PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. Bee (without Sunday) One Year.....

Omaha, The Bee Building, South Omaha, corner N and Twenty-fourth streets. OFFICES. South Omalia, corner N and Twenty-fourth sireets Council Blaffs, 12 Pearl street. Chicago Office, 317 Chamber of Commerce. New York, rowns 13, 14 and 15, Triume building Washington, 513 Fourteenth street. CORRESPONDENCE.

All communications relating to news and el-terial matter should be addressed: To the Edito BUSINESS LETTERS. All business letters and remittances should be addressed to The See Publishing company. Omalia. Drafts, checks and postoffice orders to be made payable to the order of the company. Parties leaving the city for the summer can have The Bre sent to their address by leaving an order at londings. offices.

at business office.

THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY. SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

State of Nebraska. County of Douglas. Geo. B. Teschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of The DAILY Reg for the week ording November 18, 1893, was as follows: mday, November 12... onday, November 13... Monday, November 13. Tuesday, November 14... Wednesday, November 15. Thursday, November 16. Friday, November 17. Faturday, November 18.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 18th day of November, 1893.

N. P. Fell., Notary Public.

Average Circulation for October, 24,315.

THAT plate glass trust crash is said to have knocked prices to splinters. THOSE leaks in the State department

it Washington have evidently not yet been stopped. WHEN Hoke Smith and Senator Voor-

hees collide watch for an outburst of true southern ire. WHY didn't the gas company apply

Its old franchise expired six months ago? HIT one franchised corporation and you hit them ail. Touch the gas company and the street railway magnates

for an extension of its franchise before

squeal. ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND people already in the Cherokee Strip. No such voluntary movement of population could have been possible in any country other than the United States.

SENATOR VOORHEES' reception by his Indiana friends may have given rise to "the proudest moment in his life," but It will afford poor consolation for his retirement from the senate when the legislature meets to select his successor.

THE invasion of the United States by that insidious foe to agriculture, the Russian thistle, has aroused the warlike spirit of Secretary Morton. It may yet be necessary to order out the marines to resist the approach of this enemy from the north.

THE great storm off the coasts of - France and England Saturday night is reported to have occasioned immense loss of life. Our people, who have but recently suffered from similar calamities on the Atlantic and the Gulf, are in a position to appreciate the resulting damage and to sympathize with the

THE State Banking Board seems to have entirely recovered from its spasm of zeal over the prosecution of the alleged bond investment companies. Have the companies been frightened away by the belligerent attitude of the members of the board, or has the board fallen back upon a policy of masterly inactivity?

HONDURAS is putting on its fighting clothes. But it is very careful to search out an opponent less powerful than the United States. Nicaragua cannot expect so easy a settlement of its difficulties with Honduras as was forthcoming when Honduras so promptly apologized to our government for firing upon the Costa Rica.

MEXICAN complaints against the inaction of the United States in reference to the border bandits are to all appearances made with some justification. If the United States desires Mexico to assist in the enforcement of its criminal laws it ought not to harbor Mexican criminals within its borders to the detriment of the Mexican government.

BUILDERS in eastern cities are not permitted to block the whole sidewalk where they are operating at one time. They are required to keep open an ample passage way for pedestrians. Builders in Omaha imagine that they own half the street to the entire exclusion of the publie. Their ideas in this connection should be subjected to a radical revision.

CHAIRMAN WILSON of the ways and means committee is said to view the income tax as sound in theory but bad in practice. In other words, he is afraid to stand the consequences of its introduction as a measure of the democratic party. Chairman Wilson must be given the credit for more far-sightedness than is possessed by the other members of his committee.

THE BEE has for months been agitating a suppression of the smoke nuisance evil. It was among the very first to comply with the spirit and letter of the city ordinance upon this subject and it has not ceased to insist that other buildings that are pouring forth clouds of black soot and filth should be provided with smoke consumers of one kind or another. The smoke nuisance must go and the sooner it goes the better.

THE celebration of the silver anniversary of the founding of the Nebraska State university ought to be, and doubtless will be, a notable event in the history of that institution. Nebraska's "university is now recognized as one of the leading educational institutions of the future. its class in the country. It has made rapid strides in the past few years. It tory of its development where it is entitled to more consideration at the hands of the people. It is no longer a question

THE RLOUNT REPORT. What is presumed to be the more im-

portant part of the report of Commissioner Blount to the State department, setting forth the testimony obtained by him regarding the events which culminated in the overthrow of the monarchy in Hawaii and the establishment of the provisional government, is made public. Accepting the evidence furnished in this report as trustworthy it fully justifies the letter of Secretary Gresham to the president, so far as the statements of fact therein contained are concerned. The testimony given in the Blount report was not all obtained from one side. It was furnished by supporters of the provisional government as well as by the friends of the deposed queen, and the evidence of both agrees in all essential particulars. It shows that the American minister. Stevens, was most willing to recognize the provisional government as soon as it could offer the least claim to recognition, and that the knowledge of this was largely instrumental in spurring the revolutionary party to action and in inducing the legitimate government to abandon all purpose of resisting the movement for its overthrow. It shows that the minister ordered the landing of the American marines several hours before the provisional government was proplaimed, it may be claimed as a precautionary measure for the protection of the interests of the United States, but it is more probable with the object of overawing the queen and her ministers, which was the effect produced.

Whether or not the revolutionary movement would have succeeded had the American minister maintained a position of neutrality and made no armed demonstration in the Hawalian capital it is impossible to say, nor is the question of any consequence in considering what is the present duty of our government in the matter. The obvious fact is that the provisional government could not have been established without a struggle if it had not had the favor of the American minister backed by force. and this is the vital point for the consideration of the government of the United States and the American people. The legitimate government did not surrender to the revolutionists, whom it had prepared to resist, but to the power of the United States government represented in its minister and the armed force which he caused to be quartered on Hawaiian soil. It is possible and even probable that but for the course pursued by our minister the revolutionists would not have attempted to carry out their plan, but at any rate there can be no question that the queen and her supporters were intimidated by the presence of what they had reason to regard as a hostile force and realizing the folly and the danger of entering into a conflict with the United States surrendered under protest.

It is not to be expected that the report of Commissioner Blount will be allowed to stand unchallenged. Undoubtedly ex-Minister Stevens will have something to say in rebuttal of the testimony presented by the report, as will others who sustain the cause of the revolutionists. But they will find it no easy task to dispose of some of the evidence supplied by supporters of the revolutionary movement, or to convince the intelligent judgment of the American public that the conduct of the American minister was not hasty and ill-advised. Admitting this to be is now the duty of the United States government to a friendly and helpless people deprived of the government of their choice by the arbitrary and unwarranted exercise of its power? What is demanded of us in the interest of justice and of national honor? These questions must be answered in the near

LAND OFFICE CONSOLIDATION.

The information relating to the consolidation of land offices, which was supplied by Secretary Smith upon request of the senate in September, has been published in pamphlet form. The resolution of the senate called upon the secretary to inform it whether any United States land offices had been abolished or consolidated and which ones; upon whose recommendation and upon what showing of necessity or advisability; the number of acres of public land in each district subject to settlement; and copies of all correspondence and other papers bearing upon the subject. The answer of the secretary is in compliance with this demand and aims to justify the consolidation which had taken place by his

The reason for the recent abolition of land offices is found in the law making appropriations for the expenses of the office department for the present fiscal year, which enjoins it expressly upon the secretary the interior to consolidate the district land offices so as to bring their total cost within the appropriation of \$520,000. Inasmuch as the expenses of the previous year had amounted to \$560,000, nothing remained to be done but

to lop off salaries and office rents equal to the difference. This was the intent and purpose of the order as finally confirmed by the president on September 11

If there is any criticism to be made upon the action of the government in consolidating the land offices in question it is the utter absence of consistency in the selection of offices to be abandoned. Looking at the land offices in Nebraska only we find that but two instances of consolidation out of the four were made so as to retain the office which turned over to the treasury the greatest amount of receipts. The union of the Chadron office with the Alliance office is probably justified on the ground that the latter has a much larger acreage of undisposed land at its comman1 and thus promises a better business in

The abolition of the Grand Island office in favor of the Lincoln office is, has at last reached that point in the his however, almost inexplicable. The entries at the former office were 571, as against forty-seven at the latter. The receipts at Grand Island were over of what the university wants at the twice those at Lincoln. There were hands of the people, but what the people 20,007.20 acres of undisposed public land demand at the hands of the university. still open to entry at Grand Island,

acre subject to settlement. When it was rumored that the Bloomington office was to be removed to Grand Island the register and receiver of the land office at Lincoln protested and asked for the union with Lincoln because their business was the smaller of the two. The only explanation is to be found in the recommendation of Tobe Castor that the Lincoln office be retained and the reference to Secretary Morton's 'political interest in the formation of the districts." In no other instance, except that of the abolition of the Salina, Kan., office in favor of Topeka, has an office been given up which had both the larger receipts and the larger acreage of undisposed land. These exceptions to the demands of expediency must have been either altogether arbitrary or prompted solely by political considerations.

VOORHEES AND THE VETERANS.

Senator Voorhees of Indiana, in common with several other democrats of more or less prominence in their party, has been seriously investigating the causes of the republican landslide two weeks ago, and he has concluded that among them not the least influential was the unfriendly policy of the administration in regard to pensions. The Indiana senator did not have to go outside of his own state to learn this. Indiana gave tens of thousands of her sons to the union armies, and no state furnished braver or more loyal soldiers. They made a record for splendid courage on every great battle field of the war, and those who survive are justly proud of it, as are all in whose veins runs the blood of the heroes who met death in battle. These people believe that they are entitled to the friendly interest of the nation. They will not contend that every man on the pension rolls is honestly there, but they will insist that any who may be suspected of not being there honestly shall have a fair investigation before being adjudged guilty, and that punishment shall follow instead of preceding the ascertainment of guilt. They demand that the veteran union soldier shall have at least as fair a chance to defend himself against the charge of fraud as has the man who is charged with burglary, arson, or any other crime, and that he shall be held to be innocent until proven guilty. What is true of the old soldiers of Indiana is equally true of those of Massachusetts, Ohio, Iowa and every other state. They resent, as they ought to do, the aspersions cast upon them by a hostile administration, and Senator Voorhees, Representative Holman, Senator Brice of Ohio and other democrats are right in the conclusion that their party suffered in the late elections by reasons of its unjust and unpatriotic policy regarding

It is said that Mr. Voorhees contemplates making a speech in the senate. soon after the beginning of the regular session, in which he will espouse the cause of the veterans and sharply arraign and criticise Secretary Hoke Smith and Commissioner Lochren on account of their unfriendly action and hostile attitude toward pensioners and applicants for pensions. According to report it is expected that the Indiana senator will create something of a sensation by this speech, for it is said that he does not intend to mince words but will put his denunciation of the administration's pension policy into the strongest language he can command, and Mr. Voorhees is well known to have a very so, the perplexing questions are: What comprehensive vocabulary. He has two incentives to this, one political and the other more or less personal. He knows that Indiana will be a sure republican state during the continuance of the present administration unless the policy regarding pensions is modified and made fair and just. This would be disastrous to his political future. The personal consideration is said to be a dislike of Secretary Hoke Smith, but this probably has little

weight with the senator. A speech by Daniel W. Voorhees, advocating the cause of the union veterans against the unfriendly policy of the democratic administration, could not fail to be interesting. It would be notable as a remarkable example of conversion from prejudice, for the Indiana senator has never until now, so far as remembered, manifested the least friendly concern for the veterans. If he has ever said a kindly word in their behalf, in congress or out of it, the fact has been forgotten. There is an ancient injunction-"Beware of the Greeks bringing gifts." It may not be applicable in this case, but of that the veterans will be better able to judge when they have read the speech which it is announced Senator Voorhees will

THE PRICE OF GAS.

The only argument the advocates of the proposed fifty-year gas franchise ordinance have put forward in its defense has been that the price charged for gas in the city of Omaha is not exorbitant and that the schedule of prices established in that ordinance is perfectly proper and reasonable in itself. The Omaha Gas Manufacturing company, it must be confessed, has up to this time been the most liberal of all our franchised corporations in its treatment of the public and it is entitled to fair consideration at the hands of the city council. But it is entitled to nothing more

than fair consideration. The average price of gas in the United States is said by the best authorities to be \$1.75 per thousand cubic feet-the exact price asked in Omaha. But that average takes into account hundreds of cities, towns and villages smaller than Omaha and with a much smaller annual gas consumption than Omaha, while it includes less than twenty cities larger than Omaha. The apologists for the gas company have told us of St. Louis with an annual consumption of 1,200,000,000 cubic feet of gas paying \$1.25 per thousand and Minneapoli; with an annual consumption of some 409,000,000 cubic feet paying \$1.60 per thousand, but they have suppressed some other statistics which they must have had at their com-

mand. Gas matters were "arranged" in Chieago only two years ago. The city receives a rebate of 3t per cent on all gas consumed for public uses, amounting to

while at Lincoln there was not a single | \$153,000 per year... In 1893 the net price is not to exceed \$1.20 per 1,000; in 1894, \$1.15 per 1,000; fht f895, \$1.10 per 1,000; in 1896, \$1.05 per 1,000; after 1897,

\$1 per 1.000. Gas matters were "arranged" in Cleveland less than two years ago. Cleveland consumes about 700,000,000 cubic feet of gas per year. The price to all consumers is 80 cents per 1,000, and in addition to this the company annually covers into the city treasury 61 per cent of the total gross receipts.

Omaha, of course, is not to be compared directly WithChicago and Cleveland any more than it is with Minneapolis and St. Louis. Let us look at some smaller places. There are nine cities in the United States which supply their own gas. Only one, Philadelphia, is larger than Omaha, and in Philadelphia the price of gas is \$1.50 per 1,000. The works are, however, making large profits, and a reduction of price to \$1 has been agitated for some time. Of the others, the prices and outputs are as

follows: Output. Price. Profits. Wheeling. ..... 130,000,000 \$ 75 Danville, Va..... 12,608,000 1 50 Hamilton, O. 50,000,000 1 00 Bellefontaine, O., 8,000,000 1 00 Richmond, Va.... 1 50 \$58,390 Alexandria, Va. 1 50 379 ..... 1 62 Charlottesville, Va 1 50 2.000

While these places are perhaps slightly better situated than Omaha as regards facilities for securing coal and other materials, yet they show that gas at \$1.75 in Omaha must be a profitable investment for the company. The use of our streets under such circumstances must be worth some concessions to the city even for a much more limited period than fifty years.

IT MUST have been a severe trial to some of the members of the executive committee of the National Civil Service Reform league to vote for a resolution, at their meeting a few days ago, which was an implied condemnation of Mr. Cleveland for the appointment of Van Alen. The resolution remonstrated against the bestowal by the president of high offices of state in return for the contribution of large campaign funds, and it was explained by the author that the resolution was prompted by the Van Alen appointment. Reference might also have been properly made to the Roosevelt appointment, although that was to repay only a \$10,000 contribution. The president had but one defender on the committee, though it is to be remarked that a majority, if not all of the members of the committee were Cleveland men a year ago. One of them is reported to have said that if Mr. Cleveland was a candidate now i would not be possible to urge the moral principles upon which the last campaign for him was conducted without awakening a sinile of ridicule. Yet only a little while ago these very reformers regarded Cleveland as above all public men the embodiment and bulwark of the policy they preach.

ONE of the most objectionable features of the proposed fifty-year gas franchise. and one that has up to this time been entirely overlooked, is the section which provides that the city can insist upon the extension of mains and pipes in the suburbs only in case it procures for the gas company a written guarantee that en consumers for every 400 feet o mains will continue for the period of one year. With our blocks of 264 feet this means that the people in the outskirts of the city will not be able to secure gas until the street is practically built up solid, with one consumer to every fifty feet on each side of the street. Should this provision become law the gas company will be left at liberty to keep suburban residents in the dark until it pleases its fancy to extend its lines of its own accord.

THERE seems to be a movement all the way from North Dakota to Texas looking to an increase in fire insurance rates. From the point of view of insurance companies there is some justification for an advance of rates. Their besetting evil is the incendiary torch, which they have never been able to checkmate. Because of it insurance companies and honest policy holders must suffer. The latter must pay a higher premium to cover the proportion of losses through arson. Two provisions must sooner or later be enacted into the law of Nebraska relating to insurance. The state must exact of such companies more care in placing risks and fix a positive responsibility upon the agent in the field, who is too often interested solely in securing commissions without regard to the best interests of the company.

WITHOUT considering the merits of the controversy between the employes of the Lehigh system and the officers of that road, it may be regarded as singularly unfortunate that an extensive strike should have been undertaken at the present time. But few laboring men are in a position at present to remain idle for any length of time in the face of a long and rigorous winter season. On the other hand, the long continued period of depression in railway circles has left the railroad managers in anything but a complacent frame of

POPULIST leaders deny the rumor of a proposed reorganization of their party on the lines of free stiver coinage. The free silver men must swallow the whole bait or none. oz as

Civilization's escond Course. Indianapolis News. The first stage in the process of civilizing the Matabele seems to have been passed. The

next step will be the introduction of opium and whisky to the few who have been per mitted to escape.

Another Explanation San Francisco Chronicle

There seems to be an increasing belief in democratic circles that it was the extra session that did it. All persons familiar with political history will admit that extra sessions are dangerous things and very apt to be loaded at both ends.

Hawaii Come to This?

Atlan'a Constitution If there were no other question before the public the Hawaiian business would present features of considerable interest, but as matters stand, the contention whether these ex-cannibals and half-breeds shall be governed by a queen or a president is hardly worthy of serious consideration.

Cuitivating Goldbugs,

Colorado men, by advertising the gold resources of their state, will not give up the fight for silver and bimetallism. They will merely take advantage of the situation to show the world that this state cannot and will not be crushed, for if it be compelled to turn away from one industry it can find in another employment for its energies and profit for all the capital that may be invested.

A Note of Warning.

Adams County Democrat Republicans and republican papers are de-manding the removal of E. Rosewater from the republican national committee, because however, comes back at the penitentiary and state house ring and republican politicians in a way that will give him admirers all over the state. We very much fear that in-stead of getting Mr. Rosewater off the national committee, the latter will have scalps of the corrupt outfit dangling at his belt before they know it.

Van Wyck and the Populists.

Rocky Mountain News. General Van Wyck of Nebraska gives some timely and valuable advice to the populists. He warns them that they can never wir more victories while they permit bigotry and fanaticism to control the party management. That the impracticable theorists and un scrupulous office hunters must be retired t the rear and men of broad and liberal ideas called to the front. What the people's party needs is recruits, and these cannot be had until the cranks and hobby riders are retired from the party management.

The Knights of Labor.

Chicago Herald. There is something surprising in the vitality of the Knights of Labor organization. Beaten in nearly every strike it has undertaken, rent and disrupted by internal dissensions, mixed up in political schemes, it has yet survived and been a power in labor circles. Its membership has steadily decreased, however, and the latest scandal in the order—the executive board being charged with diverting strike funds to its own ends—will probably cause its dissolution. The order was founded on the principle that "an injury to one is the concern of ail." It ficurished so long as it was wisely and conservatively conducted. It began to decay when its leaders attempted to use it as a means of dictating legislation.

A Party of Incapables. Harper's Weekly. The truth is that the democratic party has in a conspicuous manner failed to justify the confidence of many good citizens who last year, at the presidential election, gave it their support. The business disturbance would not have produced such sweeping political effects had the party in power-that is, the majority of the democrats in congres shown themselves capable of dealing with the most pressing problem of the time as sugaciously, vigorously and promptly as the crisis demanded. It is true the final repeal of the Sherman act satisfied the immediate requirement of the day. But this result is generally believed to be due to the unwavering firmness of the president, and not to the wisdom of the democratic majority. duced much more the impression of a lucky scape than of an act performed by the party in power according to a well settled-policy. The public mind has conceived a serious misgiving as to what the democratic majority would do when unrestrained by

COMICAL COCKTAILS.

Plain Dealer: Any minister may get up a sensation, and the sensation may get down the minister. Galveston News: Credulity is not altogether ad. It aids greatly in keeping money in cir-

Yonkers Statesman: The woman who has worn tight shoes for an afternoon can well un-derstand how a man can "dle with his boots

Philadelphia Record: It is a noticeable fact that the melancholy individual who says he doesn't care whether he lives or dies always

wears a chest protector and gum shoe

Yonkers Statesman: No. Constance, it not proper to speak of the horses belonging the fire department as fire plugs. Detroit Tribune: "I thought I was prepared for the wurst, but I must say I wasn't expect-ing this," said the new boarder as he sat down to his seventh consecutive breakfast of

sausage. Chicago Record: Ned-I hardly know how I'm situated as regards this world's goods. Rob—How's that? Ned—When I look at my bank account I think I'm poor, and when I look at my wife's clothes I think I must be

New York World: "So you didn't know I had bought a newspaper and become a moulder of public opinion?"
"I was not aware that you were in that business, but I had noticed that public opinion was becoming somewhat moldy of late."

Detroit Free Press: Joe-Hello, Jim, your vercoat is away too short for you.

Jim—Well, it's been in soak since last June and I guess it has shrunk

Chicago Inter Ocean: Mrs. Wickley—I can't for the life of me see why you think she's a re-markable woman. I—— Mr. Wickley—She markable woman. I Mr. Wickley—She can remember the trump through an entire game of cards.

Washington Star: "I tell you, Katie," said her father, "that Slokins is a very level headed young man." "I suppose so, father," she re-pited. "He certainly makes a great many flat

Indianapolis Journal: "You think you are bright," said the window pane to the nirror, but you only give out some one clse's re-"It is easy enough to see through you," retorted the mirror. "You are envious of me because I have a coat to my back and you haven't."

THE CHIEF EVENT. Kansas City Journal, One portion of the people—
A mighty multitude—
Care nothing for Hawali,
From any standpoint viewed;
The tariffs don't disturb them,
Nor do the silver laws—
They're chiefly interested
Just now in Santa Claus.

THE DESERTED VILLAGE. Chicago Tribune.

wift Midway, liveliest village of the plain, Where glib-tongued fakirs fleeced the trust-Where glib-fongued fakirs neeced the trust-ing swain, Where guileless youth its longest visit paid And aged dandles went on dress parade; Dear, high-priced bowers of innocence and case. Where swarthy donkey boys got fat on fees. How oft the giddy throng, gay, free from care, strolled breezily along thy thoroughfare! Descrited Midway! Descinte, forforn! The winds go howling through thee now in A few short weeks ago the home of mirth! And now thou art the deadest spot on earth!

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



ABSOLUTELY PURE

WHEN THE SHIP CAME IN.

Pioneer Press: The brief glimpse which the dispatches give us of the situation at Honoluiu is puzzling. Minister Willis arrives, recognizes the provisional government in a civil interchange of diplomatic compli-ments with its president and the curtain falls upon the scene. What happened then is a matter of conjecture.

Chicago Times: President Cleveland promptly dismissed a minister of the British government who interfered even slightly in the domestic affairs of this republic, and President Cleveland is not the man to au thorize a United States minister, or United States men-of-war, or marines to interfere in any government under the sun.

Chicago Fribane: For some reason Minis Willis has not made much headway in the work of restoration. Has he found the "illegitimate" government too strong to be upset by a word, or is the task of restoration to be carried on in a slow, diplomatic manner very different from the rough and ready methods it was assumed the minister

was instructed to adopt? Chicago Inter Ocean: It is certainly matter of public congratulation that up to latest advices the United States has not been disgraced by having its navy used to overthrow a friendly republic and reinstate a debauched monarchy. It is humiliating to national pride to have the diplomacy of our president turn out a lugierous fiasco, the butt of international ridicule, but that is infinitely better than to have had that diplo

macy succeed in its sinister purpose. Cincinnati Commercial: It may be per feetly safe to predict that the monarchy will not be restored in Hawaii and upon that failure President Cleveland will have much to explain. So far as the democratic party is concerned, however, it seems likely that it cannot properly be held responsible except in so far as it is responsible for the administration. But democrats, as well as republicans, enjoy the privilege in this country of kicking, and in this case it ikely that democrats will join republicans in kicking vigorously against the Cleveland

PHILADELPHIA FARNINST IT.

Record: The proposition of an income tax, f it should be made by the committee on ways and means, would be in the nature of a feeler. It is more than doubtful whether such a tax would be sanctioned by a majority in congress, or whether it would be approved by the people; and still more doubtful whether it could be collected with any approach to fairness or equity.

Ledger: It is well to recall that the single income tax we have ever had was at the geriod of the country's greatest peril. It was a temporary makeshift to tide over an threatened the existence emergency which threatened the existence of the nation. The income tax is thus assoclated in the public mind. To revive it now, under such very different circumstances. would be a confession of the failure of American statesmanship.

Times: The income tax was submitted to, as were a great many other burdens, with more or less cheerfulness during the when the war was over this was one of the very first taxes that public sentiment caused be dropped. It was regarded as distinctively a war tax, and to reimpose a war tax in time of peace is not a good way to gain popularity. The ways and means committee had better let the income tax alone.

Press: When civil war was desolating the country this and other unpopular modes of taxation had to be resorted to, but there is no excuse for it now. Sufficient revenue can be obtained by customs duties and the taxes on spirituous liquors and tobacco. For wenty-eight years these taxes have paid the expenses of the government and extin-guished two-thirds of the national debt, while the customs duties have operated to build up, foster and multiply our home in dustries. But for democratic zeal to rob the latter of all protection there would be no But for democratic zeal to rob the talk of a tax on incomes

NEBRASKA AND NEBRASKANS.

A Thanksglving dance will be given by the Utica band.

Custer county teachers will meet in convention at Mason City next Saturday. Evangelists Billings and Byers are ducting successful revival meetings at Har-

A religious revival is in progress at Bost-wick and already forty converts have united with the church. The Star has risen above the horizon at Madison. It is guided in its course by Don-

ovan & Wright. The Woman's Relief corps of Beaver City has erected a flag pole, where old glory will be displayed on state occasions. The Red Cloud Chief has run up a ticket

for 1896: "For president, William McKin ley; for vice president, Charles F. Mander After publishing the Utica Sun for six years, the Compton brothers have retired and the paper will hereafter be under the di-

rection of P. A. Drake. John S. Slack, a well known citizen of Kearney county, died recently while visiting n Pennsylvania. He was a member of the Grand Army and a prominent Odd Fellow.

Mr. Ferris and His Wheel,

NEW YORK, Nov. 20.-The owner and inventor of the Ferris wheel, named after him, which revolved at the World's fair, is now in this city at the Everett house. He said to a reporter that he had come for a rest. He has made no definite arrangements for the transfer of his wheel to any other city. Indeed he was not certain but that the Chicago people would persuade him to allow the great attraction to remain.

## MUST ASSUME NO EXTRA RISK

Railroad Men Warned by the Supreme Court of the United States.

CONTRIBUTORY NEGLIGENCE IS DEFINED

Employes Are Not Warranted in Hazarding Their Lives to Save Property or Lafe and Cannot Recover it Killed or Injured.

> WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE BEE, ) 513 FOURTEENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.

In the supreme court today a decision was

rendered, which is of general interest to all who have anything to do with practical operation of railroad property. It is important, especially to train employes and section vorkmen. The case comes from the supreme court of South Dakoth, and is known as that of the widow of John Elliott against the Chicago, Milwaukee, & St. Paul Railway company. John Elliott was a section be E . He and his men were at work in a little town in South Dakota. While a freight crew was engaged in switching about the yards a running or flying switch was being performed, which is a violation of the law in that state and many other states. Secing his hand car and two of his men were in danger by a flying section of the freight train, Elliott tried to cross the switch in time to give warning, but was caught by another section of the train engaged in the act of making a running switch and was killed. The South Dakota court held that Elliott was guilty of contributory negligence, in that it was not necessary for him to endanger his life as he did, and therefore refused There were other grounds set up against the suit by the railroad company, but the supreme court of the United States, in affirming the decision of the court below stood upon the plea of contributory negligence.

Has No Jurisdiction. In the case of J. Leslie Thompson and

others against the Sioux Falls National Bank, from Sioux Falls, S. D., the supreme court of South Dakota and remands the case back for adjudication to the court of Moody county. This is also an interesting case. It arose during the territorial days of Dakota and is really a contest between the First National and the Sioux Falls National banks f Sioux Falls. It seems that at a meeting f the commissioners of Minnehaha county the county treasurer, Howard, was asked as a matter of good faith to produce the funds which were in his official hands. The commissioners evidently did not believe that he had the money. Treasurer Howard went to the Sioux Falls National bank, and, as a personal favor, asked the eashier to make a cushier's check cashier to make a cashier's check for him for the sum of \$500, which covered the deficit in the county funds. The treasurer stated that he simply wanted to borrow the check for a few minutes for the parpose of convincing the commissioners that he had the money belonging to the county. To the surprise of the treasurer the commissioners retained the check and cashed it at the First National bank. The Sioux Falls National set up the claim that the check was not in the hands of the innocent parties, and that it had been swindled. The bank which cashed the check claimed to be an innocent holder of the property. The supreme court here remands the case back for adjudication, it having no jurisdiction. the county in which the transaction took place has the jurisdiction.

Merklejohn Arranging Postoffices. Congressman Meiklejohn today called on

he supervising architect of the treasury, Mr. O'Rourke, and will secure an early co pletion of the plans and specifications for the interior work on the public building at Frement, so that the proposals will be pubished within the next ten days. Through his effort in securing the completion of the plans and specifications the building will have an early completion. Mr. Meiklejohn also called on the fourth assistant postmaster general to secure the establishment of a postoffice at Baisin. Boyd county. The present postoffice is located some four miles from the townsite, and the citizens of that place are very anxious to secure the estabishment of an office on the new site. fourth assistant postmaster general said that the matter would have his immediate ttention and the office would soon be located as requested by the citizens. The Baisin postoffice is situated in the Sixth congressional district.

Reserve Agents Designated.

The Omaha National bank has been approved as reserve agent for the First National bank of Tobias, Neb.; the Bankers National of Chicago as reserve agent for the Nebraska National of York, and the North-western National of Minneapolis for the Cedar Rapids National of Cedar Rapids, la. E. M. Nelson was today appointed post-naster at Edgerton, Charles Mix county, D., vice K. Westershins, removed, William Eyans and wife of Council Bluffs re at the Lincoln. PERRY S. HEATH.

Washington, Nov. 20.-Assistant Secretary of War Grant says that his resignation is to

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don't make them fit any better, and everybody says they don't wear any longer. Saves from \$15 to \$25. What a whole lot of circuses you could go to, or better still, what a lot of underwear you can buy-our \$1 kind is 75c now, for a few days. Save enough on underwear to get a pretty good hat of us. We're the best hatters in town.

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