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CORRESPONDENCE. il communications relating to news and ed al matter should be addressed: To the Edite BUSINESS LETTERS.

All business letters and requitances should be addressed to The Bee Publishing company Outaba. Drafts, cheeks 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 business office. THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. State of Nebraska. (County of Douglas. (

Geo. B. Tzschuck, secretary of THE BEE Pub-lishing company, does solemnily swear that the actual circulation of THE DAILY BEE for the week criding November 18, 1893, was as follows: Smday, November 12....

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 18th day of November, 1893, N. P. FRIL, Notary Public. Average Circulation for October, 24,315.

THE days of the bond investment lot

tery are numbered. THE Macleod investigating committee has voted to admit members of the press at its sittings. This is evidence of a disposition to be fair and is commendable.

A DISCLOSURE of the actual instructions given to Minister Willis on his departure for Hawaii would add to our steek of Thanksgiving material.

IT MUST be distinctly understood that the Kansas irrigation convention has not been summoned on account of any lack of liquid refreshments in that stanch prohibition state.

GOVERNOR PENNOYER'S attempt to have Oregon anticipate the national Thanksgiving day by a week seems to have fallen flat. Pennoyer's eccentricities are becoming a trifle trite.

THE resumption of work at the local distillery may be in anticipation of an increase of the internal revenue tax upon spirits, but it will afford workingmen employment that is welcome all

JERRY SIMPSON goes back to Washington discouraged at the action of the people of Kansas in the recent election. Jerry's constituents remain in Kansas discouraged at their representative's antics in congress.

THERE is occasion for thanksgiving that Hascall was not elected mayor of Omaha. Had he been the taxpayers would have been compelled to replevin the city hall with all the appurtenances thereunto belonging.

GREAT heavens! The State Board of Transportation has actually refused to allow the Eikhorn road to raise its rate on hay. The members of the board must be as greatly surprised as the officers of the Elkhorn

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S annual message promises to be a lengthy docu ment. If he should undertake to explain in detail the causes of the recent revulsion of feeling against the democratic administration he would have his hands full from now until the end of his presidential term.

IF THE provisions of that fifty-year gas franchise ordinance are so favorable to the city and to the people and so oppressive to the gas company, why have the officers of the latter been in such haste to file their acceptance of the pretended contract within twenty-four hours after its supposed enactment?

CERTAIN members of the British Parliament want to deprive the English lassic of her right of civil action for breach of promise except for actual pecuniary damages sustained. This is cruelty itself. How can the British newspaper-reading public get along without a racy breach of promise suit to amuse and entertain it every now and

WE TENDER our sincere sympathies to the few democratic patriots who have been waiting one long, weary year for federal office. They fought the good fight in 1892 actuated solely by a burning desire for office. We hope the administration will not much longer withhold their fodder, for they have already commenced to denounce the president because of the delay.

THE gas franchise ordinance allows the company thirty days in which to consider its terms and to file its acceptance. But the ink was not allowed to dry upon the fraudulent endorsement of its enactment by the city clerk before the gas company officials fell over one another in their haste to signify their willingness to bind themselves to its mock concessions to the people.

THE members of the State Board of Transportation need have no fears of being called up before the federal court for contempt. The injunction resting upon them refers only to their actions under the maximum freight rate law. The railroads did not dream of a necessity to get out an injunction restraining them from taking action under author-Ity of any law that gives them a discretionary power over rates.

EVEN Germany recognizes the close connection of its monetary system with those of the countries with which its merchants trade. A demoralized currency in one country has a sinister influence upon the prosperity of all others that come in centact with it. When the American statesmen all reach the breadth of view of the German legislators we shalf have an end of measures looking to a reorganization of our monetary laws without the slightest regard

to the legislation of other nations.

SHOWING THEIR HAND.

The decision of the supreme court dismissing the que warrante proceedings that were brought in the name of the state of Nebraska asking that the lease of the Atchison & Nebraska railroad to the B. & M. railroad be declared null and void shows what interests, the railroads have at stake in keeping control of the men who are elevated to judicial positions under our state government. In this suit, instituted by Attorney General Leese way back in the year 1887, the violation of the constitution by the consolidation of those roads was palpable to any one familiar with the railroad map of Nebraska. The state constitution expressly prohibits the consolidation of the stock, property, franchises or earnings of any "competing or parallel" lines of railroad. A unanimous opinion of the court rendered in this very case in 1888 declared that the two lines were competing lines and the demurrer of the railroad attorneys admitted this to be the fact. The court by a majority of its members, Chief Justice Maxwell dissenting, now substantially reverses its former opinion and affirms the finding of Mr. Commissioner Ryan to the effect that the roads do not form competing or parallel lines. If these railroads are not to be included under the prohibition of the state constitution as competing lines then there are no two railroads in the whole state that are included under that prohibition. Accepting the new definition of competing lines it will be difficult to find any such lines by searching the whole railway world over.

The action of the Nebraska supreme court in reversing its decision in the case in order to bring in a verdict more favorable to the railroad company simply emphasizes the assertions so frequently made by THE BEE that the railroads in Nebraska are deliberately setting about to secure control of the highest legal tribunal of the state. When the Nebraska supreme court decided five years ago that the Atchison & Nebraska was a competing line within the intent of the constitution and that the lease was void, the bench was composed of Judges Maxwell, Reese and Cobb. The opinion as originally handed down was written by Judge Maxwell, and it received the assent of Justices Reese and Cobb. Since that decision Judge Reese was defeated at Hastings by the railroad delegates and Judge Norval elevated to the bench in his place. Two years ago the friends of the people again sought to nominate Judge Reese, but they were defeated. This year the railroads succeeded in downing Judge Maxwell. The reversal of the court's opinion in this celebrated case comes as a fitting sequel to the manipulation of the state convention which last October defeated Judge Maxwell.

A THANSPAHENT HUSE.

The series of high-handed outrages that have been resorted to by the henchmen of the local gas company, both in the city council and out of it, to force an obnoxious and fraudulent contract upon the city, guaranteeing to the gas company the free use of the streets and alleys for a period of fifty years, has been fittingly capped by the action of the city clerk in endorsing the document as a duly enacted ordinance, by it or to return it to the council within the time prescribed by the charter. By what right does the city clerk set himself up to be the judge of whether or not the mayor has performed the duties enjoined upon him by the acceptance of his office? What authority makes the city clerk the final arbiter of the lawful passage of an ordinance? Finally, what right has the city clerk to withhold from the council papers and documents left with him by the mayor

and addressed to the city council? The action of the city clerk in connec tion with the gas franchise ordinance appears to have been arranged to play into the hands of the gas company That official well knows that Mayor Bemis neither refused, neglected nor failed to return the gas franchise ordinance with his objections at the next regular meeting of the council after its passage. Yet he deliberately makes up his record to show the exact opposite of what really occurred. The purpose is altogether too transparent. With the city clerk's record in its favor the gas company proposes to fight to the end for a franchise which from first to last has been engineered by fraudulent methods and underhanded tricks. For this reason its officers have lost no time in filing an acceptance of the pretended contract which emanated from their office. The people muy rest assured that a company that is ready to take advantage of such unscrupulous work will be no less ready to attempt to force the worthless agreement upon the city in spite of its confessed irregularity. The taxpayers and citizens must remain on the alert to frustrate the next move that may be made to fasten this outrageous franchise upon a corporation-ridden community.

THE TREASURY SITUATION.

The condition of the national treasury continues to be a matter of public interest and in some quarters, doubtless, of more or less solicitude. The steadily declining cash balance and the depletion of the gold reserve are circumstances to create concern, and were it not that congress will soon be in session again and it is supposed will give immediate attention to this most important matter, the situation might produce a feeling of alarm. It is striking evidence of the faith of the American people in the credit and resources of the government that with a gold basis for our paper currency redeemable in coin of less than \$1 to \$10, and that basis steadily growing less, there is not a doubt or a question as to the soundness and the safety of every dollar of such currency. How long this confidence would continue, if there should be no change from present conditions, it is impossible to say, but it will be the duty of congress not to allow it to be subjected to any experimental test by providing as s on as possible after it meets in regular session for re-

lieving the treasury situation. This state of affairs will give unusual

there has been no intimation of a trustworthy character as to what policy he will advise, though conjectures are not lacking. It appears that Secretary Carlisle was expected to say something in his address at the New York Chamber of Commerce banquet that would afford at least a hint of what he thinks ought to be done, but obviously that was not the place nor the occasion for the secretary to even intimate what he might propose to congress. Mr. Carlisle has not been judicious in all respects since he became the chief of the financial department of the government, but he knows how to keep his own counsel and it is entirely safe to say that he will not divulge his views until his annual report goes to the public. It is said to be the opinion in some quarters that he will recommend issuing bonds to restore the gold reserve and to provide against the threatened deficit, but this is pure conjecture. Of course the question of a bond issue has been considered by the administration, but there is reason to goubt whether the president will be disposed to take the responsibility of advising an increase of the interestbearing debt, although this would manifestly be the most direct and certain way of strengthening the treasury. Our export trade in the immediate future cannot be surely depended upon to restore the depleted gold reserve. A new tariff law may not go into effect for a year and until it does imports cannot be expected to materially increase in amount. So long as we buy less than usual from European countries it is to be expected that we shall sell them less than usual. The outlook cannot, therefore, be regarded as favorable to a change in the foreign trade balance that will demonstrate whether the production of sugar, particularly beet sugar, could be developed to such an extent as to become a valuable national resource. A brief experience with the industry under the stimulating influence of the bounty warrants the belief that this can be done and that before the expiration of ten years the United States will produce, if this industry be properly fostered, a very considerable proportion of the sugar consumed by its people. In the meanwhile the development of the industry must necessarily tend to prevent any extreme rise in the price of sugar, either as the consequence of monopoly or a diminished supply elsewhere. Of course the true policy would be to leave the bounty as it is. It is not a burden upon the people, amounting annually to not more than onefourth of what is saved to the people by having raw sugars on the free list. It is the best method of encouraging the development of this industry, if not, indeed, the only sure method of doing so. But the proposal to abolish the tax gradually, reducing it at the rate of 2 mills a year, need not disturb those who are engaged in the sugar industry and very likely will not. The decision of the present congress in the matter will not necessarily stand for a longer period than two years. As it is, there is reason for satisfaction with the plan reported to have been agreed on by the democratic members of the ways and means committee. It is better than was to have been expected.

THE prominence which Admiral Mello, the leader of the insurrection in Brazil, is having in the world's attention would seem to be very much out of proportion to his merit or ability. He has up to this time, so far as the revolutionary movement is concerned, given no evidence of great or brilliant qualities, and while he may be a very good naval officer, he manifestly lacks the qualifications necessary to infuse spirit and vigor into the movement of which he is the chief. His is a case of disappointed ambition, and the leader of a revolution who has no better reason than this for his action cannot inspire a very ardent zeal in his cause. Mello was minister of the navy under Peixoto, and in that position endeavored by underhand methods to promote his candidacy for the presidency. Discovered in this, he resigned and at once set to work plotting for the overthrow of Peixoto, whose course probably furnished some excuse for dissatisfaction. The motive of Mello, however, there is every reason to believe, is not in the least degree patriotic, although the latest announcement is that he is friendly to the republic and has never had any idea, as previously reported, of restoring the empire. The situation at Rio, according to the latest accounts, is extremely serious and events of more startling interest than have yet happened may occur there at any time.

THE main feature of the transfer switch law passed by the last legislature is the provision which prohibits the railroads from charging the sum of the two locals on freight consigned from s point on one road to a point upon an other. The construction of transfer s vitches in itself would be a mere convenience, with no attending benefits to the shipper, unless the roads were compelled to simply charge the rate for the continuous haul. It is this salient feature of the act which has roused the combativeness of the railroads. The amendment to the bill, as it was originally introduced, places its enforcement entirely in the hands of the State Board of Transportation. If the board discharges its duty fearlessly it will receive the approbation of the people; but if it temporizes or fails to perform the full measure of its duty it will simply add another factor to the dissatisfaction of the people with the present management of the state's affairs.

THE financial situation in New York banking circles seems to have wonderfully improved since last summer. The banks of that city now hold \$65,470,475 in excess of the 25 per cent reserve required by law. The clearing house certificates, which formed such a prominent feature of the summer's operations, have all been canceled and banking business has again resumed upon a strictly cash basis. With confidence fully restored the unusually large reserve fund will find its way into the chaunels of trade and a healthier tone

will be imparted to all lines of investimportance to the recommendations of the secretary of the treasury. Thus far ment. In view of these circumstances there seems to be no good reason why next year may not be the antithesis of

the one just coming to a close. IT REQUIRES the president of the Italian Chamber of Deputies to peremptorily choke off fruitless discussion in the legislative body whose deliberations he directs. He ought to have been secured to supply the place of the vice president as presiding officer of the United States senate during the late

silver debate. Hot Wit from the Bakery. The good sense of the administration has

Give 'Em Rape.

Globe-Democrat If the democrats can stand an income tax agitation the republicans can. An income tax bill will split the democracy and increase the republican majority in 1894 and 1896.

The Advocate Worse than the Cause.

Chicago Post.

We are of the opinion that Mr. Cleveland will err if he shall return Mr. Thurston's passports. The Hawaiian agent—he calls himself minister of Hawaii—will help more than he will harm the administration by re maining in this country and publishing "statements" from time to time.

A Well Merited Rebuke.

The roast which the Omaha city council got at a public meeting of taxpayers the other night was well merited. The voting of a fifty-year franchise to the gas company was a shameless outrage on the people of Omaha and every man who supported the measure should be marked for public con-demnation for all time to come.

Philadelphia Record. Some newspapers, finding the discussion of current topics a trifle wearisome, are dip-ping into the future for enlivenment. They suggest that President Cleveland be renominated in 1896. Nothing more untoward could happen Mr. Cleveland's administration than that this bee should be set a-buzzing in his bonnet. He should neither be a candidate himself nor undertake to name the next

It is Very Peculiar,

Lincoln News. The decision of the supreme court in the case brought to forfeit the charter of the Atchison & Nebraska road, leased to the Burlington for ninety-nine years, merely illustrates how courts can differ, or even the same court differently constituted, can differ with itself. It is perhaps of little moment which way the case was decided in view the fact that rates are now maintained by associations of railway managers, but it must be evident to those who have any familiarity with the case that the referee's conclusion that the Atchison & Nebraska line is simply divergent instead of being parallel with the Burlington's main line i rather peculiar reasoning. However, that point is of only secondary importance to that of whether they were competing lines. This was alleged in the information, admitted by the demurrer and shown by the records of

Now Proceed to Business. Kansas City Star. It is reasonable to anticipate an early restoration of business and industrial activity. Capital, which recognized in the Sherman law a source of danger, is shaking off its timidity. There is plenty of money in the country to carry on all of those enterprises which hold out the hope of a reasonable return on the investments which they require. Bankers will have no further motive for keeping idle the large sums accumu-lated in their vaults. The opportunity to invest it with an earning capacity will be gladly seized by them in all cases where loans can be made upon valid security. People will continue to be cautious about the employment of money, and it is right. But there is a wide difference between fright and conservatism. Prudence will not be abandoned, but the scare is over which caused the people to withdraw their money from the banks and which rendered is compulsory for the banks to maintain such large reserves as to make it impossible to accom-modate their customers.

PEOPLE AND THINGS.

As a sign of a mild winter corn husks 'ain't worth shucks.' The attempt to revive the game of Pedro n Brazil fizzled at the first deal In the matter of blood-letting and mutila-

tion pugilism can't hold a candle to foot In matters Thanksgiving, Oregon secedes from the union. Today is Thanksgiving in Pennoyerdom.

An English judge and jury have solemnly decided that it is not libel to call one of the fair sex a woman, though she may claim to Despite the fact that woman suffrage is a

fixture in Colorado, it is believed leg-puiling will be confined to male candidates for some time to come. The projected smashing of political nachinery in New York has come to a halt

Ex-Lieutenant Governor Jones declines to pay the freight. The assassin of Chicage's mayor insists that he is sane. It is hoped the court will take his word for it and proceed with the

funeral arrangements. Dr. Mary Walker appealed to a Connecti-cut court for protection. Some impertinent bibed of the male persuasion attempted to

Governor McKinley's father-in-law, James Saxton of Canton, O., now dead, was strongly opposed to the political ambitions of his son n-law when a young man. Descon William M. Mitchell of Hartford, who died Thursday last at the age of 85,

elebrated his 21st birthday only last year, having been born February 29, 1808. Liliuokalani says she was put off the throne by the Boston and will be restored by the Philadelphia. This would be a case where peace rectified the wrongs of culture. "Veritas" wants to know the limit of the statu quo ante in the Hawaiian game. Ad-

vices are painfully vague in this respect. The game appears to be royal freeze-out Captain Zalinski was offered \$15,000 by the Brazilian government for a month's service in showing its sallors how to work his gun. Teaching the young idea how to shoot is sometimes very profitable.

A. J. Lamoraux, editor of the Rio Janeiro News, which President Peixoto suppressed, entered Cornell in 1870 and was soon re-garded as one of the most brilliant, erratic and houest-purposed men in the university.

Justice often moves in strange grooves to garner coatempt. In New York recently a weak, puny lad in his teens was convicted of stealing property worth \$75 and was sentenced to fifteen years imprisonment. A aweil society man who stole and squandered over \$1,000,000 received a ten-year sentence. Ward McAllister advises young men against economizing in wines if entertainment is attempted, and adds: "I have known one such dinner (given under the direction of a fashionable woman) secure a man a wife and a fortune among the Knickerbockers." A good deal more than a century ago Lord Stowell gemarked: "A dinner lubricates business.

The French republic, despite its some un doubted errors, occupies just now an enviable eminence among the nations of Europe. In the general stock-taking of the day its affairs are shown to be in decidedly the best shape: perhaps, we might say, it is the only one whose affairs are not in distinctly bad shape. In the United Kingdom, for example, Parliament reassembles to face domestic, social and industrial troubles that have almost paralyzed trade and convulsed the nation; to face, also, urgent need of a great increase of naval power, and nothing but a deficit wherewith to provide it. The German Reichstag meets with scarcely any program but to impose new taxes and to make new preparations for war. Both halves of the Austro-Hungarian empire are rent asunder by fierce race animosities, with actual state of siege here and there and threats of revolution everywhere. The Italian government is in deep consultation means to keep the Dreibund's pace and yet not to stumble into bankruptey. And in Spain, Greece, Scandinavia and elsewhere little but trouble and perplexity is to be seen. A striking contrast is presented by the French republic. Last week the new Chamber of Deputies met. There was an overwhelming republican majority, insuring the stability of the present form of government; approving, also, the present ministry and retaining it in office. A program of legislative work was presented, not complete, but sufficiently so to indicate how the activities of French statesmen will probably be employed during the next year. It is a program of peaceful progress. No big army nor navy bill is in it, nor any proposal to wring an increased war tax from the people. The leading item, perhaps, is a financial one. Conversion of a part of the debt and a readjustment of the tax laws, not so much in the direction of reduction as of equalization of burdens and improved systems of collection. The liquor laws will be revised and various measures are in contemplation for the benefit of working folk, both urban and rural. There will be no revision of the constitution, nor any return to the scrutin de liste, and the relations between church and state will remain unchanged.

Poor Spain is so rapidly losing what little remains of her former military prowess and prestige that her friendship is of small value to either of the great alliances of Europe. It appears that in keeping Cuba in due subjection the military resources of this once mighty nation have become well nigh exhausted. For many weeks a little spot in northern Africa has presented a vivid spectacle of the feebleness to which the power of Spain has fallen. A band of vagabond Riffians, provided with firearms of not the best "modern" style, and with a few old cannon, and inspired with fanatical hatred of the Spaniards, have besieged the garrison at Melilla, repelled its sorties with courage and success, and well nigh cut off its supplies. The town which these barbarians of the African plain have reduced to such extremities possesses a garrison consisting of two or three regiments of infantry and cavalry, and its forts are mounted with guns of the latest model. Yet with all this force the garrison is cooped up in the little seaboard town, and the provisioning of the forts is accompanied by frequent combats with the sleepless Arabs, in which there are numerous losses of killed and wounded. The Spaniards are not wanting in the courage of their ancestors, but they seem to have almost wholly forgotten the art of war, along with many other arts, as the result of enervating political and social influences that have been at work for generations

A Vienna correspondent writes of the new Austrian premier, Prince Windischgratz, that he is the head of one of those great families who, in the old German empire, were practically in some respects independlost in modern times, but they have still retained the pride, social influence and wealth which places them above the heads of the gratz is not simply an Austrian nobleman, he is at the same time a peer in Wurtem-

So great is the excitement in Spain over the humiliating condition of affairs at Melilla that it threatens not only to overthrow the ministry of Sagasta but the rule of the queen regent, Christina, herself. There has not been such a manifestation of popular feeling on the Spanish peninsula since the invasion of Napoleon. In proof that there is no abatement of Spanish patriotism and pride, all classes of people are aroused; men, women and children are subscribmoney, establishing hospitals, scrapng lint and encouraging volunteer enlistments-all for carrying on this little war with a band of nomads in Morocco. The excitement and the military preparations are absurdly out of proportion with the character of the campaign. _But the Spaniards have had no foreign war on their hands for several generations, and they seem resolved to make the most of this occasion for giving vent to their patriotic spirit. The inertness and delays of the government of Sagasta in organizing the Moroccan expedition are in striking contrast with the enthusiasm of the people. It is not strange that such exhibitions of military eebleness should inspire the Cubans with fresh hope of throwing off the Spanish yoke.

The collapse of the Freach miners' strike was inopportune not only for M. Clemenceau, with his little journalistic arbitration scheme, but for the whole accialist party The following passage occurs in the resolu

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

Baking Powder **ABSOLUTELY PURE**

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

Their voice has been no more listened to than ours. Now, indeed, there seems a movement of sympathy, but it is too tress. We must bend our heads, confess to being vapouished, undergo unconditionally more demonstration that the workman must have no hope for the improvement of his lot, no expectation of justice, save trom a social revolution. This we shall not forget. The congress consequently now pronounces for the general resumption of work." The strike, as is pointed out by more than one correspondent, was influenced by the socialist deputies to show their strength outside with foreign statesmen, devising ways and the Chamber, whereas the result has only petrayed their real weakness. They might have had better luck if it had not been for the Russian visit, which effectually distracted popular attention from the coal strikers. St. Louis Republie: In justice to the masses the rich cannot be longer allowed to escape a reasonable proportion of federal republicans and more than one-third of the democrats are reasonably sure to oppose it, and it is safe to say that the president will be on their side. ing some private incomes for the benefit of the entire country, while other private incomes are not taxed, is bound to arouse no Philadelphia Press: There probably never was a tax levied in this country so much disliked, so generally evaded, so bitterly op-posed or so gladly repealed as that which the democratic ways and means committee yet devised means by which a tix on in-comes can be made equitable in practice. The proposed bill ought to be entitled, "An

dition on that account than they have been ent sovereigns. This position they have rest of the nobility. Thus Prince Windischberg, an hereditary member of the Upper House in Austria and a magnate in Hungary. His estates extend for miles and miles, not only in Bohemia, but also in Hungary, and ne has besides large possessions in Styria and Wurtemberg. He studied law in Bonn and Prague, and was graduated as doctor of laws. Soon afterwards he was appointed a member of the imperial court of justice and was returned as a member of the Bohemian Diet. Later on he took his seat as a member of the Austrian Upper House, of which he is still the second vice president. He became also a member of the Austrian delegation. which last session made him its chairman. As a member of the last mentioned body he had an opportunity of disclosing his ideas on foreign policy. On one occasion in the Bohemian Diet Prince Windischgratz expressed his views on the question of electoral reform. He declared that a change in the law would only be useful if it sprang from a necessity felt by the people. The prince enjoys the highest esteem of the German party and also the confidence of the noderate section of the conservatives.

tions adopted by the delegates of the miners in the meeting at Sens: "For seven weeks however, prohibition again. The conscience of the managers of the lowa republican party is we have been appealing to French public opinion. Socialist deputies have come to that prohibition doesn't pay; that it lose votes. They have had all the experience of it they want; and the importance of national support and encourage us. They have related in the press the oppression which we endure and our struggle against it. issues will keep most of the lown prohibitionists in line.

We are at the last gasp of dis-

SHALL INCOMES BE TAXED?

Globe-Democrat: Three-fourths of the

Chicago Record: The experiment of tax-

Boston Advertiser: The wit of man never

act for levying fines upon honest men and

Atlanta Constitution: It is all wrong to

put a heavy tax on a man with a cottage or

a farm and let the bondholder with an

country is to be congratulated upon the

Philadelphia Record: The scheme in the committee on ways and means is the first instalment of the populist program. What

is the need of a populist party after all, when democratic committees in congress

Chicago Tribune: Those of the workers

by capital, with no loss to themselves, labor

under a big delusion. By far the greater part of the incomes are expended in setting

people to work or keeping them at work. If those incomes were reduced by heavy taxa-

tion the workers would receive correspond-

ingly less for their toil and in reality would bear the brunt of the burden.

Iowa Drys Want to Try Again,

New York Sun.

and 1591 because they were handicapped by prohibition. There was strong opposition

to it in the republican party of Iowa and a

considerable part of that opposition was carried to the extent of voting for the demo-

cratic candidates for state offices. In fact, in spite of the prominence given by Hon. Horace Boies to tariff reform in his first two

campaigns for the governorship, disgust with prohibition was the main motive that

elected him. The great plurality for Harrison in 1892 showed that the state was still

solidly republican on national issues. This

year Governor Boies sought to avoid national issues and to limit the canvass to

local matters, but as the republicars had thrown away prohibition and taken

up local option, there was no local issue, and

so the governor was badly beaten. While the same general causes contributed to his

defeat that made for democratic defeat else

where, the removal of prohibition was a

Iowa republicans, and they are in better con-

The lowa prohibitionists, with the im-

mutable confidence of their party, refuse to put up with defeat and have begun an agita-

tion against the repeal of the prohibitory

law. "We positively assert," says the ad-dress issued by the chairman of the state

committee, "that there are tens of thousand

of men who cast their ballots for Jackson or

Boies solely on account of national issues,

who would now gladly sign the protest against the repeal of the prohibitory law;"

thus the chairman of the state committee

out a majority for p

tion. Of course there is no proba-bility that there were many prohibition votes for Boies, as the democrats were squarely opposed to prohibition; and on the

other hand, many republicans who would have voted for Boles if their party had not

abandoned prohibition, came back to their old allegiance this year. But nothing can cool the ardor or diminish the faith of the

prohibitionists. They propose to hold meetings in every school district, to solicit every

voter, to carpet the state with tracts, and to

'arouse a Christian and public conscience.

great load fallen from the shoulders of the

n for years.

The Iewa republicans were beaten in 1889

stand ready to execute its dying behests?

annual income of \$10,000 go scot free.

growing popularity of an income tax.

putting a premium upon perjury.

small degree of antagonism.

The income tax will come to stay.

SHINING TRUTHS.

Galveston News: It takes a seedy man a long

Lowell Courier: The astronomer's business, a spite of the dull times, is looking up. the despotism of capital, and cherish the hope of an early revenge. But this is one Yonkers Statesman: The man "whose words an always be relied upon" never went fishing.

Dallas News: Some people seem to consider t necessary to how levery time they have to

Rochester Democrat: In the shoemaking

Elmira Gazette: My son, if you want to be independent of your thicle don't be too fresh with your ante.

New Orleans Picayune: News comes that a bookmaker has been drugged and robbed at Liverpool. It is a discouraging outlook for literature.

Cleveland Plain Dealer: The state's attor-

ney has a very solemn duty in the matter of a prize light. He must attend and watch all the points to see that the law is not violated. Philadelphia Ledger: Prof. Hamerick, who has been studying chickens for tweive years, says "the rooster is, by all odds, the proudest thing on earth, with no exception." The professor's observation of draw majors has been limited.

The forest trees are leafless now, Their limbs are all unfrocked: What wonder that the modest corn, In every field is shocked.

HAD ALL. By a Lover of Riley.

When she comes home again! A thousand ways
We fashion to ourselves the slenderness
Of our sad welcome. We shall tremble, yes,
And fear her as when first in the old days We feared her tyranny, nor dared upraise Our eyes, such was our faint heart's sore dis-

m silence, born of dread and hopelessness! Will startle indignation with her groan But we shall feel the rage of impotence, To know that she so ill-deserves the throne Created by a friendly falsa pretense; The right of might ordaining Dusky Lil Hawaii's queen, against Hawaii's will.

TOMORROW

Will present exceedingly attractive features, among which are noted the following: Complete Cable Service:

For the past ten years THE BEE has been the only paper west of Chicago to maintain an exclusive, special cable service. European and South American cablegrams have long been a distinctive feature of THE SUNDAY HEE. We having special attention to the cable news which THE BEE will present tomorrow. Press and Special Telegraphic News:

The Bre receives and prints more general tele-graphic press and special news than any other paper in its territory. Comparisons on this point are invited. The Bre is the only paper west of Chicago that loases an all day and all airly wire over which is transmitted its unrivated Associ-ated press report and its special telegrams from every important point within a radius of 300 miles. It boasts a most perfect news service. Lucal News Fentures:

The SUNDAY BEE will contain reports of the important social events of the week; news and interesting gossip of the fraternal societies; a sporting department carefully prepared to meet the demands of all classes of sportsmen, and a market page that would be credit to any paper in the country. The BEE's market page is standard, and has earned a permanent place in the commercial world. The general local news of the day. Under this heading THE SUNDAY BEE Will pro

sent a variety of reading matter most interesting and appropriate. A feature of it will be an arti-ele relative to the work of the Associated Char-rites and the plans being made for the observance of the day. Governor Larrabce on Railroads:

THE SUNDAY BEE will contain a chapter from Governor Larrabee's book, "The Railroad Question." He tells of the conflict between the people of lowa and the railroads, reciting the persistent efforts of the railroad bosses to rain control of the supreme bench and the peculiar methods of scating "suitable" judges.

Talk with the Postmaster General:

Frank G. Carpenter's letter in The SCNDAY BER will contain the latest news of the Postoffice de-partment, a forecast of the postmaster general's official report and fund of information of interest and value.

Kate Field's Letter:

This week Kate Field will present a letter of special interest to laboring men. Wakeman will tell of the old roadside inns of Norway. Griswold will write of a recent outing, and a special correspondent will treat of the irrigation ditches of Nebraska.

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