THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

State of Nebraska, }
County of Douglas, } ss.

Geo. B. Tzschuck, secretary of THE BEE Publishing company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of THE DAILY BEE for the week ending November 25, 1893, was as follows:

Sunday, November 19	25,540
Monday, November 20	23,370
Tuesday, November 21	23,110
Wednesday, November 22	23,130
Thursday, November 23	23,185
Friday, November 24	23,110
Saturday, November 25	23,874

GEO. B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 25th day of November, 1893.

SEAL

P. N. FEIL, Notary Public.

Average Circulation for October, 24,315

BE THANKFUL that you are not a foot ball player.

THE income tax is worrying the democratic members of congress a great deal more than their incomes.

DON'T forget to give a hearty welcome to the excursionists who come to Omaha to attend the Thanksgiving day football game.

THE elevation of the district bench by the election of partisan judges does not seem to be progressing very rapidly at this moment.

HOW fortunate that we are not to be inflicted with that lengthy president's message until after the time for thanksgiving is past!

WITH General Campos in command of the Spanish forces at Melilla things may be expected to assume a lively aspect in that vicinity before very many days.

AN INCREASE of 100 per cent in the year's output of gold ought to be a tempting consolation to Colorado for the closing of a few of its poorer paying silver mines.

THE tariff bill does not go quite far enough in the direction of free trade to suit the foreign press. The democratic administration will please take notice of this when it undertakes to frame another revenue law.

HOW did the newly installed judge of the district court learn that he was elected to fill the particular vacancy to which Judge Duffie had been temporarily appointed? Hasn't Blair as good a title to it as Ambrose?

THE Iowa-Nebraska football contest today promises to be the event of the day. The teams are well matched, and while we believe the Nebraska team will triumph, such a result cannot be considered as a foregone conclusion by any means.

THE United States might drive a prosperous business just now in sending a few of its surplus statesmen to reorganize the numerous ministries that are awaiting just such ability as each of our statesmen thinks he possesses in the most eminent degree.

DISTRICT assembly No. 126 of the Knights of Labor has signified its disapproval of the gas franchise outrage in a series of emphatic resolutions. The perpetrators of this high-handed proceeding are gradually learning what the people think of their disgarceful actions.

THE Omaha Belt line has been assessed by the city clerk at $12,855. The owners of that property down in New York claim it to be worth $8,000,000 including franchises. Some difference. The local tax agent, however, will doubtless have the nerve to file a protest against the absurd valuation placed upon the property.

POSTMASTER GENERAL BISSELL says that the sinecure postmastership must go. What is to become of all those newspapers which have been feeding on the local postoffice for years immemorial? Take away the postoffice and life will be scarcely worth living for the ordinary office-seeking editor.

OFFICIAL reports of railroad earnings for October are not showing the terrible falling off in net receipts of which the railway magnates have been so loudly complaining. The railroads are by no means as badly affected by the prevailing industrial depression as are a host of other important business interests of the country.

POPULISTS of the state announce that a council of the party leaders will be held in January to adopt a plan of campaign for next year. The men in charge of this movement are probably not asking advice from the newspapers, but we can suggest that if the populists will next year confine their workers to state issues and let national issues severely alone for a time they will produce better results. But they wont do it.

THE coal agent of the Union Pacific railway is authority for the statement that if the Wilson tariff bill becomes law and the duty on foreign coal be removed it will cut that company out of the sale of possibly 500,000 tons annually on the Pacific coast alone. This would be a serious blow, not only to the road, but to the army of miners employed by it. There might be some recompense if the removal of the tariff would force the price of coal down in this part of the world, but there is no reason to believe that it would.

THANKSGIVING.

The nation at peace with the world. The American people enjoying a higher average of prosperity than any other people on earth. The year's crops ample for supplying every demand. No epidemic disease anywhere in our broad land. Our political institutions secure in the love and patriotism of the people. The American name respected throughout the world. No obstacle to the continued material progress of the republic that a wise and patriotic statesmanship cannot surmount. Are not these amply sufficient reasons why the American people should acknowledge on this day of national thanksgiving the divine goodness and favor that has been so richly vouchsafed them and in gladness and gratitude give praise and thanks for the blessings that are theirs?

The spirit to which this day appeals should be as broad as the republic and elevated above pessimistic reflections. We all know that there is distress and suffering throughout the land. There has been a long period of depression that has forced many people into idleness, and thousands of such will find little reason for thankfulness beyond the fact that they are living. Indeed, to many even life may have become a burden. No one can be altogether blind to these conditions and none should be indifferent to them. It is rather a duty to be mindful of them, to the end that we may make this the occasion for helping the unfortunate and giving them cause to be thankful with us. But we shall miss the proper influence of Thanksgiving day and fail to experience its right inspiration if we narrow our attention to the misfortunes of the few and thus exclude from consideration the almost boundless blessings of the many. It is the grand aggregate of benefits and blessings enjoyed by the American people which they are to think of today and these are great enough to inspire the most fervent thanksgiving from those who acknowledge a divine providence in the affairs of mankind. There will always be some of our people suffering hardships and privation. That seems to be an inexorable law of the social organism. But so long as our free institutions survive, assuring to every citizen the right to "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness," we shall have reason enough as a people for national thanksgiving.

The gladness and the feasting in millions of American homes today will make for a truer citizenship and a heartier patriotism. As we realize the meaning of this occasion it cannot fail to awaken a sense of pride in the privilege of being an American citizen and to inspire a profounder affection for our country, which from its beginning as a nation has seemed to enjoy in a special degree the favor of divine providence.

THE POSTAL SERVICE.

Ordinarily no report of an executive department of the federal government has greater interest for the general public than that of the postmaster general. This is because the postal service is more closely and intimately connected with the business and social life of the whole people than any other. The reports of the head of the Postoffice department under the preceding administration always commanded widespread attention, due to their highly practical character and the hearty interest they denoted in the question of improving and extending the mail service and increasing its efficiency. This interest made itself manifest in practical achievment, so that at the close of the last administration the postal service in every branch had attained a higher standard of efficiency than ever before. The present administration, therefore, took control of this service under the most favorable circumstances, with a plain course marked out for it, which, if pursued, would carry the service still nearer to perfection. Thus far there has been no notable departure from the policy of the preceding administration and the efficiency of the service is maintained. If this shall continue the public will be satisfied, even though no advance be made. What it has to fear is that the service will be allowed to retrograde, as it did under the first Cleveland administration, when it declined to a lower standard than for many years before.

Postmaster General Bissell, in his annual report, shows that the deficiency for the last fiscal year was very much greater than had been estimated, and he says that instead of there being a surplus for the current fiscal year, as estimated by his predecessor, there is likely to be a deficit of nearly $8,000,000. It is not easy to understand why there should be this extraordinary discrepancy in estimates for the fiscal year, of which five months have passed, and it is quite possible that the new hands at this business will be found when the year is ended to have made a mistake to the extent of a few million dollars, though of course there will be no surplus, as estimated in the report for 1892. As to the estimate for the fiscal year ended June 30 last the failure to realize it was due largely to the business depression, which had its effect upon correspondence, upon the money order business and upon the revenues of the service generally, while the increased business counted on as incident to the World's fair fell far short of anticipation, as did the sale of the Columbian postage stamp. Had the general prosperity of 1892 prevailed during the first six months of the current year there can be no doubt that the estimates of postal revenue for the fiscal year 1893 would have been very nearly realized, and reasoning in the same way, if there is a revival of business activity and prosperity at the beginning of 1894 there will probably be no such deficit at the end of the current fiscal year as the postmaster general estimates. It is to be observed that there is no better or more trustworthy indication of the average financial condition of the people than the fluctuations in the postal revenues.

The postmaster general takes a decided stand against extending free delivery to small towns and villages, claiming that the experiment has not shown the desirability of establishing the system, and it is entirely safe to say that it will be abandoned and that the rural populations which for two years have been served in this way and all that were expecting to be will have to be content for some years to come with the old conditions. That the abandonment of the policy of extending free delivery to rural communities will be extremely disappointing to such communities there can be no doubt. It was expected that the present administration would not approve of the contracts made by its predecessor for carrying ocean mails, and the excuse for doing this is that no apparent advantage has resulted from them. The country will be better able to judge of the merit of this plea when it has seen the results of the policy regarding the ocean mail service of the present administration, though it cannot interfere with existing contracts. The postmaster general makes some recommendations and suggestions that merit careful consideration, among them that the charges for domestic money orders be reduced and the form of the order simplified, at the same time abolishing postal notes. Regarding civil service reform the postmaster general makes unfavorable comment upon the dismissal of democratic clerks from the railway mail service at the beginning of the preceding administration. Perhaps Mr. Bissell needs to be informed that in the last year of Mr. Cleveland's first administration a large number of experienced and competent clerks were dismissed from that service because they were republicans and their places filled by democrats, to the almost utter demoralization of the service, and that the Harrison administration restored the republican clerks, where their removal was shown to have been for political reasons, both as a matter of justice to them and for the good of the service.

CORPORATIONS IN THE CITY COUNCIL.

No one present at the last meeting of the city council would have had to be told that election day had passed. The proceedings of that body would have informed him before many minutes had elapsed that the majority of the members feel themselves entirely absolved from their immediate responsibility to the taxpayers and citizens who elected them, and the conclusion must have inevitably been forced upon his mind that the corporations rather than the people are represented in the Omaha city council.

Not to speak of the shameful treatment of the mayor's veto of the fifty-year gas franchise ordinance in refusing even to receive the papers which he had sent to it at the previous regular meeting when simple courtesy demanded that they be at least placed on file in case the council were not ready to act upon them, the council managed to show several times how it stands in relation to corporation raids upon the rights of the taxpayers. A communication from the garbage contractor, a contractor backed by the combined influence of the franchised corporations, asking for permission to erect a tool house on ground comprising a part of the streets of Omaha, was quickly referred without debate to the building inspector with the understanding that the prayer be granted. If the garbage contractor wants to erect a tool house, why does he not do as other private individuals do—buy or rent a piece of land suitable for his purposes? If the council can authorize the erection of a permanent structure on a street near the river, it can authorize one in the middle of Farnam street. The garbage contractor has already secured valuable privileges from the city for nominal returns. Why should he be given further privileges, however small their value may be?

The corporations in the council have also pushed through all the disputed claims of the Barber Asphalt company that have been hanging fire for months. The merits of the original dispute need not detain us. But the city engineer had taken the trouble to institute a careful examination of the work for which the last monthly claim had been presented and had recommended certain deductions on account of failure to live up to the letter of the agreement. Two councilmen in a two hours' drive, in company with the agent of the Barber company, had convinced themselves that the twenty miles of paved streets were in excellent condition and on their report the repair claim was allowed. The repair contract calls for keeping the streets constantly in good order. With the corporations running the council all that is needed is to have a mile or so in good order on the day when the committee takes its monthly drive with the company's agent, and holes and cracks may be left in the streets the remainder of the year, in spite of the protest of the engineering department.

The corporations are daily becoming more and more bold in their manipulations of the city council. This course of action will probably be continued until the taxpayers arouse to the protection of their interests. The veto power of a watchful mayor has in too many instances proven unavailing. Unless things change for the better the task of driving the corporations out of the city council will soon have to be taken up.

TESTIMONY from Europe designed to support the advocacy of an income tax in the United States is not likely to have very much weight with our people. European governments, when in need of revenue, do not usually concern themselves as to whether the methods of obtaining it are offensive to any portion of the people or not, or whether they are partial in their operation or otherwise. They are controlled altogether by the necessities of the situation. In this country every citizen is presumed to have an equal interest in the government, and to propose that one class of the people shall pay a tax that another class is exempted from, as is done by the advocates of an income tax here, is hostile to one of the most important principles in our political system. As a matter of fact such a proposition does not find justification in any of the income tax systems of Europe. But in this matter we need not go abroad for guidance. We have had an income tax and pretty much everybody who remembers its offensive operation knows that such a method of obtaining revenue is not suitable to this country.

PRICES on all grades of soft coal are and have long been too high in Omaha. There are rich coal deposits in central Iowa, southern Kansas, in the Black Hills, in Wyoming and in Colorado, within easy reach of the consumers of Nebraska. Investigation made by THE BEE in the past proved that it costs more to transport coal from the mines mentioned to Omaha than the coal is worth at the mines. Local dealers of course put on top of this a liberal margin of profit, so that a ton of coal worth $1.65 at the mines is retailed in Omaha at from $4.50 to $7. That these prices are exorbitant goes without saying. They are maintained by a local combine of dealers which levies a princely tribute annually on the people of Omaha. Back of them, of course, stand the railroad companies pledged to uphold them in their close corporation methods. The only means of redress that seems at all practicable is that suggested in the recent local populist platform, wherein it was recommended that 100 or more private consumers pool together, acquire trackage, and purchase large quantities of coal. By such means the combine might be broken.

A REPRESENTATIVE of the receivers of the Union Pacific railway system has asked the federal court to fix the salary of each of the five receivers at $18,000, or $90,000 a year for all. These men will be expected to do the work of officials whose salaries have aggregated $50,000 a year heretofore. They are unskilled in the service and must grope their way through the intricacies of scientific railroading. By no process of reasoning can their service be worth as much as that of trained railroad men. The compensation asked for seems to be out of all reason and to have no other ground to rest upon than precedents in like cases. There has for years been much popular clamor against the princely salaries paid the higher railroad officials, alleged to be at the expense of the patrons of the roads. If there be justification for such contention there is certainly some force to the claim that the receivers in this case, or at least some of them, are asking too much.

OUR Washington dispatches quote Comptroller Eckels as saying that he will go to the bottom of the affairs of the defunct Capital National bank and intimates that every man remotely responsible will have to step up and help make good the loss. This is good news for the taxpayers at large, but it will cause many groans in Lincoln. The books of Mosher's defunct bank show it to be indebted to the state in the sum of $80,000, while the state treasurer's books fix the amount at $260,000. If the comptroller can bring the power of the national government to play upon this case and save a large share of this money to the people he will accomplish more than seems probable at this time.

SECRETARY MORTON makes a rather sensational statement in his report when he intimates that a portion of the appropriation for state experimental stations may have miscarried. An investigation will of course follow, as it should. The secretary refers to the matter in support of his recommendation that such appropriations be placed in the department so that supervision of disbursements may be exercised. On this point the secretary's conclusions seem to be eminently sound.

The Business Outlook.

New York Sun.

These things taken together lead to the conclusion that we are sure of at least moderately active business as soon as the present winter is at an end. The vast supplies of money now accumulated in New York will then find remunerative employment. With the return of general confidence must come a revival of legitimate speculation, none the worse for the lessons that business men have received through the recent tightness of money.

A Vital Objection.

Philadelphia Record.

One of the strongest objections to an income tax would be the cost of collection. A very considerable portion of the money derived from taxing incomes would be spent upon the army of inquisitors necessary to gather it in. An income tax, if laid upon all incomes alike, is no doubt an exceedingly fair tax theoretically. In practice, however, it is unfair, because of the opportunity to escape payment afforded to dishonest men whose actual income cannot be ascertained.

Honoring a Revolutionary Hero.

Washington Star.

New York Saturday paid reverential homage to the memory of a man whose name and heroic death should ever be conspicuously before the young of America. One hundred and seventeen years have come and gone since Nathan Hale was hanged by the British as a spy. The influences of his sorrowful decease were potent in hastening successful revolution, and his brave words just before martyrdom: "I only regret that I have but one life to lose for my country," aroused thousands of lukewarm colonists. In erecting a statue to the hero New York City pays but a fraction of the nation's indebtedness.

Reversing the Mexican Custom.

Chicago Herald.

Singular and altogether unprecedented news comes from Mexico. If the accounts are to be believed the revolutionists have administered unto the hosts of President Diaz a most thorough and soul-satisfying thrashing. The federal troops—or such of them as are left—are reported to be headed for the national capital at a gait that would make the big 999 locomotive blow its smokestack off in sheer envy and despair. This entirely reverses the usual order of things in Mexican revolutions. The custom hitherto has been for some greasy patriot to dub himself general, collect fifty or a hundred men, raise the standard of revolt and get captured within forty-eight hours. Then followed a drumhead court martial, a fusillade, a shallow trench and quicklime, and that revolution was squelched. The new system is revolutionary indeed, not only as affecting the government of Mexico, but as destroying old traditions. It is so novel, in fact, that further particulars should be awaited before giving full credence to the stories that come from the border.

EDITORIAL FOOT BALL.

Philadelphia Times: Dying by inches is fast enough, but it's unfortunate when foot ball players die by the foot, as it were.

Cincinnati Commercial: If Corbett and Mitchell would challenge a foot ball player there might be an opportunity to see their merits as pugilists. Foot ball players differ from pugilists in that they fight—not talk.

Washington Post: Meanwhile, it would seem the rankest infatuation to harbor the theory that foot ball is a more gentlemanly and a less demoralizing practice than prize fighting. The record indicates the contrary.

Indianapolis Journal: Thus far the testimony presented by the newspapers does not warrant the conclusion that foot ball is as hazardous to life and limb as an average pitched battle, but much more so than the average duel in high life.

Kansas City Star: Foot ball is the sole amusement in the world that carries with it the semblance and excitement of the great game of war. The first inquiry after a match is "Who won the victory?" The next is concerning the number of killed and wounded.

Chicago Herald: But at least let us put a stop as soon as possible to the brutality of foot ball—a sport which, in many features, is worse than prize fighting, being less a matter of skill, more dangerous to the participants and involving a much larger number of contestants.

Detroit Free Press: Because they are the flower of our youth is no more reason that they should be permitted to proceed in the work of killing and crippling than that the same concession should be made to the muscular athletes who have a less dangerous sport in the twenty-four-foot ring.

New York Times: The game is bloody and brutal, too, however stoically the young players may endure their wounds and fractures, or the injuries or even the deaths of their companions. It has engendered, moreover, a sordid desire of gain by no means in keeping with the pursuit of the liberal arts and sciences.

Harper's Weekly: Once let it be understood, however, that a knowledge of foot ball is essential to success as a policeman and we shall have not only men whose natural tastes and inclinations lead them to become policemen flocking to our colleges in order to obtain the best possible preparation, but we shall find our athletic college graduates clamoring for positions as guardians of the peace, as they have hitherto thronged the professions of the law, medicine and the church.

PEOPLE AND THINGS.

Foot ball colors necessarily run to black and blue.

The proud bird of freedom will have his innings some other day.

A bicyclist is not to be regarded as an engineer because of his spinal arch.

General Rusk's fortune amounts to $50,000, all of which is left to his wife and children.

Giving thanks costs nothing. The truly thankful are they who give a share of their abundance to the worthy but unfortunate.

The specter of sorrow which poets see around the "festive board" is doubtless due to the impression that loaded tables groan.

Having secured a place among the anthracite coal barons of the east, Vanderbilt has gone abroad to enjoy the fruits of the squeeze.

Every spellbinder who is onto his job should not be backward in sounding "a note of warning." A variety of keynotes are in circulation.

The price of plate glass dropped 20 per cent with the collapse of the trust. If the government wants to cheapen things hunting down trusts offers golden opportunities.

As evidence of the cheerful condition of affairs in Colorado it is worthy of note that the Denver Republican discussed the Union Pacific problem without suggesting the removal of the company's headquarters.

When Jeremiah Rusk, the volunteer soldier, was offered the colonelcy of the Twenty-fifth regiment of Wisconsin volunteers he declined. Afterward when asked to explain his action he said: "I did not think I was competent to take command of a regiment or that I had the experience necessary in military affairs to fit me for any rank higher than that of major, which at that time I regarded as more ornamental than otherwise." Within a few weeks he found that none of his associates knew any more of military affairs than he did, and so he accepted the commission. He commanded his regiment to the very end of the war.

NEBRASKA AND NEBRASKANS.

The Fairfield creamery has been reopened.

The Congregationalists of Norfolk have raised enough money to lift the debt from their church.

Patrick Campbell of Plattsmouth has returned from an extended visit to his old home in Ireland.

The people of Box Butte county have voted to submit to a tax for the purpose of sinking an artesian well.

A corn sheller at Dubois removed three fingers from the hand of William Myers with neatness and dispatch.

A son of Albert Schoenstein of Chapman thought he was playing with an empty revolver. He now has a jagged hole through his wrist

Joe Moran of Hay Springs tied a cow behind his wagon and when the horses ran away the poor old bovine couldn't keep up and her neck was broken.

M. J. Mumford, who settled in the Nemaha valley in 1857 and was for twenty-five years a justice of the peace, died at the home of his daughter in Table Rock, aged 87 years.

Sugar-making from beets isn't all safe work by any means. Three workmen at the Norfolk factory are laid up—one with a broken thigh, another with mashed fingers and the third with a bruised head. All will recover.

The Knights of Pythias of Bloomfield are caring for S. W. Thomas and family, who lost their all in the Pomeroy cyclone. Mr. Thomas was seriously crippled by being caught in the wreck of his home and one of his children was killed.

STEWED COMICS.

Binghampton Republican: The foghorn is about the bassest thing on earth.

Lowell Courier: Filing a will sometimes rasps the feelings of disappointed legatees.

New Orleans Picayune: When a man is trying to come down stairs he need not be told to hurry up.

Texas Siftings: Some men get down on their neighbors when they find they can't come up to them.

Pittsburg Post: Miss Gushleigh—I am just dead struck on foot ball.
Miss Matter-of-Fact—Yes, it's just killing.

Life: The Clergyman—And why should little boys say their prayers every night?
The Good Boy—So's the Lord can have a chance to get what they want by morning.

Troy Press: Some people think that it is Claus Spreckels who has been raising cain over in Hawaii. This is merely spreckelation.

Buffalo Courier: Disagreeable though it may be to him, it is still a fact that the chances are against the lezless man obtaining any sort of a foothold in society.

New York Weekly: Actress—You are a divorce lawyer, I understand? Lawyer—Yes, madam; I secure divorces without publicity. Actress—Um—I'm in the wrong office. Good day, sir.

POOR THING.

Indianapolis Journal.

There was a little girl
And she had a little curl
Right down in the middle of her forehead;
So she wore it to the hop,
And it happened off to drop—
And the language that she thought was simply horrid!

WILSON BILL'S WEAKNESS

New Tariff Measure Will Not Stand Republican Analysis.

CAMPAIGN OF OPPOSITION ARRANGED

Individual Features of the Instrument Will Be Handled Separately in the Approaching Discussion—Evil Results Already Developed.

WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE BEE, 513 FOURTEENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, NOV. 29.

The new democratic tariff bill excites more criticism hourly. By the end of the week, when a majority of the democratic members of the house will have returned to Washington, the demand for a party caucus to revise the crude measure reported by Chairman Wilson will have become overwhelming. The chief exigency which the Wilson bill itself creates, and which seems destined to bring destruction upon its own head is that while professedly a revenue measure, it really cuts into the revenues of the treasury to an amount estimated at $50,000,000, instead of providing means to meet the threatened deficit at the end of the fiscal year under the present revenue laws of from $60,000,000 to $80,000,000.

As stated in last night's BEE specials, this fact of itself will force the house to amend the Wilson bill so as to produce greater revenue, for the reason that an income tax cannot well pass that body, and most certainly cannot pass the senate.

Result of Tariff Revision.

The announcement is made this morning that as a beginning of disastrous results of the revision of the tariff in the interest of every country in the world except the United States, the mills of the Roxbury (Mass.) Carpet company are to shut down indefinitely, thus throwing 900 employes out of work. These mills are closed, it is stated, because of the publication of the new tariff bill, and they will be kept closed until the tariff question is settled. It will thus be seen that the disaster which overwhelmed the carpet industry at Yonkers, N. Y., last summer in the mere anticipation of tariff revision has reached New England. There are intimations that reductions of wages on the entire closing of mills will follow in Philadelphia, one of the greatest carpet producing centers in the country. Of all the Moquette carpet made in the world 90 per cent is made in Yonkers. The mills have not been closed for nineteen years until the threatened reduction of duty on carpets. Wages have increased during that period for weaving alone nearly 300 per cent. At the same time the price of carpets has decreased.

Where the Farmer is Hit.

The agricultural interests will, perhaps, be the slowest to understand how their welfare is attacked, but when they are heard from the farmers will be likely to speak in no uncertain tones. The removal of duties from agricultural products which are readily brought across our northern border from Canada will speedily prove a thorn in the side of farmers, not only of the northwest but of every state which fringes upon the Canadian border.

Representative Payne of New York, a member of the ways and means committee, said to THE BEE correspondent today that after careful examination of the Wilson bill he had been utterly unable to discover a single feature of protection in it. The cuts made in the bill on manufactured articles would, he said, have to come out of the price of labor because the manufacturers had already so little protection that labor was the only place in which they could now economize in order to meet foreign competition. Mr. Payne lamented especially the injury to agricultural products and thought Nebraska farmers with others must suffer competition with Canada.

Another Unfair Feature.

Speaking of the proposed tax on corporations, Mr. Payne called attention to the fact that a corporation tax would reach more poor people than would a direct stax on incomes above $4,000. He explained that most corporations are composed of small holders of stock. Some individual might hold a larger block, but a great bulk of the stock would be distributed in small quantities among a great many people. A corporation tax would apply with especial severity to manufacturing concerns, a great portion of which are now incorporated and whose stock is widely distributed, in many cases being largely held by employes. These concerns would suffer in two ways: First, from the lower duties and the necessity of meeting foreign competition by the reduction of cost of labor, and second, by the direct tax upon their stock which is distributed among the working people in small lots, although of course the larger blocks are held by the chief partners in these corporations. These criticisms of the bill do not come from republican sources by any means.

What the Debate Promises.

The debate of the tariff bill in this congress does not promise any better display of oratory than did the fight for the unconditional repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman act. The democratic veterans of many years service in the house state that they talked themselves out on the tariff over the Mills bill and the subsequent debate over the McKinley act, besides their speeches of the campaign of 1892 were limited almost entirely to discussion of the tariff and the tariff will again be the topic of their speeches in their campaigns for re-election next fall.

The republicans on the other hand will make no special effort at displays of denunciatory eloquence during the general debate. They will confine themselves to a number of calm statements showing the viciousness of the general system on which the bill is built and will direct their principal efforts against individual features of the bill when it is discussed by sections.

A systematic plan of campaign is arranged by which some experienced republican member will be assigned the charge of the opposition on every schedule, and it will be his duty when that schedule comes up for consideration to present a clear and concise exposition of the injury that will be done to all the interests affected by that schedule if the rates proposed in the Wilson bill are permitted to go into effect.

Fearing the republican analysis of the measure the democrats intend to allow but two weeks for debate in the house, and say the bill will be in the room of the senate committee on finance when the holiday recess is taken.

Personal Mention.

Charles H. Gray of Kearney has been appointed to a clerkship in the Interior department. It is understood that he will take the place of his brother James, who is a clerk under Secretary Hoke Smith. The latter will shortly graduate from the Columbian university, the principal law school of this city, and he intends to retire from the federal service and enter upon the practice of law.

J. S. Bailey was today appointed postmaster at Ulysses, Butler county, Neb., vice H. C. Byam, resigned.

Mr. Edward Rosewater, editor of THE BEE, who has been in Washington for a couple of days, after attending a Press association meeting in the south, left for New York tonight. He goes home the latter part of the week.

Among the recent dismissals from the service of the general land office were A. W. Conlee and P. J. Williams of Nebraska and E. Kilpatrick, D. H. Goodne, J. Hasthshorn, W. B. Webster and J. P. Driver of Iowa. The names of the victims of the wholesale dismissal from the land office force were not made public until today.

PERRY S. HEATH.

Iowa Newspaper Office Burned.

IOWA CITY, Nov. 29.—The Iowa City Republican building was totally destroyed by fire this morning. Loss, $10,000; insurance, about half.

The Republican's loss is very heavy, and to Mr. H. S. Fairall it is particularly bad, as he had just completed arrangements to buy the entire office

Harvard Tutor's Suicide.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 29.—The announcement that Harmon Haley, a tutor of Latin in Harvard college, had cut his throat created widespread excitement and sympathy. He has been a tutor at Harvard for three years. Overwork is said to have caused the deed.

A TOAST.

Detroit Free Press.

Now, here's to the turk
With stuffing so fine,
Here's to the man
Who on him does dine.

Here's to the boy
Who eats the most pie;
Here's to the girl
Who never says die.

Here's to young sweetheart,
With figure divine,
And this to her bright eyes—
Would she were mine.

Here's to us all,
As bright as the day,
May we never know sorrow,
But always be gay.

Here's to our town
Upon these broad waters;
And this to our state
Her sons and her daughters.

And now to our country,
So broad and so grand,
Let us drink to her future,
Our loved native land!

THE ONWARD MARCH of Consumption is stopped short by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. Always, if you haven't waited beyond reason, there's complete recovery and cure. In those scrofulous conditions of the blood which invite Consumption; in severe, lingering Coughs, and Weak Lungs, which "threaten you with it," in Consumption itself, and when other help has failed—this medicine is a *proved* remedy.

As a blood-cleanser, strength-restorer, and flesh-builder, nothing like it is known to medical science. The "Discovery" far surpasses nasty Cod Liver Oil and all its filthy compounds as a flesh-builder for those reduced in weight below a healthy standard. It is *guaranteed*, as no other medicine of the kind. In all lingering Bronchial, Throat, and Lung affections, and in every disease that can be reached through the blood, if it ever fails to benefit or cure, you have your money back.

Prompt relief and a permanent cure for your Catarrh, will certainly follow the use of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. Its makers will pay $500 reward for any incurable case.

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

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

BROWNING, KING & CO.

The largest makers and sellers of fine clothes on Earth.

Somethin's Goin' to Drop

Watch this space for particulars.

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Send the money and we'll pay the express. | S. W. Cor. 15th and Douglas Sts.