moment the existence of a coal combine

in Omaha?

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All communications relating to news and ed terial matter should be a biressed. To the Edito BUSINESS LETTERS.

All business letters and remittances should be redressed to The See Publishing company Omaha. Brutts, checks and postoffice orders to be made rayable to the order of the company.

Perties leaving the city for the summer can have Tris Bes sent to their address by leaving an order THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY. SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

Euste of Nebraska, County of Douglas. Geo. B. Tzschuck, secretary of THE BEE Publishing company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of The DALLY BEE for the week ending December 2, 1803, was as follows: Ya day, November 26, Monday, November 27, Tuesday, November 28,

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 2d day of Desember, 1863.

N. P. Fill., Notary Public.

Average Circulation for October, 24,315. ARE you ready for the president's

message? THERE are a few cabinet officials whose annual reports are still to be

UNLESS the time-honored rule no longer holds good the Chicago mayoralty race will go to the Swift.

FRENCH silk manufacturers are not quite satisfied with the concessions granted them by the Wilson tariff bill. The bill should be revised at once.

CALIFORNIANS do not relish the proposed reduction in the tariff on raisins, figs and prunes. Distance does not seem to lend enchantment to the view in this

WE TRUST that the members of congress enjoyed their brief vacations and are now prepared to work more and talk less during the regular session than they did during the extra session of that body.

THE State Board of Transportation has now succeeded in keeping the rate down on two commodities, green apples and dried grass. The next thing they will tackle will be dried apples and green grangers.

Women have acquired the constitutional right to vote at all elections in Colorado. Now let the horde of woman suffrage agitators migrate to Colorado and enjoy the fruits of their work. The other states will gladly grant them leave of absence.

EUROPEAN governments already know that the United States will permit no foreign intervention in Brazil. Since the enunciation of the Monroe doctrine they have usually been loth to interfere in the face of protests from our government, and it is scarcely probable that they will attempt anything of the kind at this time.

NEBRASKA still offers inducemen's for the settlement of desirable immigrants within her borders. People desiring to improve their economic conditions cannot do better than to seek comfortable homes on Nebraska farms. The next year is bound to witness an increased immigration, accompanied by a rise in farm values all along the line.

IF THE Bank of England is driven into politics by reason of a proposition to secure a closer connection between the government and the management of the bank the results cannot but prove unfortunate for all concerned. The two United States banks failed to withstand their introduction as factors into polities. Experience has shown that political banks cannot be sustained.

IT is to be expected that the president's forthcoming message to congress will be one of extraordinary interest and length. Matters of great national importance will demand the president's attention and his expressions will be regarded as in a measure foreshadowing the policy of the administration on leading issues now before the public. It gces without saying that THE BEE will print the message in full.

HOUSEHOLDERS should demand that their grocers shall sell them coal oil that will stand the legal test and the dealers will in turn be particular to buy none other. The local dealer is not to blame for the inferior and dangerous compounds that are sold throughout this city in the name of kerosene. They pay the price of the best oil and in many cases do not know what they are getting until the consumers make a report to them. Every citizen is entitled to the protection the law affords in this re-

CHICAGO savings banks have decided to cut down the rate of interest which they pay to time depositors from 4 per cent to 3 per cent per annum. This will doubtless prove a very profitable move for the stockholders of Chicago savings banks, but it is a black eye to the industrial army of Chicago and incidentally to the re'ail merchants of that city. The Chicago savings banks are at this time reputed to have \$16,000,000 on deposit and a reduction of 1 per cent on savings deposits means a shrinkage of \$160,000 a year in the scant incomes of the army of wage workers who have laid by a portion of their earnings for a rainy day. The first effect of this reduction will probab'y be the withdrawal of several millions from the Chicago savings banks, to be either used in paying off debt already incurred or in private leans. Chicago bankers have so far given no sign of a disposition to cut down the rate of interest on leans, although it is well known that loanable funds are overabundant in their vaults. The return of confidence does not seem to work both ways.

At noon today the Fifty-third congress will meet in regular session. The organization being complete both branches will be able to settle down to business at once and it is to be presumed that the disposition will be to proceed promptly with the work of the session. The party in power has no simple or easy task before it. Were it a united party, entirely harmonious regarding policies, it would find little difficulty in legislating upon the important questions with which it must deal, for the prevalent feeling among republicans appears to be to allow the democratic majority to assume the responsibility for legisall

lation, the republicans contenting themselves with discussing democratic policles and pointing out what they regard as the mistakes of the party in power, without having recourse to any filibustering or obstructive tactics with a view to defeating or unduly delaying action. If this shall prove to be the intention of the republicans, and there is good authority for assuming that it will, the democrats will find less trouble from their political opponents than from the

dissension in their own ranks.

The tariff will, of course, command the largest share of attention and the prospect is that months will be consumed in discussion of the new bill. The date fixed by the framers of the measure for it to go into effect is March 1, 1894, but no one seriously believes that so radical and comprehensive a bill can be passed through congress prior to that date. The republicans will undoubtedly insist upon ample opportunity for discussion and amendment and it is presumed that the majority will accord the fullest time for legitimate debate. The holiday recess of ten days or two weeks will be taken out of the time and it is thought to be doubtful whether the house will be advanced beyond the stage of general debate before the recess begins. It is possible that the bill will be completed in the house by February, or a month before the date named for it to go into effect. The senate finance committee will probably not take less than two weeks to examine the measure, and it is very likely to take a greater time. But assuming that the bill may be placed before the senate by the middle of February, it is safe to say that two months will be occupied in its discussion by that body. It is pretty safe to say that a new tariff bill will not be ready for the signature of the president before May 1, and persons with extended experience in the business of con-

gress place the date of the passage of

The currency question is only second

the Wilson bill as far off as July 1.

in importance to that of the tariff, but the country is not so well informed as to what the policy of the party will be regarding the former as the latter. It is understood that there will be an attempt on the part of the silver element of the party to get some further legislation regarding the white metal, but any such effort will fail. The present congress will have nothing more to do with the silver question. But the demand for a plan to supply more currency will be urgent, and an effort will be made to comply with it. There seems to be very little probability that the proposal to allow the national banks to issue currency to the par value of their bonds deposited to secure circulation will be adopted. The opposition to it is believed to be too strong to be overcome, and the democrats who are friendly to the proposal will not make much effort in its behalf. The demand for repeal of the 10 per cent tax on state bank issues is assured a very considerable support. The southern representatives are practically unanimous in favor of it and they will not be entirely alone in support of the demand. There will be enough democratic opposition, however, to defeat it in conjunction with the republicans. The condition of the treasury calls for immediate attention and something will have to be done to relieve its necessities in advance of results, necessarily uncertain, from revenue legislation. This congress will probably adopt the recommendations of Secretary Carlisle, which may embrace both an

ver seignlorage. There are other questions which will give interest to the regular session of congress-for example, the Hawaiian issue and the repeal of the federal elections law-but these are of far less consequence than the tariff and revenue questions, though the course of the party in power as to all of them will have a decided influence upon its future.

THE RATE ON BALED HAY.

Considerable comment has been aroused throughout Nebraska by reason of the recent action of the State Board of Transportation in acceding to the request made in a shipper's petition asking for a more favorable rate on hay, and many of the notorious railroad organs have hastened to attempt to make political capital out of the wonderful discovery that the rate on hav established by the order of the board is only half that which is laid down in the new maximum freight rate law.

In the first place the action of the State Board of Transportation in relation to the rate on hay has been for the most part misunderstood wherever it has not been intentionally misconstrued. The charges by way of the Elkhorn road for shipping hay from Holt county to Omaha had been 7 cents a hundred for some time past. In early October the railread gave notice of an increase in those charges to 10 cents per hundred, and it was against this increase in charges that the protest in question was filed. The State Board of Transportation then did not lower the previously existing rate. It merely forbade the railroad from keeping in force the new rate of 10 cents per hundred that it was trying to impose. To characterize this new rate as excessive and unreasonable required no very great amount of courage, because the 7-cent rate had long been in effect without any objection on the part of the railroad. Without changed conditions making the cost of carrying hay from Holt county to Omaha greater in October than it was previous to October, the new rate was manifestly extortionate on its face until

the proof to the contrary should be forth-

THE REGULAR SESSION OF CONGRESS | coming. The railroad failed to make out its case, and the board could scarcely have refused to accede to the petition.

So far as concerns the 15-cent hay rate | dealer a margin of profit on every ton of deduced from the maximum freight rate bill, it must be remembered that that act morely fixes the maxima above which the rates are not to be raised except after going through the judicial procedure provided in the act. The new law does not direct that a single existing freight rate be increased. It proceeds upon the theory that the legal schedule is lower than that now existing, but it does not make the maximum rate also the minimum rate. The law expressly directs the State Board of Transportation "to revise said classification of freight as hereinbefore established whenever it shall appear to a majority of said board just and reasonable to revise said classification." With or any other class of citizens a board inclined to earry out the law the fact that a lower rate had for a long time previous to its enactment been profitably enforced by the railroad would in itself make the legal maximum excessive and unreasonable and bring into operation that mandatory clause which requires the board to revise and lower such maximum.

The inference which the railroad organs have sought to convey is that the new maximum freight rate law would tend to raise rates rather than lower them because in a few items its schedule is higher than that now in force. The fact that the railroads have had the law tied up in the federal courts-it appears now indefinitely-is the best evidence that its enforcement would cut into the present exactions and not increase them. Had the State Board of Transportation conscientiously exercised its power to fix rates there would have been no call for the recent maximum rate legislation. It will take more than a refusal to allow the Elkhorn to raise its rate on hav to restore the state board to the confidence of the people.

ENTERPRISING AND INVINCIBLE. There has been a great deal of blow, bluster and solicited puffery for pretended newspaper rivals of THE BEE in these parts. But an intelligent comparison affords striking proof every day in the year that THE BEE has no rivals worthy of the name in its broad field between Chicago and the Rockies. THE BEE does not feast its patrons on roast turkey and cranberry sauce Sundays and Christmas and starve them on water | charity will thus operate in a two-fold gruel and wind pudding the balance of the week. THE BEE can be relied on to furnish the most savory dishes to its readers day in and day out. It is simply absurd for concerns that are eking out a bare existence to boast their superiority in any department of journalism over this paper.

THE BEE pays out more money for editorial brains and telegraphic news than all the dailies in Nebraska, together with Council Bluffs, Sioux City and Des Moines dumped in. In the quantity and quality of these dispatches, including cable service, congressional news, financial reviews, markets and exhaustive reports of every incident that occurs on land or sea, THE BEE is and will continue to be peerless and invincible. When it comes to the carnest and intelligent discussion of naalleged competitors are simply not in it. Ring organs and fake factories have to be put on stilts and resort to the well known methods of the mock auction and cheap john shop, but THE BEE always has been and expects always to continue to be patronized on merit alone. Those who subscribe for it get their money's worth and those who patronize its advertising columns know that they are investing in a paper of known circulation. In buying papers or buying space for advertising experience has always shown that in the long run the best is the cheapest.

DOWN W. TH THE LOCAL COAL TRUST. In every large city there are hundreds of competent and industrious mechanics and laborers out of employment during the winter season. Omaha is no better off in that respect than other cities. Business depression the past five months has resulted in increasing the aggregate issue of bonds and the coinage of the silnumber of unemployed men and in a reduction of wages for many of those who have been fortunate enough to hold their positions. It is within reason to say that the number of unemployed men of families was never greater in Omaha than it is today. It is also true that the -cost of living has not been reduced in fair proportion to the scaling down of wages. Anything, therefore, that contemplates a decreased cost of the necessaries of life to the consumers of Omaha is worthy of consideration at this time.

THE BEE has frequently of late made reference to the excessive price of soft coal, due solely, as we believe, to a combine among local dealers, abetted by railroads over which the coal is shipped into Omaha. That such a combine exists is proven by the fact that the stiff prices prevailing could not be maintained without a pool between the dealers and the transportation companies. The average prices of the best grades of soft coal per ton at the mines in Iowa, Kansas and Missouri as reported to THE BEE are: Slack, from 15 to 50 cents; nut, 80 cents to \$1; mine run, 80 cents to \$1.25; lump, \$1.25 to \$1.60. The average railroad tariff rates per ton on these grades of coal from the states mentioned to Omaha are: On slack, \$1 to \$1.32; on

nut, mine run and lump, \$1.18 to \$1.60. It will be noted that the cost of transportation of a ton of coal is in most instances greater than the original cost of the product at the mines. Take for example the price of mine run coal, the grade which, more than any other, is sold to the thousands of private consumers, the householders of Omaha. It sells at the mines, less than 300 miles distant from this city, at from 80 cents to \$1.25 a ton. For hauling this coal the railroads charge from about one and onefourth to one and one-third times the first cost of the coal. This would make the fair average cost of this standard grade of soft coal, laid down in the yards of the Omaha dealers, not to exceed \$2.60

These figures are not invented, but will bear investigation. Every private consumer knows that he cannot purchase a ten of mine run soft coal fit to put in a

stove for less than \$4.50, and for what is claimed to be of a sootless quality he must pay \$6 perston. This leaves the coal sold to private consumers of from \$1.90 to \$3.40. Will anybody doubt for a

Is there a remedy? The last logislature passed a law to prohibit just such pools and combinations organized to fleece the public. This law made it unlawful for any coal dealer or dealers, or other person or persons, partnership, company, corporation or association to enter into any agreement, contract or combination for the pooling or fixing of prices. Heavy penalties and costs of suit are imposed upon those convicted of violation of this law. It is within the power of the labor organizations to test the right of coal dealers and railroads to extort tribute from the people of Omaha by excessive prices on a commodity that every resident is compelled to buy. We believe that the

courts, if invoked by the people, will

break this local trust, and enable con-

sumers to buy coal at reasonable prices.

LABOR organizations the membership of which is composed largely of employes of the Union Pacific railway promise to invoke the federal court to restore the old scale of wages on that system. They contend that it the court can fix the salaries of the five new receivers it can also hearken to their humble appeals. Their claims are worthy of consideration and if the receivers are entitled to a salary of \$18,000 each the men on the line are certainly entitled to their old rate of pay. The principle involved is the same. If the court can fix the pay of the managers it can fix the pay of every man on the road. This may be a place where the Railway Employes association can show its hand, unless it is a jug-handled affair, as we have always believed it to

ONE of the most recently established charities in New York City aims to give employment to worthy laborers and at the same time to improve the condition of the tenement house district. A considerable fund has been subscribed, which is to be devoted to keeping the streets clean in a densely populated area which receives but little attention from the street cleaning department. The direction-upon those furnished employment and upon the poor people who are given a better sanitary service. The fund might be expended in supplementing any branch of the municipal government with equally' beneficial results to all concerned. Here is an opportunity for local philanthropists everywhere.

> About the Size of It. New York Recorder.

There will be a balance on the wrong side of the national ledger of at least \$50,000.000 when the current fiscal year is ended. will pay a tax on your income next year to make the deficiency good.

Destruction by Degrees.

Globe-Democrat.
The sugar bounty is to be abolished according to the theory of unputating a dog's tail an inch at a time, and the kindness will be appreciated by the interested parties in a manner corresponding to the canine feeling under such circumstances.

Assorted Taxes.

Minneapolis Tribune. The democracy's way of removing the buden of taxation from a long suffering people is a wonderful thing to behold. Not since the civil war has any party coquetted with so many schemes of taxation more or Never has there been a time when the American people were threatened with a greater variety of taxation of the most ob; noxious forms.

> Tillman and the Courts. Philadelphia Ledger.

To use an everyday, homely expression, Governor Tiliman evidently believes that "soft words butter no parsnips." In his message to the general assembly he gives vent to his feelings toward the courts in consequence of their action towards the state liquor dispensary in language more forcible than elegant, more carnest than diplomatic. Judging by the phrases that have been sent out by the dispatches as be-ing thickly scattered through the message as outlets for his wrath, the document, as a state paper, must be truly extraordinary, interesting and exciting.

Wrestling with the Deficit.

Washington Star. A good many people are reserving their final opinion of the pending rovenue bill until it is completed—in other words, until the ways and means of raising all of the necessary revenue have been stated and explained. The present bill suggests how the revenue can be obtained less some \$40. 000,000 or \$50,000,000 know how this deficit is to be met-whether by an income tax or a corporation tax or duty on sugar or on some other articles nov on the free list-before the cautious states man can safely commit nimself to an unqualified opinion concerning the measure.

The Passing of Mosher.

Chicago Herald. "The mills of God grind slowly," but a grist generally results. It was so in the case of Mosher, the bank wrecker of Lincoln, Neb., who has finally been put in zebra garb in the penitentiary at Sioux Falls. He was for many years a republican boss and a prison ring contractor at Lincoln. He prison ring contractor at Lincoln. He robbed the state through his contracts, and later of a large sum of state money deposited in his bank. He robbed his confiding private in his bank. He robbed his confiding private depositors as well. He rode on the top wave of success while republican politics prevailed in Nebraska, but the end came. There is a moral hidden somewhere here that dishonest politicians and bank officers may profit by if they discover it soon enough.

CRUMBLING CIBINETS.

Washington Posts King Humbert is con-fronted with a rather formidable job of turnng out rasculs. New York Press: The Italian government is having the usual experience of try-ing to run a first-class business on a second-

Minneapolis Times; In France and Italy ex-premiers and exbinet ministers are almost s numerous and important as colonels in the United States. 10

Kansas City Star! Cabinets have resigned or are resigning in France, Spain Servia and Portugal. To the American politician this incomprehensible. New York Advortiser: Italy's ministry resigned, and now the ministries of France and Servia follow suit. The Hawaiian min-istry was still on top at latest advices.

New York World: France, Italy, Spain, Portugal and Servia are enjoying cabinet crises. They must have some excit over there, as they don't play foot ball Kansas City Journal: France and Italy are to have new cabinets, but the United States will probably be obliged to put up with the present one in spite of the fact that it is the poorest one in the world.

Philadelphia Ledger: Senator Spuler, who will be the new premier of France, if he should succeed in forming a cabinet, is a brilliant journalist and statesman, but holds no fixed opinions. He is an opportunist, adjusting his policies to suit opportunities as they occur. He has served in the cabinet before, and is in every way qualified to become a prominent figure in French politics.

THE WILSON TARIFF

A Wide Diversity of Opinion on Democracy's Fiscal Policy.

THE TREND OF EDMORIAL CRITICISM

Forty Views Largely Colored by Party Affiliattons-Discordint Notes in the Ranks of Both Supporters and Opponents.

Republican.

Chicago Journal: Is should be entitled a bill to destrox American industries and degrate American labor. No one who has read the Wilson tariff bill need be told what it is referred to.

Buffalo Express: However insane Mr. Wilson and his colleagues may be, there must be some democratic members of congress who are not ready to commit political suicide by signing the death warrant of the country's prosperity.

son of West Virginia has given another blow to prosperity under the belt, and has only this to comfort him—that he has remanded Morrison, Mills and Springer as tariff tinkers to profound onlivion.

New York Recorder: The bill is a meditated crime against labor. If it shall pass, wages must come down to the European standard. That is as certain as that congress will meet next Mooday. And what will be the compensatory benefits to labor? None whatever that any sane man can see. Minneapolis Tribune: Indeed, the Wilson bill is built on protective lines so largely that a dispassionate person would consider

ure than the revolutionary abolition of pro tection demanded in the national democration Kansas City Journal: The tariff bill as presented by the ways and means committee will probably be quite another measure by the time it reaches the president. The southern senators and congressmen are not going to see the industries of their states

it decidedly nearer being a republican meas-

slaughtered without interposing vigorous resistance. St. Paul Pioneer Press: The interests assailed by the bill are so extensive and so varied that it is by no means certain that it can command a majority of the democratic votes, especially in the senate. The cer-tainty of its defeat would bring great relief

to the country, and it cannot be long before its fate will be settled. Chicago Tribure: On the other hand this bill is a radical one. It goes farther on the road toward free trade than the one for which Senator Mills was the sponsor. It is like that in that it is framed with great tenderness for southern interests and great disregard for northern ones. The unwistakable trail of the southern brigadier is over 11 all.

Denver Republican: Altogether, it may be said to be well, viewed from the republican standpoint, that the democrats nave committed themselves to so extreme a measure. They will be on the defensive in the next congressional election, and they will find it very hard to convince the American people that the policy of protection should be reversed to so great an extent.

New York Tribune: In short, nearly all classes must share the blessings of this democratic change, farmers and miners, woolgrowers and weavers, cotton spinners furnace men and lumber men. It is not an American bill, but is distinctively for the benefit of other countries and their indus-tries. It is hauling down the American flag tries. It is hauling down the Americ in this country as well as in Hawaii. Boston Advertiser; The new tariff bill

prepared by the democratic majority of the ways and means committee is partly good and partly bad, a mixture of wisdom and It is not so bad and foolish as there was at one time reason to fear that it would be. For that measure of relief let the country be duly thankful. The bill bears many infallible marks of having been modified under the influence of the recent elections. Philadelphia Press: The Wilson tariff bill will arouse and alarm the country. It is much more extreme and grastic in its de structive features than has been expected. It far outruns conservative anticipations, and comes up to the most radical demands of the most pronounced enemies of protection. No such bold approach to free trade has ever before taken legislative form in this

country. Cincinnati Commercial: The manufacurers of Sheffield, Birmingham, Liverpool, Nottingham and other great manufacturing centers in England should cable their con men who drafted the tariff-for-revenue-only monstrosity. They might also post their names for honorary membership of the Cobden club. It is due that they should recognize the solicitude with which their interests have been looked after at Washington.

Indianapolis Journal: The Wilson tariff bill is the most radical stride toward free trade that has ever received the sanction of ways and means committee of an American congress. The Mills bill was conserva-tive compared with it, and the Waiker tariff of 1846 and the further step toward free trade in 1857, which brought bankrup; ev to the treasury, are conservative measures compared with this now before the country. Milwaukee Wisconsin: Upon business hardly less than upon patriotic and economical grounds, the pending bill is flagrantly faulty. It substitutes the ad valorem the specific system in levying duties. This is a deliberate turning back of the wheels of customs administration and is the renewed adoption of a practice which the govern-ments of the world have for the most part liscarded. The ad valor m system is one that puts a premium upon fraud

Philadelphia Inquirer: It will take time

to get down to all the iniquities and blun-ders of this bill. The great manufacturing ders of this bill. The great manufacturing establishments will have to do an immense amount of close figuring. Some of them will close; others will go on. Business must struggle along some way, and of course many factories will get upon their feet after a fashion and will do the best they can. But where does this bill leave the workman. the one above all others who was promis large wages and plenty of work by the tariff tinkers! The workman is out at both ends. Louis Globe-Democrat: The one odious to the country is provided in the change from specific duties to the ad valorem form. Almost every authority on tariffs who has spoken for the past forty or fifty years has condemned the advalorem sys-tem, and advocated the imposing of specific rates, whenever practicable, as they are in nine out of every ten cases. Ad valorem duties put a penalty on honesty and a premium on perjury. The Wilson bull is consisent in being destructive and vicious throughout, and the republican party will it with all the resources at its command. Independent Republican.

Washington Star: There are many good points about the Wilson bill. It is not a points about the Wilson bill. It is not a free trade measure, it is not a tariff-for-reform-only measure. There is much less of protection to American industries in it than in the McKinley act, but it is a protective measure. It corrects some excesses of the McKinley act; it is possibly too radical itself in the propositions of certain of its schedules, and over these issues the legislative battle will rage.

Indianapolis News: On the whole the bill appears to be an honest effort in the direction of a tariff for revenue only. There is plenty of protection in it yet. The exorbitant McKinley duties are reduced, and they will range from 15 and 25 per cent to something like 60 per cent. Perhaps 30 per cent is about the average rate on dutable cent is about the average rate on dutiable goods. It is not free trade, nor anything like it. It is not even a tariff for revenue only. But it is probably as much as the tariff reformers had a right to expect.

conty But its probably as much as the tariff reformers had a right to expect.

Philadelphia Ledger: Chairman Wilson is one of the ablest members of the present congress, and it would naturally be thought that he would be sagacious enough not to dig a double pit, one in the front, in the shape of his tariff revision scheme, and another in the rear in the form of an income tax levy, for his party to plunge into. The first of these is, as he and his associates have dug it, deep enough and broad enough to bury his party beyond all reasonable chance or hope of resurrection. To add to the first pit a second one, an income tax, and, in addition, a stamp tax, a tax on inheritances and a tax on rents and stocks, would be to dig for the destruction of the democracy more fataily than the enemies of his party could have done. Under the mighty

load of his tariff bill, the democracy would the saying what would be their fate if to that load they should add the crushing burden of a tax on mecomes and similar taxes in times of peace.

Democratic.

St. Louis Republic: The bill is admirable in theory and is a practical tax measure carefully worked out. It will need few amendments and only a short debate. Our federal taxation is getting close to the con-

Atlanta Constitution: However faulty may be as a measure of complete relief, it will be accepted gladly by the people in preference to the existing statute—by all odds the worst of its kind in the whole course of tariff legislation. Detroit Free Press: It is a fact to be

proud of that the representatives of de-mocracy have thus boldly stood by its pleages, for such courage in the face of a powerful and conscienceless opposition is in itself strong evidence of a righteous cause.

Chicago Herald: Taken altogether, the measure may be described as a bill to reduce prohibitory duties and to provide somewhat less protection, with considerable opportunity in certain cases to test the working of free trade. The tariff proposed does not at all resemble in its entirety a tariff for revenue only.

New York World: The bill generally is excellent. It has been prepared with great care and entire conscientiousness. It goes very far, perhaps as far as is possible to go at once, toward a complete fulfilment of democratic pleages. When it passes and becomes a law a new and brighter era will begin for America. very far, perhaps as far as is possible to begin for American commerce and manu-

Philadelphia Record: As a whole, roposed measure should commend itself to the intelligent public sentiment which one ear ago endorsed the platform upon which Its framers have builded. At last the demo-cratic party finds itself in a position to per-form as well as to promise. If it have the courage of its convictions we I ave no fear of

Boston Globe: Once carried into effect, tariff reform must commend itself, we feel sure, to the people of the whole country the new era of prosperity which will follow its introduction, the defenders of McKinley ism will indeed be lew and far between. Tariff reform, once embedded in law, will amply and abundantly justify liself by its results. It will be here to stay.

Kansas City Times: It will at once be seen that under the Wilson bill our manufacturing industries will be greatly stimulated, being enabled to compute with those of foreign nations. The raw materials for eral prices without any benefit to the home producer, they will now be enabled to se-cure at somewhere near the cost of produc-

Cleveland Plain Dealer: The bill as re-ported enlarges the free list beyond all expectations. We do not propose to discuss it at length till we have the bill itself before If, however, the reports are correct as to its main features it is not a revenue tariff bill. If it had been constructed strictly on the idea of raising revenue it would not have placed so many articles on the free list nor would it have cut so remorselessly on nearly every schedule.

Chicago Post: The bill is far more radical than any previous tariff reform bill. It goes to a heavily democratic house with every assurance that it will pass. In the scrate it will meet with bitter opposition, which can only change it in immaterial features. will go into effect before any reaction in the feeling of the country can so after the government as to thwart its provisions. At last, after thirty years of protection, we are comfortably assured of a respite from the McKinley tyranny.

New York Sun: We have read Prof. Wilson's tariff bill. It may be called a sound protectionist document from one end to the other. There is no revenue only in it, and no democracy. If McKinley had made it be needn't be ashamed of his work. He might differ with its dotails, but its principle would warm his honest old heart. And it is the work of so-called democrats and tariff re-

To what base uses we may return, Horatio! Imperial Caesar, dead and turned to clay, Might stop a hole to keep the wind away!

Philadelphia Times: The extension of the free list is really the significant part of the new tariff. This is entirely in accordance with the principle laid down by Mr. Cleveland in his famous message of 1887, which gradually became an accepted principle of party policy and was endorsed by the people in the successive national elections of 1890 and 1892. To Pennsylvanians this feature of the new tariff should be especially welcome, since it will enable our manufacturers to compete with those of other coun tries vit out reducing the wages of labor.

Louisville Courier-Journal: It is a better bill than either of the two Morrison bills or the Mills bill which, on similar grounds, we the mark aimed at by well instructed tariff reformers. We merely wish to disown re-sponsibility as to those features which seem to us an imposition upon the country and to express disapproval of such omissions as ought to have been embodied in the bill, re serving the right in the forthcoming debate to challenge whichever of its details as may illustrate the case of free trade against pr

Independent Democrat.

Washington News: The proposed tariff bill prepared by Chairman Wilson and his democratic associates on the ways and means committees follows with remarkable strictness the traditions of the democratic party, and its presentation is a full redemp-tion of the pledges made in the Chicago plat-

form distinctly accepted by the people of the United States last November.

New York Evening Post: The Wilson tariff bill has caused a decline of a few points on the stock market in the group known as the industrials, and the groans from that quarter are quite shocking to hear. These are the concerns more famil-iarly known as trusts. They blossomed out in great luxuriousness after the passage of the McKinley bill and became the subject of great popular odium.

Springfield (Mass.) Republican: The bill will meet with the hearty endorsement of the more radical reformers. It is a radical measure, but it walks so closely along the line of probable safety, as a rule, that con-servatism will not be disposed squarely to repudiate it. Granting that the free-listing of so many important raw materials makes necessary liberal concessions to the raw material producers in the way of cuts on manufactured products, the difficult work has been done well.

Kansas City Star: The Wilson bill frees rom taxation a large list of commodities which lie at the base of production. It favors manufacturers by placing on the free list the leading raw materials used in big mills and factories. It thus fosters industry instead of crippling it. It cheapens the cost of many commodities of common consumption. It is estimated that it will result in a saving to the people of \$550,000,000 a year.

It will adjust taxation in an equitable man-ner. It will not exact tribute from one class for the benefit of another. Chleago Record: Briefly the new tariff bill drafted by the democratic members of the committee on ways and means under the direction of Chairman Wilson outlines a low protective tariff, not a revenue tariff. Pro-tection is extended with considerable care to manufacturers, who have been granted free raw materials in exchange for the cut in the scares embracing their products. How intelligently this work has been done can be discovered only after a careful analysis by experts in the different lines of production. So in the teeth of the extensive free list embraced in the bill it can be said that the

proposed tariff is a protective tariff. New York Times: The committee is par-ticularly to be commended for proposing that the law, with the exception of the duties on woolens, shall go into effect on the lst of March. This tends to secure the more prompt acceptance by congress, and it tends to give certainty to the calculations of business men. It allows, also, eight months for the operation of the law before the congression. sional elections of next year. In that time the country will have been able to obtain a fairly intelligent knowledge of the workings of the law. We regard the work of the committee as sound and statesmanlike, an admirable combination of fidelity to principle, with judicious caution in its application, the beginning of the final triumph of the cause of commercial freedom, full of richest promise for the prosperity of the land.

Populist.

Denver News: The motive in the Wilon bill is free raw material, reduced attes on the manufactured article and the substitution of ad valorem for spe duties. All raw material has been made free, the ratio on all manufactured articles has not been reduced, and all the specific duties have not been abolished. But the trend to this is most decisive in the measure, and the trend is in the right direction.

JOKERS' JINGLING BELLS.

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

New Orleans Picayune: All persons old enough to bear arms should be vaccinated.

Philadelphia Record: Muggins: I never knew a man to take so much interest in his business as Closefist. Buggins: What is he? Muggins: A money lender.

New York Herald: Travers—Did you find a five dollar bill in the pocket of that overcoat you repaired for me?
Tatlor—Yes, sir.
Travers—Then why the mischief didn't you send it to me?
Tailor—You told me you didn't want to see the bill for six months.

Indianapolis Journal: Mrs. Hashcroft—This Hawalian row has proved a good thing for me, Mrs. brydapple—In what way?

Mrs. Hashcroft—The boarders get to discussing it at the table every morning and they get so mad they can't cat anything.

Life: Bobby-Pop, what is reason? Fond Parent-Reason, my boy, is that which mables a man to determine what is right. Bobby—And what is instinct?
Fond Parent—Instinct is that which tells a voman she is right whether she is or not.

A FLORAL FANTASY. Indianapolis Journal.

I am the Chrysanthemum, I know I'm yaller And sometimes yallerer; But I am in it just the same. I am aware I'm built After the pattern of a mop; But yet I am an afflorescent epitome Of the great American spirit Of git thar, Orgit thar,
For I struck this country
A stranger,
Without a scent
And no capital,
Except my blooming shap Except my blooming sha; But I stood straight up And held my head high, And do yet. And today myself And my descendants Are in the floral 400, And the more and the more

We develop The more we're admired.

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OVER



All night and all day there were falling snow flakes, coming down by the thousands as big as pancakes. But in all of the falling done by the white snow, it stood not a chance nor a ghost of a show, with the way that the people fell onto those suits, which went like a snow slide when downward it shoots.

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