OFFICES. Omaba, The Rec Building. South Omaba, corner N and Twenty-fourtn streets. uneil Finds, 12 Pearl street, leare office, 317 Chamber of Commerce, w York, rooms 13, 14 and 15, Tribuse building shington, 513 Fourteenth street CORRESPONDENCE.

All communications relating to news and editorial matter should be addressed: To the Editor BUSINESS LETTERS

All business letters and remittances should be addressed to The Bee Publishing company, Omaha. Drafts, cheeks and postoffice orders to be made payable to the order of the company.

THE REE PUBLISHING COMPANY. SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

State of Nebraska. George B. Tzschuck, secretary of THE BEE Polishing company, does scientify swear that the scient circulation of THE DAILY BEE for the week ending December 39, 1893, was as follows: Sunday, December 24, Monday, December 25 Thesday, December 26

GEORGE B. TESCHUCK. Average Circulation for November, 24,210.

BRYAN has retreated from the gradu-

ated income tax to a uniform income tax.

This is something of a come-down all by itself. MISSOURI river bankers have met again at St. Joseph to discuss clearing house regulations. Omaha jobbers were

not invited to participate.

NEBRASKA banks may now prepare to fork over interest at the rate of 3 per cent on state and county public moneys deposited with them for their use.

THE decision of the supreme court on the state depository law will save the populists the trouble of bringing mandamus proceedings against the state

AMERICAN workingmen may congratulate themselves that they have not yet been overtaken by the severe winter weather that has been prevailing throughout Europe.

IT WOULD be interesting to know just why \$4,000 has been chosen as the limit for exemption from the proposed federal income tax. Taxation for revenue only has no reason to stop at \$4,000.

How kind in the subcommittee of the ways and means committee to put the income tax exemption limit low enough to include their own salaries as congressmen among the taxable incomes!

IT is rumored that certain ex-councilmen will now be requested to pay for whatever gas, water and electric lighting they may consume. It is likewise rumored that they will no longer travel upon street railway passes.

THE city electrician reports that he is making a thorough inspection of electric light wires in buildings. He has found a great deal of defective work, which rendered the buildings liable to destruction by fires. It is to be hoped that he can put a stop to imperfect and dangerous wiring.

WE ARE not in the confidences of the local democratic refreshment committee, but if Hon. William Jennings Bryan and Hon. Toburlington Castor are expected at the Jacksonian feast we assume that they will not be seated together. Mr. Castor is not Mr. Bryan's right-of-way man.

THE discrepancy between the treasurer and the auditor may be straightened out. The discrepancy between ex-Treasurer Hill and Treasurer Bartley as to which is to be held responsible for the quarter of a million deposited in the defunct Capital National bank will not be so easily disentangled.

OMAHA and Nebraska are deriving no little advertising from Count Lubienski's proposal to erect a beet sugar factory at this point and to back it ap by locating a Polish colony of beet farmers in the Elkhorn valley. Reports of this enterprise cannot fail to attract other capitalists to Nebraska as a field for profitable investment.

GENERAL MASTER WORKMAN SOV-EREIGN likes to talk. He seems to be intoxicated by the higher atmosphere which he has breathed but a few short weeks. He evidently has not learned the truism that a man whose jaw is always working soon finds himself without respectful auditors. Past Master Powderly had faults, but he rarely ever talked when he had nothing to say.

EARLY in the spring work will begin on the government building and at Fort Crook, the new Metropolitan Union depot will be started, a \$1,000,000 beet sugar factory is almost a certainty, public improvements to cost many thousands of dollars, extensive stock yards improvements and large operations by East Omaha people will all contribute to prosperity and make life worth living.

MAYOR BEMIS takes an excusable pride in pointing to his connection with the settlement of the recent gas franchise controversy. The people have not yet begun to appreciate the extent of the concessions which the mayor's persistent efforts secured them. They will recognize the magnitude of the attempted fifty-year franchise raid before the present franchise is one-fifth expired.

WHEN Galusha A. Grow takes his seat in congress as congressman-at-large from Pennsylvania he will return to the house over which he presided as speaker at the outbreak of the war. Mr. Grow began public life in 1851 at the age of 27 and was active in the early struggles of the republican party. Now, at 69, he is nominated unanimously to run for congress once more, after an absence of thirty years from that body. Inasmuch as no real contest for the seat will be made by the opposing parties, his nomination is already equivalent to TWO IMPORTANT DECISIONS.

Two decisions have just been handed down by the state supreme court which vitally concern the taxpayers of this state. One of these involves the recovery of the \$236,000 deposited by the state treasurer in the Capital National bank. The other affirms the constitutionality of the act passed by the legislature of 1891 authorizing the establishment of depositories for state, county and city funds.

In the first case the court holds that the prosecution of ex-Treasurer Hill and his bondsmen shall be under the jurisdiction of the courts of Lancaster county. This decision, although in accord with the principle that persons held for offenses against the law shall be tried at the place where the offense was committed, is for many reasons to

be deplored. In ordinary processes between resident litigants and even nonresident corporations the average Lancaster county jury will do the fair thing and render verdicts according to the law and evidence. But when it comes to depredations on the state, defalcations, embezzlements and misplacements of public funds a miscarriage of justice is almost certain. It is reported that Mr. Hill was jubilant when the decision was announced, and his bondsmen doubtless. feel even more jubilant. The chances are a hundred to one that Mr. Hill and his bondsmen will be released. The same result will follow as to Treasurer Bartley and his bondsmen. The outcome will be a dead loss of nearly a quarter of a million to the state. In view of the depleted condition of the state treasury this is not a very gratifying prospect.

The decision with regard to the state

and county depositories will be hailed by the taxpavers with supreme satisfaction. It affords proof that the supreme court is not in league with money lenders and warrant shavers. The effeet of this decision is far-reaching and will save the people of the state hundreds of thousands of dollars annually. The state treasurer alone has had an average of \$1,250,000 on hand during the past year, which at 3 per cent should yield an income of over \$37,000 a year. County and city treasurers of Nebraska have many millions out at interest, which, loaned out in compliance with the depository act, would save the taxpayers thousands of dollars in every county. In many counties the deposit law has been in force for the past two years, but there have been desperate efforts made to ignore or circumvent the law in various localities. The most flagrant defiance of the law has been at the state house. It is not for us at this time to locate the responsibility. The trouble in this state has been that public officers and corperations persistently refuse to obey laws under the plea that they are unconstitutional. Such examples are very pernicious. Every law enacted by the legislature is binding until it is set aside by the courts. To say that a law can be nullified and ignored so long as it has not been declared valid by the supreme

court is the first step to anarchy. The immediate effect of the decision of the supreme court will be wholesome, to say the least. It will compel the state treasurer and the state board, that is charged with the designation of depositories, to take immediate action looking toward the loaning of the surplus in the treasury in banks that will furnish unexceptional bonds, and in calling in state warrants that are now drawing 7 per

COINAGE OF SILVER BULLION. It is not apparent what benefit to the government or the people is expected from the proposal to coin all the silver bullion in the treasury. A bill for this purpose was introduced in the house of representatives Wednesday. It provides for coining all the silver bullion now in the treasury as speedily as practicable, one-seventh of the amount into subsidiary coins, the dollars, which shall be of the weight and fineness now prescribed by law, to be a legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private. Of the dollars coined there is to be set apart 40,000,000 for the redemption of the notes issued in payment for the silver purchased under the law of 1890 and it is required that all these notes shall be redeemed in silver. The third section of the bill is intended to do away with contracts for payment in gold, it being provided that hereafter any contract made by the government, or between corporations, or between a corporation and a person or persons, or between private persons, which is by its terms or by law payable in dollars or dollars and cents, may be paid at its maturity or

thereafter in any lawful coin of the

United States. According to the report of the secretary of the treasury the amount of silver bullion in the treasury, purchased under the act of 1890, is 140,699,760 fine ounces. The cost of this bullion, for which treasury notes were issued, was \$126,758,218, and at the legal ratio of 15.988 to 1 it would make 181,914,899 silver dollars. The secretary stated that the coinage of the whole amount of this bullion, which would employ our mints, with their present capacities, for a period of about five years, would, at the existing ratio, increase the silver circulation during the time named \$55,156,681 from seigniorage, besides such additions as might be made in the meantime by the redemption of the treasury notes in standard silver dollars. The secretary of the treasury has made preparations to coin bullion for meeting any demand that may arise, and there does not appear to be any good reason for going further than this at present. The bill introduced in the house seems to be intended to force sllver into circulation, and such a policy would obviously not be desirable at this time, even if it were practicable. The country does not require any more silver dollars in active circulation, the notes which represent the bullion in the treasury are more desirable as currency, and hence the proposition to go on colning the whole stock of silver bullion seems altogether needless, unless the idea

is to get rid, as soon as possible, of one

of the nine different kinds of currency

which Secretary Carlisle says in his re-

port are troublesome both to private business and to the treasury. Perhaps it would be a good thing if the silver certificates were out of the way, for it appears that there is difficulty in retaining them in circulation, owing to the fact that they have only a limited legal tender quality, but it is probable the holders would retain them in preference

There is no demand or necessity for such legislation as is provided for by the bill in question and its expediency is doubtful. Congress should not waste any time on financial schemes which are mere makeshifts. It should with as little delay as possible provide needed relief for the treasury and that having been accomplished all other financial expedients may safely wait.

A PUERILE PLOT. The schemers, tricksters, imposters and pharisees who have been making such loud noises about closing up the gambling houses will presently discover that the courts cannot be used to promote political conspiracies and assist blackmailers. It is now an open secret that the assaults upon Mayor Bemis are part of a political conspiracy in which boodle democrats and boodle republicans are working handin-glove. We do not pretend to say, of course, that either Judge Scott or Rev. Crane are parties to this plot or have knowingly played into the hands of political pirates, professional blackmailers, rapacious contractors and disgruntled office seekers. The judge probably was not aware that his intemperate curtain lecture to Mayor Bomis furnished the keynote for a brace of conspirators who want to depose the mayor in order to pillage the taxpayers and divide the political spoils. Rev. Mr. Crane probably did not have the remotest intention of helping a combine of rotten polititicians and thieving contractors to get possession of the city government under cover of making a raid upon gambling dens and disorderly houses. We do not believe any judge or minister would knowingly allow himself to play such a

But their vehement declarations and denunciations have not only given aid and comfort to the political buccaneers and mountebanks, but they have given their effort the color of respectability when from the moral standpoint it is a most despicable and infamous piece of business.

There is, however, no immediate or emote danger that the puerile conspiracy will receive any encouragement from people who understand the motives of the gang engaged in the movement against Mayor Bemis. The judges of this district will not allow themselves to be made catspaws for any coterie of politicians or a contractor's ring. The addled egg incubated with such care wil never hatch a chick or even a duckling. It may bring forth a goslin or two, but its cackle will not be heard outside of the political barnyard in which the biggest fowl is a scrub hitch rooster. The only thing that will come of the mercenary plot is a boomerang that will knock out the wretched schemers engaged in it.

CENT-PER-CENT SHARKS.

During periods of business depression the increased number of unemployed makes the battle for bread a desperate one, especially in the winter season. Under just such circumstances, in this and in other cities, the chattel mortgage shark waxes and grows fat. His clients. being reduced to dire extremity, must have money with which to feed and clothe their families. They are willing to pledge any personal property they may own and pay confiscating interest rates in order to raise a few dollars. In many instances the interest payments exceed the principal at the expiration of the mortgage. Once in the clutches of these heartless usurers a poor man is fortunate to escape with the clothes he wears. He knows he is being robbed, but complains not, lest the world shall know of his poverty. Laws enacted to protect him are practically inoperative. They do not reach the evil because the victim can rarely be induced to invoke them. Yet the state and the municipality owes its unfortunate citizens protection against the outrageous extortions of chattel mortgage pirates.

At no time in the history of Omaha has there been greater need of strict regulation of this class of tin horn brokers. The number of unemployed and destitute is conceded to be larger than ever before. The cruel hand of misfortune is swelling the income of the chattel mortgage men. They are absolutely robbing poor and worthy people under semblance of law. The city licenses and regulates the huckster and peanut vender, who invariably is honest and industrious, while it permits chattel mortgage sharks to prey upon the public without let or bindrance. There is certainly some way to get at them. The city detectives could readily work up evidence enough in one week to convict every cent-per-cent man in town of gross violation of the statutes. With such evidence the county attorney could run the chattel usurers out of the state. If the officers of the law can be induced to take up this matter they can afford relief to a large element of deserving peo-

THOUSANDS of pounds of meat packed by Omaha packers finds its way to Europe. Within a week one house has exported over 25,000 pounds. This product is inspected by government examiners, and under such guaranty is received by the continental meat eaters. Without government inspection American meats would soon be excluded from Germany and France. Yet the secretary of agriculture has reduced the number of examiners from forty to three, and recommends that the whole system of meat inspection be abolished. Meanwhile he keeps special agents galavanting Europe with samples of the product of oat meal mills, corn starch and grist facsories, elucidating the food properties of Indian corn meal. This is all right, of course, and it is a mighty nice thing for ex-Senator John Mattes and the stockholders of the various flourishing mills

at Nebraska City. A READER of THE BEE at South Omaha wants to know if there is a federal statute forbidding a creditor

from dunning a delinquent by postal card. We believe there is a law making such an act a misdemeanor, but the law was not intended to encourage deadbeating or to protect any man in efforts to secure goods or merchandise under false pretenses. This is a good time in the year to square accounts.

PLAIN TALK ON THE TARIFF BILL.

The resolutions adopted by the Pennsylvania republican convention which nominated Galusha A. Grow for congressman-at-large speak in unequivocal terms against the democratic tariff policy, and there can be no doubt that the people of that state will endorse the utterance by giving an even larger republican majority than that of last November. One of the charges made against the Wilson bill is that it is sectional in its authorship and all too plainly aimed at northern industries. The charge is true, as a candid examination of that measure will show. The bill makes little reduction in the duties on cotton manufactures as compared with those of wool. The specific duties are retained in the cotton schedule, and in some important items relating to cotton goods manufactured largely in the south hardly any reduction is made. In the woolen schedule the specific rates were all stricken out and the duties cut down one-half or more. Can there be any other rational explanation of this than the fact that there are no woolen mills in the south, but that there are a number of cotton mills? The raw material of the cotton mills is produced here at home, and on the democratic theory cotton could have stood a much larger reduction than woolen manufactures. but sectional interest prevented cotton from being treated the same way as wool.

A noteworthy illustration of this secional discrimination is furnished in the treatment of cotton ties and pig iron. Pig iron is converted from the raw material, according to the chairman of the ways and means committee, at a direct labor cost of \$1.50 to \$2 per ton and it is protected to the extent of 224 per cent. Cotton ties have an additional labor cost of \$18 per ton expended upon them before they are ready for shipment. But this highly-finished product is put on the free list because cotton ties are not manufactured in the south and are exclusively used by southern planters.

The low cost of pig iron, the raw material d manufactured iron and extensively produced in the south, is to be sacredly cherished, but the high cost of labor of cotton ties is to be thrown open to foreign competition. Under the present tariff the duty on cotton ties increases the cost of each bale of cotton to the planter to the amount of only one-tenth of 1 per cent. The planter gets the same price for the iron around his bale as he does for his cotton and he makes more money out of the cotton tie, proportionately, than he does out of the cotton. But to increase the profits on the ties to the planter the labor of several thousand American workmen is to be jeopardized and the wages paid them sent abroad. There are still other features of this measure which show the sectional influence that operated in

framing it. The republicans of Pennsylvania denounce the Wilson bill as vicious in substituting ad valorem for specific duties, in reducing instead of increasing revenues, in compelling the government to make up these deficiencies by means of increased internal and direct taxes, and in compelling its supporters to resort to the most odious war taxes or borrow money. They declare unceasing war upon the measure and call upon the senators and representatives of the state in congress to make this warfare felt in every wise and patriotic way, "to the end that by the defeat of the Wilson bill American workingmen, producers and manufacturers may resume that prosperity which the country had but a single year ago." It is a most vigorous and earnest protest which the republicans of the Keystone state make against the democratic tariff policy and the popular endorsement it will receive next month will evidence that it represents the overwhelming sentiment of the people and emphasize the verdict of last November in every northern state which then held an election.

SINCE August I, 1891, the state of Nebraska has paid out the enormous sum of \$136,072.22 as interest upon warrants drawn on exhausted treasury funds. Had appropriations been kept within the annual levy a great part of this would have been saved to the taxpayers. The investment of the school fund money in state warrants would have accomplished a similar saving. It would be interesting to know how much of this money went as profits to state warrant shavers.

THE Nebraska populists still profess to see a panacea for all evils in free coinage at the old ratio of 16 to 1. Free comage is expected to soften the hearts of the railroad mignates, to reform the methods of managing state institutions, to make up the deficit in the state treasury and to raise a bountiful crop without the exertion of labor. Oh, yes! free coinage must be what Nebraska needs above all other things.

THE attempt of the populists to introduce the state liquor dealer in Nebraska is as impolitic as it is impracticable. Such an issue forced upon the people in the coming campaign will have about the same effect assif the party sought to revive the prohibition corpse which was buried under 50,000 majority only three years ago. The experience of South Success. The sympathy of every home will go out to the afflicted father.

state bar rooms has certainly not proved a howling success. The state has derived very little revenue from it and the number of rum holes has increased enormously. The attempt to enforce the law has been a failure and the court expenses in trying to punish violators have been doubled and trebled. Governor Tillman himself recommends in his last message that the dispensary law should be modified so that beer could be sold without let or hindrance and the state dispensary should only deal out whisky, brandy and compounds of alcohol.

Washington County Wants a Show.

For successful sugar beet growing we in vite Count Lubienski to come up and take a few items in Washington county. The beet has been tested in our soil and the state ex-periment station at Lincoln has the record. Washington county has the soil for beet culture. A Colorado Squeeze.

St. Paul Globe. The Colorado coal companies have formed combine to control the output of coal and the prices of the commodity. the state whence the most indignant pro tests against eastern monopolies emanate. Perhaps it might be well for citizens of the Centennial state to remove the beam from their own eye before they call attention to the mote in the optic of their eastern

Sixty Dollars a Day.

Lincoln News. How much longer it will take Treasurer Bartley and the Board of Educational Lands nds to make up that friendly test case to decide whether the board shall order the investment of school funds in state warrans or whether the treasurer shall follow the plain provision of the law and invest the money therein himself? It will probably take considerable time, as the fund as at present invested is paying the treasurer \$60

Explanations in Order. Nebraska City News.

THE OMAHA BEE has been investigating the amount paid by state institutions for coal and shows that the state pays an exorbitant price. It bases its comparisons on New York Life building and Omaha city hall. Take for example the insane asylum at Lincoln. It cost for the months of October, November and December, 1892, \$2,390 to heat that building, while it should have only cost \$1.052 64. The state board should rise and explain.

Less Haste the More Boodie.

Lincoln News. Whatever may be the exact facts in the matter of the condition of the state treasury, whether the outstanding indebtedness is \$729,000 or over \$1,000,000, it is bad enough and what is still worse, there does not ap-pear to be any great desire on the part of any one to change the existing condition. the dispute between the treasurer and the board as to using school money to purchase warrants as an investment, but little haste is being shown to discover whether or not the treasurer should pay it out with or without an order. The treasurer is in po turry, because he is getting his interest on the money in bank, and the state board because they evidently do not care whether or not the state gets , the benefits. Meanwhile the people are paying from \$40,000 to \$50,000 tion ought to appeal to the executive ability and fidelity of some of the officials.

OMAHA'S UNION DEPOT.

Beatrice Times: Prominent Omaha cupitalists have organized for the purpose of insuring a new and creditable union depot for the metropolis. A move in the right

Plattsmouth News: Tue Bee gives the outline of a \$2,000,000 depot which is to be erected at the foot of Farnam street next spring. The names of the incorporators amount to almost a guaranty that the longlooked for depot building will soon be rear-ing its head skyward. The present railway facilities are not only an injury to Omaha, but to the whole state as well, and the pub-lic generally will rejoice to hear of so promising an outlook for the needed structure.

PEOPLE AND THINGS.

The Smithsonian collection will not be complete until a congressional jabberwock is installed in a conspicuous place.

Congressman Bryan's income tax victory in committee will be unrecognizable after a collision with Grover's rotund veto. The flirtation conducted by Governor Waite with Mexico has produced conditions

like those affleting Colorado. A Mexican volcano is spouting fire. For the first time in seventy-five years New York state is out of debt. the administration regards the fact as i rare Flower in its bonnet.

One thousand children were turned loose on a mince pie weighing 500 pounds at Ashland, Wis. They survived the operation. Bob Ingersoll should revise his opinion on miracles.

Kokoma, Ind., possesses a marvelous judicial shine. The owner actually refused to admit a murderess to tall, although she is a person of high degree and possessor of a fortune. Whither are we drifting? Some people in Ossian, Ind., believe with

D". Rainsford in the elevation of the saloon, but differ as to methods. The reverend doctor recommends attractive surroundings and mild tipples; the Ossians try dynamite. Governor McKinley's mail since his last election has been most astonishing. It is said he receives hundreds of letters every day from all parts of the country, from ocrats and republicans, full of enthusiasm for him for president.

Romeo Pagliostro was an applicant for naturalization papers before a New York court last Friday, and when the judge asked him who was the chief executive of the United States he answered, confidently, "Tammana Halla." He got his walking papers instead. Mme. Emma Seiler, a Gorman woman,

first discovered the mechanism of head notes, the highest tones in the female voice. She devoted herself to the study of the larynx at the dissection table, and was re-warded by finding two small cartilages in the vocal chords which produced these The Buffalo Express is inconsolable. Its

amentations echo from Black Rock to Limestone Hill, from Blackwell's sand dunes to Dopew. The rippling Hamburg is silenced by the heartrending means that pierce the air a few blocks away. And all because Boss Platt captured the persimmon at

Edward Dunbar, the author of that beautiful hymn, "There's a Light in the Window for Thee, Brother," died a few days ago in the jail at Coffeyville, Kan., where he had applied for lodging as a tramp. Dunbar was once a noted evangelist, but his career was cut short by a term in the Minnesota state prison for bigamy. The death of Miss Jessica Boies, the be-

loved daughter of lowa's governor, darkens and saddens the closing hours of his official term. Miss Boies was a woman of admira-ble traits, which enabled her to win and retain the friendship of all with whom she came in contact. Her amiable character and intellectual qualities permeated the official life of her father and materially as-sisted in making its social side a brilliant

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



MAY KILL THE WHOLE BILL

Cleveland's Opposition to Income Tax Will Probably Defeat Tariff Legislation.

DEMOCRATS ARE NOW WIDELY DIVIDED

Breach in the Party Growing Daily, While the Causes for Factional Disputes

> WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE BRE, ) 518 FOURTEENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.

Are Multiplying on Every

Hand in Congress.

Se open and bitter and bold became the administration's opposition to income taxes today that a southern democratic member of the ways and means committee observed to THE BEE correspondent: "The president cannot defeat income taxes, but he can carry his opposition far enough to defeat the Wilson tariff bill. If that measure ever becomes law it will contain a provision proviling for income taxes. We are growing very weary of this interference upon the part of the administration with the work of the ways and means committee, and this dictation as to what congress shall and shall not do respecting tariff reform and other important questions."

The division of democratic sentiment in both branches of congress over the income tax problem grows in volume and bitterness. Four-fifths of the democrats from the north oppose any sort of income tax and the addition of this new element of dissatisfaction and weakness seems to make clear the practicabilty of defeating the Wilson tariff bill upon its final passage. The measure will surely be defeated if half of the opposing democrats retain their nerve in the face of the influence of the administration, or con tinue to advocate home interests as against general party theories and principles.

Laying it at Gresham's Boor. It transpires that Grover Cleveland has severely "sat down upon" Walter Q. Gresham in the matter of the income tax agreed to by the ways and means committee. It was Gresham who was largely responsible for incubating the subject in the minds of democratic members of the committee. This fact was brought out today in connection with the secretary of state's denunciation of Representative Bynum of Indiana for having voted for income taxes at the meet-ing of the committee on Tuesday evening. When a democratic member of the committee was informed that Mr. Gresham was berating the Hoosier member for having sup-

ported the proposition be said:
"Walter Q. Gresham had better stop talking upon that subject or he will get himself into deeper trouble with Grover It is not generally known, but it is true, that Gresham was among the earliest and most carnest advocates of income taxes. He earnestly solicited democratic rembers of the ways and means committee nonths ago to provide for income taxes in the Wilson tariff bill. You know that Gresham got all of his reputation by antagonizing corpora-tions, so he insisted that we should at least tax corporation shares. I remember that a few weeks ago at a secret meeting of the majority membership of the committee and at a time when income taxes were threatened with defeat a certain prominent demo-cratic member from the west delivered a brief but spirited argument in favor of taxing incomes and legacies, it not indeed private incomes.

Changed All of a Sudden. "At the close of his earnest appeal

behalf of the proposition he reminded the committee that his arguments and logic were those of Walter Q. Gresham, and he made the further statement that if we agreed upon income taxes the secretary of state would help the proposition through both branches of congress. A few days ago when that member called upon Gresham he was astonished to hear the secretary of state implore him to vote against income taxes. When the members of the committee reminded Gresham that the secretary of state eas largely responsible for the entiment among members of the committee in favor of income taxes he replied by saying: 'Oh, I know that I have been talking for income taxes these many months, but have been looking into the question and have changed my mind. We must deand have changed my mind. We must de-feat the project—besides the administration is against income taxes.' The fact is, the president learned of Gresham's work in favor of the proposition, and, sending for him, told him that he must not only stop his talk, but proceed to immediately undo what he had done. Walter Q. Gresham has no more independence or power in his office than one of the \$1,200 clerks under him."

It is stated by democratic members of congress, who have talked with the president, that the latter is very indignant over Gresham's work in behalf of income taxes, and that he has sat down upon him so hard that he will not soon forget it. It looks as though the causus beili between Gresham and Bynum would be transferred to one tween Cleveland and Gresham.

Of Western Interest. The comptroller of the currency today authorized the City National bank of York,

Neb., to begin business with a capital of

\$50,000. Erastus E. Brown is president, and John R. Pierson, cashier, Edward W. Renkin, who was today nom-

mated to be postmaster at Hooper, Neb., is a well known editor of that city, and his appointment is here accredited to Secretary Morton.

Congressman Kem has returned to his The Dakota county protesters against an extension of the charter of the Snort Line Bridge company of Sioux City, announce that they are willing to have the charter extended another year if the company will give a bond of \$300,000 forfeit that it will construct the bridge within the time of the

Hannah Noxon was today appointed postmaster at Adams, Gage county, Neb., vice J. J. Shaw, removed; M. J. Clary at Lawler, Chickasaw county. Is., vice W. H. Parker, removed; N. N. Davis at Ashton, Spink county; Iver Altsen at Bloomington, Charles Mix county, and J. C. Lloyd at Chandler, Charles Mix county, S. D. Charles Mix county, S. D.
Charles G. Dawes and Isaac M. Raymond

of Lincoln are at the Ebbitt. They are on their way home from the east. Mrs. R. F. Pettigrow, wife of Senator Pettigrew of South Dakota, announces that she will be at home the remaining Thursdays of the season.

Judge E. R. Duffie of Omaha is here on business with the supervising architect of Panny S. Hearn.

THE INCOME TAX.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat (rep.): A veto of an income tax bill would be a terrible blow to the democracy of the west and south, but if such a bill reaches the president it is as sure to be vetoed as the sun is to rise tomorrow. Cleveland is a republican on the income tax issue as well as on the

silver question. Chicago Journal (rep.): Two per cent on all incomes above \$4,000, personal and corporate, is the figure decided upon. It is calulated that it will produce a revenue of \$30,000,000, but this is pure speculation. Its immediate object is to persuade the masses that the democratic party is their friend scheme to despoil the rich. The demagogues are certainly going too far in thus presuming that the American people approve of dishonest discrimination against any class.

Chicago Post (dem.): In spite of the almost unanimous opposition of the demo-eratio newspapers of the north and regardless of the advice of Mr. Cleveland, Secretary Carlisle and Chairman Wilson, the democratic majority of the ways and means committee decided to offer an income tax amendment with the Wilson bill. The vote caucus obligations, and it is likely that all the minority, except possibly Stevens of Massachusetts and Cockran of New York, will support the amendment. Mr. Wilson will report the tax as part of his revenue bill. Mr. Stevens is bitterly opposed to it and it is said that Mr. Cockran will fight the entire Wilson bill because of it.

Detroit Free Press (dem.): There is very grave doubt as to the wisdom of the con ciusion reached by the house committee on ways and means in respect to the taxation In theory the tax is all whether levied on the incomes of individuals or of corporations, or of both, as proposed by the committee. It is the only tax, in fact, by which the rich can be made to bear a share of the burdens of government commensurate with their ability to pay, and with the benefits they receive as compared with the poorer classes. If such a tax could be honestly laid and honestly collected it would be one of the best possible devices for increasing the revenues of the government; but experience shows that it cannot be honestly laid and collected.

RIPPLES OF MINTH.

Atlanta Constitution: "I see that man's rade is opening up." "What does he do?" trade is opening up." "What does he "Serves shell oysters at a lunch counter."

Detroit Free Press: Jonah (inside)—What did you do that for?
The Whale—Because you needed taking down.

Somerville Journal: Griggs—Don't you think that Dr. Bolus is a pretty good physician?
Briggs—Good physician! Well, I should say not. Why, that man couldn't cure a ham!

P. & S. Bulletin: Mr. Wheeler-I suppose the great and mysterious Robert has many admirers in Boston, Miss Emerson? Miss Emerson—Why, yes, Mr. Wheeler—even the beans go through a course of Browning before they come to the table.

Indianapolis Journal: "I don't know," said pressed about the increase of murderers

lately."
"Why not?"
"Because of the tendency it develops to elevate murderers in general."

Life: Mr. Brown—I had a queer dream last night, my dear. I thought I saw another man night, my dear. I the running off with you. Mrs. Brown—And what did you say to him?
"I asked him what he was running for,"

Detroit Free Press: "You are not like a thost are you, Mr. Lingerlong?" she said as she yawned behind her fan at the parlor seance.
"Why am I not like a ghost?" he asked

bravely.
"Because a ghost vanishes at the approach of morning. MEMORY'S JOYS.

MEMORY'S JOYS.

Buffalo Courier.

He's a twirler in the summer,
And of cash he carns a pile.
And he blows it
And he knows it
All for beer and whisky vile.
Thus it is when winter comes
That this pitcher, sad to tell,
is broke, ah me;
But not, you see,
From much going to a well.

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