# THEOMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

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SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. State of Nebrasian. 1

George B. Tzschnek, secretary of THE BEE Pub-
netnal circulation of THE DAILY HES for the week emiling January 6, 1894, was as follows:
Sunday December 31
Monday, January 1
Wednesday, January 3
The state of the s
Saturday, January 6
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 6th day of January, 1894. N. P. FRIL, Notary Public.

Average Circulation for December, 23,335 THIS is to be an eventful week at Des

Moines. It marks the return of the republican party to control of state affairs.

IT COSTS the city of Louisville, Ky., \$66 a year for each electric are lamp used on its streets. Omaha pays \$175 for the same service. This is a tip for the new city council.

THE New York Sun presents its readers with "A Short History of Damfoolishness;" in other words, the policy of the national democracy upon the income tax question. The Sun never becomes squemish about words.

IF IT takes the state board as long to pass on every bond offered as security for state deposits under the depository law as it has for the last three acted on. the state will not draw interest on much of its current funds for some time to come.

IT is indeed refreshing to see our city councilmen all lined up at the banqueting board with white-winged harmony and good cheer playing a star engagement. It may be different, however, when the standing committees are announced.

IT IS reported that Euclid Martin will challenge the democracy of Buffalo Bill tonight. The latter has never applied for an office since Cleveland was first elected president, and this fact is taken to mean that his intentions at this time are not honorable.

WE ARE gratified to observe that the Tacksonian banqueters will attempt to galvanize the party tonight by extravagant use of the electric fluid. We know of no better use to which electricity could be applied, nor of no subject standing in greater need of its life-giving properties.

NEBRASKA soil has become worldfamed as presenting the most inviting field for sugar beet culture. The signs

When the interstate commerce law was first out into operation the railroads, which had exerted every influence at their command to prevent its enactment, sullenly yielded it an apparent obsdience. But they never allowed an opportunity to slip to make the law as burdensome and obnoxious to the people as was possible. Their policy has for years been one of nominal submission to the authority of the Interstate Com-

DEFYING THE INTERSTATE LAW.

merce commission, with secret violations of their orders as often as their pecualary interests should be threatened. These violations, at first secret and occasional, have little by little become of

greater frequence, until now the objectionable features of the law are freely violated and the commissioners openly defled. The interstate law declares that pooling of any kind is illegal, yet secret pooling agreements have existed between numerous roads since the law has

been on the statute book, and in their absence, arrangements substantially similar to pools. It is now reported that the eastern trunk lines are openly negotiating for the formation of a pool in violation of the law and that the only thing standing in their way is their inability to agree upon a satisfactory ratio of distribution. The law provides for a ten days notice to be given the interstate commission whenever the existing rates are to be either raised or lowered. This clause has been construed to mean that all reduced rates must remain in force not less than ten days, but the eastern roads closed the

year just past by a period of cut rates lasting less than the time legally required. The law calls for a deposit of printed tariffs at the quarters of the interstate commission, but tariffs have been repeatedly changed without changing the printed schedules, and the requests of the commission for information have been contemptuously brushed aside. The interstate law prohibits discrimination in favor of individual shippers, but secret rebates and special rates have been made on nearly every road subject to its provisions and the rate cutting is openly avowed by the officials who have

authority. The culmination of this disregard of law on the part of the railroad managers of the country is to be found in an abstract of a speech made by Mr. Newell,

president of the Lake Shore, at the recent meeting of eastern presidents held in New York City and later approved by him when its authenticity was questioned. He asserts that his road in the beginning made a conscientious effort to live up to every requirement of the interstate law, but that upon finding its

business cut into by secret rebates on other roads he employed an agent and instructed him to meet every such cut on other lines by an equal cut in their own rates. Referring to rebates made by particular companies he says: "We promptly met their cut rates and shall continue to do so under any and all

circumstances. We have lost all faith in the interstate commerce act and commission and shall not waste money in printing tariffs to file with the commission. We will meet the competition as we find it." Such open defiance has seldom come from an equally high railway source. It indicates increasing

aried people who could not conceal their incomes would have to may the tax, but those whose income depends upon profits, and perhaps upon a variety of productions or upon a great range of transactions, could conceal their revenues in some part and very generally they would do so. Indeed, they would be more likely to do this now than when the on the war for the union appealed to

every man's patriotism.

# THE LOSS OF GOLD.

be a repetition of this under the pro-

posed individual income tax? The sal-

The December debt statement showed that the gold reserve of the treasury has been reduced to less than \$\$1,000,000. There is no great amount of gold going out of the country at present, but a renewal of the outflow may come at any time, and, if it should happen shortly, it might be a serious matter for the treasury. The feeling abroad regarding American railway securities is distinctly unfriendly, and it would not be surprising to see large amounts of these securities returned here at any It is estimated by the chief time. of the bureau of statistics that during the year from June, 1892, to June, 1893, securities to the value of not less than \$200,000,000 were returned from Europe to the United States. Of course there were purchases on foreign account during this period, estimated at about half the amount of the securities returned. It is a question, however, whether for the ensuing year the movement of securities will not be almost wholly in this direction. There is manifestly a disposition on the part of British capitalists to deal sparingly in our railway securities. It is apparent that they have become more distrustful of them and this feeling is almost certain to extend to the continent, whose investors are very greatly influenced by British opinion. The chances are, therefore, that a large amount of our securities will be returned, and that the purchases will be relatively small. From this point of view, we may look for another large loss of gold, and the movement may begin at any time. In the present circumstances it would probably make an additional drain on the

treasury gold reserve and increase the danger incident to the depletion of that fund. Recently published statistics show that there has been a steady decline in

the treasury gold during the past four years. January 1, 1890, the total gold in the treasury was \$316,043,454, and the net gold \$177,386,285. January 1, 1894, the amounts respectively were \$158,303,779 and \$80,891,600. It is thus shown that in four years the loss in the total holding of gold has been \$157,739,675, and in the net holding \$96,474,685. Against the gold now in the treasury there is outstanding paper amounting to \$597,-968,096. How much further can the depletion of the treasury gold go without exciting apprehension for the safety of the paper currency of which it is the

basis?

COMPENSATION FOR FRANCHISES. The first important act of Chicago's new mayor has been to veto an ordinance conferring upon a private corporation the free use of the streets of that boldness on the part of the railroade city for the purpose of constructing and maintaining an elevated railroad. The and stands as a warning that unless prompt measures be taken by congress, ground upon which Mayor Hopkins has refused to affix his signature to the ordinance is that it failed to properly protect the city's interests and to provide for adequate compensation for the valuable privileges granted. Upon this veto the Chicago papers have been pouring lavish praises. It is being held up as marking the beginning of a new era, when the public is to receive at least a partial return for favors granted to franchised corporations, and when the old system of giving franchises to every one who may ask for them at their own terms is to be permanently left behind. The policy which Chicago has just inaugurated was anticipated in Omaha under Mayor Bemis by several weeks and the passages of Mayor Hopkins' veto message might almost have been copied from those emanating from Mayor Bemis. "I see no reason," says he, "why the city should not, in consideration of its grant of this valuable franchise, share, in some slight degree, in the profits which the company is certain to derive therefrom later on. And again: "If the city has in the past failed to exact adequate, or at least reasonable compensation for the granting of similar franchises, that is no reason why we should not now make a beginning in that direction." Once establish the precedent of exacting returns for public privileges and the seeking of free franchises for purely speculative purposes must cease of itself. The royalty of 5 cents on every 1,000 cubic foot of gas sold to private consumers in the city of Omaha, which has just begun to accrue by reason of the new gas franchise ordinance means that future franchises of all kinds, if granted at all, must be bought at their reasonable price. It means that Omaha intends to guard its property as carefully as would a well conducted private corporation. If Chicago can work up an enthusiasm over a prospective share of 2 per cent in the gross receipts of a rapid transit company after the expiration of ten years, the concession which Mayor Bemis secured from the local gas company deserves no less appreciation.

doing business in that state annulled. Those companies are said to have se cured their charters of incorporation upon miscepresentation of the facts of their proposed schemes. Excluded from the use of the United States mails, they have taken referra behind the express companies, which are conveniently subject to no restrictions as to aiding lotery operations. They have no standing under state laws, however, and the necessity of obtaining revenue to carry state courts must be resorted to to suppress the romaint of their business. Energetic action by state officials will soon put an end to these unlawful con-

cerns.

JEFFERSONIAN simplicity and an ambassadorship under the present administration seem to have nothing in common, particularly, in the case of Ambassador Runyon's establishment at Germany's capitol. Old Ben Franklin, who astonished the French court by appearing in the royal presence in his homespun American made suit of clothes, would himself have been astonished had he seen an American diplomatic representative driven to the palace of the German emperor in a magnificent equipage adorned with brightly painted American eagles upon each of the carriage panels, drawn by elaborately caparisoned horses and attended by iveried coachmen and footmen brilliant in their uniforms of blue and white. Ambassador Runyon is evidently trying to set a pace that only equally rich men can follow when others succeed to his position. The turnout such as has been described is hardly in keeping with the traditions of our republic. President Cleveland would not venture to move about Washington in similar state, and it is by no means called for from any American ambassador at a foreign court.

FOR the past five months from twelve to fifteen insane patients have been harbored in the Douglas county jail, at a cost of about \$75 per month. A jail is not the place for these unfortunates. If the county commissioners cannot send them to one or the other of the state institutions, they should be kept at the county hospital, where better accommodations are afforded at less expense to the taxpayers. An insane man must receive better treatment than that to which criminals are subjected. The wonder is that relatives and friends of these insane wards have not long ago

protested against their being detained in the county jail. There is every reason why they should be removed without delay.

FRANCE takes great pride in the loy alty of the French faction in Alsace-Lorraine to French traditions and welcomes with enthusiasm every sign, however slight, that indicates the survival of French sympathy among the inhabitants of the lost province. France cherishes an eternal hope that she may once more call Alsace-Lorraine her own. Nothing gan shake her in her belief that this hope will one day be fulfilled, and it spurs her on to encourage a close connection between the citizens of the two countries. This is the significance of the voluntary exile of Strasburgers in order to avoid service in the German army. Germany's acquired

ilated. DOUGLAS county is called upon to feed monthly an average of 200 prisoners at the county jail. Just how so great a number is properly disposed in the limited space of the jail building is a perplexing question. That the crowded condition is detrimental to discipline and proper treatment of criminals will be conceded by all men conversant with the situation. It is only a matter of time when Omaha and Douglas county must make better provisions for the safekeeping of prisoners. With a city jail the average enrollment at the county bastile could be reduced onehalf, which would greatly improve present conditions in all respects.

#### THE HOLE IN THE SPATE TREASURY.

McCook Telbune: Tua Ossata Ban has taken one of its streams of economy as ap-pited to the management of the state's institutions

Oakiand Independent: THE OMARA BEE of late. Beaute making some plain exhan be again of late. cosures in the oil inspection department, it ows extravagance in the charitable insti tutions, and a shaky mode of conducting the state finances.

Friend Telegraph: Ex-Treasurer Hill has Doubtless another one will be commenced or the recovery of the money said to have been lost in the defunct Capital National bank at Lincoln. It is so popular to rob the state that there will be little hopes of re-

overing a single cent from any source. Bloomington Echo: THE OMANA BEE is

now trying to unearth a new scan lat in the management of the different state buildings. The Stinger says that among other things bat are radically wrong is the fuel required for heating and lighting the state institutions, and that many thousands of dollars are squandered every year that might be saved

Platte County Argus: There are a thou-Finite County Argus: There are a thou-sand and one reasons to believe that our state government has been in the hands of a bind of pi-rates for many years. The shocking disclosures of fraud and corruption as system atically practiced in the several state insti-tutions can only be equaled by the thieving and corruption which is being practiced in the state treasary department.

Rearney Journal: In the case against ex-State Treasurer Hill brought in Douglas county the supreme court has decided in favor of Hill, making it necessary to bring the suit in Lancaster county instead. The court intimated in connection with its deision that the deposit by Treasurer Hill in the banks under the depository law would make him liable for conversion. This adds to the complication, and the case will now be watched with added interest.

North Bend Republican: The World-Herald never loses an opportunity to "roast" Auditor Moore, and as a rule the "roasts' are entirely undescryed. The latest effusion on the part of the World-Herald is because the auditor said there was discrepancy be ween his records and those of Treasurer Bartley. This arose from the fact that the auditor keeps a record of only warrants registered. Nobody believes that Treasurer Bartley's books are wrong, and no same man will say that 'Gene Moore' would do more or

ess than his honest duty. Beatrice Times: State Treasurer Bartley s being censured by a number of the leading epublican papers of the state for failing hus far to comply with the provisions of the law requiring him to invest the perma-nent school fund in state warrants. The treasurer excuses himself on the grounds hat it is the duty of the state board to firect him as to purchasing these warrants. The fact that Mr. Bartley is reaping the benefit of this fund doubtless justifies him in his mind in waiting till the legislature shall direct him what to do in the matter. Mr. Bartley should proceed to make the investment and thus clear away the cloud of suspicion, and also clear the skirts of his Darty.

Lincoln News: The Omaha World-Herald s engaged in a desperate attempt to assist nature in making a complete ass of itself by abusing Auditor Moore. The auditor, however, needs no defense from any attack the World-Herald makes upon him. Mr. Moore s one of the most conscentious and efficient officers the state has ever had, and his rec-ord as a servant of the people and not of the banks and the corporations renders such artillery as the Hitchcock mud-battery uses entirely ineffective. The reason why Mr. Hitchcock so warmly espouses a republican state treasurer who is not obeying the law and attacks a republican auditor who is, is well known in Lincoln, where all financial transactions speedily bob to the surface.

Silver Creek Times: THE BEE of January 2 devotes between three and four columns to an investigation and comparison of the rela-tive cost of lighting and heating some of the lighting and heating private buildings such as Tur Bre building and the New York Life hilding, greatly to the disadvantage of the THE BEE in prosecuting these inormer. quiries is rendering a great public service which should be duly appreciated by the people, who, while they may be well satisfied that they are being robbed by their public officials, are not in a situation to get at the territory of 1871 has not yet been assimfacts. And yet, even if they do get at the facts, it would seem to do very little good, as witnesses the facility with which some of these thieves at the state capitol have been

#### PEOPLE ASD THINGS.

Speaker Crisp outczars the ux-mar. As a general rule goiling up in the world roduces cheerfulness and alacrity. It's difarent on a cold morning. A Kausas officeholdor proclaims two hours

the proper length of a working day-provided you are working for the other fellow. The American blizzard has settled down Europe for a sharp spell.

General Sickles' crutch is again playing A supply of Burilington headlights insures

luminous time at Omaha's Hickory feast. Emperor William has shown symptoms of octry. We always suspected he was a divine writer

Bandit Evans is located in the mountains f California. Unless Chris has lost his grip pursuers will be considerably shaken pefore he's taken.

It can be stated on excellent authority that the reduction of coal at Cincinnati to has not diminished the altitude of the Omaha trust.

Elevating Tom Platt to the dignity of a solutical boss is not warranted by the rec-Mr. Platt has not contracted an assortment of indictments.

If public sentiment counts in Washington Mr. Bryan's income banting will be spared a shingling by Cleveland's veto. Like the good, 'twill dle young.

The wide observance of St. Jackson's day this year is doubtless intended as a hint to Cleveland that a dash of Old Hickory in the pie would be exhilarating.

The Atlanta Constitution speaks in scoffing tones of the patronage press. This is another way of showing that Hoke's escomed contemporary holds the sack

Ellen G. White, "Mother of Adventism" in Michigan, declares that the end of the world is fast approaching, as she has learned in a dream, -Mrs. White dallied with mince ote.

The resurrection of Galusha Grow by the republicans of Pennsylvania is looked upon by democrats as a political joke. A little enjoyment in that quarter is sorely needed. Republicans are not selfish.

Governor O'Ferrail, in his inaugural ad-tress, remarked that Virginia "has never swerved from the lighted way of the consti-tution." There was a little affair in the early 60's-but the trifle probably slipped his memory.

General Neal Dow, whose 90th birthday n March next is to be celebrated by proh bitionists in various parts of the country, still rises daily at 5 a.m. and takes a three-mile walk every morning "to keep the bloom of youth on his checks." The bloom on the eve doesn't interest him so much.

A woman was killed lately on the railroad near St. Joseph, Mo., and her husband has written to the company reciting her virtues

is a heloful wife, with a special word as to her qualifications as a cook, and asking that the company ought to pay him at least \$10 He might have got \$15 if he had damages struck for it.

### TRITE TRIFLES.

Yonkers Statesman: A merchant very ap-propriately advertises "a drive" in horse plankets.

Binghamton Leader: A dog's tail is not necessarily a "has been" because it always points to the past.

Chicago Record: "Where did you get that 'rightful cold?" "I have just met a draft that Jones drew ou me."

New York Press: "What were you doing so ong in the store?" "There was an Italian at the counter, and I became so much interested in his appearance that I stood there and in his appearance that I stood watched until I saw the dago buy."

Texas Siftings: "What do you publish a paper for, I'd like to know?" sarcastically in-quired an irate politician of a country editor. "For \$2 in advance," replied the editor, "And you owe for four years."

Philadelphia Record; "Well, half a loaf is etter than none," remarked the office boy better than none." remarked the other boy who had asked for a day off and only got the afternoon. Washington Star: "No," mused the author-

was inglow sour: No, missed the author-ess whose manuscripts are rejected, "I have not very much of what the world regards as riches. But I have seventeen novels and six poems, all in my own write." Boston Courier: When his wife discovered a bottle of it in his coat-tail pocket he said it was sozodont. She said it was all right, "sozodont take too much of it."

-what did he strike you for?

"Five dollars, your honor."

cure for epileosy.

Philadelphia Ledger: The use of hypo

he must have had some provocation

William H. Hills, in Harper's Weekly. dermic injections of sheep's brains looks like a mutton-head notion, but they are recom-mended by an eminent bacteriologist as a What! charity? No, thank you, sir! I haven't come to that! I'm poor-in want-but I'm not here A-holding out my hat.

AN ODIOUS TAX.

- Buffalo Express (rep.): This income tas is exactly the kind which the democratic press has occu denouncing atmost with one

New York Recorder (rep.) . If this income tax scheme is crystallized into law the United States will have fastened on it in time of peace a tax which the policies of all political parties declare should not be levied except in time of war.

Denver News (pop.): The proposed inholding American property to pay taxes upon the earnings of their corporation enforeign capitalist enjoy the profils and pay no share of the burdon of government ex-

penses? Chicago Herald (dem.): Protection As established in the Wilson bill is bad enough. But the Wilson bill protection plus an income tax is intolerable. It is even ridicutous. The country will revolt against it. Under mis-endership, the democratic majority in the nouse, if they approve this monstrosity, will e routed out of their seats in the next congress elections.

Washington Star (rep.): In his opposition o an individual income tax President Cleve-and displays the conservatism and soundess of view which have steadily characterzed his opinions on financial questions. Pub-ic sentiment is opposed to any kind of an acome tax, and if the issue is fought to a finish in congress there is a possibility that, as in the silver fight, the administration iemocrats and republicans will outvote the anti-administration democrats and populists. New Yors World (dem.) : No valid objection has been or can be brought against an income tax. It is said that it is a war tax. But is not one-half of the national expend per cent on large incomes better than a vorse-than-war tax of 100 per cent upon voolens? It is urged that such a tax is inpuisitorial. It is not more inquisitorial than the reports of commercial agencies. It is not

half as inquisitorial as the tariff law, nor nore so than the internal revenue system. New York Herald (dem.) : The majority of

ways and means committee has comnitted the reckless blunder of deciding in favor of a sweeping general income tax. annot believe that the democrats of the house will be foolish enough to defy popular sentiment and invite party defeat by sup-porting a tax so hateful to the people and so demoralizing to the country. Against such a monarchical, inquisitortal imposition Amer-ican manhood would rebel and condemn to gnominy the political party responsible

## A Sterling Coincidence,

New York Sun.

The popular pamphlet edition of Hon. Julius Sterling Morton's Chicago speech of October 13 against the grangers exhibits one rather interesting coincidence. The secretary of agriculture pays a high compli-The nent to the professor of political economy at Williams college, as for instance:

The terse truthfulness of that greatest sentence in modern political economy, evolved by Prof. Arthur L. Perry of Williams college, that "a Marker FOR PRODUCTS IS PRODUCTS IN THE MARKET."

The small capitals are the secretary's Whether the sentence quoted is really the 'greatest in modern political economy" is a uestion for individual judgment. There are ome critics who are inclined to prefer Prof.

Daniel Pratt's great thought: "AN APPETITE FOR DINNER IS DINNER FOR THE APPETITE.

Or even Schwinkennammer's terse and ruthful generalization:

"BIZ IS BIZ." That, however, is not the coincidence to which we refer. The singular fact is that, while Secretary Morton entertains so high an opinion of Prof. Perry, Prof. Perry should simultaneously furnish for publication on the cover of Secretary Morton's pamphiet this certificate of the accuracy of Secretary Mor-ton's intellectual processes:

I have read pretty carefully-portions of them aloud to my family-both of your ad-dresses at Chicago. I am a better judge of the first one, but, so far as I am able to judge, both are as clear as a bell, sound as a nut and as lively as a play.

Biz is biz. Sentiment and Substance.

Philadelphia Times.

Charity is the fairest of all graces, and, like many pictures, it looks best in relief.

WORK-NOT ALMS.

A-holding out my hat. I've two good arms, a willing strength-I'm not the man to shirk. I don't ask alms, sir. All I want

Is just a chance to work.

I'm not a beggar, sir, thank Godf

of the times point to the establishment of sugar beet factories within our borders. Omaha is the favored point for one of these. We can get it if we hustle.

A WRITER in a local sheet contends that business depression throughout the length and breadth of the nation is due largely to the money squandered by sight-seers at the World's fair. Was all the money so expended exported to other nations or burned up? Is it lost to the people, never to return?

NEBRASKA has three legal depositories for current state funds authorized to receive altogether not over \$150,000. In the meanwhile the state treasurer holds in the neighborhood of a million and a half upon which the state is entitled to draw interest. There is still room for further applications of banks wishing to receive state deposits.

WE desire to intimate to the new city and county officials, who are for the first time enjoying the felicity of official life, that public office is not a private snap. The business of this city and county will not run itself, but demands the same care and attention bestowed upon any private firm or corporation whose business is of great magnitude and importance.

JUST why the populists refuse to assist the democrats in congress in their efforts to secure a quorum to act on the Wilson bill, after the committee on ways and means has decided to incorporate in its measure the income tax plank of the populist party, is a mystery to the uninitiated. Are the populists in favor of an income tax only so long as it is out of reach?

THE incorporators of the Metropolitan Union Depot company mean business. They have filed articles of incorporation with the secretary of state and will have their organization perfected within a few days. Ordinances looking to the submission of a proposition to the voters of this city are being prepared and will doubtless be introduced as soon as the council committees shall be appointed. Unless a cog slips somewhere work on the great depot will be begun early in the spring.

LAWYERS retained to defend criminals are expected, of course, to grab at every straw to save the neck of a convicted murderer. But it is extremely doubtful if there is any law or precedent which would justify the liberation of McGinn because of Judge Scott's blunder in fixing the date of the execution two days short of the 100 day interim. If there is a law under which a condemned man can cheat the gallows and laugh at justice upon such a trifling technicality it is high time that such law be wiped out of existence. Too many criminals escape punishment upon mere technicalities. The line ought to ba drawn somewhere.

railway discrimination will soon be as flagrant as it was just previous to the enactment of the interstate law.

> OPERATION OF THE WAR INCOME TAX. A statement compiled by the commissioner of internal revenue has been published, showing the amount of tax derived from income of all sources under the law of 1862. It is an interesting exhibit as showing the inequitable operation of the tax. A noteworthy feature of the statement is the proportion between the taxes yielded by the salaries of persons in the service of the govern-

ment and that yielded by the income of private citizens. In 1833 the servants of the government paid to the tax collector nearly half again as much as all private persons together. In1864 they paid in about one-eighth as much as their fellow citizens in private life; in 1865 about one-seventh; in 1866 about onesixteenth; in 1867 about one-fifty-fifth; in 1868 about one-thirtieth; in 1869 about one-torty-fourth; in 1870 about onetwenty-fourth; in 1871 about one-eighteenth; in 1872 about one-twenty-eighth, and in 1873, the last year of the tax, about one-thirty-third. This wide range is to be explained in part, of course, by the fact that government salaries were pretty steadfast during this period. while private incomes varied from year to year, but still it is apparent that the persons having fixed incomes paid more than their equitable proportion of the

revenue from this source. Attention is especially directed to the fact that the ratio reached its very lowest point in 1867, when the amount collected from public servants compared with the amount collected of private citizens, as one to fifty-five, the numerical proportion of public servants to persons not in public employ being no higher than one in sixty-five. It was a period of great activity in trade and speculation and all values were inflated. Private incomes were large, at least on paper, while salaries in the government service averaged no more than at present. Had the operation

of the tax been equitable the employes of the government ought not to have paid more than one-seventiath or one-eightieth as much as the private citizens, allowing the latter to charge off a considerable share of their actual income on one protense or another. What is the obvious lesson?

The income of the public servant was known to the tax collector and could not be evaded, while the incomes of the private citizens were not known and these paid, in very many cases, what they pleased. Everybody who remembers the income tax knows that fraudulent returns were common everywhere and it was well understood that the great majority of persons did not pretend to make a true statement of their incomes, or anything approaching it. There was

connection with this tax. Can anybody dou bt that there would

both a vast amount of perjury and a great deal of corruption practiced in

THE eight hour movement cannot but receive a certain impetus from the introduction of an eight hour working day for the employes of the British war office. The United States has instituted this reform in several of its governmental departments and it is expected that eventually private enterprises will beome adjusted to the same basis wher-

ever the nature of the work will permit. Just now, laborers are anxious for any employment without regard to the question of the eight hour working day, but when the movement is again tak n up with a return to prosperity, the cause will be found to be considerably strengthened by the recent action of the British government.

ATTORNEY GENERAL WALKER of Missouri is setting a good example in instituting proceedings to have the charters of the bogus bond investment companies

INASMUCH as eastern insurance companies have declared war upon the property owners of Nebraska it would be interesting to know just what the state government is paying them for risks upon its buildings. We venture to say that Nebraska has paid enough money in insurance premiums the past twenty years to cover ten times the actual loss by fire. At any rate the record would be interesting.

The Size of It. Chicago Post (dem.). It is a nincompoop tax.

> Activity in the Saddle. Washington Star.

Activity is growing in all branches of oc-cupation in this country, including adverse comment on the Wilson bill.

Couldn't Be Thought Of. Philadelphia Inquirer.

In the plans which certain western railroad managers have submitted for economiz-ing in company affairs there are several suggestions of reduced wages for the employed but thus far no official has intimated that his own salary should be cut down.

> Bear This in Mind. Globe-Democrat.

It is well to bear in mind that while the number of business failures in 1893 was greater than over before, the number of business enterprises was also greater. The proportion of failures to the number of sons in business was not much larger in 1893 than it was in several years in the past in which there was no, actual panic, while it was not as large as during the convulsion in 1873.

#### Just Like Omana. Detroit Free Press.

In the language of the politician, the school anitor of Detroit is decidedly in the push and has pretty much his own way as to the time that he works and the unvarying regularity with which the draws his salary. He can secure the services of a substitute for weeks at a stretch and, the taxpayers must settle, not only with the janutor, but with the man who performs the services for

which such janitor is employed.

able to escape the just penalty of their But at all events let us know who Detroit Tribune: Police Justice-But you these thieves are and the amount of their ay this man struck you first. Prisoner—He did, your honor. "Well, he must have had sor stealings.

Beatrice Express: The law in Nebraska provides that the permanent school fund of the state may be invested in United State or state securities and registered county bonds, and provides further that in case there is not money in the proper fur ad to pay lawful outstanding state warrants the state warrants from any funds belonging to the manent school fund. The state treasurer, it is announced, has refused to do this on th ound that he must have an order from the Board of Educational Lands and Fluids authorizing the same. It is hoped that the order will be forthcoming or that on a test case there may be a construction of the law that will compel

its enforcement. Seven per cent of \$800,000 outstanding warrants would net a nice little um for the state educational fund. Again. there is a state depository law requiring the state treasurer to deposit the state revenues in banks making the required bond, which approved banks shall pay not less than 3 per cent for the use of the money. This law has been in force for a year, but it has been disrecarded on the plea that it was unconstituposited at the discretion of the treasurer. A decision of the supreme court handed down on last Wednesday, however, affirms the constitutionality and validity of the law. and hereafter the state funds will be deposited and the interest applied as the law directs.

Practical Charity. New York Pos

A very practical charity is that of the Philadelphia authorities, who are giving idle ien employment in the public parks. This they are able to do with the aid of a relief fund of \$60,000, and the regulations of a rehief committee govern in the selection and payment of the men. Wages are \$1 a day. Most of the men are common laborers, but among them are mechanics who can find nothing better to do. The director of the park department has mapped out a month's work for 2,000 mee, and he says that a little later he will be able to use 3,000 as long as cold weather lasts. The work done is natu-raily of a simple character, such as carting away hillocks, cutting down embankments and grading. Eight hundred men applied for employment the first day, and this number was increased to 1,500 the second. Some of the recruits were evidently not inured to such hard work, but stuck to it stoutly. The distribution of cards to applicants is in the hands of the police inspectors.

#### Timely Hint to Bankers. Washington Post.

It may not be entirely impertinent to suggest in this connection that the banks night begin to relax a little in their policy of hoarding vast reserves and be more lib eral in the extension of accommodations to all who can find legitimate uses for money. Let the banks do something toward inspiring confidence among the people and confidence will be measurably restored. Idle money is the millstone that hangs around the neck of the American people to day. They are become like misers starving

amid an embarrassment of riches

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

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Fm not a beggar, sir, thank God! I only ask my right— A chance to earn what I and mine Require, and in the sight Of fellow men to be a man. And hold my head up straight. Whose child your child, sir, could not scorn As an associate. Indianapolis Journal: "So you married a telephone girl on account of her sweet voice, eh? Are her tones as dulcet as ever? "Er-well-they might be if they were at the end of 3,000 feet of wire, as in the old days." My wife and child need food and warmth-Philadelphia Becord: Blobbs-What was Mrs. Oldgirl's maiden name? Slobbs-My recollection is that her maiden aim was And I can give them all They need, with work—and help, as well, At any neighbor's call. But idle hands are helploss, sir, And so I ask of you A chance to show what mine are worth— Some honest work to do. chiefly to get married JOHNNIE'S ERROR. ne honest work to do. Little Johnnie took a mirror, And he licked the back all off, Thinking, in his childish fancy, It would cure his whooping cough. Fin only one of thousands—and We are not beggars, sir! We're just as willing now to work As good men ever were. Don't treat us, sir, like mendicants Whom you would fain avoid. But give, for God's sake, if you can, Work for the unemployed! But on the morning of the funeral The neighbors said to Mrs. Brown, 'Twas a chilly day for little Johnnie When the mercury went down. BROWNING, KING the state of the state of the state of the The increat maxors and sollars of tine clothes on Earth Your money's worth or your money back.

# Is't on straight?--

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