THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

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THE REE PUBLISHING COMPANY. SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

George B. Trachuck, accretary of THE BEE Pub-lishing company, does solemnly awar that the setual circulation of THE DAILY HER for the week anding January 20, 1894, was as follows: GEO. B. TESCHI | SEAL | my presence this 20th day of January 1804. | N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

Average Circulation for December, 23,335.

NEITHER of the Mitchells seems to have been in it.

It is safe to say that it will take the ways and means committee longer to get its income tax bill out of the house than it did to get it in it.

A BIMETALLIST of Boston sends us "A Solution of the Currency Question." He is too late. Allen Root solved this problem twenty years ago.

THE income tax bill has finally passed out of the committee stage. But the remainder of its travels are likely to be over a rough and rocky road.

News from the seat of war in Florida may now be dispensed with. But Brazil, Hawaii and congress remain to furnish material for which the telegraph wires may be constantly employed.

THE Ohio mine operators are preparing to join the revival of industry by asking the miners to accept 50 cents per ton for getting out the coal. This peculiar characteristic of the business revival is not likely to inspire the country with much confidence.

THE fact that an impostor may possiply creep in with other and worthy applicants for assistance affords no excuse for refusing to contribute to the charitable movements that are attempting to relieve the prevailing distress among the poor.

CHAIRMAN WILSON is thinking seriously of prolonging the debate upon the tariff bill a few days. Pray, do. We * -- are becoming so accustomed to tariff talk that it would be inflicting an unjustifiable hardship to cut it off too suddenly.

LET it be McShane, or Gallagher, or Ijams-anything to allay this distract-Ing suspense. Here it is, almost a year since Mr. Cleveland re-established himself on the governmental pay roll, with gress. only two democrats in the Omaha federal building! We submit, is this fair?

THE rumor is gaining credence that there will be no further fighting in Brazil unless the efforts making to adjust the existing difficulties miscarry. People are usually anxious to believe what they prefer to be true. We trust that these latest rumors may be founded on fact.

THE greater the amount paid for a market house site the smaller the sum that can be expended for work and materials in the construction of the building. Sinking a large part of the \$200,-000 voted for the market house project in real estate will leave little to be applied toward the employment of local artisans.

ANOTHER new cabinet in Servia marks another revolution of the political kaleidoscope in a country which changes eabinets with the facility with which ordinary mortals change their clothes. A little longer and people will be disappointed if each morning's paper fails to announce the construction of a new Servian ministry.

IT is argued that the removal of the duty on bituminous coal will benefit the people of Nebraska to no appreciable extent. Perhaps not. The transportation companies still control the price of fuel in the west. If the Wilson bill could remove the duty on coal imposed by the railroad companies the price of the commodity could be cut in two and no one would be injured.

CONGRESSMAN BRYAN goes out of his way to be interviewed in order to announce that the proposed income tax bill contemplates the taxation of all incomes in excess of \$4,000 without discrimination, whether derived from congressional salaries or not. Mr. Bryan will have little fear of encountering a federal income tax collector after he has completed his term in congress.

THE county commissioners are now giving work to unemployed men. Up to date all applicants have been given a place on the grading force. The experiment will be watched with interest. Just what proportion of the number of men employed prove themselves worthy of such assistance will soon be known. The laggards, if any, can be cun in as vagrants and introduced to a bread and

COLORADO has now had several weeks experience with Governor Waite's special session of the state legislature, but finds itself no further advanced toward a complete restoration of industrial prosperity than it would have been had no legislature been convened. The governor also finds himself as far from the realization of his wild hopes of fiat currency as ever. The chief result thus far seems to have been the piling up of the daily legislative expenses,

with several more days in sight.

WHY REQUIRE GOLD PAYMENTS!

The circular issued by Secretary Carisle calling for proposals for 5 per cent bonds payable after ten years requires the blds to be made with the distinct stipulation that payment is to be made in gold coin of the United States. It is this apparent discrimination in favor of gold as against all other kinds of authorized currency which as much as anything else has aroused the indignanation of the opponents of a bond issue, particularly the extreme advocates of free silver coinage. The issue of bonds in exchange for gold, it is claimed. will create an artificial demand for gold and must in a corresponding degree tend to depress the commercial status of silver. Confining the call for bond proposals to offers of gold only is due, however, to the fact that the authority is to be exercised under a law which was enacted to meet an altogether different problem than that which now confronts the treasury. The law of 1875 was part and parcel with the resumption policy and was designed to bring the outstanding greenbacks up to par. To accomplish this object the law provided for the accumulation of a gold reserve of \$100,000,000 by means of the sale of bonds in the discretion of the secretary. National bank notes and greenbacks being equally depreciated at that time, it was manifest that gold bond purchases alone would meet the requirements of the emergency.

But at the present day, when every dollar issued by the United States government is equal in value to every other dollar, it would be difficult to see the necessity for exacting gold payments were the operation to be conducted under a specially enacted law. We have seen how easy it is for parties wishing to export gold to secure that gold from the United States treasury, which dare not refuse to pay out gold in exchange for greenbacks for fear the latter might be thereby discredited. It will be equally easy for parties wishing to purchase the new bonds to secure gold coin by the same method, so that to the extent that the gold might be drawn from the treasury to be returned to it in payment for bonds the gold reserve would be in no way increased. While all this is nossible fit is not at all necessary, nor even probable, because the eastern banks have sufficient gold in their vaults to advance all that may be required to take the proposed \$50,000,000 bond issue off the secretary's hands. If, moreover, the secretary intends to use the proceeds to defray the current expenditures of the government it becomes quite immaterial whether the bonds are sold for gold or for other currency, so long as all the component parts of our currency are of equal value. To the ordinary government employe or contractor it makes absolutely no difference whether his warrant is cashed with gold, silver or

It is then only the peculiarity of the law to which the secretary of the treasury has been compelled to resort that requires him to confine the proposals for bonds to those who have gold to offer for them. After the gold has been secured by the government there will be no assurance that it will remain in the treasury for any considerable length of time. Should further bond issues be authorized by a new law this point will deserve the careful consideration of con-

ATTACKING THE CIVIL SERVICE LAW. A resolution offered by a democrafic senator from Florida was adopted by the senate a few days ago instructing the committee on civil service to examine into the condition of the civil service law and the expediency of its retrenchment or increase; also the number of persons employed in the classified service from each state and territory and the dates of appointment. In discussing the resolution Senator Berry of Arkansas characterized the law as a regular party machine which was used to keep republicans in office. He said it was alleged that five out of every six persons employed in the classified service pelong to the republican party and that, he declared, is unfair and unjust. He did not know whether the law could be repealed or not, but he believed that it should be modified and its operation restricted. He said he knew that the civil service law and rules were not carried out in a nonpartisan way, and that some of the most extreme republicans were holding office under a democratic administration. He believed that a democratic president ought to be surrounded by political friends and not by those who were continually doing what, they could to make his administration a

The civil service law takes no account of the polities or the religion of the persons who seek employment in the goverpment service under it. The only qualification required is the knowledge necessary to pass the prescribed examination, and if more republicans than democrats have found employment in the classified service the explanation is obvious. The statement of the Arkansas senator that such is the case is undoubtedly well founded, but his assumption that the republicans in the service are doing what they can to make the administration a failure is manifestly absurd. The people who get positions through the civil service law are powerless to do anything against the administration. They hold subordinate places under the control of officials appointed without reference to the civil service law and subject to it only so far as they are compelled to fill a specific class of vacancies from the eligible list of those who have passed a civil service examination. There is not a republican clerk in the departments at Washington or in the public service anywhere who could do anything to make the administration a failure if he had a disposition to. Those only who are in a position to do this are the democrats who are at the heads of departments and bureaus, exercising executive functions, and it is doubtless a fact as to some of those that they are not doing anything to make the admin-

istration a success. It is creditable to the administration that it has incurred the displeasure of the extreme spoilsmen of its party, and yet if it were possible for these people to be reasonable and fair they would admit

republicans with democrats. It is memorable with what extraordinary zeal Mr. Maxwell, fourth assistant postmaster general, performed the work of beheading fourth class republican postmasters, while the remarkable vigor with which Mr. Quincy made democratic consuls must long remain a notable example of activity in dealing out the rewards of partisan service. Perhaps the spoils seekers would have less cause of complaint now if they had not been so exasperatingly urgent at the outset as to compel Mr. Cleveland in sheer self-defense to summarily shut them off. That there is a very large element in the democratic party that would like to repeal the civil service law and restore the old spoils system will not be questioned, but this the party will not be able to do, though it is quite possible it may make the attempt.

HOW TO DISPENSE CHARITY.

No community in America is more generous and whole-souled in the dispensation of charity than Omaha. All that is needed to raise the necessary means is a systematic effort by parties that enjoy the confidence of the business community.

The business of relieving distress and providing employment for men and women who are disposed to pay their way by work requires concert of action and methodical collection and distribu-

The first step that we must take is an enrollment of all who are in want of fuel and subsistence. The next step is their classification into groups comprising those who have shelter, but want subsistence; those who have shelter and need provisions and clothing, and lastly the nomadic poor, otherwise known as vagrants, who require shelter, food and clothing.

When the enrollment has been completed the names of all who are being cared for by the county should be struck off. When we know just exactly how many people in Omaha are dependent upon public charity we shall know how much money it will take to shelter, feed and clothe them from now until the 1st of April. And when we know exactly how much must be raised to afford this relief the men and women who have assumed the task of raising the relief funds can go about their work intelli-

For our part we have confidence in the capacity of the managers of the Associated Charities to do this work, and we have unbounded faith in their integrity. But since it has been deemed proper to enlist in this service a committee composed of fifteen of our wealthiest business men we hope that they will expedite the work on hand and co-operate with the Associated Charities. It is said that councils of war never fight. The danger now is that precious time will be wasted and contention will be promoted by rival managers of charity dispensation. This is to be deprecated, and if possible avoided.

If the condition of our poor is as desperate as has been represented by Dr. Durvea and others associated with him. it is imperative that several hundred tons of coal and a quantity of provisions shall at once be distributed to families that are exposed to freezing and starvation. There is every possibility that a three-day blizzard may cut off hundreds of homes from the coal yard and the bakery. Such a condition calls for immediate action, and the proper parties to act are the county and city authorities. To quibble about law in such an emergency is criminal. When the state was devastated by grasshoppers in 1875, and thousands were exposed to famine, forty or fifty of our business men joined together and raised over \$50,000 by signing notes with the governor on which money was advanced by the banks. There was no law for this, but the governor and business men took their chances of their act being legalized and being reimbursed by the next legislature. The outcome was that immediate relief was afforded, and the legislature voted \$100,000 of grasshopper relief bonds, from the proceeds of which the notes were paid.

The local emergency may require heroic action, and law or no law we must act promptly to save the lives of people who are shelterless or without means to buy food and fuel.

THE Corbett-Mitchell fight at Jacksonville was a distinct triumph of brutality and every right-thinking man will regret that the governor of Florida was unable to prevent it. That he did all in his power to carry out the wishes of the decent and orderly people of the state will stand to his credit, but, unfortunately, Florida, as it appears, has no law against prize fighting, and so the governor was helpless. Undoubtedly the better element of the people will insist upon the enactment of a to meet a case of this kind at the next session of the legislature, but meanwhile it is probable that Jacksonville will be the scene of other pugilistic contests in which the element of brutality may be even more marked than in the quickly-ended one of yesterday. The arrest of the principals in this fight begets the hope that a way will be found to punish them so severely that others may be deterred from seeking this free ground for such contests, and it will be fortunate if others than the fighters can be punished. Otherwise the club under whose auspices this battle took place, doubtless with large gains to its treasury, may be expected to continue the "sport" for which it was organized until there is law to stop it. The demoralizing effect of these pugilistic encounters is admitted by everybody whose instincts are not brutalized and there should be everywhere a strong and earnest arousal of public opinion for their suppression. Florida has had its first experience in this sort of brutality and it is to be hoped the respectable citizens of that state will demand legislation as soon as it can be enacted that

UP TO this time the work of irrigation in Nebraska has been confined largely to the arid region on our western border. This is due to the fact that no other portion of the state has stood in great need of irrigating ditches more than

will rigidly prohibit prize fighting.

northern border, however, citizens are moving for an extensive system of irrigation to provide against the dry season of July and August. In that part of the state there has rarely been a total failure of crops. The idea seems to be that with irrigation in the northwest counties more diversified and bountiful crops can be made certain every year. The convention at O'Neill on the 30th inst. will attract widespread attention, marking, as it does, the initial step in that portion of the state looking to the reclamation or the improvement of a vast area of land.

A CORRESPONDENT of THE BEE asks: 'If a youth aged 17 or over leaves Germany and resides long enough in this country to take out first and second papers, then returns to Germany, fortified by passports to prove identity, can German authorities hold him for service in the army?" As we understand it, final naturalization papers are requisite to a passport, the possession of which ought to protect any citizen of the United States in any European country. If the lad, being a minor, cannot secure naturalization papers, his father must have naturalized in legal form to enable the son to secure a passport. If the father was never a full-fledged citizen of the United States we would advise the boy to defer his visit to the fatherland if he desires to avoid service in the imperial army.

IT IS impossible without definite information to make a reliable estimate of the number of people in actual need of relief who are not already receiving aid from the county poor fund. At the wildest guess the number does not exseed 3,000 men, women and children. At \$3 per week per capita, which should be ample, it would take about \$70,000 to keep these people from now until the 1st of April. That amount can be raised by voluntary contributions either in money or its equivalent in fuel and provisions, providing that the men of large means make a generous start.

IT IS to be hoped that the widow of the late Senator Stanford will manage to exist on the trifling allowance of \$10,-600 a month granted her by the court pending the settlement of the estate. If she finds it difficult to live within her income there are plenty of individuals waiting for an opportunity to demonstrate by experiment the fact that it is possible under a strict regime of economy. After the estate shall have been settled she may be enabled to indulge in a few trifling luxuries, but until then she will have to live within the limits of her allowance.

WHEN Nebraska was found to be suffering from a disordered prohibition liver our people set to work and purged the body politic of the dread disease. Then followed peace and contentment. Iowa, a much older state, could not shake it off and has been in charge of the political physicians for twelve years. The legislature at Des Moines is now making an heroic effort to consign the hated dogma to the oblivion it so richly merits. The people of that state are learning the difference between temperance and statutory prohibition (alleged).

ALTHOUGH the mercury was getting lown pretty close to the bulb, the enthusiasm of local sports over the second triumph of James John Corbett was not cooled. To them it was a bigger event than a presidential election. They will discuss it in all its bearings as glibly as the trained politician discusses the issues of a great campaign. Prize fighting may be brutal, tending to demoralize and corrupt the minds of American youth, but it certainly draws the crowd and creates an extraordinary demand for newspapers.

Makes Them Squirm.

An old, out-of-date republican law, in the eyes of Secretary Carlisle, will do more to save the nation from disgrace and bankority in congress. It is the biggest object esson in sight of the American people today. No wonder it makes democratic statesmen

A Significant Sign.

New York Times. A decided improvement in railway traffic is indicated by the reports of earnings for the second week of this mouth. With searcely an exception, the roads make a better showing than they did in the previous and both gross and net earnings for he first week in January were in excess of the earnings reported for the last week in

New York Advertiser. No person with eyes in his head can fail to notice that there is a revival in our national industries. It is faint, and in some localties scarcely developed yet, but the ten-lency is there and only slight encouragenent is needed to develop it Into fledged return of prosperity. The fact is that manufacturers who at one time were alarmed now see that there is really no danger ahead

The Great Kelerm Show.

New York Sun. Positively the last few days of America's uperb and Unparalleled Mathematical Mar el, the Wilson Subtracting Machine, Makes a Deficiency While You Wait. Visitors are invited to Inspect Prof. son's rich collection of unredeemable demo cratic bonds of the issue of 1893 without extra charge. A beautiful souvenir in the extra charge. A beautiful souvenir in the form of a Wooden Cuckoo given to each visitor, matinees and evenings.

Getting Back at Hill.

President Cleveland vetoed the bill for a oridge across the Ausson river, between New York and the Jersey shore, on Saturday, presumably to get even with Senators Hill and Murphy for defeating the appointment of Mr. Hornbiewer to a place on the supreme bench. Now if Hill and Murphy will retaliate by defeating the infamous Wilson bill the country will be a great gainer by this nasty little democratic quarrel over patronage and power.

Philadelphia Ledger. The industrial history of the country since

the first of the year shows a general im-provement. It is true that wages have been stuced as compared with the wages paid sfore the stoppage two, three or four conths ago, but mills, factories and workhops that were altogether idle on the first f the year, paying no wages, have since resumed, and even at the reduction are doing something to relieve the distress that existed at the close of 1893. Another and most favorable sign is that there have been few stoppages since January 1st of mills then in operation. Our telegraphic disontches, dealing only with business estab-ishments outside of the city, tell of the resumption of work in fifty great mills and factories since the 1st of January, and of the closing only of seven. The fifty that have rebe reasonable and fair they would admit | need of irrigating ditches more than | sumed employed about 42,200 hands; the that it has done very well in replacing one year in five. Up along the seven that suspended employed about 7,200.

PEOPLE AND THINGS.

The wonder is Corbett didn't eat him. Mitchell fought for cash and got a chees. Will Hill prove himself the Corbett of this English administration!

The tariff debate is lauded by admirers as extraordinary. It is-extra ordinary. Uniess Mrs. Leslie bestirs herself, Lillian Russell will walk off with the matrimonial

There is no immediate danger of Cleveand sending a bottle of rare old wine to Dave Hill. The revolution in Jacksonville supplies an ssortment of points that Peixoto and Mello

might profit by Mexico's system of killing off bandits in

score of expedition. A crusade against cigarettes is raging in San Francisco. Like other movements of the kind, it will end in smoke.

Over \$100,000,000 languish in New York That is about the only section that voted for and got some change.

The masticated pug from over the pond calizes by this time the folly of monkeying with an American thrashing macnine According to the Chicago Herald, William Peckham's chief characteristic is eccentricity." Why then arraign his dem-

ocracy The tallest soldier in the Belgian army is Charles Louis Becaus, who stands six feet six and one-half inches in his stocking feet. He is allowed double rations.

The Sugar trust pocketed 22 per cent on common stock and water last year. A sufficient surplus remained to weeten a few more tanks of fluid.

Wewus, an Alaskan Indian, has asked permission of the authorities at Washington to burn at the stage an Indian doctor who failed to cure the son of the tribe's chief. Senator Hili is getting quite gay. attended several social functions of late, and only a few evenings ago he appeared at a theater in the company of ladies. He is a moving factor in white house circles, too. Should Peckham go the way of Horn-blower, the name of Judge Simon B. Baldwin of Connecticut, a distinguished mug-wump, will probably be sent to the senate. The administration's democracy is painfully

wanting in Jacksonian symptoms. Wheeler H. Peckham, just nominated to is almost as devoted to sesquipedallan verbiage as ever Mr. Evarts was. The other day, seaking of shearing lambs in Wall street. he said it was done "without severing the ontinuity of their epidermis."

Dr. Everett, the new Massachusetts con ressman, was asked how he liked congress. O!" said the congressman, "it's the funniest place I ever saw. In the house they have got the rules so fixed that you can't get any business in and in the senate they have them so arranged that you can't get any business out.'

THE INCOME TAX.

Globe-Democrat: The income taxers tell is that the refusal by the house to put a futy on raw sugar will force their pet cheme to the front. But what of it? The neome tax has no chance of enactment. It s destined to die young.

New York Sun: The income tax bill is a shameful consequence of the treachery of Prof. Wilson's tariff bill for a deficiency. It s a war tax, which, in the opinion of the est constitutional lawyers, is unconstitutional. Eor that reason, however, it is a suitable appendix to Prof. Wilson's uncon-stitutional tariff. The tariff, too, makes war on democratic principles, and the tax is only in incident of that perfidious assault.

New York Herald: A tax more obnoxious to Americans than this inquisitorial mon archial imposition could not be devised. That the people of this country would never submit to it is self-evident, and it is equally dear that they would visit with sweeping ondemnation any party that should force it rpon them. That the tax would be as us less for needed revenue as it is odious is shown by the fact that under the proposed bill the first attempt at collection would not be made until July, 1895. By that time it is expected that ample revenue will be flowing into the national treasury from other

Chicago Herald: True, certain penalties turns and for making false returns, but unless officials are disagreeably inquisitive there will be a good sized army of people with incomes in excess of \$4,000 who will not be touched at all. The income tax for which the bill provides will be largely a tax on onesty, and that such is the case will soon come notorious. The only way to make this kind of tax successful is to make the exemption small and provide for thorough assessment and collection. And tout should not be done so long as the protective sys em, with its double burden of taxation and tribute, is continued.

NEBRASKA AND NEBRASKANS.

Battle Creek will soon have a broom fact-There are 820 boxes in the Columbus post-The Seward county fair will be held Sep-

tember 4 to 7.

Fire in the Alexandria hotel caused a loss to the building and contents of about \$300. The Fails City High school intends to send representatives to Lincoln to attend the silver anniversary of the State university. Oscar Bryant, a Dakota county farmer, was thrown thirty feet from a load of have by the wagon "slewing" and was so badly injured that he will be laid up for many

George Brown of Arcadia has been arrested on the charge of assaulting a 15-year-old girl who worked for him and has been hold for hearing February 1. The girl is in a critical condition from fright and she may ever recover.

General Joe Hollman of Emerson has been visiting in Washington and has evidently combined business with pleasure. Charles S. Hollman has received notice of his appointment as post trader at the Rosebud Indian agency in South Dakota.

THE COMIC CHORUS.

Chicago Record: "How do you manage to get so many people interested in your wel-fare?" "Easy enough. I borrow money of them."

Indianapolis Journal: Workhouse Superintendent—Is there anything you would prefer in the line of work? Dismal Dawson—If it's all the same to you I think I would like to sit in the parlor and

Life: Little Willie-I wish I was you Mr. Mr Selfmade (who has come to dinner)-And why, Willie.
Willie-Cause you don't get your ears pulled for eating with your knife.

Philadelphia Record: Two ladies in a trolley car were discussing a young gentleman friend. "Has he any talent for drawing?" asked one. "Of course," said the other spiritedly, "he told me he once drew a beautiful turkey at a raftle."

Chicago Tribune: Young Prettyman—I had hoped. Miss Gwendolen, that the time was nearly at hand when I could honorably ask you to be my wife, but I fear my bright dream is over. Recent reverses in business have made me absolutely penniless.

Miss Gwendolen—That needn't hinder us from-from being engaged, you know. PATE.

Detroit Free Press.

They vowed eternal constancy—
The youth and maiden shy—
Through time and through eternity
Their love should nover die.
But fate in life's uncertain whirl
Played havec with their plan—
He's unarried to another girl,
She to another man.

NOW AND THEN.

Somerville Journal. Somerville Journal.

Squeezed in the cutter's narrow seat,
Wrapped up in fur robes, snug and warm,
With heated soapstones at their feet,
His arm around her slender form,
The lovers ride.

The moonlight silvers hill and field,
On both sides stretch wide wastes of snow.
How can the maiden help but yield,
And say that, in six months or so,
She'll be his bride?

Life is all rapture to them both!
Their hearts are warm, though cold the night.
His lips press hers, and, nothing toth,
Her lips press his-for out of sight
Are they, they know.
But wait a year! They will not ride
On moonlight nights in livery teams.
He'll wait the floor, almost beside
Himself, to stop the baby's screams—
Chock full of woe.

WORK OF NATIONAL BANKERS

Secret of the Decrease of National Bank Circulation.

LITTLE PROFIT IN THE BUSINESS

General Money Supply Not Likely to Be Effected-Reports of Ignorant Statesmen Denied by a Treasury Official.

> WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE BEE,) 513 FOURTEENTH STHEET, WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.

The steady decrease of national bank cirmiation during the past six weeks, and the growing decrease during the past two weeks, has attracted attention at the Treasury department. Bankers from the west are writing to the comptroller of the currency to know what it means, and to learn if possible whether it will affect the general money supply.

An officer under the comptroller of the currency, who is frequently called upon to explain the enigmas of the rise and fail of national bank circulation, after pondering for some time over the question, said to THE

Bee correspondent today:
"The action of national bankers during the financial stringency last summer and fall in largely increasing their circulation, and their action during the past few weeks, when money has been plentiful and interest ow, in reducing their circulation, is the best ossible answer to the ignorant statements f men in congress that there is an enormous profit in national bank circulation, and that men accept the terms of the federal bankng laws in preference to those of the states not because they are better for the com-munity in which the bank is located, but because there is greater profit in national than in state banking.

As to the Profit.

"The circulation of national panks is de-creasing because the price of bonds has advaried to a point where, considering the premium upon the security, profits in circuation are not sufficient. Exclusive of the tax and reserve, there is today about 1.60 profit in national bank circulation secured by 4 per cents. Any one can figure the profit on circulation secured by the extended fours, which pay 2 per cent interest. can buy these 2 per cent bonds at par. ordinarily give 90 per cent circulation upor bonds deposited; but the market quotes the 2 per cents—these extended fours—at 95, and of course we deduct that 5 per cenrom face value in giving circulation, so that you can't get more than 85 per cent circulation on a 2 per cent bond. If there is any populist or anti-national bank man in congress who is so studid that he cannot igure this profit he can very easily find a

dry goods clerk who can do it.

"When money is scarce and interest is high the price of bonds upon which circulation is based is invariably low," continued the treasury official. "It is then that there s profit to the banker in enlarging his circu lation. When money is pleatiful and cheap the price of bonds increases, and not only is there the one inducement to the owner of the bonds to withdraw them from deposit with the treasurer, but there is an extra in du ement for withdrawing or diminishing the circulation. The returns from the national banks of the country, showing their condition on the 19th of last month, indicate that there is now idle in the vaults of the national banks of the country nearly or quite 40 per cent of all their cash recourses. Bankers Unable to Put Out Money

"There has been a natural diminution of aterest throughout the country of 116 or 2 per cent from the rate which prevailed durng the recent hard times, not during the six or eight weeks when there was a currency famine. You will see that, even under the provailing low rates of interest, the bankers are unable to put out their money. There is absolutely a profit to bankers in some localities now in withdrawing circulation, and I was about to say that I knew of a number of banks that would absolutely make money by the withdrawal of a part of their circulation, even though it came to them without the deposit of bonds. They would escape the natural responsibility and the taxes; besides, they would have the adantage of the bond market.

Referring to the proposition of Represen-tative Bryan of Nebraska to levy a special tax upon national bank circulation for the purpose of raising a fund out of which the lepositors in the insolvent banks should be paid promptly and in full, which would amount to a direct insurance by the federal government for the full payment of all deposits in national banks, the official said:

Does Not Like the Special Bank Tax. "I have never heard the direct expression opinion given by Secretary Carlisle and the president upon this proposition, but I believe that such a proposition, standing alone and upon its own merits, would be vetoed by the president. It is not only a wide departure from the principles wide departure from the principles surrounding the national banking laws, but it is the entering wedge of a policy which will finally overthrow the security principle centered in all offices under the government where public funds are handled. It is a proposition, first, to relieve bankers from all moral responsibilities and make banking a simple cold-blooded business, without character. Secondly, it proposes that the parent government, which is sus

actions of private parties. It would be in effect exactly the same thing as a proposi-tion to abolish the bond which a dispursing officer is required to give for the faithful dis-charge of his official duties and load the burden of responsibility upon the govern-ment. It would encourage in bankers a ment. It would encourage in bankers a spirit of venture and would deprive them of all measures of caution and conservativeness which not only the financial but the moral responsibilities cial but the moral responsibilities at present carry. It has often been proposed that the government should undertake to handle a fund raised by the salaries of certain employes, out of which insurance policies and gratuities should be paid in case of death or disability. It has frequently been proposed that the government should retain from the salaries of certain disbursing and financial officers percentages for the purpose of making good defaucations and meeting other losses. I cannot for the and meeting other losses. I cannot to relate iffe of mo see why the proposition to create a fund by taxation from which the depositors in insolvent banks are to receive full payment for their credits is not as absence. ard and unreasonable as the other schemes have mentioned."

tained by the people, shall insure the trans-

Will Reject Peckbam.

An agreement has been entered into between the opponents and advocates of the confirmation of the Peckham nemination which promises to insure rejection by practically a unanimous vote. It has been agreed that when the case comes up in executive session the vote upon confirmation will be viva voce, which will escape the record. A number of democrats who voted for the confirmation of Hornblower have expressed a desire to vote against Peckham, but have asked that a yea and may vote be not called, as they do not desire to go upon ecord as antagonizing the president

It was stated on the floor of the senate oday that the opposition to Peckham and he president's refusal to consult democratic ocreased during the past few days.

Populists Oppose the Wilson Bill.

All of the populist senators have an-Wilson tariff bill. Their purpose in doing this is twofold. They say the bill strikes the farmer's interests harder than any ther and gives him less than is given any ther person. Secondly, the populists be-leve that hard times are going to continue whether or not the Wilson bill becomes a law, and they feel that if the tariff law is changed the country will blame it for the commercial depression, but if the present law remains unchanged the voters of the country will believe that the principles of the populist party would make conditions botter and they will therefore vote with them next November.

The belief continues to grow that if the house makes the income tax scheme a part of the Wilson tariff bill the latter will be defeated in the senate, although many votes cast by democrats against joining the two measures. It seems certain that it will pass the house. There is a majority in the senate in favor of income taxes, but the two propositions together are than they would be each upon its own merits.

Influence of Henry George.

Henry George, the well known free trader and single tax advocate, has been admitted to the floor of the house, and has occupied seats among the democratic speakers on the tariff during the past few days. This accounts in a measure for the free trade victories which the two Johnsons have been winning. Henry George has coached thom, and has directed the forces when it came to voting. Henry George has no more right on the floor of either house of congress than any other private citizen. He has never occupied any position entitling him to such a courtesy, and his admission to the floor of the house, as well as that of ex-Postmaster General Don Dickinson and other free traders, is a violation of the rules.

Will Not Hear Thurston,

Chairman Morgan of the senate committee on foreign relations this week addressed a letter to Secretary Gresham requesting him to invite Minister Thurston to appear before the committee and give testimony in the Hawaiian investigation. Secretary Gresham did not answer the letter, but went to Chairman Morgan and persuaded him not to invite the minister to give testimony and the chairman finally yielded. It is supposed that the administration is afraid of Thurston's facts. Chairman Morgan would have asked Minister Thurston to testify directly, but he has no authority to communicate with any diplomatic officer.

Briefly Mentioned.

Fourth class postmasters were today appointed for Iowa as follows: Butler, Keokuk Molissa Watts, vice David Abel, re signed; Clayford, Jones county, Robert Sny-der, vice Hannah Jenkins, removed: Dahionega, Wapello county, William Denny, vice W. A. Anderson, resigned; Fenton, Kowsuth w. A. American, W. A. American, W. A. American, W. C. Paley, Vice J. A. Galbis, resigned; Steen, Winnebago county, O. L. Mossman, vice J. J.

Steen, resigned. Samuel Cotner of Omaha has placed his application papers on file at the Treasury department for the position of surveyor of customs at that city.

M. Stalker of Des Moines, Ia., is at the oward.

PERRY S. HEATH.

An Anti-Bond Roar

Atlanta Constitution (dem.). To issue bonds is like pouring water in a barrel with the bunghole open, and the re-sult will be the same in both cases. The more bonds Mr. Carliste puts out the more bonds will be needed. The gold will contique to run out almost as fast as it runs in and the process will continue until the greed of the eastern capitalists is glutted and the

financial resources of the people exhausted

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Your money's worth or your money back.

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trousers - especially nice because you can buy them of us now at a discount of 25 per cent, any mens' trousers in the house -some fine ones, some finer, all good, this season's goods-reliable as any mademore reliable than most trousers. It's a

big lot to take off of a \$6 pair of trousers. It makes the price pretty small for a \$3 pair. No matter. 25 per cent off goes. We will be pleased to also sell you a suit or an overcoat. On these we are making very nice hard times prices. You can't afford to miss this sale for it will be money saved in your new

trousers' pocket to take it in. BROWNING, KING & CO.,

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