THE OMAHA DAILY BEE: WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1894.

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

18A 01 A 4

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

 Inity Free (without Sunday) One Year
 \$ 8 00

 Inity and Sunday, One Year
 10 00

 Fix Months
 5 00

 Three Months
 5 00

 Saturday Bee, One Year
 2 00

 Weekly Fee, One Year
 15 00

Comains, The Bee Building, Comains, The Bee Building, South Omains, corner N and Twenty-fourth streets, Connect Building, 29 Pearl street, Chiesgo Office, 317 Chamber of Commerce, New York, rooms 13, 14 and 15, Tribune building Washington, 513 Fourteenth street, Control Building, 2000 CORRESPONDENCE.

All communications relating to news and edi-torial matter should be addressed. To the Editor DUSINESS LETTERS.

sect to The Isee Publishing company Omahia, checks and postoffice orders to be made THE REE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

be greatly prolonged.

George B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing company, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of The Daily Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee printed during the month of Transme 1884 ways a follows.

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Sunday

GEORGE D. TZSCHUCK. Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 5th day of February, 1894. (SEAL) N. P. FELL, Notary Public.

One more social season ended only to make way for next year's crop of society buds!

It's a positive shame to leave good federal offices unprovided with democratic incumbents while the salaries are running to WASTO:

The pleasant weather of the past few days is a godsend to the destitute people within our gates. "The Lord temperath the wind to the shorn lamb."

We have not yet heard that the freight commissioner of the Commercial club has made any effort to bring about reduced tolls on soft coal shipped into this market.

Lent will be more strictly observed this year than for some years past if the number of people giving up comforts and luxuries is a fair indication. Unfortunately the self denials will not all be voluntary.

Colored democrats are complaining of the shabby treatment they have received at the hands of the patronage dispensers at Washington. For once they have been put on the same plane as their white brethren.

How pleasant to be informed that there are 7,307 ten thousand dollar bills outstanding and supposed to be in general circulation! But few people in this vicinity have seen any of them circulating near enough to be appropriated.

We still insist that the county jail is not a fit place for keeping insane patients. Humane considerations dictate that they be removed to the county hospital until such time as one of the state institutions can receive them.

A rain-making magician is operating on the Pacific coast. His contracts provide able to escape the federal tax gatherer by that he is to catch the dollars coming and | means of the \$4,000 exemption clause, cergoing. Rain or shine he gets his money. Is it not about time that these fakirs do that this statement was a gross exagger-

THE WORK OF READJUSTMENT. has been practically exempted from taxation. Treat everybody alike and fairly and let A distinguishing characteristic of the American people is their recuperative power. come what may, No other people recover so rapidly from the

effects of distrust and depression. Their TRIFLING WITH A VITAL QUESTION. restless energy and indomitable spirit of en-The outlook for a rational and practical terprise cannot long stand repression. With treatment of the liquor question by the lowa a great population of the most liberal conlegislature is not favorable. The introducsumers in the world it would seem that this tion in the lower house of a bill providing country should never experience any curtailfor a state constabulary, following closely ment of industrial production, and under an entirely wine economic system, giving labor on the suppression of intemperance that no on the suppression of intemperance that no constant employment at good wages, it prob- local option bill would be reported back to ably never would. As it is periodical industhe house, indicates that whatever legislatrial disturbances are to be expected as a tion is had on the liquor question will be to result of economic changes through legislamake the present law more stringent if tion, but so long as American industrial inpossible, and certainly more obnoxious in communities where the sentiment is opposed terests are given a fair chance in the home market such disturbances are not likely to to prohibition. The chairman of the com-

mittee on the suppression of intemperance The work of industrial readjustment in the himself a prohibitionist, claimed in a recent United States appears to be making steady interview that a majority of the republicans of the house are opposed to any sort of local progress, and there is reason to expect that option, and the fact that he was able to by the time the new tariff bill becomes law secure the chairmanship of the committee every department of industry will have been having charge of the liquor question in that arranged to meet the changed conditions. This readjustment will not restore to the body, together with the privilege of naming a majority of the membership, gives a decountry the high degree of prosperity which gree of credibility to his claim. Mr. Funk preceded the transfer of political control in has framed a "mulet" bill which his committhe government to the democratic party. It tee is ready to report. A canvass of the will be effected by a general reduction of the house resulted, it is claimed, in the discovwages of labor and consequently reduced ery that fifty-one of the republican memability on the part of the masses of the peobers favor such a law, thus assuring a maple to consume. The theory that the prices fority in support of the proposed measure of commodities will fall in proportion to the even should the democrats and liberal redecline in wages will doubtless be found to publicans combine and solidly oppose it. be fallacious, and at any rate it will not be In the senate the liberal republicans and realized at once, but even if this theory democrats have a majority large enough, it should be confirmed by results an immediate is claimed, to pass a local option law. The restoration of the former prosperity could prohibitionists claim, however, that the prohardly be reasonably expected, because the posed mulct law can be passed in the senmany wage earners who have been long out

ate. of employment will be compelled to practice In effect such a law would place the ena rigid economy in order to pay off debts forcement of the penalties of the act in the contracted during idleness, and others with hands of the governor. It provides for a reduced incomes will naturally be disposed tax of not less than \$500 nor more than to economize. While, therefore, it is not to \$1,000, optional with the county board of supervisors, to be levied against any builddustrial activity and prosperity which preing in which liquor is sold contrary to the vailed before the existing fiscal policy was present prohibitory law. This tax shall be threatened will soon return, there is reason a lien not only on the property in which the business of selling liquor is carried on, but justment now going on the labor of the against any and all property owned by country will be very generally employed either the party selling the liquor or the within the next six months, necessarily imparty who owns the premises on which the business is conducted. A penalty of 20 per cent attaches to delinquent mulct taxes and payment is to be enforced by sale in the usual manner. If an assessor neglects to return the tax three persons may compel the closing down, and while the former are not

county solicitor to make the levy. Failure of the county officers to carry out the provisions of the law subject them to suspension by the governor. It is expressly stipulated that this law does not repeal any part of the statutes as they exist. It is intended that the mulct tax shall constitute an additional penalty and it is pro vided that the payment of this tax shall not constitute a defense against any additional prosecution that may be had under the law. In this way the prohibitionists hope to so harass the men who engage in retailing liquors that they will abandon the business. So far as the saloon keeper is concerned this plan may succeed, but under its influence the joint keeper and the boot-

legger will prosper as never before. The supporters of the proposed state conand the movement in that direction, there is stabulary law, giving the governor the right to suspend the local officers in any community where prohibition is not a success, may

fail to secure its enactment, so repugnant is the proposition to principles of free government, but what is contemplated by this measure in giving the governor autocratic power would virtually be accomplished by the proposed mulct law, which makes it mandatory on the governor to secure its enforcement by the exercise of the power of tain democratic organs quickly retorted suspension.

It is plainly the intention of the prohibi-

every time there is a big fire, or if they propose to force an enormous tax levy and dip into the general fund for fire depart-ment expenses we shall most decidedly remonstrate and Reemon remonstrating.

THE TARIFF IN THE SENATE.

Speculation as to, what the senate will do with the Wilson tariff, bill is now in order. The finance committee will probably give several weeks' consideration to the measure, although the chairman; Mr. Voorhees, is reported to have said that he intends to pusht as rapidly as possible. The republican members of the committee, however, will indoubtedly insist upon going over the measure with the greatest care and thoroughness, so that it is hardly probable that the bill will get before the senate for discussion within a month, and how long the discussion will last nobody can tell., Neither, can anybody say with any degree of certainty what democratic opposition, if any, will be developed to the measure. It is reported from Washington that the New York senators, Hill and Murphy, will antagonize it, and this cannot be regarded as altogether incredible. The idea is that it is to the interest of their political ambitions to have the Wilson bill defeated, for the defeat would be under the Cleveland administration and Mr. Cleveland would be responsible for it. The incentive, nowever, that may lead these senators to oppose the Wilson tariff bill is not altogether hatred of the president. They doubtless believe that a majority of their constituents are hostile to the measure, for they had what would seem to be ample assurance of this in the result of the elections last week in two congressional districts of New York City. Senator Murphy lives in a section of the state where there are great manufacturing industries and there will doubtless be a

considerable pressure brought to bear on him for changes in the schedules of the bill affecting these industries. Furthermore, it is to be presumed that the New York senators are uncompromisingly hostile to the income tax, which is peculiarly obnoxious to the peo ple of their state. The attitude of Mr. Charles W. Dana toward the Wilson bill may safely be regarded as indicating the position of Senators Hill and Murphy, and assuming this to be the case they may be counted as unalterably opposed to that measure. The suggestion that these senators contemplate the destruction of the democratic organization, with the idea of reorganizing it on the old Randall lines of a tariff for revenue, with protection as an incident. is hardly to be taken seriously. Mr. Voorhees, charman of the senate

finance committee, proposes to see that nothing gets into the tariff bill that will benefit the trusts, and this is a commendable purpose. He might go further than this in the case of one trust, and that one the most exacting-the Sugar trust-and strike it a fatal blow, at the same time providing revenue for the government, by putting a duty of say 1 cent a pound on raw sugar and letting the duty on refined remain as it is. If this were done there would be no necessity for the obnoxious income tax, and the sugar interests of the country would be given some slight protection. If is very likely that an effort will be made to do this, and it is not improbable that such an effort would succeed. It seems to be the impression at Washington that there is likely to be a great deal of trading. Democrats will work to secure the protection of their own interests regardless of the interests of others. This will result in trading

For example, the Louisiana senators will agree to vote for some change in the Wilson bill desired by the New York senators with the understanding that the latter will vote for a duty on sugar. Such combinations are more than possible, and this gives warrant for the belief that the Wilson bill

will be materially changed in the senate.

GREED HOLDS THE REINS.

Why Reform Movem ats in New York Are a Failure.

Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst explains in the North American Review why reform movements are unsuccessful in New York City. "There are at the present time writes the doctor, "a considerable number of reform movements in New York that are agreed in their purpose to destroy Tammany, but that are just as distinct from one another in the complexion of the adminis-tration which they desire respectively to establish if its place. Each of these re-form movements is aiming at precedence in the overthrow of existing conditions, and each of them already regards with a jealous eye the efforts that are being made by its ompetitors to marshal the approaching campaign. A man or a clique may be intensely interested in the weal of his city, and yet be still more interested in the success of his personal or political scheme for the compassing of that weal; and when it comes to be a matter between the saving of his city and the success of his own plan for saving, he gives the preference to the latter, and sacrifices the municipal interests rather than see victorious any rival policy for the promotion of that interest. This has ccurred repeatedly in the recent history of this city, and it is extremely probable that it will occur again this year. There are reputable democrats who are laboring and praying for the overthrow of Tammany hall, hat would nevertheless rather see Tammany hall win than to see a republican elected mayor; and there are republicans in large number that are guilty of precisely the same sort of political bigotry. They will not confess it, perhaps are not even aware of it, they will not vote the Tammany ticket next November, but they will do what is in effect precisely the same thing; they will refrain orm casting an anti-Tammany ballot, and thus become the passive auxiliary of the very andition against which they are today labor ing and praying. This is a truth to be stated promptly and urgently. There is being a good deal of hard, honest work done in behalf of our wickedly misgoverned city, we are some of us continually nettled and acerbated by the reflection that there are political experts of every stripe that are while the senate was here in special ses-sion, prominent senators assert that again ounging ambitiously around waiting for the and again they besought the president to call the house together, so that the tariff pportunity to capture the movement in the nterests of their own party or preposses sion, posing as reformers till the critica moment comes, and then seizing upon the and he disposed of by autumn. Undoubtedly the president had good reasons for not opportunity with precisely the same hungry rapacity as that which distinguishes the adopting these suggestions, but experience has proved their wisdom. Other suggestions nunicipal administration we are suffering as to public policy and public measures were not received very cordially-the president would listen in silence and look bored. inder already. Unpleasant as the fact may be, it must nevertheless be appreciated by the rank and file of our reputable citizens that a great deal of the bitterness with which Tammany hall is regarded by some of our conspicuous citizens who have been retary of the president standing like a Chi-nese wall between them and the presence taking a long political vacation is due of the executive. They were required to state the nature of their business and afterexclusively to the fact that they are tired of going barefoot and are hunting for dead going baretoot and are nutting for dead men's shoes. The municipal enthusiasm that is developing among certain political "back-numbers," certain republican and democratic corpses that have been lying in ward to wait until it was ascertained whether they could have, an audie ome instances they were dismissed with the notice that if the president wished to see them the fact would be communicated. I grave clothes for some years, waiting for the resurrection tattoo, is too transparent to balle the perceptions of intelligent citizens is related that during the extended silver debate in the senate there were frequent who care to take the candid measure of the instances when conference with the executive would have been most desirable, the opportunity could not be obtained.

AN IDEAL LIFE.

situation.

New York Tribune: Such a life is like a broad, well watered western prairie that yields in abundance everything that is best of its kind.

New York Commercial: To few men has been given to lead such a noble, broaden ing, kindly life, and humanity can well af ford to sadly lay upon his bier a greener more fragrant wreath than ever decked warrior's tomb or graced a poet's brow.

Springfield (Mass) Republican: More disturbing to the country perhaps than any actual enforcement of an income tax could be, is the fact that so large a part of the national house favors the adop-tion of this policy. It is a matter, as we look at it, of great and even alarming sig-nificance. It betokens the existence of class and sectional feeling in regard to the distribution of wealth, and of the pub-lic tax burden of troublesome proportions. More important yet, it indicates a crystal-ization of this feeling into radical, aggres-sive and more or less practical effort in the way of equalizing existing industrial conditions. New York Recorder: George William Childs leaves not only a shining, but a fragrant memory-one that will "smell sweet and blossom in the dust" because of the multitude of kindly deeds, private and public, with which it will always be asso-

clated. New York Herald: Without pretension to greatness individually, Mr. Childs was one of the men whose lives make the republic great, and as such his death may be sin cerely mourned, even by thousands who never came within the circle of his personal influence.

Louisville Courier-Journal: It is the desire of most men to be wealthy. It 's the ambition of many to be great poets, plainters, soldiers, statesmen, preachers, players, dreamers or doers, but, after all, the ideal existence on earth is that of a man of wealth, with a heart big enough to take in all humanity as a sharer of wealth's blessings. Such an existence was that of George W. Childs. BARMONV'S BUGE RENTS.

Spectacle Presented by the Democracy in Washington.

The Washington correspondent of the Bal-imore Sun, writing under date of February , sketches the condition of the dominant arty at the national capital as follows "The political sea when triumphant de The political sea when triumphant de-mocracy re-entered upon supreme centrol was without a ripple, and the great capital of all was supposed to have fair sating shead for the four years crilise. But the anchors had scarcely been lifted when the storm cloud of expectations disappointed darkened the fair horizon, and the tidal waye of suspicion, distrust and discord reared mountain high its threatening head. The cloud has grown blacker and nd the wave has towered higher and higher. At the card reception at the white house on Thursday of last week, given especially in honor of the congress of the United States, the republicans present largely outnumbered the democrats. It was diffi ult to pick out a democratic senator. This beence was so conspicuous as almost to be mbarrassing, and it even elicited comment from the usually reticent tongue of the president. It is not the purpose of this com-

nunication to seek to locate the responsi-bility for this unhappy condition of affairs. Of course, opinions differ as to that. It is he wish only to recite facts. It is an exraordinary occasion, though, when dem crats assert publicly that they had more consideration under republican administraions than under the one of their own party. is unquestioned that spoils have ttle to do with this estrangement, but it is asserted with confidence that other causes, involving dignity and self-respect, have as mportant bearing upon the reasons why severy few of the definocratic leaders ever why so

ould be at once taken up for consideration

one occasion a distinguished member of the

senate finance committee, in the very crisis

of the fight, when a word from the white

house was almost vital, rushed to the execu-tive mansion only to find that the president

was out somewhere in Maryland shooting

A Stormy Political Outlook

Springfield (Mass) Republican.

This is the meaning of the extraordinary

squirrels."

nditio

ross the portals of the white house. Until this winter nothing but death or personal illness has been regarded as a sufficient excuse for not responding to a white house in-vitation, and the eyes of the punctilious have distended alarmingly at the news that sev-eral democratic senators bidden to white house dinners have sent the most curt and formal declinations. "Immediately after the 4th of March,

Niebrara Tribune. Each one received \$10, which was soon paid out for what they were in the most need of. In many cases fire water seemed to be all they needed. As long as liquor is dealt out to them over an open bar and carried out the back door to them by "old soaks" it will be impossible to keep them from getting "heap drunk." One of them was seen at the drunk." One of them was seen at the agency with a bottle of whisky in every pocket; if he'd had more pockets he would have had more whisky.

Within Safe Lines.

Cincinnati Commercial.

mighty good position from which to conduct the political battles of the future. Some times the people, as in 1892, get on to the wrong side, but not often. In this country of ours, where the people are the source of all power, it is usually safe to trust the conentrated common sense of our citizens.

PLEASANTLY PUT.

Detroit Free Press: "Say, you charge me too much for this light," he growled as he paid the electric company for his last onth's account. "Oh, no,"smiled the collector, "that's our

over it.

WHERE TO FIND THE NEWS.

Comparison Between Papers Printed Vectorday by The Bee and Would-Be Rivals.

The daily comparison between the amount of reading matter, exclusive of commercial news and advertisements, printed in The Bee, World-Herald and Lincoln Journal, gives the following figures for yesterday: Morning Bee, Long, wide columns...... 33 Morning W.-H., short, narrow columns.. 27 Lincoln Journal, short, narrow columns, 27% Evening Bee, long, wide columns Evening W.-H., short, narrow columns, 30

NEBRASKA AND NEBRASKANS.

Jewell Bros. of Plaus Center have cleared 16,000 off sugar beets in the past two years, W. W. Henry has begun the publication of the Watchman at Taylor, the capital of Loup county.

The question of issuing \$17,000 in bonds to build a new court house will be decided by the voters of Nance county.

Four hundred old settlers of Richardson ounty attended the annual bean soup and corn bread dinner at Verdon Monday

A Kearney genius has started out to win a \$50,000 prize by inventing a device for opcrating an electric street railway without the use of the trolley wire

Two tramps who wanted to stay in fail it Nebraska City were turned loose the other morning when it was found that they were tearing down the structure.

Ben G. Briggs, an industrious and frugal Cass county farm hand, died last week, and in looking over his effects friends found \$1,700 in an old trunk. He had no relatives in this state and may have had none living He was born in Rhode Island, and if no relatives can be found his cash, together with quite a little other personal property, will revert to the state and go to enrich 'the school fund. The decensed was 56 years of age and died of dropsy.

The Santee Indians were paid off by Uncle Sam again this week, and "merry-go-round" time was had, says Niobrara Tribune. Each one received and a

Finally when senators and ministers came to he white house they found the private see

The leaders of the republican party are staying closely by the people. This is a

Glen Falls Republican: A bent pin on a chair is a good starting point for an up-ward career.

Elmira Gażette: The quack doctor has some patients who will speak in his favor, but the majority is dead against him.

Dallas News: When most people receive advice which they consider good they want to give it to somebody else as original mat-

Philadelphia Record: The difference be-tween the wealthy idler and the leader of an orchestra is that the former's sole am-bition is to kill time, while the latter beats it.

Washington Star: "Er man ob small capacities," remarked Uncle Eben, "gener-ally r'allzes dat he can't amount ter much 'ceppin' ez a nuisance, an' stahts in ter make a record in dat line."

current price to every one."

Puck: Mr. Flathouse-What did you kick me under the table for when I asked Gorgeleigh to have some more terrapin? Mrs. Flathouse (severely)-For two reasons. There was no more terrapin; and, not being a skirt dancer, I couldn't kick over it

Judge: "Well," said the collar to the cuffs, "do you feel the effects of the gen-eral dullness?" "We should say we did," replied the cuffs.

This is the meaning of the extraordinary political situation at Washington. The dem-ocratic majority, although in power, is not in control of congress. Its leaders, where standing for the old, conservative, let-alone economic principles of the democracy, are shown to be in a minority. They have been set aside by a younger and radical element from the new south and the new west. Populism did not gather to itself all the so-cially revolutionary forces of the country in the great political uphenval of 1892. They surged into the democratic ranks from every side and sent to Washington not merely a dozen populists, but nearly 100 representatives democratic in name but merely a dozen populists, but nearly representatives democratic in name 100 but

On

business on the no cure no pay basis? The humbuggery has gone about far enough.

It may be inferred from the bill which Senator Gray has introduced in the senate that the administration is contemplating the government purchase of the Union Pacific railroad. Just what Uncle Sam would do with a bankrupt road bereft of all its feeders is a question that will not be satisfactorily. answered for many moons.

Administration democrats who will stand by the president through thick and thin are in great demand at Washington this session. The proper parties are offered every inducement in the way of political patronage that their services may merit. When the trade has to be made, however, the president is going to see to it that he gets the large end of the deal.

The modesty of the library board in asking for only a 1-mill levy is to be rewarded with a grant of the demand, notwithstanding the fact that the library fund has sufficient money in it to meet all the operating expenses of the ensuing year. This is nothing less than open encouragement to the Hbrary board to divert the proceeds of the levy from the library fund to the building fund.

Instructing the chief of police to draft such additional regulations, for the police force as will divorce police from politics is equivalent to a confession that the force has been dabbling in politics to the neglect of its duties. The oaths taken by the members of the Board of Fire and Police Commissioners require them to exclude political consideration from the management of the departments under their care. If they have not done so, it is none too early to commence.

The report of Dr. Talmage's resignation from the pulpit of the Brooklyn Tabernacle is now followed up by an announcement of a proposed trip round the world, commencing next May, with incidental lectures in Australia. This means undoubtedly that on his return Mr. Talmage will regale the people of this country with an account of what he saw abroad, at the regular price of admission. The financial failure of the Brooklyn experiment will not seriously affect the personal fortunes of the minister.

A bill has been introduced in the Iowa legislature which, if passed, will put a stop to a pernicious practice. Justice shops across the river have for years made a business of placing garnishments upon wages of laboring people in Nebraska, which has worked a hardship upon many honest wage earners. This bill contemplates the same exemptions in the courts of Iowa as are vouchsafed by the courts of other states where the garnisheed wage earner may be employed. It is just and right. Labor organizations in this state owe it to the fraternity to adopt all honorable means to bring about the enactment of this beneficent bill. It is not designed for the protection of confirmed deadbeats. There are other means for reaching them. It is far better that a small proportion of dishoneat debtors shall receive some benefit from the operation of the proposed law than that one honest wage earner shall he imposed upon under existing conditions.

ation. Against the charge that the income tax as proposed is class legislation of the most vicious kind, they set up the defense

be expected that the almost unparalleled in

to expect that through the process of read-

proving the business conditions and increas

This is the promise of the present situ-

ation. The industrial establishments resum-

ing from week to week far outnumber those

in all cases employing as many people as

formerly, still the army of the idle is being

steadily reduced. With a general resump-

tion of mills and factories and a fuller em-

ployment of labor the country will have to

be satisfied for some years under the new

conomic policy. Industrial progress cannot

reasonably be hoped for. Whereas hundreds

of mills and factories were built in the two

years following the passage of the existing

tariff law it is safe to say that under the

proposed law new manufacturing enter-

prises will be extremely rare and will be

undertaken only in the most favored local-

ities. While there is nothing in the situa-

tion to justify optimistic expectations, there

is nevertheless a promise of industrial im-

provement that will be generally beneficial

good reason to believe, will not wait for the

AN UNJUST DISCRIMINATION.

When it was claimed that the new in-

come tax measure would require the pay-

ment of the 2 per cent tax on the incomes

of but \$5,000 people, which would be un

settlement of the tariff policy by congress.

ing the general prosperity.

that the tax on the profits of corporate investments extended the area of taxation many fold. The 2 per cent tax imposed on this species of income will strike the great number of small investors, who draw dividends or interest from the stocks and bonds of the great corporations. They are by no means confined to the comparatively small class who enjoy incomes exceeding \$4,000 annually, but on the other hand comprise persons in every walk of life, who, by dint of hard work and saving, may have succeeded in gathering together a little money for permanent investment. The tax on these incomes is to be collected directly

from the dividends or interest before it is paid to the party really taxed. For the latter there will be no escape possible. The tax will be collected up to the full legal limit.

from the corporation and deducted by it

This, of course, does not refute the charge that the income tax is class legislation, although it goes to show that the class affected is not so small as has often been asserted. But it lays open another defect in the bill that is even more objectionable. In the case of the income tax proper on all individual incomes in excess of \$4,000 the income derived from corporate investments already taxed is to be exempted in addition to the \$4,000. The result is an unjust discrimination in favor of the rich and against the poor, which may be readily seen by tak ing a few numerical examples. A man with an income of \$5,000, of which \$1,000 is derived from corporate investments, would be required to pay 2 per cent only on the \$1,000, or one-fifth of his entire income. A widow or orphan, on the other hand, whose sole support lay in \$4,000 received annually as interest upon railway bonds, would have 2 per cent deducted from the whole \$4,000. Thus the greater income would escape with a smaller tax than the lesser income, in this instance, both absolutely and relatively. The income in excess of \$4,000 would in all cases have a relative advantage over one less than that sum when derived in part

from the profits of corporate investments. The time approaches when county asses cors must pull themselves together for the performance of their duty. The task before them is a delicate and important one. They should be looked after by the vast number of holders of small properties whose interests must be protected as against the machinations of the corporations and well-to-do tax shirkers. This latter class makes a business every spring of cultivating the ward asiessors, and usually succeeds in securing low assessments upon personal property. A campaign should be waged by the combined force of little fish against the tax-shirking whales (or sharks). Organized effort will bring about more equitable valua tions upon personal and real property in the various wards. This subject may well engage the best attention of labor or ganizations or any other association of menwho believe that the rich should pay taxes in exact proportion to the poor man who owns nothing but a cottage home. A

glance at the ward assessment rolls for

last year reveals ridiculously low valuations

on personal property in the lower wards

where millions of dollars worth of property'

WHAT THEY HAVE A RIGHT TO DEMAND Since the Boston store fire another wall has gone up from insurance agents who fore tell the abandonment of Omaha by insurance companies if the rates are not further advanced or if better protection cannot be provided against fire losses. We take no stock n such talk. The writing of an insurance policy presupposes a loss, in the absence of which insurance would amount to nothing. Insurance men have no right to single out Omaha's losses as a basis for advancing rates in this city and all over the state

The records of the state insurance department show that insurance companies have in recent years taken out of Nebraska \$3 to every \$1 paid in fire loss. All that they can rationally ask for is that our water pressure shall be up to the required standard and the fire department manned with an efficient force. Inasmuch as the chief adjuster of the insurance companies is a nember of the fire and police commissioners, the insurance people have a direct voice in the selection of firemen, engineers, etc., and although that member may be out-voted in appointing firemen he certainly will be sustained in causing the dismissal of any fire department employe who proves to be incompetent, negligent or disorderly. Conceding that more money is needed for the fire department by reason of the use of

situation with complacency.

steamers, it must be apparent that any sttempt to exceed the legal limit of taxes for fire purposes would be resisted and defeated in the courts. The way to raise, more money for fire fighting purposes is to raise the assessment. That does not mean an increase of taxes on property already fairly assessed, but a levy upon the taxshirkers who have covered up their holdings in money, stocks and mortgages, and a readjustment of assessments upon a basis that will tax the rich and the poor, the corporation and the privato property wners allke.

If the insurance agents deaire to raise the income for fire fighting by a campaign against tax-shirking and flagrant undervaluation we are with them and will fight it out on that line if it takes all summer. If the fire insurance people demand that the electrical inspection ordinance be revised so as to force the owners of electro lighted buildings to have their wiring done by competent electricians in accordance with the rules of the underwriters we are with them. If, on the other hand, it is proposed to make an advance in insurance rates

The Barber asphalt paving contractor tionists in the Iowa legislature to deny to upbraids the council for failure to pay his such populous counties as Dubuque, Scott, Des Moines, Lee, Wapello, Pottawattamle, bills while it has promptly settled with the Woodbury, Linn and Johnson, where the street sweeping contractor. He does not sentiment is strongly opposed to prohibition, charge that the latter has failed to comply the right of self-government in respect to the with contract stipulations, which omission is urged against the paving contractor as liquor traffic. This is certainly not in harmony with the intention of the platform on grounds for withholding the money claimed which the republicans of Iowa won their to be due him. If the sweeping contractor victory last fall, nor is it in consonance with is not doing his duty the city has remedy the promises made the people of the counties such as it has adopted in the paving case where enforcement has failed. Another Every tub must stand upon its own bottom. proposition of the prohibitionists is to submit If the Barber people have a good claim the again to a vote the question of constituourts will sustain them. The fact that the contractor has declined to appeal to the ional amendment. It seems evident that a decade of contention and costly litigation courts is susceptible of the construction has taught the Iowa prohibitionists nothing that he is fearful that he cannot win his But the whole people must bear the expense case before a court of law. and the bootlegger and joint keeper view the

Should it come to a pass that the duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, who is at the same time

the duke of Edinburgh, were compelled to renounce either his German sovereignty or his position as a prince of the British royal family, the duke would very probably be satisfied to go back to the life which he led before he became heir to the government of a German duchy. The privilege of being a reigning monarch may sometimes become a burden.

A Southern Roar. Atlanta Constitution.

This shameful failure to redeem a solemn pledge, which was very largely the cause o the democratic victory of 1892, unfortunately comes on the heels of the announcemen that there is in the New York banks an ex ess of \$109,000,000 over the reserves, and i is known that this sum bids fair to rapidly crease week by week. The repeal of the state bank tax would have counteracted this surrency congestion in the metropolis.

> Hibernia Forever. Kansas City Star

Mr. Cockran and Mr. Bryan have divided Mr. Cockran and Mr. Bryan have divided the honors in the income tax debate. Mr. Cockran was a little stronger on French history, but Mr. Bryan showed more familiarity with the conditions in Ne-braska. While Louis XI, Ward McAllis-ter, Napoleon Bonaparte and other giants of history came out of the debate with damaged reputations, Mr. Cockran and Mr. Bryan repaired to the cloak room like the dripping Horatius emerging from the Ther, "With shouts and clapping, borne by the joyous crowd."

Bismarck in Berlin. New York Sun.

New Yord Sun. No matter to what extent the life of Bis-marck may be prolonged, and no matter how much or how little he may be hence-forth directly consulted in public affairs, the meeting of the venerable ex-chancellor and of the young emperor, under circum-stances which leave no doubt as to the sin-cerity of their reconciliation, is an event of great political significance. Inside and outside of Germany there is an instinctive recognition of the fact that, by a memora-ble act of justice, which comes late, but not too late, the weature of the Fatherland and the popularity of the dynasty have been materially fortified.

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



Atlanta Constitution: The young men who re just beginning to make their way in the world should study the principles and methods of this good man. His life teaches us that Christianity in business may go hand in hand with the greatest achievements and the highest degree of success. Such men are rare in this busy world, but when they ross our nathway they leave fragrant memories that endure forever.

New York Advertiser: His charity was boundless, and he found his greatest happiness in making others happy. In a letter which we printed the other day, written by Mrs. Childs, she said: "I, his wife, canno find words strong enough to show him to the world as he is in his own home. He is in haracter more than human." A nobler and petter life it does not seem possible for nortal to live. New York World: The go-called honors

of life have been often and earnestly pressed upon him, only to be rejected. He had that contentment of mind which, without paralyzing endeavor, restrained ambition within bounds set by himself and directed his life consistently in the lines which he had marked out as fittest for him. He was a greatly good man, and his loss is a bereavement to his generation as well as to his personal friends.

Chicago Record: Without making himself illustrious for any signal endeavors in the world of thought, Mr. Childs has gained a beautiful fame more for what he was than for what he did. This is perhaps the most serviceable lesson of his life. With him it was a question not of making achievements, but of living well. He did right because he lived right, the trend of his moral nature being such that good deeds were the simnatural, inevitable fruitage of his ple. haracter.

Cincinnati Enquirer: Seeking no prominence himself, studiously avoiding it, he yet, through others, molded public opinion, ruled public men and shaped public events as few individuals in the history of this untry have done. And he possessed that peculiar greatness, which belongs to very few men in this world, of being content with himself when he had accomplished a great purpose, and feeling no desire that it should be known to others. That is strength in its greatest exhibition. possess it as he did. Phenomenally Few Phenomenally of all nen of our time he was "tender and true."

LENT. New York Sun.

When her bonnets are frayed, Though the bills are unpaid And her yearly allowance is spent; Then she says with a sigh And a shudder: "Oh, my! Thank goodness-it soon will be Lent!"

And he, when some morn And he, when some hour hours, He wakes broke and forlorn, With his backbone all quirky and bent; While he tugs at his shoes, Swears off waltzing and booze. And exclaims: "Thank the good Lord Lent!" "Thank the good Lord for

And we're all of us pleased, For our burdens are cased. Though so poor we can't borrow a cent; Still, for once in the year. We may ask without fear, And the answer will surely be: "Lent!"

ulist in sentiment. It must now appear populist in sentiment. It must now appear that silver repeal was carried against per-haps a controlling opposition by the force of executive power and by concentrated and clamorous public opinion in the wealth-ier minority sections, and the fight left the radical element more ugly than ever and more determined to make trouble for the conservative democracy of the administra-tion.

tion. Such are the causes and forces back of the income tax bill.

Narrow Guage Policies.

Cincinnati Coma creial. One of the foremost features of the Har-

One of the foremost features of the Har-rison administration was the principle of reciprocity. Blaine virtually formulated that idea. It has proved a great success, but now comes the democratic party_and proposes to abolish it, and for no other reason, so far as ordinary mortals can dis-cover, than that it was a republican meas-ure. Cleveland and his mugwump secre-tary of state proceeded upon this theory in the Hawalian case. Great men are never governed by any such narrow-minded pol-ley. The nation as a whole is bigger than men, and national interests outlive pigmy statesmanship. statesmanship.

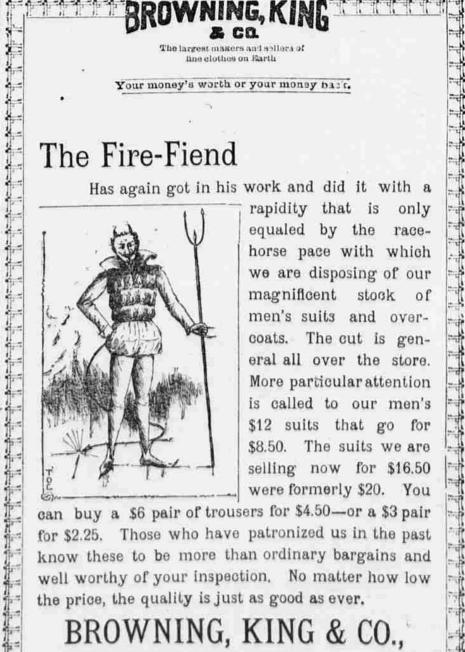
"We never met with so many reverses in our lives," Texas Siftings: "Old Gadboy has mar-

ried again." "You don't tell me so." "Yee, and he married a right young girl, forty years younger than he is." "Well, I declare! His other wife died six "Well, I declare! His other work on so at the

went, I declare: It is other wife died six months ago and he went on so at the grave that I expected that he would lose his mind." "Well, you see your prediction has come to pass." to pass

WHAT IT ALL CAME TO.

indianapolis Journal-indianapolis Journal-He never smoked a good cigar, He drank some beer-but never wine; He'd wear a coat for fifteen months, And raise a beard to save a dime. He always growled about the price Whene'er the barber cut his hair; He peaver rode mon a car the never rode upon a car, but walked instead, to save the fare, by such denials his fortune grew By such denials his fortune grew Much to his honest pride, Until it reached the million mark— And then he up and died.



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