THEOMAHA DAILY BEE.

E ROSEWATER. Editor. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

4

TERMS OF SUBSURIPTION. onths Months Dec. One Year day Rec. One Year dy Rec. One Year OFFICES.

Ore is res. Omaha, The Res Huilding, South Organa, Corner N and Twenty-fourth Sis. Council Bluffs, 12 Pearl street. Obleage Office, 212 Churnler of Commerces. New York, Rooms 13, 14 and 15, Tribune Bldg, Washington, 1497 F street, N. W.

CORRESPONDENCE. onleations religing to news and edit r should be addressed; To the Editor

BUSINESS LETTERS. The SENSES LETTERS. Show laters and remittances should be d to The Bee Pablishing company. Drafts, checks and postellice orders to payable to the order of the company. THE BEE FUBLISHING COMPANY.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

BTATEADSAY OF the bar of the best George B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Best lishing company, being duly sworn, says that actual number of full and complete copies of Daily Morning, Evening and Pandhy Bee pri during the month of June, 1894, was as fellow

2	16
WYATATATATATATATA TO INT	37
B	18,
Samerer Bl, 874	19
6 21.954	29
G	21
Travesterrerer 22,004	24
S 22,197	23
Braversesanor 29.2.2	24
10	23
Harrantessan 22.006	25
12 21,797	21 rearrant
38+++++++++++++ 27,880	Manager
14	29
15 21,841	IN

Total .666,463 Less deductions for unsold and returned 11,676

Total sold 614 787 Daily average net circulation . "Sunday, GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in m presence this 3d day of July, 1894. (Seal.) N. P. FEH. Notary Public. cribed in my

Aftermath of the Fourth-arnica and splints.

Senator Allen will undoubtedly know better next time.

The dummies in the council are still dancing to the tune of Wiley, Wiley!

-

Daniel was a wise man in his day and generation, but he did not pasture pigs with Hascall.

The senate has at last done something. We shall soon learn whether or not it has done the right thing at the right time.

Give the calf rope enough and he will strangle himself while trying to reach the crib. That has no application, of course, to Ike Wheeler and Dan Hascall.

Three reports on the senate sugar scandal investigation will give the senators the desired opportunity to choose that one which is the least severe upon themselves. ----

Russia proposes to take a hand in the Japan-Korean controversy. If it were given the proper encouragement the Russian bear would probably end the matter by itself swallowing Korea.

"Legalized lawlessness" is the latest aphorism that has crept into newspaper English in the last few days. "Legalized lawlessness" is about as comprehensible as "sensible nonsense."

_____ Prendergast has again been sentenced to be hanged, this time on Friday, and the 13th of the month. If this is not enough to hoodoo him it must be confessed that he bears a charmed life.

Compare the senate tariff bill with the pledges contained in the democratic platform and see how the democratic party keeps

LOST THEIR OPPORTUNITY. The populat senators have lost an opportunity for building up their party which is not likely ever to present itself again. To every intelligent observer it must be manifest that the democratic party is on the verge of going to pieces. It has reached the position occupied by the whig party after It had fought its last battle for the presidency. The opportunity to push the old wreck over the precipics and gather up the fragments came with the struggle over the Wilson hill. The defeat of that bill in the senate would have been the finishing stroke. There could have been no resurrection for a party so demoralized and disorganized as would have been the democracy after failure

to patch up the tariff and repeal the Me-Kinley law. It would have been a masterly stroke on the part of the populists to throw the democratic party and let it suffer the consequences of its own imbecility. Such a policy would naturally have met with favor within the rank and file of populists, as it would have placed it within their reach to inherit the kingdom lest by the dominant less a scandal than that in favor of the party. Evidently this idea either did not occur to the populist senators from Neother. braska and South Dakota, or else they expeet that the democracy will voluntarily make an assignment of its effects to the third party without a struggle. In this they are destined to disillusion before they are twelve months older. Democracy, wrecked

and distracted as it is, will not give up the ghost without another desperate struggle, backed, as it will be, by the claim that it has fulfilled the pledge of the Chicago platform to the best of its ability and in spite of the intervention of populists, rather than with their aid and co-operation. The perfidy of the democratic contingent in the senate in dealing with Senator Allen should have been an eye-opener, but even that flagrant breach of faith does not seem to have convinced the populist senators from Nebraska and South Dakota that they were throwing pearls before swine, to use a rather coarse metaphor.

THE PRESIDENT'S SALARY TAXABLE. In rejecting the amendment adopted in the committee of the whole, exempting the salaries of the president and judges of the federal courts from the operation of the proposed income tax, the senate has taken the view that the constitutional prohibition against reducing these salaries does not extend to the ordinary burdens of taxation. This is a complete reversal of the theory upon which the original amendment was

adopted. The language of the federal constitution is that "The president shall at stated times receive for his services a compensation, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected." The provision regarding the compensation of federal judges is just as explicit with reference to the diminution of their salaries, but is silent with reference to any increase that may seem advisable to congress.

The point that we have urged, particularly with reference to the president's salary, is that if the constitutional prohibition extends to the imposition of an income tax, then the statutory exemption would be entirely superfluous. On the other hand, if the compensation is not exempted by virtue of the constitution, then the attempted statutory exemption would be unconstitutional, because it would practically amount to an increase of the same in direct violation of the constitutional provision. The senate then, in reversing its former decision, takes the only logical course, leaving the point of constitutional exemption of these salaries to be raised, if raised at all, by the parties interested and before the regularly constituted

courts. Tho i lies in the fact that it is a decision by a disinterested body of men, most of whom are well versed in constitutional law and perfectly competent to give an authoritative opinion on the subject. The action of congress, while only a tentative determination, must have great weight for another serious reason. Should the question come before the federal courts for adjudication the judges will find themselves in the delicate position of hearing a case in which each of them is directly interested. They will be really deciding whether they themselves shall be exempt from federal taxation. In such a situation they will be prone to defer to the judgment of the legislative branch of the government, or, at any rate, will hesitate to take a view directly opposite to that of congress. As a result of this peculiar aspect of the case the issue may never be raised before the courts and the determination of the senate may secure the force of a final decision of the question.

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE: THURSDAY, JULY 5, 1894.

the government liberally if it could be obtained in no other way, but this hill gives it to him for the asking.

These advantages are already being quietly turned to account by Wall street manipulators, who hope to share in the profits of a rise in Whisky trust stock. They fear to do anything that will arouse the nublic, and therefore the atock has been held in reserve. According to a Wall street authority, its friends say that it is not desired that there shall be any advance for some time to come and that as soon as tariff matters have been settled the stock will be ready for an oldfashioned rise. The same authority states that the senate in its tariff schedules has done for the trust more than Wall street anticipated. It has been conclusively proved that what the senate did for the Sugar trust was in return for a consideration paid in advance. Is it reasonable to believe that the whisky men have been able to get their huge concessions by any less devious method? If the Sugar trust had to pay for its favors, why not also the Whisky trust? The discrimination in favor of the one is no

THE SENATE TARIFF BILL.

The thorough discipline of the senate demcrats was shown in the final vote on the tariff bill, which for three months had been under consideration in that body. Every democrat except Senator Hill gave his support to this remarkable measure. The New York senator, having the courage of his convictions, cast his vote against the bill, proclaiming to the last his protest against he income tax proposition and characterizing the bill as a "botched compromise measure," acceptable to no one, and which surrenders or barters away democratic principles. Never before in our history has the platform declaration of a party been so completely stultified by representatives of the party in congress as has been done by the democrats of the senate in this tariff bill. Never before has a revenue measure been passed by either branch of congress which contained so many inconsistencies, contradictions and

absurdities as this one. Never before has a tariff bill gone through the house or the senate with such scandal hanging about it as this measure carries. What shall the bill be called which is part protection, part free trade; which takes care of the most exacting monopoly in the country, the Sugar trust, while it proposes to strike down the wool industry that employs hundreds of millions of capital and a vast army of labor; which opens the American market to the agricultural producers of Canada and asks nothing in return for this great boon to the competitors of American farmers; and which, to gratify the spirit of sectionalism, imposes an income tax, nearly all of which will be collected from the people of the north? Surely no such monstrosity in the form of revenue legislation has ever before been attempted in this country. It cannot fairly be called a compromise, for that term carries the idea of an equitable arrangement, and no

one will pretend that any principle of equity has been observed in the framing of this measure. The question now is, what will the house do with it? There have been numerous expressions of opposition to some features of the bill, and particularly to the sugar schedule from democratic representatives. It is

reported that Chairman Wilson of the ways and means committee will antagonize the sugar schedule as it now stands and that he will have many of the house democrats with him. It is also said that the house will demand that coal and iron ore be put on the

free list, and a prominent member of the ways and means committee is quoted as giving the opinion that the democratic senators will be willing to trade off coal and iron or

He preclaims his faith in the stability of republican institutions, which he has dong his share to firmly establish, and promises to foster the methods necessary to uphold the

republican democracy. He is for neace and modial order, and he announces that he has no ambition leyond a single term. There is nothing to be read between the lines of this address that can cast a doubt upon its sincarity. It is the unambiguous enunciation of a man who estimates at its true worth the great office to which he has been elevated and appreciates at its full value the opportunity it offers to strengthen the foundations of the republic and give immortality to an already honorable fame. Perier has never been a prilocal intriguer and he does not intend to become one now, therefore he allies himself with no party. He had a worthy ambition to become president of the republic. He has attained that and he announces to his countrymen that he will be content with the one expression of their confidence.

The new president of France probably has a more trying and perplexing task before him than now appears. There is evidence of an undercurrent of political and social unrest and discontent which may become troublesome in the not far future. But there seems every reason to believe that President Perier will be found equal to every demand upon him and that, so far as courage and patriotism are concerned, the republic could not have a safer head.

The appointment by the senate of a conference committee on the tariff bill before the amended bill had reached the house is a most extraordinary departure from parliamentary usage. Such a thing as appointing a conference committee before the other house has had a chance to concur or dissent is without precedent in legislation either in this or any other country. The senate bill passed after the house had been adjourned from Tuesday to Thursday. The house could not concur or refuse to concur in the senate amendments to the Wilson bill until it had an opportunity to hear them read. In all logislative bodies the motion to appoint a committee of conference is only entertained after the house has voted to disagree to amendments offered by the other house. How any legislative body could assume in advance that the co-ordinate house would reject its amendments to a bill is inexplicable on any theory that can be advanced. With the same propriety either or both houses of congress could put a bill on its passage over an expected veto before the bill had been presented to the president for

cessor to President Casimir-Perier today, who has been promoted from the position the same party as the ministry, simply because both require the same majority to keep them in power. On this account the ministry may be expected to have the decisive word in filling the position.

Never Too Late to Do Good. Globe Democrat.

If Debs had tied up the democratic party before it brought so much trouble and dis-tress on the country he might fairly claim the credit of a public benefactor. POLITICAL POTPOURRI

Phelps county republicans will hold their ouvention August 4 at Holdrege. Blair Courier: We are prepared to state, semi-officially, that Tom Majors and his bickory shirt are not in it this time. The

next republican nominee for governor will be Jack MacColl

McCool Hecord: Some of those republicans DANGERS THAT MUST BE SHUNNED round York who are wearing the corporacollar and fighting for Mr. Keekley find out to their serrow that they have bit off more than they can ehew.

Lincoln Courier: There continues to be undercurrent favorable to the renomination of Governor Crounse, and it is confidently predicted that the governor's ame will be presented to the state conven tion.

Sidney Telegraph: Nebraska ropublicans have loarned a great deal from recent experience, and the rank and file are fortified against attack upon the old party. They now see that desired reforms are easier uplished within a party's strength than brough a party's disintegration. Nebraska City Press: Mischief makers

are going about among republicans attempt-ing to stir up strife and discord by preparing "slates" after their own fancy. Lincoln, which is the bothed of factional trouble in Nebraska, is already the scene of much of this pernicious activity, and we must prepare to regard suspiciously all reports which ome from there.

Aurora Sun: Batty of Hastings was al-ernately cheered and hissed at the Omaha silver convention when he took the plat-form to acknowledge his perfidy to Bryan at the last state convention and pledge him-self to stand by the free silver plank to be adopted here. Men that will perform the diabolical acts he did as chairman of the last state convention at Omaha are not entitled to be associated with honest men in any political movement.

Norfolk News: Two of the leading populist papers in the Third district have come out openly and are advocating the nomination of a democrat for congress by the pop ulist convention. This does not appear set very well on the political stomachs of the "middle-of-the-road" and "keep-off-the grass" editors, and if the schemers succeed defeating the will of the party when the convention meets there will be a howl going up for another convention.

Kearney Hub: Out side of Jack MacColl's attractive personality and a wide-spread cordial feeling toward him, there is a general sentiment among republicans that he is a safe, reliable, careful man, who will make no mistakes, who can be trusted in the fullest ense, and who will not forget that he is a republican should he be elected governor. There are men more brilliant, more eloquent. nore conspiceous in the public eye, but reublicant turn to MacColl with a confidence that he strikes the calm level of business, social and political integrity, and that he will have no considerations except the in terests of the state if chosen for the governorship. Wahoo Wasp: There ought to be this

thought uppermost in the minds of every delegate to the state convention: The candidates nominated should be men of good standing among the whole people, men whose character and official record will need no defense and whose integrity cannot be questioned. If these rules are strictly adered to in all the nominations it will relieve the press of the party and those who go forth to labor for the ticket of much hard work, and perhaps unsuccessful bickering, to meet the statements, slanderous or otherwise, which come up in every campaign. This is not the year when repub-licans wish to be on the defensive, but on the aggressive side of every movement. Re-publican principles defend themselves this year. Let us have candidates of the same quality and the victory shall be ours by the largest majority in the history of the state. David City Press: The Monday issue of The Bee contained two and a half column of minion type interviews of disgruntled democratic gold bugs. These disgusted poll-ticians whom The Bee delights to honor and parade before the public all have it in for Bryan. Everything is attributed to him. Let us say right here, that the people are so thoroughly aroused, that, with all his eloquence, they would brush Bryan aside as casy as a mosquito, should he depart from the straight and narrow way. • • • A careful perusal of the arguments and mo tives of the men The Bee mentions is both tives of the men the Bee mentions is both amusing and instructive. The first men-tioned is N. C. Harwood, a banker, who says hundreds of the business men will de-sert the party rather than accept the views

OUR SOCIAL

Judge Ambrose Delivered a Thoughtful Ad dress at Oakland Yestedray.

Patriotism and Intelligence of the American People Equal to the Task, but the Duty of the Present Must Not Be Neglected.

OAKLAND, Neb., July 4 .- Oakland celebrated the great national holiday much the same as hundreds of other towns throughout the land. There was a large crowd in attendance. Judge Ambrose of Omaha delivered the principal address, which was highly appreciated. Following is in part

his address: his address: On the morning after the assassimation of President Lincoln, April 14, 1865, James A. Garfield was in the city of New York and was awakened by the news of the terrible deed of the night. He wandered out upon the streets, kills were early posted for a meeting in Wall street at 9 o'clock. Fifty thousand men were in the streets. It was not a holiday, but busi-ness was suspended. The war-heated blood of that city was frozen with horror and the peeple were waiting for more news. clock. Fifty thousand men were in the stress was suspended. The war-heated blood of that city was frozen with horror and the people were waiting for more news. The mass was crazed, turbalent, ready for any deed of violence. All at once, as iff by magic, the cry went up. The World." Anarchy, destruction of life and property was in that word. The mob meant punishment for the anti-union sentiment of that great daily newspaper. Gardell appeared upon a balcony. The great socthing mass recognized his commanding form and watted for an announcement of news. His clarion voice was heard far and white as he said. "Clouds, and darkness around about him. His pavilion is dark watters and thick clouds his skies! Justice and judgment are the establishment of his throne! Mercy and truth should go before his face! God reigns and the government at Washington still lives." The almost agonized crowd was first startled and then stilled at this worlds. The unrest and vengeful spirits of the people were quieted. New York city was sured. New lines of thought started and the whole people took up anew the struggle to preserve the hearth stones of the common patriotic blood not only of Wall street, but of the save starts shall we do to preserve the hearth stones of the common patriotic fireside. So today I quote the words: "God reigns and the government at Washington still lives," but I supplement the expression with the question, out for how long, but what shall we do to preserve that government? The world will little note nor long remember" what we do here today, but nevertheless my duty is done, if I can be the means of impressing some hought tinto some mind from which may be evolved in some measure an answer to the discomment? The world will is done, if I can be the means of the government for the government? the clear and manner of the celebration of this day, by the discomment and the ringing of bells, little thought of what would be the growth of this country during the 125 years next for the seare and earnest, of what steps were n business can long be sustained unless at stated periods it is looked over and an stated periods it is looked over and an inventory takens to see where have been the mistakes of the year past. So for the whole mass and body of the people it is not only fitting but necessary that they should get together and take an account of patriotism. For that purpose we are here today

ANARCHISM AND CAPITALISM.

would then be necessary. LET REFORM BEGIN AT HOME. It is possible for this state to be the first to inaugurate some such reforms as these. All of them it is possible for the state to control. Do not let us wait for reforms to begin elsewhere The temple of perfection has not yet been erected, but it is in the design of the universe. It never will be erected anywhere than at home. It is not afar off. It is possible for you to erect and maintain such a temple in the right doing and thinking of every day. There is none too high or too low but that some good may be accomplished. If you or I have gone wrong in our thought or action for the common good, let us re-trace our steps. It will save others from the same errors. The light may never come which will enable us to see what is the right thing to be done and the right and I am anxious for it to break in upon the countenances of others. The way will be pointed out. The light will come. This government will not fail-for the geople and by the people. In the present you and I must act not in selfishness, but in the spirit of the greatest good for the great-est number. Thought upon these lines will enable the light to come into the minds and hearts of men, whereby the evils which now beset us may be cleared away and the future be lighted up by our combined effort and wisdom, so that those who now suffer and wisdom, so that those who now suffer and are oppresed shall be made glad with joy and be enabled to thank God that they live in a free, independent and enlightened century.

should be allowed to huppen, and then go to their daily business as if it were no further concern of theirs. CONDITION

REPUBLIC UNDER A SEVERE TEST.

<text>

LET REFORM BEGIN AT HOME.

his approval.

The contest over the election of a suc of president of the Chamber of Deputies, will be considerably more animated than that over the election of the French president last week, The presiding officer in the Deputies has an immense influence over the conduct of legislation in that body, and stands second only to the premier himself. It is a position greatly coveted by ambitious Frenchmen, and moreover the great number of political parties represented in the lower house of the French legislature makes possible a host of combinations. The president of the Chamber of Deputies is generally of

its word. As a tariff for revenue only the new measure is unique.

A very indiscreet councilman made the remark in the mayor's office yesterday that the impeachment charges would never have been filed if Bemis had signed that \$17,000 warrant for Wiley. That councilman ought to take out a license as a mind reader.

The postmasters' brigade was out in full force in the Michigan democratic state convention in spite of Postmaster General Bissell's express command for them to refrain from appearing as delegates. Postmasters in other states will probably disregard the order with the same impunity.

It is remarkable how the school census enumerators of Lincoln have this year discovered the 1,200 children of school age which their predecessors lost in 1893. As each of these foundlings gives an additional claim in the distribution of the school fund there must be great rejoicing at the return of the prodigals. _

What a calamity there would be if the present strike should interfere with the political conventions that have been called to make nominations in the different states. Just think of the delegates being unable to use the passes kindly furnished them by the railroad managers. The disappointment would be enough to drive the average heeler out of politics.

What do the members of the Commercial club and business men generally think of the way in which D. H. Wheeler is advertising Omaha? How much longer will business men give aid and countenance to men who use their positions to scandalize the town and keep up a constant turmoil to cover schemes of boodlerism? Who can be more to blame for this state of affairs than the citizens who keep such marplots in prominent places?

----Democrats persist in referting to the populist representatives in the senate as com rising only Senators Allen, Kyle and Peffer That has become of Senator Stewart? Stewart has time and again proclaimed his fealty to the populist party and his antagonism to his former associates on the republican side, but the democrats prefer to ignore his own statement of his position. Give Stewart the credit of belonging to the populist party, in which he glories so greatly.

The vote on the passage of the tariff bill in the senate was 39 to 34. Had Mr. Allen voted with the republicans, as he threatened earlier in the evening; had Mr. Blanch ard persisted in refusing to vote, as he did when his name was first called, and had Mr. Caffery allowed his vote in the negative to remain unchanged, the result would have been a tie, 38 to 36, and the bill would have required the vote of the vice president to enact it into law. Such a contingency would have been unusually interesting, although there could he no question that Vice President Stevenson would have gladly borne the responsibility and prestige of casting the deciding vote. It has been a long time since the vice president has been called upon to determine according to his constitutional right the fate of a really important measure that has been blocked by a tie vote.

THE WHISKY SCANDAL. The internal revenue schedule of the new

tariff bill promises to enrich the Whisky trust to an extent even greater than the profits which the Sugar trust hopes to reap from its differential duty on refined sugar Against the sugar schedule a fierce onslaught has been made in the press and in the senate, which has opened the eyes of the people to the enormity of the trust's demands and which has forced the senate to try to clear its skirts of the mess of corruption by means of a committee to inquire into the charges of corruption made in connection with the matter. The increased tax on distilled spirits and the prolonged bonding period, however, have been incorporated into the tariff bill with but little protest and so

quietly that the public has not had its attention directed to the fact. Every change proposed by the senate bill

in the existing internal revenue tax is in the interest of the Whisky trust and there are several such changes. The tax on distilled spirits is raised from 90 cents a gallon to \$1.10 a gallon-an increase of 20 cents, This increase is, of course, to be tacked on to the price at which the product is sold, so that in no case will it bear upon the trust. At the same time, all the whisky now in bond and all that can be produced between this time and the time when the new law goes into effect can be brought through at the existing rate of taxation and sold at an advance of 20 cents. The gain from this one operation has been estimated as high as \$5,000,000 and must certainly mount into the millions. Then there is an allowance for leakage under the new bill that is not made by the existing law, by which the tax is to be paid in the future upon the quantity taken out of bond instead of upon the quantity put into bond. The saving figures up a considerable amount-in fact makes the new tax really less burdensome to the distiller than the old, and less productive of revenue to the government, although imposed at a higher rate. The extension of the bonded period to eight years likewise inures to the benefit of the trust by giving it the use of its money until the time when the whisky is ready for the consumer. The government stores the whisky three years longer, for

which, deducting leakage, it gets only a nominal return, if any return at all, while the owner is divested of all care or expense on account of it during that time. This is a privilege for which he would pay

and other things in behalf of the sugar schedule, so that it may turn out that the Mr. Pullman should subdivide his famous "town" and sell it off in lots. If he had done this in the beginning he would have saved himself and other people a great deal Sugar trust will get what it wants and that some of the industries, like coal and iron ore, will be sacrificed for the benefit of the monopoly. There is not much doubt that

some concessions will have to be made to the house on the bill as it has passed the senate, but the feeling that it is necessary to get through some bill and the desire that it shall pass as early as possible makes it probable that the house will show less back bone in opposing the senate amendments than would have been the case had the bil gone back to the house a month or more ago. Democrats who want to get among their constituents as soon as possible in order to look after their political interests will not be disposed to make a prolonged fight for concessions. The desire of the administration is also to be taken into account as an important influence, and it is the understanding that Mr. Cleveland has been displeased with the delay in the senate and wishes the bill passed with as little further delay as possible. That the president is not entirely satisfied with the senate measure there is good reason to believe, but in common with his party he feels the necessity for the passage of some sort of a tariff bill and would doubtless accept the one passed by

the senate rather than run the risk of not having any tariff bill passed by this democratic congress. It is undoubtedly entirely safe to say that with a few minor and unimportant changes the senate bill will become law, so that the industries of the country can make no mistake in preparing to adjust themselves to the conditions him posed by that measure. PERIER'S PATRIOTISM.

Casimir-Perier, president of France, justifying the opinion that he is a man of both courage and patriotism. His conduct in connection with the funeral of his predecessor was evidence of the manliness of his character as well as of his proverbial astuteness as a politician. There was no precedent that required him to be present at

the Carnot obsequies, and, under the circumstances, all France would have excused him if he had remained away. He could have justified himself in doing so on the ground that the interests of the nation required that during the prevalence of strong popular feeling the chief magistrate should be at the helm of authority rather than exposing himself to possible danger away from the post of duty. But Perier felt called upon to attend the funeral. He was the friend o the murdered president and desired to show the last homage of friendship. Although elevated to the presidency, he still owed as a citizen of France an obligation to the memory of the distinguished man who had been atricken down by the dagger of the assassin, and he was not to be deterred from the fullfillment of this obligation by any other demands of duty or any consideration of possible danger. Moreover, it was an opportunity to more strongly command himself to the respect and confidence of the French people, and it would have been a mistake

not to improve it. President Perier's message to the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies is a patriotic uttorance which will reassure all friends of the republic at home and abroad. He diaclaims all party affiliations and declares that he belongs to France and to the republic

Way Out of the Difficulty.

Chicago Herald.

Improved Methods of Murder.

Improved Methods of Murder. Philadelphia Record. The entries of machine guns for great naval competition, which closed at the Washington ordnance yard recently, com-prised seven different patterns of weapons, the respective merits of which will be de-veloped by tests to be had during the next few weeks. Five of the guns submitted are multi-barreled and two are single-barreled. The Gatling gun is a wonder in its way, but evidently the inventors are by no means convinced that it is incapable of being improved upon. being improved upon.

Probable End of Reciprocity.

Philadelphia Ledger. Under the tariff bill as it now stands authority to enter into reciprocal commer-cial arrangements with certain other na-tions is withdrawn, but such arrangements heretofore been made and nov will not be abrogated, except wher what will not be abrogated, except where said arrangements are inconsistent with his act. As they were entered into with he understanding that they could be modi-ied or revoked by the legislation of either government the clause as now amended simply states the fact as to the effect of up arrangements government t simply states simply states the such agreements.

Pullman's Grasping Greed. Cleveland Leader.

Pullman's Grasping Greed. Cleveland Leader. The Pullman company knows how to charge high and give but little. No senti-ment enters into its dealings with the pub-lic. An investigation will prove that the porters are paid next to nothing; that they could not live unless they received tips from travelers. While a traveler is com-pelled to pay an extortionate sum for a berth, he is also compelled to pay the porter's wages in order to receive proper attention. The Pullman company charges each railroad company running its cars 1 cent a mile for every car and a high rate to the passenger, and all this goes into the pockets of the Pullmans. As Senator Sher-man says, "between New York and Chicago the railroads pay about \$10 for each sleeper and the Pullman company gets several times that sum for each sleeper." The \$10 pald by the company is counted into the running expenses of the road, and is as-sessed upon the traveler, who in fact pays twice for his fare. It is well that this sub-ject has been taken up in the highest leg-islative branch of the government ana that it is in the hands of a man like Sen-ator Sherman.

THE HARNEY PEAK TIN DEAL.

Sherman.

Chicago Record: It does not appear, how ever, that the Americans "took in" the Englishmen more thoroughly or deftly than the Americans have swindled themselves on the tin question.

Kansas City Star: At last accounts the Englishmen have been gouged out of \$15,-000,000 and the market has seen very little of that wonderful deposit of tin. As an infant industry, Harnoy Peak has been quite a success. Any industry that can get \$15,-000,000 for nothing is guite a robust infant. What the Harney Peak company lacked tin it seems to have made up in brais.

Chicago Tribune: The "shrewd English-men" have begun a suit in which they allege that they have been taken in and done for in a way they despise by the shrewder Americans of the Black Hills. They allege that they have put in one way and another several million dollars into these tin minas, which they allege cost originally about \$28 000, and that all they have to show for their money is less than a majority of the shares of the capital stock, the face value of which

is \$15,000,000. These Englishmen want relief and a receiver. They say they have sent an expert over here who found that work had been practically suspended and that none of the mines ever had been worked to any paying point. While the charges made by the and they may not have been defrauded as

they say they were, it is evident that the Fifty-first congress was badly confidenced by the yarns about tin in California and in the Black Hills. But for those deceptive stories the tinplate manufacturers of this country would not have been saddled for the last year with a duty of 4 cents a pound on all the tin they have used.

of the silver men. Now, what great loss would that be? The party has never amounted to anything with them in it, and it will cut no sorrier figure should they leave It. A. J. Sawyer, the other famous Lincoln protestor named in The Bee galaxy of democratic saints, poses as a stage embellish-ment in all state conventions, but never bank interests and is United States district attorney. His opinions carry great weight-in the mind of Mr. Sawyer. When The Bee gets into Omaha it strikes a regular old bouquet of petrified daisies in the shape of stage ornamentation. It presents a hand-some list of silk-stocking gentry, who have kept aloof from the world's mad strife and enjoyed the wild-eyed admiration of the pumpkin-huskers in the years gone by. Bet-ter pack those wormy old chestnuts away in salt. Mr. Rosewater. Fossils may do to entertain geologists, but not the people. The new democratic declaration of independence was signed at Omaha, and with a bold challenge attached to it; therefore, rattling the dry bones of these old antediluylans is love's labor lost. It won't scare.

BALM FOR STRAINED HAT BANDS.

Galveston News: A polished gentleman is sometimes too slick for anything.

Syracuse Courier: Unfortunately summer musicians are not all of good, sound judg ment.

Browning, King & Co.'s Monthly: "What a lovely white chip hat that was your wife had on today, Bagley!" "Yes. And it took the price of five blue chips to pay for it."

Buffalo Courier: Jillson says that no matter how busy everybody may be in other parts of the theater, there is seldom very much going on in the ballet girls'

ressing rooms.

Chlcago Tribune: Mr. Billus-Maria, how do you pronounce the name of the new president of France? Mrs. Billus-I haven't any idea. Mr. Billus-I haven't any idea. Mr. Billus-You haven't, hey? What good did it do you to go to Paris year be-fore last, I'd like to know!

Pittsburg Chronicle: "We have caught bur defaulting bookkeeper," said one mer-chant to another. "Then he is now a chant to another. "Then he spotted adder," replied the latter.

Judge: First Office Boy-Did yer git de raise yer asked fer? Second Office Boy-No; but I got de raise I didn't ask fer

Chicago Record: Hazely-By George! I can't understand it. My credit must be gone. Business men don't seem to think I'll be able to pay. Mrs. Hazely-Perhaps they'd think so if they say your wife deem better

they saw your wife dress better.

Indianapolis Journal: "It is going to be pretty tough sledding for me the next few months. I owe so much that it is going to take every cent I can make to pay out." "That is where I have the best of you. I have guit worrying. I owe so much that I have given up all idea of paying out."

THE SON OF YORK

New York Press. Hush-a-by, baby, when great granny dies, The throne may go down, the republic arise, And the title of sovereign citizen bring More honor than emperor, monarch or

And the honor than emperor, monarch of king-Oh, hush-a-by, baby, sleep sweetly, my pet, You may be a sovereign citizen yet.

THE MORNING AFTER.

Washington Star. 'Twas almost dawn; I saw him stroll, A victim of. The flowing bowl.

A man who thought Of "home, sweet home," Since there was no Place else to roam.

The east grew red With early light, And as he gazed

Upon the sight I heard him mur-

Mur, with a sigh, "The day is broke— And so am L"

Set together and take an account of patriotism. For that purpose we are here today.
ANARCHISM AND CAPITALISM.
Prior to 1560 the conditions which now threaten us as a people did not exist.
During the war the flood gates of immigration were wide open, the paupers and criminal classes of Europe were welcomed, provided they enlisted. They came in droves. Prison doors in this country were opened. Thus this clement was spewed out upon the land-the only conditions being that they join the army of the north. They did this, attracted by the large bounty. None of them made good soldiers, but they never made good soldiers, but they never made good citizens. Out of that class has grown our anarchists and communists, and today our anarchists and communists, and today the spirit of this class of people is rampant in the land. Only a few days since a professor of a college in a sister state had the audacity to deliver an address to the young men of our state university. by means of which he sought to huculcate in their minds the ideas of communism. He calls himself a collectivist—that is, he believes that all property should be owned collectively. The world may perhaps be brought to this idea, but never until all men and women have the grace of an equal amount of work and receive the equal and the energy of the devil. These commune hordes teaching these dootrines are always looking for a soft job and big pay. They would be the last ones to do an equal amount of work and receive the equal about the formation which now exists did not exist prior to 1860. The necessities of the government and the consequent speculations due the state in the state in fact the whole land the and control the financial affairs of the country. They would be not receive the equal amount of work and receive the equal about the terrible industrial condition in which now exists did not exist prior to 1860. The necessities of the government and the consequent speculations of the country, and rules in fact the whole land, and passen MUST BE UP AND DOING.

MUST BE UP AND DOING. Both these conditions must cease if we desire the perpetuity of this government. The man who labors in honeat toil, moving and serving his God and his flag, is a hero, but he can do neither if he is compelled to compete in the mines, in the fields, and in the shops with the Slav. Italian or Chi-nese labor, imported because it is cheap, and fleeing from crimes committed, or the paper condition of parts of Europe. Men by the score, hundreds and thousands, are in all earnestness repeating the Lord's prayer, "Give us this day our daily bread." God has not deserted his people. He will not desert them, but men must look these conditions of our country square in the face and act, not in the light of the past, but in the light of the ever present now. I have great faith in the integrity and patriotism of the people, but what we need is individual conviction and individual ac-tion. A few mornings since, in the daily no-

<text>

COMMON PEOPLE THE FOUNTAIN

HEAD. Ever since the days of the lowly Naza-

COMMON PEOPLE THE FOUNTAIN HEAD.

pendent.

Did you ever Spray

the Curtains and Upholstery of your Parlor, Boudoir, or Bed-chamber with the genuine MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER? No? Then truly have you missed a luxury. Try it at once. Its health-giving breath will purify the air, and its lingering sweetness lend another charm to home. REMEMBER

Murray & Lanman's

FLORIDA WATER.