

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

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Governor Holcomb held on to his veto pen to the very last minute.

The lobbyists around the governor's office will now give way to the office seekers.

Would Tattooed Tom have vetoed a single bill had been in the gubernatorial chair?

Chicago's new chief of police is named Badenoch. Translated into English the name of the new chief would sound Bad-enough.

State warrants at 5 per cent are still good investments for the permanent school fund. Five per cent is better than nothing.

Pretty soon everybody will be regarded as candidates for the presidency unless they come out with open denials of the accusation.

None of our valiant detective force has as yet discovered the whereabouts of the courageous mounted policeman who deserted his family a few weeks ago.

Senator Elkins' announcement that he is not a candidate for the presidency is quite superfluous. No one has accused him of having dangerous aspirations in that direction.

The regents of the State university need not act with undue haste in selecting a new chancellor, especially as Chancellor Canfield proposes to continue his duties until July.

Perhaps if the employees of the comptroller's office now turn their attention exclusively to the public business there may yet be room for the retrenchment ax of the council finance committee.

With appropriations for the coming biennium aggregating nearly \$2,800,000 the prospect for extinguishing the floating warrant indebtedness of the state in the near future is by no means as brilliant as it should be.

The only way to be sure you are not paying a tax on more of your income than the law demands is to pay under protest. If the remainder of the law should be later invalidated by decision of the courts, the revenue collectors will then be called upon to do a wholesale refunding business.

Bill Dorgan has all along been professing intense anxiety to get out of the penitentiary at the earliest possible moment. Dorgan, however, is only human and he may suffer a change of mind. We may be sure he is not going to make a peaceful exit unless he is convinced that there will be more in it for him than in trying to retain possession.

The Standard Oil company long ago demonstrated conclusively the fact that its members are not in business for their health. The promptness with which they are taking advantage of the chance to squeeze the market by raising prices must convince people that the much boasted decrease of the price since the monopoly was organized was not because of the monopoly, but in spite of it.

We are informed by the Grand Island Independent that a number of legislators and state officials went west a day or two ago for a week's hunting, as special guests of the Burlington road. Among them was Harrison of Hall, the leader of the ring in the house. Unless they have been lured away to more attractive fields they are now in the vicinity of Hyannis seeking recuperation from their long and arduous duties at Lincoln in the service of the railroad. For once the evidence of Burlington gratitude extends beyond the limits of the legislative session.

There must be some mistake in the advertisement for proposals for public printing which the secretary of state has inserted in a number of newspapers. The advertisement includes proposals for the printing of the session laws, but it requires the work to be delivered only within ninety days from the date of the contract. The clause in the state constitution, however, relating to the publication of the session laws says that they must be printed in book form within sixty days from the adjournment of the legislature. If this is brought to the attention of the successful bidder he will doubtless expedite the work on the session laws, but the contract ought to conform to the requirement of the constitution.

SALVATION NOT IN THAT QUARTER.

General Passenger Agent Buchanan is reported to be very much exercised over the alleged growth of free silver sentiment in Nebraska and the west. He appeals to Secretary Morton to save the state. It is like the voice in the wilderness crying out for a Moses to deliver the people from impending disaster. Mr. Buchanan may have been moved by a desire to preserve the sinuous principles of democracy or he may have thought that the free silver faction in Nebraska politics may resolve itself into a menace to the domination of the faction of Nebraska democracy whose wheedlers have for years sneezed only when the railroad managers took snuff.

While all friends of sound money doubtless desire to dispel the delusions and sophistries of the 16 to 1 agitators, we fear that Mr. Buchanan has driven his pigs to the wrong market. In the first place it is sheer folly to expect Secretary Morton could successfully perform the role of Moses as a leader of the common people, and especially the workmen and farmers. Mr. Morton has taken pains to repel that class at every turn and it would not be human nature to expect that the people who count him as an aristocrat would follow him or take counsel of him. In the next place Mr. Buchanan could not reasonably ignore the fact that Nebraska republicans will in the future as in the past be guided by the principles enunciated in the national platform of their party. The republican party always has stood for honest money and for the most extensive use of silver as well as gold, on the condition that every dollar, whether silver or gold, shall be equal to 100 cents in exchanges and in debt-paying power. That position it is sure to maintain in 1896 and by that sign it will either vanish or succeed, let other parties do what they may.

HE MADE NO MISTAKE. Governor Holcomb made no mistake in vetoing the immigration bill, although the reasons given for his disapproval of that measure may not strike some people as logical. The original design of its promoters may have been laudable, but its effect would have been simply to fasten more tax eaters upon the state without corresponding advantage to the taxpayers. The bill created a board of immigration commissioners with a secretary at \$2,000 per annum and a clerk at \$1,200 a year. With all this machinery the amount appropriated was only \$10,000 for two years, of which \$6,400 would have been paid out for salaries and \$3,600 for immigration documents, advertising, stationery and postage. In other words, while the salary list was to be \$3,200 a year, the amount devoted to stimulate immigration was \$1,800 per annum, of which at least \$900 would have been swallowed up in stationery and postage. With only \$1,200 a year for advertising and documents the work of the immigration bureau would have been a farce. The true inwardness of the passage of this bill was the anxiety on the part of political mercenaries to saddle a couple of useless barnacles on the state. Governor Holcomb certainly was justified in sitting down on such a scheme.

THE PRICE OF PEACE. The authoritative statement of the terms proposed by Japan as the price at which China can secure peace does not differ materially from what had been previously given out by the vigilant correspondents who are watching the course of affairs in the Orient. The first impression likely to be made by these terms is that the Japanese government has not been greatly influenced by considerations of moderation, whatever attention it may have given to those of expediency. And still her demands are, under the circumstances, not excessive or unjust, while, if viewed with reference to the benefits likely to accrue to civilization and to progress on improved lines in that quarter of the world, they must be approved by enlightened mankind.

Japan was bound to make the independence of Corea a paramount condition of peace. It was for this, indeed, that the war was declared, for Japan distinctly proclaimed at the beginning of hostilities that she sought no acquisition of territory. Her object was simply to destroy Chinese control and authority in Corea, because it had long been inimical to her interests and was growing steadily more so. With Corea independent, made so by the prowess of Japanese arms, Chinese influence will disappear from that country and that of Japan will dominate it. This being the case, Corea will in a brief time have a well established and stable government and Japan a valuable commercial and political ally. The demand for the cession of the island of Formosa is justifiable and as a part of Japan that fertile and valuable territory will speedily begin to contribute something to the world's wealth. It may not be for this reason that Japan wants the island. Strategic considerations probably prompted the demand. But at any rate Formosa will assume much greater importance as a part of Japan than it has been or was ever likely to be under the control of China. The proposed permanent occupation of Port Arthur and contiguous territory is obviously for strategic reasons. The indemnity demanded will not much more than reimburse Japan for the war outlay and is therefore not excessive or unreasonable. It is, indeed, moderate in comparison with the indemnity paid by France to Germany. Other conditions contemplate the opening up of China to commerce, a matter in which not Japan alone but all commercial nations are interested. The unwillingness, so to speak, of the interior of the Chinese empire to commerce will be the most notable and wide-reaching result, there can be no doubt, of the one-sided conflict.

The acceptance by China of the terms of peace seems to be assured, for she must choose between this and the dismemberment of the empire. When the new order of things involved in a concession of Japan's terms begins there will be opportunity for almost endless conjecture as to the possible consequences and certainly the world will

observe its operation with ever increasing interest. The changes to be effected must be in the interest of civilization in the eastern world, but what revolutionary changes may be brought about in the political and commercial relations of those countries with the other nations of the earth it is impossible to foresee. One thing can be confidently affirmed, and that is that Japan will hereafter play no insignificant or unimportant part in the world's affairs.

ADVERTISEMENTS. The resignation of Chief Justice Horton of the Kansas supreme court in order to take a place in a law firm doing the legal business of a great railroad corporation once more calls attention to the difficulty of retaining good judges on the bench at the salaries paid in most of the western states. The salary attaching to the position which Judge Horton is abandoning is \$3,000 a year, and this does not think a sufficient inducement to counter-balance the flattering promise of private practice. While this is the latest incident of this kind, it is by no means an uncommon occurrence for judges to resign their offices on account of the inadequacy of the salaries.

Almost at the same moment, however, we are witnessing another movement in Nebraska illustrative of the opposite tendency. Ex-Chief Justice Reese of the Nebraska supreme court is to devote all of his attention to the work of dean of the law school under the State university at a salary of \$3,000 and to give up the private practice which he had cultivated since his retirement from the bench. Here the attraction of what is really a public office is enough to make up for the chance of financial loss resulting from the change.

The difficulty is to fix the salaries of judicial offices at just that point that will compensate men of ability without making the money the sole incentive to office. The corporations, especially the railroad corporations, have led lawyers of today to look for fees that were unheard of a decade or two ago. But judicial salaries in the western states have not experienced a corresponding increase, if any increase at all. For this reason among others the legislatively adjourned voted to submit to the people of Nebraska a constitutional amendment to fix the salaries of the judges of the supreme and district courts. Nothing can prevent judges from resigning to accept more tempting positions, but adequate salaries will reduce its frequency to a minimum.

WILL NOT INTERFERE. The date fixed by the British government for the payment of the indemnity demanded from Nicaragua is not far off and so far as known the Nicaraguan government has not signified what it intends to do. Great Britain is concentrating a squadron to enforce its demand and it is evidently the purpose of that government not to stand any trifling in the matter, but, if necessary, to take forcible measures for collecting the indemnity. It is said that the government of Nicaragua will probably wait until the last moment in order to ascertain how far it will be supported by the United States in case of a refusal to pay the indemnity.

It is understood that our government has received full information from the British ambassador as to the means which Great Britain will adopt in case of last resort to enforce her demand upon the Central American republic, and the statement is made upon good authority that the United States will not interfere with the program laid down, as made known to the State department. This contemplates the British occupation of the Nicaragua custom house until the amount of the indemnity is collected, but it does not include any occupation of Nicaraguan territory beyond the time required to enforce the British demand. The administration, after a thorough review of the case, is said to regard the indemnity called for by Great Britain as fully warranted by the circumstances and that its collection will be justified by international precedents. Therefore, so long as the Nicaragua incident does not tend to an infraction of the Monroe doctrine, or to the oppression of a sister republic, the administration will not feel warranted in interfering. The position of our government, it is understood, has been made known to the special envoy of Nicaragua.

There can be no reasonable question that the administration is right in the view that so far as the payment of the indemnity is concerned this government is not called upon to take any part in the matter. If the amount demanded were so excessive as to indicate a purpose on the part of Great Britain to oppress Nicaragua the case would be different and our government might very properly interpose with a view to having the amount reduced, but while Nicaragua may find it somewhat hard to spare \$750,000 out of its limited resources there is no evidence that the British government pined this amount with the idea of oppressing the little republic.

Of course the sympathy of the American people is with Nicaragua, but the government must consider the matter with reference to its international obligations, regardless of what public sentiment may be. If the United States should assume to interfere in controversies of this kind, where American states are involved, it would be in endless trouble. The independent states of this hemisphere should understand that while this country is ready to protect them against European aggressions upon their territory it is no part of the policy of the United States to shield them from just responsibility when they deliberately violate their international obligations. The much misunderstood

Monroe doctrine does not go to this extent.

Douglas county has been notified that she has exceeded her quota of patients in the state insane asylum at Lincoln and that she will have to care for a number of her insane in her own county hospital. The excessive number of insane accredited to Douglas county is due in a considerable measure to the practice of outside counties in this state and even in other states to send their helpless insane to the larger cities. If every community provided for its own dependents there would not be this disproportion in their distribution. The county authorities must exercise every possible precaution to discover and frustrate such attempts to fraudulently increase the burden of our taxpayers for the support of the insane.

The contractors who are interested in public improvements have squandered a good deal of time in fighting over the vetoed charter amendments. If they will now center their efforts upon the assessors and make them list all the taxable property at uniformly fair valuation they will place the city in condition to issue all the paving and sewer bonds that may be needed during the next two years. A 10 per cent raise on the aggregate assessment of last year will enable the city to issue \$200,000 more bonds, and that would be all that has ever been contemplated under the new charter.

The Central Labor union has suddenly awakened to the fact that not one of the bills specially championed as demanded by organized labor succeeded of enactment during the recent session of the legislature. Yet every one of the local legislative delegation posed as the friend of labor and some of them even as the special laboring man's representative. The experience of labor organizations is generally that the candidate for office is much more solicitous for the welfare of the laborer than the office holder and that of the Central Labor union is no different from the others.

It is to be noted that Governor Holcomb either signed or vetoed every bill that was presented to him after passing the two houses of the legislature. The governor did not in any instance take advantage of the opportunity offered him by the constitution to permit bills to become law without his action.

Instead of discussing the question, "Should married women be employed as teachers in the public schools?" we suggest that the Woman's club take up the more important question, "Should teachers employed in the public schools marry?"

Mr. New Has the Floor. Washington Post. If Colonel New desires to amplify his insinuation concerning Colonel Clary and the campaign of 1892, there will be no objection to a reasonable extension of his time.

In Harmony with the People. New York Tribune. Mr. Cleveland says he doesn't want another term in the presidency. He is in his life Mr. Cleveland is in entire accord with the people of the United States on an important subject.

Warring Factions of Democracy. Globe-Democrat. It is significant that about the time when the Illinois democracy announced its purpose to declare for free silver the business press of that state's chief city invited the president to a reception in recognition of his courageous and intelligent fight against free silver.

Significant Secrecy of Rooms. New York Tribune. It is a fact of considerable significance that there isn't a man in the democratic party who is necessary to his own presidential boom. Four years ago at this time many statesmen in that party had their names written in nomination lists, but none of them was ever thought of bestowing upon them.

Rain-Making Fables. Philadelphia Press. It is one of the depressing signs of the times that false science and charlatanry continue to receive so much encouragement as they do. In the domain of meteorology this is particularly the case, and point is given to the matter by the announcement that the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad company is actually interested in the work of rain-makers, and intends this year to carry on its experiments more elaborately than ever. If there ever was foolishness this effort at rain-making certainly belongs to that category. The simplest facts of physics show that the beyond human agency to bring together the mighty forces that represent the energy of even a small rainstorm. It has been calculated that millions of tons of coal would be required to bring about the conditions that are factors in the formation of rain, and yet the western rain-makers, by making bad words with a handful of chemicals or exploding a mine, succeed in producing rain. The methods are nauseating. It is really amazing that the weather bureau should allow its name to be used in connection with the experiments even if it is in a spirit of complacency.

A PREMIUM ON LITIGATION. Cincinnati Commercial: More attacks are preparing against the income tax law. It has been half knocked out already, and lawyers are encouraged to believe that, by the time the next round is ended, there will be nothing left. Washington Star: With reference to the income tax decision, it would probably be a source of satisfaction to the president if some psychologist would come forward and explain why in these days nobody seems to agree with anybody else. Cleveland Plain Dealer: The excuse for the income tax law was that it would make the rich landlords and the "bloated bondholder" contribute their share to the public burden. Under the supreme court decision it is just those who escape taxation altogether. Courier-Journal: The law as a science does not gain in respect from the many and diverse interpretations it receives in the highest courts. The president is constrained to pass the tariff bill. Men who believed, even when they voted for it, that the income tax would be stamped out by the courts, nevertheless consented to it for the sake of party.

PEOPLE AND THINGS.

The revised code of Arkansas is, Spitt and Draw. Speaker Gully has not a shadow of a bunch of whippers on his chin, and cannot be classed as a scion of the house of the Stewarts. Nine hundred and seventy-five voters expressed their conviction that real reform is impossible in Chicago without a prohibition mayor. Judge Kilgore's kicking propensity is liable to break out in a fresh spot, now that his salary will not arrive with its customary regularity. The emperor of China recently requested that a copy of the old testament be sent him. He would like to find out just how the whale managed to swallow Jonah. The Bell Telephone company stock slumped \$2 the other day in consequence of prospective competition. It is believed, however, the supply of water is ample to tide over a moderate drought. One act of the regular session of the Missouri legislature will be gratefully remembered long after its evil tendencies are forgotten. It passed a bill providing for the public sale of municipal franchises. The Princess Colonna, Mrs. John W. Mackay's daughter, who has just been granted a decree of separation from her husband, is exactly three years younger than her recent lord. Both were born on November 12. The president of Bolivia has reduced his own pay and that of nineteen of his official associates, in the interest of economy. It is such economic patriotism that gives the American office holder that tired feeling. "Then Morton would be a strong candidate for the presidency?" Mr. Depey was asked by a New York Times reporter. "There's only one possible handicap." "What is that, Mr. Depey?" "Seventy-five years," was the reply. Connecticut has just wiped out the last of the blue laws and Massachusetts has re-nounced a medieval patriotism that gives the regulation of native conduct on Sunday. Work of all kinds, except of necessity and charity, is prohibited, as well as entertainments at which an admission fee is charged. It is not a safe rule to judge the son by the bent of the father. Robert Ingersoll's father was a preacher. John P. Hawley, the noted white authority, whose death is announced, was the son of Puritan parents, who would not allow a pack of cards in the house. A son of ex-Governor St. John, the Kansas prohibitionist, is in jail in Oklahoma, charged with killing his second wife after having

THE INCOME TAX IN A NETSHELL.

1. The income tax law is now in force. 2. The tax is levied on incomes received between January 12, 1894, and December 31, 1894. 3. The amount of the tax is 2 per cent. 4. Citizens of the United States—resident or nonresident—and resident aliens are subject to the tax on all incomes. Nonresident aliens are taxed on incomes derived from any source in the United States. 5. Incomes of \$4,000 or less are exempt from taxation. 6. On incomes exceeding \$4,000 the tax is levied only on the portion of the income exceeding \$4,000. 7. Incomes are taxable, no matter from what source derived, except: (a) Those derived from the rate of real estate. (b) Those derived from interest on state or municipal bonds. 8. Only one deduction of \$4,000 is made from the aggregate income of the members of any one family composed of one or more parents and minor children. 9. Where corporations pay taxes on their incomes, individual stockholders are not taxed upon income derived from dividends on the stock of such corporations. 10. Each person having an income of more than \$4,000 per year must make a return of such income to the collector or deputy collector of internal revenue of the district in which he resides. 11. Guardians and trustees must make returns for their wards or custodians trust. 12. Returns this year must be made on or before April 15. In succeeding years before the first Monday in March. 13. The tax is payable on or before July 1. 14. It is made the duty of the collector to assess the amount of the incomes of persons who fail to make returns, and add 50 per cent to the amount of the tax as a penalty. 15. Five per cent will be added for all taxes unpaid ten days after notice and demand, and interest at the rate of 1 per cent per month added as a penalty, except from estates of deceased, insane or insolvent persons. 16. For a false return a penalty of 100 per cent on the amount of the tax is imposed. 17. Salaries of state, county or municipal officers are not subject to the income tax.

COMICAL CHATTER.

Indianapolis Journal: Minnie—What a strongly marked face Maud Tippet's would be!—Ah! Then he has met her father, has he? Chicago Herald: And this sign actually stares one in the face from a book shelf in one of the literary centers of a downtown store: "Damaged children's books at half price." Philadelphia Inquirer: Sizzor—The czar of Russia would make an awfully good modern play writer. Whizzer—What makes you think that? Sizzor—Because he hates plots. Somerville Journal: A good many of the people who are taking saraparilla for their blood at this season of the year would do a good deal better to go out every day and take a walk. Chicago Record: Artist—I'm half abstracted trying to think up a subject for my picture, "The Queen of May." Practical Friend—Why not paint a picture of a screw ant girl taking up carpets. WELLS, HE THERE. Detroit Tribune. Soon all the blizzards we'll forget—Cross over the arctic main. And see a violet in the snow. Dashed with an April rain. And then comes in the picnic scene—Your sweetheart dressed in white—"Sweet hearts arrayed in living green And rivers of delight!" HER GARDEN. Somerville Journal. Now Phyllis sends for catalogues From seedmen everywhere; For icy winter's reign is over, And springlike in the air. She scans them closely when they come, And catches them with care. She makes against the packages Toward which she most inclines, In course of time her lists are made, And filled with fluttering bills. She sends her orders, like-wise stamps, In every envelope. The seeds will come, no doubt of that, And then with rake and spade, Phyllis will bravely scratch and dig Until her garden's map she'll score. Her brother's proffered help she'll scorn (Though in a gentle tone), She scolds her orders, like-wise stamps, In every envelope. She'll press upon the spade, And stir the soil three inches deep. By jumping on the back, Such earnest labor she rewards. Is sure to win, and so, With Phyllis' fair to cherish them, Her plants are sure to grow. In early summer you shall see The fragrant blossoms come. To fill her heart with pride and joy— I hope she'll give me some!

Easter Bonnets—FOR MEN. Our Browning-King Special is \$3.50. Our Stetson Special is 4.50. Our Dunlap block is 4.00. Our Whist Club in black and brown is a wide extra good value—Lily Free 3.00. Our pearl and pearl mixed Whist Clubs is 3.50. Extra Help in Hats this week. Boys' all-wool 2 piece-breasted chev-viot, dark gray mixtures \$2.00 Lily Free. Boys' double breasted 2-piece suits in dark gray mixtures, in tan and brown \$2.50 Lily Free. Boys' single-breasted 2-piece suits, gray mixtures—The finest for the price in town and a Lily free \$3.00. Boys' single and double breasted suits in gray, brown and mixed chev-viot, Saturday day and a Lily Free. \$3.50. Boys' novelties in Reefers Zuaue and Sailor suits—all extra good values—Lily Free as low as \$2.50. Easter novelties in boys' neckwear and shirt Waifets. Such as you'll find nowhere else. Ask to see them. BROWNING KING & CO. RELIABLE CLOTHIERS. S.W. CORNER 15th & Douglas Sts. Easter Wear—FOR ALL. Special importations of high grade neck dressing—in Tartan plaids, small checks and neat effects in 4-in-hands, teels, club ends, Windsors and bows, 50c each. New Handkerchiefs Have Just Arrived. Boys' long pant single breasted suits—all wool, black chev-viot, elegantly made up and sold, and a Lily Free \$5.00. Boys' single and double breasted suits in gray, gray mixed chev-viot; coat cut long and a Lily Free \$6.50. Boys' single-breasted long pants in gray mixed chev-viot, coat cut long and a Lily Free \$7.50. Boys' long pants in black chev-viot and clay worsteds—handsomely trimmed, and a Lily Free \$8.50. Boys' long pant chev-viot, cassimer and clay worsted suits, most phenomenal value in town and a Lily Free \$10.00. Easter novelties in boys' hats and caps and in Tam O'Shanter, Yacht Caps, Washingtons and Napoleons.

Get a Wide Brim Flange "WHIST CLUB HAT" Blacks and Browns \$3.00 Pearl and Pearl Mixed \$3.50. So long as it's a Dunlap you don't care whether your dealer gets \$5 or \$6 for it—because we sell. The Dunlap Block — FOR — \$4.00. — This is the wide brim Flange —. When you want a real good \$4 stiff or fedora—a hat that we will make good if it don't wear as we say it will, try our Browning-King Special — FOR — \$3.50. This is the Dunlap Block. The Stetson Special That's the best hat on earth—a \$5 hat the world over. We only ask \$4.50 BROWNING KING & CO. Reliable Clothiers, S. W. Cor. 15th and Douglas Sts. This is Browning-King Special. Be in style; get the newest and get the best while everybody is wearing them now. The Busiest Hat Store in Omaha. Extra Hat Salesmen Tomorrow.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report. Royal Baking Powder ABSOLUTELY PURE.