THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

THE OLD AND NEW TARIFFS.

ports under the operation of the tariff

law until recently in force, which crip-

pled our exchange of commodities with

foreign nations and necessitated to some

gold." It is fair to assume that the

president made these statements with

sincerity and with no intention to mis-

his information regarding our recent

economic and fiscal history. Every well-

informed man knows that under the

last republican tariff, down to the close

of the Harrison administration, the

revenues of the government were in ex-

cess of the expenditures, so that when

the present administration came into

power the treasury gold reserve was in-

tact and there was a comfortable sur-

plus. During the fiscal years 1891, 1892

and 1893 the excess of revenue over

fact that importers curtailed their busi-

ness in anticipation of much lower

1892 was the largest in our history, hav-

ing in the latter year exceeded \$1,000,-

000,000 and for the two years nearly

\$1,900,000,000. It is true that exports

not encouraged exports.

mports increased about \$76,000,000 over

the imports of the preceding fiscal year

and if undervaluations be taken into

larger than this. The decrease in ex-

ports was about \$74,000,000. This is

not the sort of encouragement to inter-

course and trade which the American

people want, with its steadily accumu-

lating treasury deficit and foreign in-

debtedness. It is manifestly absurd to

talk about a people building up their

industries and developing the country's

resources under such conditions, and it

is no less so to talk about cheap living

when the earnings of the people have

been reduced to correspond with the

decline in prices and there is not full

employment for all who want to work.

Mr. Cleveland is fully aware of the

lisastrons effects of the democratic

tariff policy, but he felt bound to say

something in defense of it. What h

a text to show how utterly fallacious

and severely damaging to the welfare

WILL NOT ARBITRATE.

According to a London dispatch the

note of our government regarding the

Venezuelan controversy has been for-

the present week. It is said that Great

the Schomburg line, a boundary estab-

lished by a survey made some years

braces territory belonging to that coun-

try. If this shall prove to be the case

issue between the governments of Great

This government has taken no equiv

ocal position regarding the Venezuelan

est possible terms consistent with dip-

lomatic usage informed the British gov-

ernment that it regards the controversy

a proper one for arbitration, which

should include all the territory in dis-

try in regard to the forcible increase by

any European power of its territorial

possessions in this hemisphere, but one

With the spirit that now prevails at

Britain and the United States.

of the American people that policy is

consideration the amount was much

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STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. George B. Trachuck, secretary of The Rec Publishing company, being duly sworn, says that it neutral number of full and complete copies of the Daily Morning. Evening and Sunday Rec prints

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GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK. me and subscribed in my to before me and subscribed in me this 24 day of December, 1895. N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

THE BEST NEWSPAPER.

Ord Journal. Notwiths anding the efforts of many the politicians who cannot manage it in their integerts to down The Omaha Bee,

That Transmississippi exposition proj ect must not be permitted to get cold.

Now for a few more stories about statesmen who refused a proffer of ap- and in part by the increased competition pointment to the vacancy in the United of other surplus-producing countries. States supreme court.

The bill for the free and unlimited coinage of silver is irrepressible. A congress without a few samples of this style on its files would not be recognizable as the genuine article,

It will be Justice of the Supreme Court Peckham by appointment of assertion of the president that the Me-President Cleveland, by confirmation Kinley law was either inefficient of the senate, and by grace of his eminence, Senator David B. Hill.

Don't forget that in making your holiday purchases you have the best opportunity of the year for showing your loyalty to Nebraska by giving your tariff, which at the time of its adoption. preference to the products of home in- be denounced as an act of perfidy and dustries.

Another conundrum from the returns of the late Nebraska election: How did Ames, democratic candidate for univer- fact that American self-reliance, thrift sity regent, get over 6,000 more votes than the next highest of the four demo- try's industries and develop its resources cratic candidates for the regency?

The special policemen appointed by the old police commission for state fair duty in September have been paid off long ago. Why should not the specials appointed by the same board in August receive pay for services rendered?

Coal rates are to ge up again according to the edict of the united freight agents of the coal roads assembled in New York. There must be another cold wave in sight, because coal rates and the mercury are generally subject to opposite movements.

The German Reichstag and the Amer Ican congress opened their sessions almost simultaneously. But you can wager that congress will be spouting windy speeches months after the Reichs tag will have adjourned and its members scattered to their homes.

It serves a high public purpose if sentiment prevails that only high class men can expect to get official bonds if elected to responsible office. Nominating conventions will hereafter use a little more care in selecting men for the office of treasurer. That is the lesson of has said, however, will serve only r recent events.

Even the attorney who fought the suits of the special policemen for pay for the services rendered the city by them last August recognizes the justice i of their claims and recommends their reply of the British government to the payment. The council ought to appropriate the money for these men's services without further delay.

There was no boodling in the last Britain refuses to arbitrate as to any of Illinois legislature if the verdict of the jury on the member indicted for bribery is to be believed. But the verdict of the jury will not be believed because there are too many evidences that the lobby was not in attendance upon the legislative sessions for nothing.

Nebraska irrigation district bonds are beginning to be offered on the market. As soon as they are disposed of and the proceeds become available some of the most extensive irrigation projects in the west will be put into operation. Successful irrigation in this state waits only on the capital necessary for the investment.

The president's message does not pute, and not such part of it as Great seem to be altogether pleasing to the Britain may be willing to submit to arforeign press. But then the message bitration. It has clearly implied that a was intended for home consumption, refusal of the British government to ac-If it had pleased the foreign press it cede to this view would be regarded would probably have pleased no one in as unfriendly. It would seem that after the United States. As it is, it appears these representations, accompanied with to have pleased no one, its author being the declartion of the policy of this couna possible exception.

Senator Allen announced through an interview in The Bee three weeks ago course remains in the event of British that he intended to work for the recog- rejection of the proposal to arbitrate, nition of the Cuban revolutionists as and that is for our government to forbelligerents. He got his resolution to mally protest against any attempt on this effect in early. The senate may the part of Great Britain to forcibly possibly declare itself on this subject. possess and hold the disputed territory but the fact that Senator Allen is a and to warn that government that the populist will, no doubt, bar his resolu- United States will not permit this to tion in favor of one introduced by one be done. of his associates of the other parties.

world," and among the causes for the conjecture, but obviously there is in this tured to say in their respective reports. constant shrinkage of the gold reserve Venezuela issue the possibility of grave mentions "the great falling off of ex- trouble.

ENCOURAGE IMMIGRATION

needs is a more rapidly increasing popuextent the payment of our balances in lation. The only way to multiply population beyond the rate of natural increase is by the stimulation of immigration. If a million or even a half million immigrants could be induced to come lead, but they certainly do no credit to to Nebraska and settle in this state by the year 1900, the restoration of unexampled prosperity would be more than assured. More people to till the soil means more people to consume the products of home manufacturers and more people to purchase the commodities handled by our jobbers and retail merchants. With a territory capable of supporting ten times the population now within its borders, Nebraska has everything to gain and nothing to lose by attracting worthy immigrants.

expenditure was nearly \$40,000,000, the Whether the effort to encourage immiinefficiency of the republican tariff to gration into Nebraska goes by the name supply adequate revenue in the fiscal of the Million club or by some other year of 1894 having been due to the name is immaterial. That there should be some systematic work in this direcduties promised by democratic success. and determined organization of Ne-Every well-informed man knows that braska citizens will be admitted by all. the last two years of the Harrison ad-The plan of operation should be thorministration, and especially the year of oughly studied out and carefully democratic success, 1892, were a period arranged for every detail. If the of almost unparalleled activity and pros-Manufacturers and Consumers asperity, both in our domestic and foreign sociation or any other body of trade. Instead of the last republican representative and responsible men tariff having caused a falling off in exwill take the initiative in the matports, the value of these in 1891 and ter it may confidently count upon the approval and the backing of the whole liberal citizenship of the state.

THE CASE OF WALLER.

fell off in the fiscal years of 1893 and The zeal which the Kansas senators 1894, but it is perfectly obvious that and representatives are manifesting in this was not due to the tariff. It is exbehalf of ex-Consul Waller is commendplained in part by reduced importations able and it is to be hoped that it will have good results, though the fact must be recognized that there is danger of The fact is unimpeachable that until the it being carried to an extreme that will time of democratic success, with its be hurtful rather than helpful. It apthreat to overthrow the policy of propears from the president's statement tection, the republican tariff operated to of the situation that our government greatly increase both domestic and for- has really received no information of eign trade, the recriprocity feature of value for determining whether or not that act adding many millions to our ex-Waller was justly convicted, for it has ports. It is thus seen that there is no been furnished with none of the eviground or justification whatever for the dence in the case, this being withheld by the French government on the pretext that to produce it on our demand as a revenue measure or discouraged would establish a bad precedent. This exports. The democratic tariff, on the our government cannot admit and apother hand, has utterly failed thus far as a revenue measure and certainly has prisoned in a foreign country and this Mr. Cleveland says of the present the evidence presented against him how shall it be guided when the question of dishonor and allowed to become a law without his signature, that while en-The fair inference from the refusal of couraging our intercourse and trade the French government to produce the with other nations it "recognizes the evidence is that its nature is not such and ingenuity can build up our coun- Our government should firmly insist guaranty companies which assume all try's industries and develop its resources upon having the evidence in the case the risk of the conduct of the respective at the same time an effective method of more sprely than enervating paternal and if it is not furnished within a readoffices for a money consideration, the way a short time age of more sprely than enervating paternalism." This policy has certainly enabled sonable time should demand the release next step will be to have the city buy flicted with two elopements occurring at one and the same time, and thereby robbing the previously depressed industries, but in no other respect has it encouraged our intercourse and trade with other nawhich could only have an exasperating only, tions. During the last fiscal year our

AS TO OFFICIAL BONDS.

The experience of the people of Nebraska with official bonds has not been an experience either pleasing or satis factory. No instance is recorded where the sureties on the bond of any public official who has been found to be short in his accounts in any considerable sum have voluntarily made good the deficit without contesting their liability in the courts. The Holt county cases against the sureties on the bond, of Barrett Scott are fresh in the public mind. At this very moment the trial is pending in he supreme court of the suit brought by the state to recover from the sureties on the bond of ex-Treasurer Hill indemnity for the state money lost in the Capital National bank failure. The amount of public funds appropriated by he late defaulting treasurer of Omaha s as yet unannounced, but it is safe to ay that no indemnification will be had unless by compromise without lengdrawn proceedings in the courts.

If the recent experience of the people of Nebraska with official bonds should ount for anything, it should be to counsel exceptional care and more strict scrutiny of bonds hereafter presented for the approval of the different authorities upon whom that duty by law devolves. In enacting a statute giving warded and should reach this country public officials the option of presenting either bonds with individual sureties or bonds with corporate sureties the late the territory within what is known as legislature doubtless intended to improve the public security for fidelity in office. But the law is manifestly weak ngo and which Venezuela claims emin several places. There is no way of recovering more rapidly or more surely upon a guaranty company bond than it will be very likely to raise a serious upon any other and less prospect of realizing on a judgment after it has been secured. The only penalty upon the company for not making good its bond is a forfeiture of the right to transact further boundary dispute. It has in the plain-

There are no doubt merits and defects in both kinds of bonds. The defects, however, would offset one another if a combination of the two were effected. As it rests in the judgment of the appresented to it is good and sufficient, it is entirely within its province to insist that where the surety is a guaranty company other sureties consisting of individuals owning property in the state and county shall also also and sufficient, it is entirely within its province to insist that where the surety is a guaranty gapher's retreats shrivelled. The crows dropped from their winter resort roosts, and individuals owning property in the state and county shall also an excellent offering of the gapher's retreats shrivelled. The crows dropped from their winter resort roosts, and phia audience. and county shall also be provided. By such action assurance would be made doubly sure.

President Cleveland refrains from reviewing in his message the reports of all the various heads of departments but he commends in general language the recommendations which they make to the careful consideration of the two nouses of congress. Does this mean that Mr. Cleveland endorses all of the

Washington it is safe to say that this recommendations of his subordinates? offered themselves, perfectly well done, as Mr. Cleveland speaks of the last republican tariff as having been "inefficient for the purpose of revenue, curtailed our trade relations and impeded our entrance to the markets of the our event it is hardly worth while to markets of the case the reply of Lord Salisbury to the last is the course which will be pursued in Several of them propose some very foolish and some very obnoxious measures. The president cannot have intended to give a blanket approval to everything as reported. What may ensue in such as reported. What may ensue in such as reported. What may ensue in such as reported to the markets of the an event it is hardly worth while to the beads of the departments have ventaged."

> Mining stock operators are apparently preparing for a boom in the stock of the preparing for a boom in the stock of the an upper as for a lower berth has always Colorado gold mines and are resorting been regarded as an extortion, which the One of Nebraska's most pressing to every known device to secure public attention for these mines. They are sending out almost daily reports of English capitalists about to invest, of fields. The boomers' camsystematic plan and it will not be sur-prising if they succeed for a time in prising if they succeed for a time in the charge for occupying an upper berth creating an artificial demand for their should be at most not more than one-half mining stock, and after they shall have the price charged for a lower berth, and this unloaded it their interest in the matter will be materially lessened.

Judge Dundy declared in open court that he would demand an investigation of the charge that certain men and women had undertaken to intimidate jurors in the Outcalt case in the interest of the defendant. We have all heard of the professional jury fixer, but feminine jury bribers and intimidators are novel in Nebraska courts, It will be tion under the patronage of a strong have been employed by them to seduce federal jurors from the straight and narrow path.

> The secretary of the treasury has remembered Omaha in his budget and It is the hope of every citizen of Omaha that this magnificent structure may be opened to the public at the earliest practicable day, and Mr. Carlisle's watchful attention will be duly appreciated. although a republican postmaster will be the first to occupy the new quarters.

> The railroad rate clerks are at work in this city doctoring up Nebraska passenger tariff's to conform more fully to the general scheme of through rates. Whatever they may do the rates cannot be made higher than 3 cents a mile on lines in this state. What Omaha wants is better rates for the shippers who do business with Omaha, that this with its competitors for the traffic of

Omaha like many other cities is constantly infested with newspaper ventures whose promoters prey upon the parently does not, for if an American and growing circulations and resorting all in their power to nullify the good effects. The party which thrice bonored him with citizen can be tried, convicted and im- to a species of blackmail to extort a disease is government not be permitted to know here today, eke out a miserable existence, and soon collapse. Papers that are unwilling to make a guaranty of extending its protection is presented. circulation have no claim upon any ad-

If the city officials are to be peras to justify the verdict against Waller, mitted to furnish bonds, supplied by Waller, with perhaps indemnity, the bonds and reduce the salaries of Meanwhile it would be unwise to in- the different officers to a plane comdulge in heated protests and threats, mensurate with that of clerical work

Education and Thrift.

In Nebraska they have learned how to nake whisky from sugar beets. Adverse are the uses of sweets.

Mistaken Clemency.

In Nebraska a man who wrecked a train on the Rock Island railroad, killing eleven ersons, was tried and found guilty of murder in the second degree, supplemented with a recommendation for climency. If the most ideous of crimes is treated with so much leniency they will become more frequent.

Omaha's Dervish Combine. Philadelphia Record

Of the eighteen members of the city coun-A.'s, who use their power with a ruthless and. The president of the council has reould not give the required bond of \$800,000. Accordingly the council reduced the bond is-half and when the mayor vetned the bill he council passed it over his head. The A A.'s had decreed in excret conclave that should be so reduced, and the city council had to obey.

The Arrogant Sugar Trust. Buffalo Express.

The arrogant course of the Sugar trust toward retail grocers and wholesalers who also do a retail business in refusing to sell to them and in sending its sugar to the whole salers on the consignment plan, so as to bind them to it by fast ties, is likely to be followed very soon by its logical consequence. A movement is being organized by those inerests which were hit by the plan of the trust and an independent and co-operative refirery may be started. Subscriptions are being taken for the new company. It is proposed to refine only Cuban sugar. Whether this movement succeeds or not, it indicates even when backed by the fostering legislation of a political party. In a country so large as the United States no really perfect is possible while the individual nergy and courage of the people are what

Dr. Dann and His Long Bow.

hidden in white. The arbors of the Hon. Julius Sterling Morton were draped in unprotected fleece. The Hon, Tobias Castor go: his pung out. There was nothing in the world but arctics and snowshoer. Even the Hon, William Boyd Allison committed himself so far as to aver that, if it continued. business in the state. And it would not take a very large loss to induce some of these companies to forego future profits from Nebraska business.

Sold would not take a very large loss to induce some of these companies to forego future profits from Nebraska business. The pocket goidan's began to droop and die in their holes, lined with the encouraging reports of the division of Ornithology and Mammalogy. It was a cold day for Nebraska. The Hon. William Jennings Bryan dug a tunnel up to the surface, dusted the icleis from his tragig face, and began to rehearse his world-admired speech on the great ratio of 16 to 1. The snow seethed into hot water. The milch cows placidly chewed hot snow pudding and advertised an excellent offering a resident of Philadelphia, and it is his am-

Come Down with the Upper.

That the same rate should be charged for public has submitted under protest. In several states bills have been presented to the legislatures to have the matter remedled, but without avail. The Pullman company is but without avail. always on the alert for such measures, and sh capitalists about to invest, of it uses money lavishly in killing such bills. finds and of wonderful formade in the Colorado the railroads have taken it up, and when is being conducted on a ground for hope that something practical for will be assented to by all who have ever gone through the gymnastic, acrobatic and calisthenic exercise of mounting, riding and dismounting from one of Pullman's upper

The Truck Store Evil.

The coal operators of Ohio are being asked by their employes to pay wages in cash in-stead of in orders on the stores of the min-ing companies. The request is a reasonable The rule with the store order is understood to be that several cents on the dollar are shaved from its face, as used to be the case with many of the shinplasters issued novel in Nebraska courts. It will be previous to the war of the rebellion, and interesting to know just what methods as would be the case with much, if not all, of the state bank currency which some of the democrats are shouting for. This is robbery of the workers by the companies or their favorites, or both. There is plenty of currency in the country available for the payment of the miners' wages, and it would be far better for the coal companies to bor-row the money from the banks and pay a reasonable rate of interest for its use than recommends the appropriation of \$125.000 for the finishing touches of the federal building, which is now under roof.

It is the hope of warm sitting a few sets of prices on the goods in their stores, one being the price in lawful money and the other a higher one as reckoned in store orders.

Sound Financial Truths. Chicago Tribune,

The minority resolutions offered at the 'transmississippi" gathering in Omaha de-

"We believe this long-continued agitation of the silver question has had much to do with the present financial depression, producing want of confidence, threatening stability and permanency of prices, and is a constant menace to the national credit, exciting apprehension abroad and uncertainty

This is exactly true. The financial depression, which began in 1893, was due to fears for the stability of the currency unit and apprehensions of democratic tinkering with the tariff. It was this that caused the temporary appreciation in the purchasing power of money, which the majority resoutions falsely ascribe to an appreciating city may be put upon an equal footing money standard and to an "outlawry of with its competitors for the truffic of silver," which has not occurred. Had it not been for those fears, justified by the agita-tion for "free silver" and for "free trade," there would have been no business paraly-sis and no material change in the power of the currency unit to buy either labor or the products of labor. It was those agita-tions which brought about the panics of of returning confidence. Their remedy for "more of the poison which money for advertising space. They are caused it," and apparently they are resolved that their lunatic efforts will not cease till either the patient or the self-appointed doctor is killed off.

Vents for Public Indignation. Chicago News.

When public indignation once reaches the boiling point it has to find a vent hole. It does not make much difference what the vent hole happens to be, but there must be one. but out west they have a more harmless and

town of four of its inhabitants. This immediately stirred Waverly to a pitch of indigna-tion never known before. The indignation grew and grew, but the four causes were nowhere in sight and there was nothing to yent it on. At last when the town was so full of pent-up indignation that it was likely to burst and be scattered to the four winds of the prairies the citizens held a meeting in the town hall and discussed their plight. The town sages lent words of counsel, and finally a knot-hole was discovered, and the indignation was set free.

Two committees were appointed, one of men and one of women, and these two committees drew up two sets of resolutions. The resolutions drawn up by the women's committee contained the indignation of the women, and the committee of men embodied all the manly indignation in their

resolutions.

Whether these resolutions will be tacked on the door of the town hall so that he who runs may read, or will be ordered to be read from the pulpits on certain Sundays, is not announced. But whatever secondary use the good people of Waverly may deem fit to put these resolutions to they have at fit to put these resolutions to they have at least served the primary object of letting indignation loose without doing the slightest harm to anyone.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

The Christian Endeavorers and Salvationsts in trying to snatch Bob Ingersoll as a brand from the burning," have undertaken Robert has a slock of expletives hat would paralyze a prayer in a jiffy. George Harris of Lexington, Ky., the riginal of "Uncle Tom" in Mrs. Stowe's novel, is in destitute circumstances. He is id to beg, and accepts the kind offers of a few friends. He will soon be 84 years

The corporation of Mayence has decided to elebrate the 500th anniversary of the birth of John Gutenberg, the inventor of printing, with great pomp and splendor. The celebranot agreed whether he was born in 1397 or in one of the three years following.

Siddons had magnificent physical advantages, a magnificent form, a powerful voice and a grand manner—so grand, indeed, that Sheridan, when joked about the report of his making love to the actress, crisd out: "Make love to Siddons! I should as soon think of making love to the archbishop of Canterbury!"

If the people of Cambridge, Mass., are against a third term they have made an exception in the case of their mayor, "Foxy" Nobraska was ghoked with snow on Mon-Bancroft, in nominating him for a fourth my. The face of freaven and of the soil was term of office. Mr. Bancroft was an illustrious oarsman at Harvard in the

into a memorial, open to the public, mention of which has heretofore been made, is being received with general favor in eastern lit-erary circles. It is desired to have the homestead remain intact just as Mr. Whit-

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



A MAINE IDEA.

Delirium Tremens Statesmanship

St. Louis Globe-Democrat. Senator William P. Frye of Maine is a sort of a partisan who is plentiful in both organizations, but who does much more harm to his own side than he does to the opposition. The Maine statesman, in telling how the when it gets complete control in 1897, says that "It will run this government on the and experienced direction. receipts from a protective tariff," dropping receipts from a protective tariff," dropping internal taxes altogether. He also says "the woolen mills must stand the present condition two years longer," because the republican party is not going to touch tariff in the present congress, and he adds, cheerin the present congress, and he adds, cheerfully, that "if they (the mills) survive this period they will do better than I expect." That is to say, the woolen mills are running at such a heavy loss now that he thinks most of them are likely to go into bank-

uptcy before two years more. How does the Maine statesman supposthat \$356,000,000, or thereabouts, the amount of the government's expenditures in the fiscal year which ended four of five months ago. can be obtained from customs alone? If the internal taxes—the taxes on whisky, beer, and tobacco, which yield from \$150,000,000 to \$160,000,000 a year-are to be abolished, and he evidently thinks they ought to be and will be, the entire expenses of the governexcept \$18,000,000 or \$20,000,000 obtained from miscellaneous sources, must come from the tariff. The largest receipts from the McKinley tariff were \$203,000,000 in the fiscal year 1890, for that act was not in operation throughout the whole of the fiscal 1891, when the customs amounted to \$219, 000,000. The highest point ever reached by the customs was in 1890, when they touched \$230,000,000. According to the Frye idea the republican party is going to \$100,000,000 a year more from the tariff than was ever raised from that source before-for at least \$335,000,000 would be needed in addition to the \$20,000,000 obtained from all other sources outside of the whisky, beer and tobacco taxes, to meet the expenses of he government. This, of course, is the maddest sort of

Moreover, Frye imagines that this ection. In reality it is free trade, is protection. or, rather, what technically figures as such. In order to get anything like the amount from customs which would be needed under the Frye scheme the duties would have to be cut to the revenue point, and duties would have to be imposed on tea, coffee and other articles which the republicans made free and want to keep free. The tariff, that is to say, would have to be constructed on the British model throughout at which the sound money democrats shall and have to extend to every article of import. Neither William R. Morrison, Roger forces of the free silver democrats upon the Q. Mills nor any other democrat ever pro-posed or would favor any such sweeping reduction of duties as would be necessary under the program which this wild man from the Maine woods proposes. It is easy to see that Frye is as ignorant regarding the incidence of taxation as he is of the ideas and intentions of the republican party. A party run on the Frye plan would quickly neet overwhelming and deserved disaster.

DEMOCRATIC DISRUPTION.

Fulfillment of the Watterson Proph Louisville Courier-Journal (dem.) But why cry over milk that is spilled? What boots it now what were Mr. Cleveland's ulter or purposes? If he meditated the disruption of both the republican and democratic parties and the construction of a Cleveland party, as his enemies allege, merchants of the city, claiming large 1893, and the free silver extremists are doing he perpetrated a grievous miscalculation. dent is left with the bag to hold, and a very empty bag it is. He has had his day, to him full of glory and renown; to his perty full of disaster. Presently he will go the curses of some, the adulation of others and the average opinion that he was an average president, who, if he did no great good, did no great harm; marking time as it were, and leaving the public service very much as he found it, albeit, for the time

being, wrecking the cause which the people fapeled to be embodied in his person. Mr. Morton's illustration of a bank and bank president, with reference to Mr. Cleveland and the government, sizes up Mr. Morton's master perfectly. Mr. Cleveland has had no higher ideal. The image which the people have constructed out of their own confiding beliefs, ipon a pedestal, labeling it "Cleveland" and extolling its virtues, has never had any actual existence—but in its stead a dull plodding bank president, suspicious and grudging, destitute alike of imagination and and far, very far, from a hero of any kind.

Penalty Hardly Fits the Crime.

In view of the fact that no less than twenty-three murders are laid at the door of He kicked the moment he was born H. H. Holmes, even the bitterest adversaries of capital punishment will be tempted for once to admit the justice of the penalty to which he was sentenced at Philadelphia. The crimes which he has committed have been of the most cold-blooded description, prompted solely by the desire to each of the most cold-blooded description, and the scratched the nurse-maid, too. He kicked on his college foot ball team—Yes, he kicked his whole life through. H. H. Holmes, even the bitterest adversaries of capital punishment will be tempted for The crimes which he has committed have been of the most cold-blooded description prompted solely by the desire to collect the

SPEAKER REED.

Chicago Record: Mr. Reed is right. Reform in the manners of the house of repre-sentatives will be a good thing, but a little horse sense in the conduct of legislation will be more appreciated even than man-

Denver Republican: Speaker Reed made very brief and sensible speech The Maine statesman, in telling how the the speakership of the house. He is altogether republican party is going to manage affairs the fittest man for the place and business will be greatly expedited under his wise

> Courier-Journal: Taken altogether, in spite he be able to restrain his team of wild

Philadelphia Record: Mr. Reed's speech in accepting the caucus nomination of his party for the speakership of the house was expected to be brief, but in avoiding all reference to the questions that are now excling the interest of the business men of the country he has left the impression upon the pubmind that a presidential bee is buzzing n his bonnet.

St. Paul Pioneer-Press: The result will show whether he (Read) has the statesman's highest gift—the gift of knowing the right thing to do at the right time, and the courage to do it. He is a great parliamentary leader. No one doubts his patriotism. But is he a statesman of the order of statesmen whom the people instinctively choose as their leaders in great crises?

VOICE OF THE STATE PRESS. Kearney Sun: The only town in the United

States that is secamed to paint its name on its depot is Omaha, Neb. Norfolk Journal: It sounds a little premature for Senator Thurston to turn Nebraska over, body, boots and bloomers, to the Mc-Kinley presidential procession. John had better "bide a wee." There's a man named Allison who has some friends in Nebraska,

and they may be heard from later on. Hartington Herald: The Omaha Ree wants a transmississippi exposition, and, of course. numinates Omaha as a candidate for its lo To enumerate the benefits that ention. might accrue from such an enterprise would require more pages than a single issue of this paper contains. We inderse the first suggestion most heartily and offer a second the nomination of Omaha with a lusty amen.

Beatrice Democrat: The Omaha organ of populism still dares the democrats to submit the question of 16 to 1 to a primary election other. The organ has not yet tumbled to the fact that the recent election settled the relative strength of the two factions in Nebraska to the entire satisfaction of the sound money men.

BRIGHT AND BREEZY.

Washington Star: "Some white folks seems ter 'magine," said Uncle Eben, "dat dey is so much bettah'n other people dat dar ain't no necessity foh 'em ter show it by dar actions.

Detroit Tribune: "I know," muttered the

robber as he abstracted the actress' dia-monds, "that this is an awful chestnut; but what is a starving man with a big family to do?" Indianapolis Journal: Tommy-Paw, who was the first American funny man? Mr. Figg-I have forgotten his name, but

he was the man who said he would rather be right than be president. New York Tribune: "Jones complains that the world is unsympathetic." "Yes, peor fellow! Even his horse ran away from him yesterday, and wouldn't listen to his whoas at all."

Life: "Yes, grandma, when I graduate I intend following a literary career. Write for money, you know."
"Why, Willie, my dear, you haven't done anything else since you've been at college."

Detroit Free Press: "Why has DeQuarts taken up the study of geology as a profession?" "He needs the rocks."

Philadelphia Record: Cripple—Please help a poor man, sir; I lost my leg on the field. Wigwag—Why, you're too young to have been in the war.
Cripple (indignantly)—Who's talking about war? I wish you to understand, sir, that I am an ex-foot ball player.

THAT BUTTON Cleveland Post.

He pressed the button, but the roar Was not of rumb ing wheels; 'Twas like the wild wave on the shore, That madly raves and reels.

He pressed the button; flerce and blue The air grew with his speech, He pressed—that collar button flew Far, far, far beyond his reach.

A KICKER.

Somerville Journal

- - FREE - -

From now till Christmas, a dozen photos free with each purchase of \$6 or over in Boys and Children's department.

Our Hobby Is Wool—

And we ride it pretty persistently but it's a sub-



ject that'll wear-and the wearability of the wool is of vital interest to clothing wearers-Good, pure elastic wool fibres will make good, shapeholding, form-fitting garments-that's the Brown-

ing-King sort. For \$8.50 we're selling a splendid all wool smooth surfaced cheviot man's suit, latest sack style, well trimmed and well tailored-It's worth more

Clearing out broken lots of Underweer and Hosiery - Odd lot heavy derby ribbed \$1.25 garments for 50c.

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