

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

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STANDARD OF CIRCULATION. George B. Tschuck, Secretary of the Bee Publishing Company, reports that the actual number of full and complete copies of the Daily Bee during the month of June, 1894, was as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Date, Circulation. Rows for various dates in June 1894, showing circulation figures ranging from 21,000 to 25,000.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 3d day of July, 1894. Notary Public.

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 Hascal.

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 Hascal.

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 15th 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 its word. As a tariff for revenue only the new measure is unique.

A very indirect conclusion 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 conclusion ought to take out a license as a collector.

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.

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Such a contingency would have been unusually interesting, although there could be 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 vote.

LOST THEIR OPPORTUNITY.

The populist 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 precipice and gather up the fragments came with the struggle over the Wilson bill. 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 McKinley 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 inactivity. 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 left by the dominant party. Evidently this idea either did not occur to the populist senators from Nebraska and South Dakota, or else they expect 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 perjury 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 SENATE TARIFF BILL.

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THE PRESIDENT'S SALARY TAXABLE.

In rejecting the amendment adopted in the committee of the whole, exempting the salary of the president from the operation 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 not as a result of this provision 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 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.

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REPROACHES HIS FAITH IN THE STABILITY OF REPUBLICAN INSTITUTIONS.

He proclaims his faith in the stability of republican institutions, which he has done his share to firmly establish, and promises to foster the methods necessary to uphold the republican democracy. He is for peace and social order, and he announces that he has no ambition beyond a single term. There is nothing to beget between the lines of this address that cast a doubt upon its sincerity. 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 name. Perier has never been a political intriguer and he does not intend to become one now, therefore he allies himself with no party. He had a word to say to become president of the republic. He has admitted that he and his associates 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 Whiskey trust? The discrimination in favor of the one is no less a scandal than that in favor of the other.

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POLITICAL POTPOURRI.

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The thorough discipline of the senate democrats 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 the income tax proposition and characterizing the bill as a "boiled compromise measure," acceptable to no one, and which surrenders or barter away democratic principles. Never before in our history has the platform of a party been so completely stultified by representatives of the party in congress as has been the case with 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 PRESIDENT'S SALARY TAXABLE.

In rejecting the amendment adopted in the committee of the whole, exempting the salary of the president from the operation 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 not as a result of this provision 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 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.

The importance of the senate's decision 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.

It is remarkable how the school enumerators of Lincoln have this year discovered the 1,200 children of school age which their predecessors lost in 1893. As each of these findings 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 bootlegging?

Democracy persist in referring to the popular representatives in the senate as comprising only Senators Allen, Kyle and Peffer. What has become of Senator Stewart?

Stewart has time and again proclaimed his loyalty to the populist party and his antagonism to the 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.