

THE OMAHA BEE.

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THE BEE PUBLISHING CO., PROPS. E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

OMAHA should organize another building association.

As usual the Republican party builds its hopes of success upon democratic blunders.

POSTMASTER GENERAL GRESHAM'S broom is sadly needed in this section of the country in the railway mail service.

BEFORE Dr. Miller sails for Europe he will ask a blessing from the skeleton of the Democratic party--Sammy Tilden.

MR. SARGENT makes an indignant denial of the report that he has tendered his resignation as minister to Germany. Few die and none resign.

CHICAGO is to have another million dollar depot. Omaha still points with pride to the Union Pacific cow shed--which has just been embellished with a \$1,500 back kitchen.

THE citizens' committee of Denver has passed the hat around wherever there was any cash in sight, but there is still a deficiency of over \$11,000 in the expenses of the Grand Army reunion.

A good deal of money will be squandered next winter in another effort to induce congress to divide Dakota and admit the southern half as a state. The clamor of southern Dakota politicians is, however, only a waste of wind.

THE attorney general's department seems to be kept pretty busy looking after the rogues in Nebraska; pretty big fish too, most of them.--Omaha Herald.

THE attorney general's department is powerless where courts are organized to acquit.--Hull.

MINNESOTA and Wisconsin have suffered more from cyclones this season than all the other states. The latest Minnesota cyclone has added to other incidental disasters the horror of a demolished passenger train, with nearly one hundred men, women and children killed or maimed.

MEXICO is soon to be blessed with all the monopolies that Yankee ingenuity and an unkind providence have held in store for her. A New England syndicate has just been organized to annex Mexico to the territory of the great American telephone monopoly.

ACCORDING to the Kansas City Journal Texas cattle have not fattened well this year, and are not coming through as rapidly as they should to market. It is believed the surplus corn west of the Missouri will all be profitably used this year in fattening stock, and that it will not be long before a decided change for the better will be observed in the stock market.

AT this office republican politics are not espoused for fun. We do not use republicanism as a cloak.--Omaha Republican.

We should smile. Was there no fun in "this office" when The Republican threatened to bolt Judge Cronise if he was nominated for congress? Since when has republicanism in The Republican office been anything else than a cloak to serve the railroad monopoly?

MURKAT HALBERTAD pays generous tribute to the late Jere Black. He was, says the great Cincinnati editor, of the type of men of Thad. Stevens. He and Thad. will outrank in history all the Pennsylvanians of their generation who reached higher offices than they were called to hold. "The rank is but the guinea's stamp, the man's the gold for a' that."

THE paving of Sixteenth street has been delayed several days by the failure of the street railway to remove its tracks. Such delays may occur again in other streets unless the mayor and council takes some steps to compel the prompt removal of tracks and other obstructions. The street railroad is earning money enough now to employ all the laborers needed to renovate its tracks.

THE Lincoln Journal parades a column of editorial comment from half a dozen jobber organs as the popular endorsement of the state board in awarding the contract for building the capitol to the highest bidder. If the supreme court can be influenced by public opinion we could produce fifty columns of editorial from the state press, regardless of party, condemning the contract as an outrage on the taxpayers.

THE only successful strike this season has been that of the New York cloak and dressmakers. The curious fact about this strike is that a very large proportion of the operatives are women and girls. In every instance these feminine strikers obtained the terms which they demanded. Another strange feature about this strike and its outcome is that the turn out was engineered almost altogether by the women and girls themselves. If they received any substantial assistance from the brotherhood or the Knights of Labor, or any other trade organization, the fact has not been made known.

THE SUPREMACY JUDICIAL.

The name of Judge James W. Savage has recently been brought into prominence by a number of democratic and anti-monopoly papers in connection with the impending vacancy on the supreme bench. Several republican papers have also seen fit to commend Judge Savage as a man who would grace the supreme bench. Among others, the Papillion Times has ventured to remark that Judge Savage should receive the popular support, not as a democrat, but as an able lawyer and honest man.

This departure from strict partisan usage is savagely rebuked by the Omaha Republican as party treason, and Judge Savage is lampooned as a small bore politician who is no more fitted for the supreme bench than hundreds of republican lawyers that hang around our courts. Having demolished Judge Savage and the rural republican editor with a tirade of abuse, the man who opposed the national republican ticket in 1872, asks: "Why should the judiciary be divorced from republicanism? We would support a republican candidate for judge as energetically as we would a republican candidate for governor--and any republican who would not, writes himself down a hypocrite."

Now, we imagine there are several thousand true and tried republicans in Nebraska who can see a difference between a partisan executive and partisan judiciary. A governor, as the head of the political branch of the state is the embodiment of certain fixed political principles, that are usually enunciated in the party platform upon which he is elected. But the judiciary simply expounds the constitution and the laws enacted under it.

The decisions of our supreme court should be rendered without partisan bias. For fifteen years past the entire supreme bench of this state has been filled by republicans nominated by republican conventions. During the period following the close of the war, when purely political questions arising from the legislation conferring the elective franchise and civil rights upon the freedmen were liable to come before our courts, a solid republican bench might have been regarded as essential. But nobody at this late day expects to see slavery reinstated, nobody anywhere in America proposes to disfranchise the negro by annulling the national constitution, and nobody dares to discriminate against any citizen of this state on account of race, color or previous condition.

But even if the question of loyalty during the war was an absolute qualification of our supreme judges, Colonel Savage would pass muster with any republican that shouldered a musket or exposed his life in defense of the Union and its flag.

We do not pretend to urge Savage as the only available man for supreme judge but we maintain that his political views should be no bar to his choice for the supreme judiciary.

The republicans of this section, at any rate, have shown in the past their utter indifference to party nominations in electing Judge Savage twice to the bench of this district by overwhelming majorities.

There are able republican lawyers in Nebraska than Judge Savage, but they cannot get popular support against him on the mere ground that they are more loyal or honest.

We agree with our contemporary when it says the office of supreme judge is a great honor and a great trust, but we do most decidedly differ on the proposition that there is no more reason why a republican should not occupy that office than there is why a republican should not be president. We apprehend that every intelligent schoolboy knows that our presidents are political chiefs with an army of 100,000 political retainers, while a Nebraska supreme judge has not political patronage enough to pay a year's subscription for a daily paper.

If there is any reform needed in this state more than the expulsion of the railroad monopolies out of politics, it is the voice of party from an arbitrary control of our courts. Who has not been disgusted with the meddling of scheming judges in political conventions and their lobbying with legislatures? Who has not felt the degradation when our tribunals of justice are converted into political caucuses, where judges, juries and attorneys work in concert and organize political rings to dominate over the people through the abuse of power which they temporarily exercise. Is it not high time for us to turn a new leaf and select for our supreme bench some man who would accept the position as a sacred trust from the commonwealth, with no other obligation binding his conscience than the solemn oath of his office imposes upon him?

running about five years from Kansas City. Pullman sleepers were put on last spring from New Orleans clear through over the Southern Pacific. The next line is to be from St. Paul. The line from Portland to San Francisco will be completed by January 1; then the Pullmans are to be run through without change daily--the entire distance of 2,700 miles--time, four days. Twenty years ago the Pacific railroad was regarded as an extra hazardous project that nobody in this generation would live to see accomplished.

Happiness Not Dependent on Wealth. Philadelphia Record.

In the search for riches--a desire practically almost universal--there is a great deal of mistake made as to the object sought. There are thousands of people who believe, that if they had a certain capital or income they would find life very much more agreeable than they now do. These people are found not solely nor even principally among the poor--though, of course, they who know the pangs of hunger are likely to be more impressed by the want of enough money to buy their daily food than would be those who wish it only for luxuries--but from the people of the lowest to those of the highest income there is a constant craving for more. It matters not what their absolute comforts and pleasures are; they crave more money to secure for them a relatively higher amount of enjoyment.

It is related of one of Kentucky's wealthy governors that, more than thirty years ago, while traveling alone on horseback through Crittenden county, in that state, he lost his way and was obliged to spend the night in the log cabin of a highly respected widow. She was a woman of much independence and originality, who had worked hard all her life and who began to feel the need of some provision for her fast approaching old age. She had no very extravagant ideas and was not one of the complaining kind, but the governor drew out from her that she would be perfectly happy if she had two hundred dollars in cash.

Unusual variety and range in illustrations and reading matter and an out-of-door quality befitting the season are the distinctive qualities of the September Century. A fine portrait of Robert Burns is the frontispiece. It is after a daguerrotype owned by Mr. Edmund C. Stedman and made from a miniature which belonged to the sister of Burns. In the same number is a delightful account of "A Boreal Pilgrimage," by H. H., who relates several anecdotes freshly gleaned in the poet's country.

A richly illustrated paper on "Cape Cod," by F. Mitchell, transforms that curious hook of sea-sand into a homely Yankee paradise, where the fields are green, the woods are filled with birds, the villages are quiet and prosperous, and the inhabitants are honest and witty. The article has a colonial flavor, which allies it to Dr. Edward Eggleston's illustrated historical paper, in the same number, on "Indian War in the Colonies." This is a careful paper of thrilling interest, based on much original research.

A timely and valuable illustrated article is Roger L. Austin's "Ornamental Forms in Nature." It is the complete form of a paper by an artist who has ideas and who knows how to bring pencil and pen to bear on a subject well thought out. He shows how a pure taste in decorative art must be based upon close observation and simple treatment of beautiful forms in nature.

St. Nicholas for September is a bright and breezy autumn number, which Louisa M. Alcott opens with a charming story of child life entitled "Little Pyramus and Thisbe," telling how a boy and girl became great friends through a hole in the wall. Mr. Daniel Board tells us of his young friends "Tom, Dick and Harry, in Florida," and shows us many pictures of the odd things they saw and the curious adventures they had. "Lost in the Woods" is a graphic account of the remarkable adventures of the Lorre children, who for more than a week last summer wandered through the forests of northern Michigan, and were nearly sought by miners for the "Alouette," "Calumet and Hecla," and neighboring mines, over thirteen hundred men at one time joining in the search. The children

through all their hardships had not lost heart, and when eventually found were bravely following out the plan which was bringing them safely home. The "Work and Play" department contains the first half of a profusely illustrated article on "The Playthings and Amusements of an Old-Fashioned Boy," who lived when boys had to make their own toys or go without. Modern boys will be able to get many hints from his clever contrivances.

J. T. Trowbridge tells how the "Tinkham Brothers" came out of the small end of the legal horn, but gained much in popular sympathy. "Swept Away" continues to grow in interest, and there are three entertaining chapters of Harry M. Kieffer's "Recollections of a Drummer Boy."

Sarah Orne Jewett, Aunt Fanny and Celia Thaxter contribute each a poem, and there are, in addition to the usual quota of stories, sketches and verses, illustrations by Sandham, Blum, Reinhardt, Champney, Birch, Culmer Barnes, Rose Mueller, Jessie McDermott, W. H. Drake, De Cost Smith and many others.

Who are the Communists? San Francisco Chronicle. A communist may be briefly and accurately defined as one who takes or tries to take the property of others without having earned it. Measured by this definition, if there has been a successful communist in this state, more conspicuous than all others, it is the Central Pacific railway corporation. The railroad never succeeded in taking any man's property, but its leader is now a hired agent for the railroad. Whoever claims the payment of his honest taxes takes the property of others honest enough to pay, for every dollar so eluded becomes a burden on all the rest, who must pay it out of their property or earnings. In this view the railway monopoly is the worst of all communists in this state. It never pays a just tax or a just debt if it can avoid the same. It is now trying to take 16,500,000 acres of land that justly belong to the public, and that, if it succeeds in the effort, will come to it by fraud and corruption. This is the worst form which communism has ever taken in America, for it makes congress, the courts and the executive departments parties to its schemes. It differs from the communism of Paris only in means. While the bold appeal to force, this, like a thief with a burglar, deals in darkness and fraud to accomplish exactly the same ends aimed at by the Paris mob, namely, the taking of the property of others which it has not earned. The heinousness of the crime is augmented by the fact that in the consummation of it our corporate communists have corrupted the sources of law by the purchase and subordination of the legislatures and courts. Under the old state constitution the county assessors and supervisors had supreme power in the valuation of property for state and county taxes. For years it was a crying complaint that the property of the rich, but especially of this corporation, escaped its equal share of taxes through the bribery of these county officers. And this was chief cause of the convention for a new constitution--that there might be appeal from the county to a state board in the assessment of this kind of property for the protection of other property-owners, who were taxed for what the corporation unjustly and by fraud and corruption ex-empted themselves from paying. The constitution of 1880 created such a board and simultaneously, from the railroad office to every possible newspaper and six-penny politician controlled by it, went up a loud and long howl against it as an act of communism. Such sophistry deceives no one now. Every honest man in the state recognizes it as the outcry of a robber against the halter which threatens him and it is significant of the deterioration of dignity in the courts when any legislator himself a lawyer has the audacity to reiterate the howl in such a presence, where it must be known as a libel on the constitution of the state.

THE NEW POSTAL NOTES. What They Look Like--Copying the Head of a Postmaster's Pretty Daughter.

The new postal notes, which are to be used after September 3 in the transmission of small sums of money through the United States mails, are being printed rapidly in this city, and they will be ready for shipment to all the postoffices in the country on Wednesday. Books of notes for the postoffices in the far west were completed yesterday. Every book contains 500 postal-note forms, with the address of the postoffice printed on each note. The pages of the book are perforated, so that when the notes are torn out stubs remain to show the amounts for which they were issued. A note can be filled out by a postmaster for any amount not exceeding \$5, at a cost to the sender of three cents for each note. The notes are made payable to "the bearer," and they can be used as fractional currency in any place to which they are sent. To guard against the use of the notes before the law authorizing their issue goes into effect, C. F. Macdonald, superintendent of the money order system at Washington, has caused to be pasted in each book of forms the following notice: "The postal note business will commence on September 3, 1893. Under no circumstances whatever are any postal notes to be issued from this book before that date." The notes are printed on pure linen banknote paper of the best quality, chemically prepared in such a manner as not to be affected by moisture or exposure to light, while it is sensitive to the action of acids or other liquids often used by forgers. The color of the paper is a pure lemon, and the front surface is printed over with an underlying tint of golden brown a combination selected by Superintendent Macdonald as being the safest and most suitable for the purpose. The water marks in the paper, twisted in the form of a figure 8, "U. S. Postal Note" in duplicate--reading from both left and right. These water-marks can be seen only when the note is held up between the light and the eye. Three printings are required to complete the note. In the underlying tint is a vignette consisting of a classical female head wearing a helmet, which was engraved from a portrait of a postmaster's pretty daughter. Much of the tint was made up of miniature photographic designs, containing the words "United States Postal Note" repeated many hundred times, and engraved so finely that one can read the words with the naked eye, while it would be difficult to make a counterfeit. Winged wheels, with a halo from behind, make up a portion of the tint. The back of the note is elaborate, and is printed in dark green. In the center is the monogram "U. S." engraved with a geometrical lattice. The monogram is imbedded in an intricate cycloidal lace work of white line cutting, tracings for which were done also with the geometrical lattice.

The contract for engraving and printing the several millions of postal notes which will be required by the post-office department in the next four years was awarded to the Homer-Lee Bank Note company in June, and the postmaster-general obliged the company to give bonds to the amount of \$2,000,000. About two hundred skilled artisans were employed by the company to complete the first part of the contract, and they have been at work in relays day and night for a month. The notes are received by F. Raymond, the United States postal note agent, and by A. G. Lathrop, of the post-office department, who have their offices in the printing rooms of the bank note company at Broadway and Prince street. A fire-proof metal vault, about fifteen feet square and eight feet high, has been constructed in the building, in which duplicate notes, not needed for immediate use, and all the engraved plates, are to be stored.

THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY FOR PAIN. Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Headache, Toothache, Sore Throat, Nerve Pain, Sprains, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Headache, Toothache, Sore Throat, Nerve Pain, Sprains, Bruises, Burns, Scalds.

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a modern New York love story, in the quaint style and spelling of three hundred years ago, by H. C. Brunner. The poetess of the number is by Charles de Kay, George Edgar Montgomery, Miss Josephine Pollard, and Miss Susan Marr Spaulding; and the verses in "Briar-Brac" are contributed by James Whitcomb Riley, Frank D. Sherman, and others.

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