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CORRESPONDENCE. All communications relating to news and odlered parties should be addressed. To the Editor DUSINESS LETTERS. Lusiness letters and remittances should be used to The Dee Pablishing company, a. Drafts, checks and pestoffice orders to sile payable to the order, of the company.

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\*Sunday. \*Sunday.

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.
Bwarn to before me and subscribel in my presence this 3d day of April, 1894.

N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

Indiana republicanism is keeping right in The consensus of opinion is that the ran-

tankerous Scott has sentenced himself to one term in public office. The town of Breckinridge, Minn., has

asked the postmaster general to change its name. Can any one blame it? Chairman Wilson of the house ways and means committee is sorely needed in the

senate to show the senatorial leaders how to whip the democratic majority into line on his tariff bill. "Any court that makes differences in the

administration of justice between criminals is an abomination and is unworthy the respect of anybody." This is what Judge Scott said in passing sentence.

The friends and admirers of the colonel who never wore a uniform say that he cannot help acting as he does because he has wheels in his head. That might be a good plea in mitigation if there was not so much method in his madness.

Of course Senator Stewart couldn't resist the temptation offered by the tariff debate to inflict a free silver coinage speech upon the senate. A silver speech from Stewart is a fixed appendage to the discussion of any and every subject that may come be-- fore the senate.

An eastern paper entitles a weighty edftorial "Democrats and Diamonds." Why the one should be coupled with the other it does not venture to explain. If, however, the democrats remained long in power none of us would be wearing diamonds after the lapse of a very short period.

The workingmen at Lynn, Mass., are agitating a proposal for the establishment of a co-operative shoe factory, in which they expect to furnish employment to themselves. There is certainly an open field for co-operative enterprises at this particular juncture, when capital is timid as to venturing in new undertakings.

Citizen George Francis Train has hired a hall in Washington and will speak on the Coxey movement. He has invited seventeen senators to hear his speech. When the citizen spoke in Omaha in 1872, and again last year, he predicted a revolution, and is entitled to the distinction of being the original Coxeyite.

Hotheads in the Central Labor union will have gone a step too far when they decide to arm their members against the encroachments of the capitalistic foe. Their remedy is in the ballot box. Fortunately the men who indulge in such wild talk are not the true representatives of the better element of organized labor in this community.

The Bee is in receipt of a number of alleged poems whose themes are predicated upon the march of the Coxeyttes upon Wash-One of these spring-born efforts makes "Omaha pie" rhyme with "Hubbard's eye" very well, but in other respects it would. if published, terrorize the Iowa militia, and for that reason it has been consigned to the oblivion of the waste basket.

It is to be presumed that the democrats among the representatives of those forty business houses at Council Bluffs who passed resolutions so laudatory of Governor Jackson buried all partisanship in their eager efforts to give credit to so praiseworthy a public official. It is clear that no political motive actuated this spontaneous outburst of heartfelt gratitude.

Railroad beneficiaries in Council Bluffs omitted censure of the Union Pacific railway for dumping Kelly's swordless army upon that quiet city, preferring to saddle the whole responsibility upon Omaha. served the interests of their business better to make a scapegoat of Omaha rather than offend the general freight agent of a railroad over which they ship merchandise.

Proceedings are to be begun under the laws of Illinois to have the charters of the various companies comprised in the Chicago Gas trust declared forfeited. The trust's trust in the righteousness of its cause will not prevent it from entrusting its defense to the best lawyers it can obtain and fighting for existence to the last tribunal to which it can appeal in case it loses the suit in the first instance.

Alderman Keller of Council Bluffs protests with these words against Governor Jackson's conduct of the recent military fiasco in connection with Kelly's army: have been ignored by the governor right from the start. We were not even allowed to be in the room where the consultation was held on the first night of his visit. If this bill (for supplies) is to be paid, let the governor pay it." For all of which the good citizens of Council Bluffs "commend the wise, vigorous and humane course of Governor Jackson."

THE RIGHT TO GO TO WASHINGTON. The second clause of the resolution submitted by Senator Allen to the senate with reference to the current reports that unarmed, law-abiding and praceably disposed but unemployed citizens of the United States are about to peaceably assemble in Washington to petition the government for a redress of their grievances reads as follows: "That such persons have as undoubted a right to visit and assemble in the city of Washington for any and all purposes as in any portion of the territory belonging to the jurisdiction of the United States, at all times

being amenable to the law for any violation thereof.' Both press and pulpit that have been hurling the epithets "tramps," "cranks," "vagabonds" and "criminals" upon the members of the various industrial armies that are making their way toward the federal capital seem to have forgotten that the mere lack of employment does not operate to deprive rights under the constitution. The rights of citizenship do not depend upon wealth or poverty, upon idleness or steady work at one's occupation. They purport to inherit in the citizen in whatever part of the country he may happen to be. So long as he violates no laws he is entitled to their protection, and statutes intended to deprive himof any constitutional right are themselves illegal and without validity.

The very first of the ten amendments to the federal constitution, amendments which were proposed and adopted in order to incorporate a bill of rights into the fundamental law of the land, provides that congress shall make no law "abridging the right of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition the government for a redress of grievances." and almost every state constitution includes a similar clause with reference to the state legislature. No one will deny the right of citizens, whether employed or unemployed, to assemble for lawful purposes wherever they may be. Many have, however, intimated that this right stops with the first assemblage and that there is no right to move on Washington in order to present the petition in person. But the right of assamblaga would be but a shadow of a right if it did not cover the delivery of the petition to the government to which it is directed. Any group of citizens certainly have a constitutional right to send one of their members to Washington to lay their complaints before congress, and if they can send one they can send two or three or go themselves.

But we are not compelled to rest the right of the citizen to go to Washington upon the implication to be drawn from the right of assemblage guaranteed by the first amendment to the federal constitution. That right has been expressly affirmed by the supreme court of the United States on more than one occasion. In the famous Slaughterhouse case reported in 16 Wallace, referring to the prohibition contained in the fourteenth amendment against any state making or enforcing any law which abridges the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States. Justice Miller, speaking for the court, said: "Lest it should be said that no such privileges and immunities are to be found if those we have been considering are excluded, we venture to suggest some which owe their existence to the federal government, its national character, its constitution or its laws. One of these is well described in the case of Crandall against Nevada (6 Wallace, 36). It is said to be the right of the citizen of this great country, protected by implied guarantres of its constitution, 'to come to the seat of government to assert any claim he may have upon that government, to transact any business he may have with it, to seek its protection, to share its offices, to engage in administering its functions." And the three the court in this famous case did so not because they denied the rights of citizenship enumerated by Justice Miller but because his enumeration did not extend far enough.

No one, of course, is in this country privileged to do violence to person or property or to disobey the laws that have been enacted to preserve peace and good order. But every citizen has a constitutional right to wend his way peaceably toward the seat of government. He may go to Washington by rail, by wagon, or afoot, as he may prefer. He may go to Washington alone or in company with other peaceable citizens. Deprecate the fact of the existence of the industrial armies as we may, ridicule the purposes of their march, deny the possibility of their accomplishing any good, their right to go to Washington under guarantee of the constitution is undoubted and they are entitled to the protection of the laws while exercising that right in peace.

PREPARING FOR THE CONTEST

Notes of preparation for the contest of next November, which is to determine the political complexion of the next house of representatives and possibly of the senate also, are beginning to be heard. The republican congressional campaign committee is getting ready to enter upon the work that devolves on it, and as shown in the recent interview with its chairman, Representative Babcock of Wisconsin, the committee is fully alive to the character of the task it has before it. While the republican vic tories throughout the north within the last year have tended to raise republican confidence to the highest point, it is said that the leaders of the party do not conceal from themselves the fact that in order to regain control of congress vigorous and persistent work will have to be done,

In the present house the republicans have 128 members-121 from the north and seven from the south. The house consists of 356 members, a majority being 179. In order to secure a majority of the next house the republicans must therefore win fifty-one seats in addition to those they now hold, and these must be won in the north, as there is no certainty that any gain can be made in the republican representation from the south. There are ninety-six congressional districts in the north represented by democrats in the present house, so that the republicans will have to capture more than half of these, assuming that the democrats will hold their own in the south, to obtain control of the next house of representatives. It is quite possible, of course, that the republicans will make gains in the south, but ft is not safe to count upon any, and the fight must be made to recover the districts in the north that were lost in 1890 and 1892. There is certainly reason to believe that this can be done and something more. If the popular feeling that now prevails shall continue until November, and the probability is that it will be intensified in the meantime, the republicans ought to regain not only what they lost in the last two congressional elections, but capture districts where the democrats have hitherto been invincible. One obstacle that is to be taken into account is the democratic gerrymanders in several of the northern states, but this may not prove so formidable as it seems. In the present house the states composing the solid south have 141 democratic representa-

tives. If they retain this representation in

the next house they must elect fifty-eight members in the nothern states in order to secure a majority, or considerably more than haif the present number of democratic representatives from the north. It would seem protty safe to may that under existing conditions they will not be able to do this

The democrats evidently do not intend to allow the contest to go by default. The leaders show a determination to make the very best fight they can. The democratic congressional campaign committee is a strong organization and is said to be backed by almost unlimited means for campaign purposes. It is also getting ready for the work it has to do. The National Association of Democratic Clubs, to which Mr. Cleveland a few days ago sent a letter of advice and encouragement and a money contribution, is also preparing to take an active part in the campaign. It is said that the democrats in congress are more anxious any citizen of the United States of his now about the possibilities of the elections next November than they are about legislation, and are directing all their energies toward an early adjournment. They want to get back to their constituents and explain to them the democratic policy regarding the tariff and the finances, which they assume the people they represent do not understand. A great many of these representatives will be astonished to find that their constituents have a most intelligent comprehension of that policy.

The situation is undoubtedly very greatly in favor of the republicans securing control of the next house of representatives by a large majority, possibly almost reversing the position of parties, but there are two conditions necessary to achieve this. One is the selection as candidates of men of first rate ability and character, and the other is to make the fight for their election aggressive and persistent.

ASSESSORS SHOULD DO THEIR DUTY Whenever anybody urges the assessors to discharge their sworn duty without fear or favor the men who have had the benefit of a pull by which they have evaded their just proportion of taxes raise their hands in horror over the danger that the levy for city and county taxes will swamp everybody. "Wait till the levy is limited to 1 per cent on actual values. Wait awhile longer and things will adjust themselves." We have been waiting for years and years, but the same crowd always sings the same old tune, "Just wait a little longer." And the same crowd invariably blocks every effort to get the charter amended so as to provide for a city or county assessor and limit the levy with a view to compelling the raising of the assessment.

If the assessors do not do their duty this year the same jugglery and trickery will be resorted to when the legislature meets next winter to prevent a change in the charter that would limit the levy. The only way in which the change can be effected is after the assessors have done their duty and brought the assessment up somewhere near actual value. Just as soon as the assessments have been raised the men with a pull get together to induce the legislature to limit the levy to the lowest possible notch. They will not be able to help themselves in any other way. As a matter of fact the biggest kick against raising the assessments comes from parties whose fortunes are chiefly in personal property; the men who own bonds, mortgages and chattels and have money in bank. So long as the real estate assessments continue at extremely low valuations they manage to get off with listing a very small part of their holdings and having them returned at ridiculously low figures on the plea that you cannot rightfully list them except at a mere nominal figure.

The result is that the men who own real estate, and particularly the middle class of home owners, have to carry the bulk of the burden of local taxation. A mere glance at the assessment roll in this city must convince any rational man that the personal property listed is out of all proportion with the real property returned by the assessors. in fact there are millions of personal property in this city owned by capitalists and corporations that does not contribute a penny into the city or county treasury. Everybody admits that this is all wrong, but the beneficiaries of this inequitable system will still keep on protesting against any change. Have patience. Just wait a little longer. Don't! Don't! Don't! or everything will go to

It strikes us that we have been waiting too long already. If the assessors had done their duty years and years ago we should have had the levies cut down and taxation made more uniform and equitable. Let the assessors do their duty now and leave to the commissioners and the council the responsibility of adjusting the levy within the limit of the estimated needs of the county and city during the coming year. There is no very serious danger of a 6 per cent tax after this year if the assessment is increased materially. In any event the legislature will be n session next winter and the limit will doubtless be fixed so as to enable us to raise no more by local taxation than we shall actually need. By all means let the assessors do their duty, let consequences be what they

TRYING TO GET TOGETHER. There appears to be substantial ground for the statement that the democrats of the senate are trying to effect a compromise on the tariff bill, the extremists making concessions to the conservatives, in order to unite the party in support of the measure. In the course of the debate in the senate on Wednesday upon the question of fixing a date when the bill should go into effect Senator Aldrich made the point that no one knew the form in which the bill would be presented finally for the vote of the senate, for it was reported that negotiations were in progress on the democratic side for the purpose of catching votes for the passage of the bill. Senator Vest denied the statement, saying that so far as he knew it was absolutely incorrect. Mr. Aldrich adhered to the statement, saying that he knew changes are being made in the bill from day to day to secure votes on the democratic side of the chamber. The announcement of an effort at compromise was made on the authority of Senator Brice of Ohio and verification of 't appears in a published letter of the senator to the democratic leader in the lower branch of the Ohio legislature, written a week ago. In this Mr. Brice clearly implies that he has been active in endeavoring to bring about an arrangement by which the full democratic vote in the senate could be secured for the bill. The

is doubtful, instead\_of anxiety to pass the pending bill as soon as possible they would either drop it or recommit it with instructions that it be revised throughout to accord with the evident demand of a large majority of the people. The passage of the pending bill would not remove the prevailing discontent among the working classes nor materially relieve the business depression, as the supporters of that measure profess to believe it would. It contains no promise of restoring prosperity to a single American industry, while it would certainly do great injury to many. In its present form its effect would be not to foster home industries, but to destroy them. That being the case, how could depression be relieved and the discontent of labor removed by the passage of the bill? The industries of the country, it is assured, would speedily adjust themselves to the new conditions. Doubtless some of them would, but not all, and such as did would be able to do so only by further reducing the wages of labor, thus aggravating and intensifying the discontent of the working classes. As was said by Senator Lodge in his very able speech against the pending bill, "the reductions of wages thus far made are trifling to what will come if this bill becomes law and men seek to adjust themselves to the new conditions," and this must be apparent to everybody whose mind is open to convic-

It is impossible to say with any degree of certainty what will be the result of the effort making by the senate democrats to "get together." Senators Hill and Smith have declared against an income tax in the most unqualified terms and it is not easy to see how they could justify themselves in voting for the tariff bill with that tax included, whatever concessions in the customs schedules might be made to them. Still it is possible that they may be induced to vote for the bill by satisfying their demands other than for the elimination of the income tax. In any event, however, it is highly improbable that the dominant party can pass the bill by the date at which its supporters desire it to go into effect. The republicans seem more determined now than ever to prolong debate, and, as at present indicated, will refuse to enter into any agreement to fix a date for reaching a final vote. They propose to thoroughly discuss every paragraph of the bill, till all its provisions are laid bare, as Senator Hale declared, and no man in the country, whatever may be his party or his employment, will be left without a full knowledge of all its defects and enormities. If that purpose is adhered to it will be impossible for the senate to pass the bill before June 30, though every democrat should be committed to its support.

When Kelly's contingent landed in Iowa the railroads centering in Council Bluffs spirited away all their empty cars and switch engines, abandoned their trains, both freight and passenger, and bottled up the traffic of Council Bluffs for nearly a week. This caused a great deal of confusion, annoyance and actual loss to the shippers of that city, for which there was in fact no excuse. When Kelly quietly marched away the railroad officials across the river had to invent some sort of justification for their treatment of Council Bluffs shippers. They could not throw the blame upon the Union Pacific, because it is a powerful feeder. They could not force the responsibility upon Governor Jackson, because he had acted upon their advice. They could not make a scapegoat of Kelly, because he had decamped. It finally transpired that Omaha was the arch offender, and as such must suffer the consequences.

Frank G. Carpenter, who is now penetratof a few leading American newspapers, contributes a letter to The Sunday Bee of great interest to all classes of readers. During his visit to Shanghai he gathered much information in fields hitherto unexploited His story of a visit to the office of a Chinese newspaper will attract the attention of American newspaper men generally. He pictures high life in the great Asiatic metropolis in a manner that will cause many to revise their ideas of how the human family exists and moves in the Celestial kingdom. The manners and customs of the Chinese are treated of entertainingly. Our readers cannot fail to appreciate this valued

feature of The Sunday Bee. Notice has been served upon the city of Omaha, the state of Nebraska and the United States of America that no more Kelly armies will be permitted to invade Council Bluffs from the Nebraska side under penalty of being hamstrung and quartered. During the Franco-Austrian war of 1866 the late John Gilpin, territorial governor of Colo rado, sent a cable mesage to Emperor Louis Napoleon warning him that no interference with Bohemia should be allowed by Colorado What the emperor said on that historically memorable occasion has not transpired. It is suspected, however, that he made just such an exclamation as Cambronne is credited with when Napoleon's guard was asked to

surrender at Waterloo. A Conceded Condition. Indianapolis Journal. The workingmen who are staying at home and holding down jobs are a thousand times

as numerous as those who are tramping to Washington. A Dig at David's Ribs.

When Cleveland speaks of "petty and ignoble jealousies" in the democratic party, he means to say, of course, that David B. Hill is a very provoking person. The Popular Demand.

The people demand a policy that will de-celop our natural resources; that will give employment to those who labor; that will furnish opportunities for their energy and enterprise. This explains their determina-tion to relegate the democratic party to the

eternal shades.

The Remedy for the Evil. Philadelphia Press.

Why not postpone action on the democratic tariff bill until the beginning of the
next session of congress in December? That
would give the people of the whole country
a chance to record a year and may vote on it
at the polls in November. Nobody could
object to that course except those who are
afraid to trust the people.

Cause and Effect.

New York Recorder.

Strikes, mobs, disorder and rioting are reported from all over the country. These things are lamentable, but unavoidable. They are all part of the harvest of tariff reform of which the workingmen, who are now gathering it in bitterness, sowed the seed in joy on November 8, 1892. They will know better in November, 1894.

The Regeneration of Colorado.

senate could be secured for the bill. The particular senators to be placated are Hill and Murphy of New York and Smith of New Jersey, all of whom want a number of changes in the tariff bill and are strongly opposed to the income tax proposition.

According to trustworthy reports the senators of the dominant party are seriously concerned over the prevailing discontent throughout the country among the working classes, and surely it is time they were If they have really come to a realization of the full significance of the situation, which Denver Republican.

### ASSAILS LIBERTY'S BULWARK

Decision in the Contempt Case a Nov lty in Tyrannical Procedure.

SUBVERSIVE OF INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS

Monstrous Doctrine Enunciated from the Bench Rebuked by the Press of the Country-Editors Express Their Contempt for the Judge.

Schuyler Herald: It is a question whether udge Scott of Omaha is crazy or a case of small man trying to fill a large place. The public, as well as the bar of his district, are disgusted with his vagaries. He ought to be lockep up before he does serious harm. Scott's autocratic persecution of The Bee and Rosewater is his latest eccentricity.

Fremont Herald: Editor Rosewater of Bee was sentenced by Judge Scott to \$500 and thirty days in Jail for contempt of court. 'Rosy" promptly took his medicine and took dinner on prison fare yesterday, saying that Mosher's menu was good enough for him. If Scott is going to jail everybody that calls him a crank they will have to enlarge the jail.

Chicago Dispatch: The whole country is interested in the arrest and temporary im-prisonment yesterday of Editor Rosewater of The Omaha Bee on a charge of contemp of court. The affair is a high-handed out-rage in the name of the law, and carnot fall to exert a powerful influence upon the future status of free speech and the liberty of the press. \* \* \* Judge Scott is a disto the bench and should be retired to the obscurity he has carned.

Plattsmouth News: Judge Scott, the Omaha jurist, tried Edward Rosewater for contempt, and after a farcical exhibit fined him \$500, with a thirty-day jail sentence thrown in for good measure. Fortunately for Omaha and the state generally, Judge Scott's court is not one of last resort, and an appeal will be taken to the supremcourt at once. Four years is too long a term for the infliction of such a man as Scott on a community. liciary could be cleaned out in less time.

The constitution should be amended so that a "rotten" ju-Lincoln News: Judge Scott of Omaha has once more distinguished himself by prosecut sentencing Editor water to jail. If Judge Scott has any friends left in Omaha they ought to take him out into the pale moonlight and beat some judgment and fairness into his head. Without patent to every one that Judge Scott is using his position as judge to revenge himself in an unmanly and unfair manner upon men who have been his private enemies. Rosewater was doubtless speaking by card when he said that "if he had been guilty of contempt it was contempt of his fellow citizens for helping the late Colonel Scott to become judge of this district court. Chicago Herald: The day has gone by for

unishing newspaper proprietors or anybody else for contempt of court in using language verbally or in print, criticising, consuring or even libeling the judges. Contempt of court nowadays consists only in disturbance of proceedings in court while in session, in terfering with the court's processes, the juries or witnesses; conduct in the imme-diate presence of the court calculated to bring it into disrepute or in resistance of its authority and disobedience to its lawful rules and orders.

It is not contempt of court to publish ituperative newspaper article about the judge, even criticising his judicial acts, nor to steal the judge's pocketbook, nor to assault him on the street, unless the assault is an actual interference purposely his discharge of his official duties. A is not a consecrated person. If he is the victim of a libel, or a larceny, or an assault and battery the offender must be arrested on complaint, tried and punished like any other criminal of the same degree com mitting a similar offense against any other individual. The judge cannot take the law into his own hands and punish the libeler thief or ruffian summarily for contempt of court. The statutes in many of the states accurately define "contempt," and provide for its punishment.

Judge Scott should be prosecuted for false imprisonment and should be impeached. So should all other judges who wantonly exerclee usurped power, or use the powers of their office unlawfully, vindictively and oppressively against individuals. Divinity does not hedge about a judge. His powers and duties are prescribed by law and he must keep within the law while exercising and performing them.

Topeka Capital: There is in the minds of American people a profound respect for the judiciary. It is based upon its high legal and personal character, and the purity and justice of its decisions. This is true of all our courts up to the supreme court of the United States. No force or power has done so much to maintain a high public sentiment regarding the integrity and learning of the courts as the press of the country. The newspapers of every state, at least 95 per cent of them, are strongly and distinctively the advocates of law and order, conservators of the public peace and supporters of the judiciary. We believe that every fair-minded judge who has been long upon the bench will say that the judiciary has no more efficient co-workers than the pub-lic press, and that the action of the courts is only criticised upon very rare occasions. These criticisms have been indulged in so seldom, in fact, that some judges have been led to the erroneous conclusion that their acts are different from those of other public servants and not amenable to examination and discussion. We are aware that some judges hold that a newspaper that undertakes to discuss a case in court before, luring, or after trial is a proper subject for commitment for contempt. That, how-ever, is a ponit that has never been settled and but few newspapers are half as anxious to try cases as the lawyers are to hav-them tried in the papers, and but few news papers have the bad taste to attempt to prejudice public sentiment during a trial. As to criticism upon the general conduct of a court or a judge, there can be no doubt if it is done in the interest of justice and fairness that judges have no special rights in law protecting them from such observations of the public press other than govern ors and presidents have.

Dubuque Telegraph: Judge C. R. Scott of Omaha sentenced Editor Rosewater of The Bee of that city to imprisonment jail for thirty days and pay a fine of \$50 for alleged contempt of court. The "con tempt" consisted in the publication in The Bee of a local article in which it was intimated that Judge Scott discriminated in favor of influential persons charged with crime and against the friendless an uninfluential. For writing this the reporter was committed for contempt; but, not satisfied, Judga Scott, ordered the arrest of the editor, who knew nothing of the article until it had appeared in print, and also ommitted him. Mr. Rosewater was taker to fall and locked up, but he did not long remain in durance vile, for six hours later he was released on a supersedeas issued by the supreme court of the state. Inas-much as Mr. Rosewater was not aware that the reporter had written the offensive article, and he had no knowledge of it what ever until after its publication, it is, of course, impossible that he could have in-tended an affront to the dignity of the court. In the circumstances, he was no more guilty of contempt, legally or morally, than the benighted denizen of mid-Africa, and his committal to jail was, therefore, a lhigh-handed, arbitrary judicial outrage. The moral right of any judge to assume an offense against himself, and, when the alleged offender has been brought before him, to act as accuser, witness, prosecutor and jury, and to pass condemnation, is ex-ceedingly doubtful; and, in view of the declaration of the federal constitution that no person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law his legal right is also doubtful. Equity suggests that, at least in cases in which the alleged contempt is by publication, an assumed affront to the dignit, of one judge should be tried by another judge and not by the accuser. But all this aside, the sentence pronounced upon Mr. Rosewater was wholly unwarranted. There was no excuse for it, and the deportment of Judge Scott leaves room for no other conclusion than that he was animated by a spirit of vindictiveness, and that he abused the authority of his office to gratify personal malice. He has certainly demonstrated his unfitness for the place he fills, and Mr. Rosewater will render the cause of justice a service if he shall use his personal influence and the influence of his Journal to

Chicago Record: There is a justifiable and an unjustifiable way of criticising a public official, and even a judge on the bench is not so sacred a personage that a newsopinion as to the wisdom or honesty of his acts. If there is now a greater freedom on the part of the press in criticising a judge than there formerly was, it is in a great measure due to the conduct of the judges themselves. Whatever apparent sanctity used to be felt for the judges of our courts, much of it has been sacrificed by the judges in the unseemly scramble too many of them go into to secure their offices. When a candidate for a judgeship resorts to the same tactics to secure his nomination and election that a village constable employs to secure his position the former must not feel hurt if the public regards the two as about on a

par personally.

If a judge once elected uses his position to secure a continuance in office, or to "make himself solid," he must expect the contempt which the public may feel and the news-

papers express.

Contempt of court and contempt for a means the same thing, and oftentimes judge may do a thing that will bring the whole judiciary system of the state into

greater obloquy than will all that any news-paper could say of him individually. When a judge holds that any fair criticism of his acts is a contempt of court he has mounted a higher horse than he can ride.

SALT LAKE, April 26 .- (Special Telegram The Bee.)-Under the caption, water vs. Scott" the Tribune publishes the following editorial from the pen of Judge Goodwin: "If we mistake not, Mr. Rose-water of Omaha will give Judge Scott his day in court yet before he gets through with him. It is evident by the dispatches that on the bench. It is evident that he has a temper which, when aroused, steals away what little reason may be naturally in his head. We take it further that he is a very small man. If he was a real manly man, he make a public apology to him from the that last lick. It was beautiful when told the judge to his If there is anything I am entity of if I have been guilty of any contempt at all, it is the contempt of my fellow citizens for helping Colonel Scott to become judge of this dis-trict.' Rosewater is not bigger than a piece of chalk, and his health has been most delicate for several months, but he is as smar as a whip, and inherits the pertinacity of his race, and we predict that before Judge Scott gets through with him he will be calling on the rocks and the hills to be falling on him, for he will be stung worse than the gad flies stung Io, and it will serve him right, too. No judge ever had to establish either his integrity or his fitness to serve on the bench by an arbitrary exercise of his power, and Scott's determination to send Mr. Rose water to jail without giving him even a hearing shows that he is a nonpareil judge on

#### KELLY, COXEY & CO.

a long primer bench, and that the white-wash which he selected for himself only

brings out more fully the stains on his char-

Chicago Times: The advice of the commissioners of the District of Columbia to Coxey and all other Commonwealers to stay away from Washington would be regarded with more respect if it was less palpably inspired by self-interest.

Sloux City Times: It was not enough fo Omaha to shove the Kelly army over onto Council Bluffs. Omaha abused the people Iowa for the manner in which they met the burden which Omaha shunted upon them and then came across the river to make the matter worse

Chicago Tribune: Whatever else Kelly nny or may not accomplish he has suc eeded in raising a first-class row between maha and Council Bluffs. The anger of the latter at its treatment by Omaha is entirely natural. The latter has made a shameful exhibition of itself.

St. Louis Republic: Congressmen who talk of driving the Commonwealers out of Washington after they get there may find law for that course. Next March there will be law for driving a great many congress-men out of Washington for not belonging to that larger army of true commonwealers who

vote as they think. Minneapolis Times: The spirit of bravado assumed by the industrial gentlemen is be coming too pronounced. They throw them selves on the charity of the cities through clothed and transported free because they belong to a so-called army. There is no army. There is no means of telling who

belongs to it and who does not. New York Journal of Commerce: One reason for placing the national capital in the forests on the bank of the Potomac instead of in Philadelphia, or New York, or one of the southern cities, and the sole reason for giving congress exclusive jurisdiction over the capital city and its surroundings, was to tions as Coxey and Frye are leading. Congress may see fit to encourage this sort of thing now, but the people of Washington are certainly entitled to some protection. All power of protecting themselves has been taken from them by the people of the United States. They have no municipal or terri-torial government that they have any voice in creating or influencing. They have not even a delegate in congress, as Oklahoma has. Is it a decent thing for the rest of to unload its vagabonds on the

people of Washington?

GRANT'S PAREWELL.

During the closing days, when General Grant was unable to use his voice, he had constantly at his head a memorandum pad and a pencil. These he employed to write messages to those about him. In the intervals of writing upon his "Memoirs" he would address upwards of a dozen notes a day to Dr. Douglas. One of the most notable of these communications, says a writer in McClure's, was written on the 2d of July, the month in which he died. It shows General Grant's full knowledge of what he was facing, and his regard for those about him. It is is follows: "I sak you not to show this to any one

except the physicians you consult with, until

end. Particularly I want it kept from

my family. If known to one man the papers will get it, and they (the family) will get it It would only distress them, almost beyond enduranse, to know it, and by reflex action would distress me. I have not changed my mind materially since I wrote you before in the same strain. Now, however, I know that I gain strength some days, but when I do go back it is beyond where I started to improve. I think the chances are very decidedly in favor of your being able to kee me alive until the change of weather toward winter. Of course there are contingencies that may arise at any time that would carry me off suddenly. The most probable of these is choking. Under the circumstances life is not worth living. I am very thankful ("glad" was first written, but scratched out and "thankful" substituted) to have been spared this long, because it has enabled me to practically complete the work in which I take so much interest. I cannot stir up strength enough to review it, and make additions and subtractions that would suggest themselves to me and are not likely to suggest themselves to any one else. Under the above circumstances I will be the hapis to be any extracrilinary cure, such as some people believe there is to be, it will develop itself. I would say, therefore, to you and your colleagues to make me as comfortable as you can. If it is within God's providence that I should go now, I am ready to obey his call without a nurmur. I should prefer going now to enduring my present suffering for a single day without hope of recovery. As I have stated, I am thankful for the providential extension of my time to enable me to continue my work. I am fur-ther thankful, and in a much greater degree thankful, because it has enabled me to see for myself the happy harmony which so suddenly sprung up between those engaged but a few short years ago in deadly conflict. It has been an inestimable blessing to me to hear the kind expressions toward me in person from all parts of our country, from ople of all nationalities, of all religious and of no religion, from confederates and of national troops alike, of soldiers organizations, of mechanical, scientific, religious and other societies, embracing almost every citizen in the land. They have brought joy to my heart if they have not effected a cure. So to you and your colleagues I acknowledge my indebtedness for having brought me through the valley of the shadow of death to enable me to witness these things. "Mount McGregor, N. Y., July 2, 1885."

### THE JOLLY ARMY.

Boston Bulletin: A relic of a lost race-the empty pocketbook.

Indianapolis Journal: "You will never get along," sneered the clarionet, "in spite of our two heads,"
"Why not?" asked the bass drum.

"Because everybody beats you. When inybody tackles me I make him blow him-Galveston News: A hint to the wise 18 sufficient, provided the wise are disposed to take it.

Dansville Breeze: The small boy with the seat of his trousers torn is not a landlord, but he frequently raises the rent by standing on his head.

Tid Bits: A well known colonial judge, who is an Irishman, recently told a witness who was somewhat verbose in his answers who was somewhat verbose in his answers to "hold his tongue and give his evidence clearly."

Judge: Mrs. Nextdoor-I have found out one thing about that Mrs. Newcome. Who-ever she is, she has never moved in good society. Mr. Nextdoor-How do you know that? Mrs. Nextdoor-She shakes hands as if she meant it.

Somerville Journal: A debating society in a co-educational college out west got all broken up over the question; "If a gir! really likes a young man, is it possible for him to kiss her against her will?" The members of the society stopped debating question finally and went to trying it to

Washington Star: "It seems too bad," said Mr. Easywell, "that authors and reviewers do not get on together better."

"Yes," replied his wife; "the world seems to be quite wrong. Judging by what one reads, the critics should all be novelists and the novelists all critics."

Indianapolis Journal: Mrs. Youngpop—Willie swallowed a \$5 gold piece today.
Mr. Youngpop—That proves what I was saying to Watts this evening as we came home on the car. I said that the boy had good stuff in him.

QUID NUNC.

There was a jolly bachelor
Who died at eighty-eight,
And by his will the good man left
The whole of his estate
To women who had answered nay
When asked by him to wed,
For he declared he owed to them
The happy life he'd led.

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# CHANGES.

When the weather changes, perhaps then you will change your suit and if you happen to be short on change you will find our ten dollar suits never change color and after you have worn one awhile you will change your notion about tailor-shops being the only place on earth where tailor-made suits are sold. Times have changed so much in the last few years that it is no longer the only proper thing to wear tailor-shop clothes and have a tailor's bill to pay. We are showing one of the finest lines of spring suits and overcoats, for boys and men, ever prduced, and we can heartily recommend an exchange of some of your loose change for a change of apparel.

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