

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

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Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 24 day of April, 1895.

It will keep congress busy to mend the legislative fragments left by its predecessor.

Citizen Scott and Judge Scott seem to be getting their identity considerably mixed up.

The income tax decision makes the road for tax shirkers a smooth and broad one.

A hint to the income tax collector—don't forget to get returns from the members of the legislature.

Candidates for places on the Nebraska boundary commission are not as numerous as they should be in these hard times.

We will now see whether irrigation laws are all that are necessary to make irrigation the success that the irrigation enthusiasts predict for it.

Put your money into real estate or into state, county or municipal bonds and you will have no difficulty in evading payment of the income tax.

Banquets have accomplished a great many things, but if they succeed in building the Nicaragua canal by the banquet route they will have achieved the pinnacle of glory.

Just because Senator Davis of Minnesota is said to resemble old Ben Butler does that give reason to believe that his efforts to get into the white house will prove more successful than did Butler's?

The constitutional amendments will not be heard from again until November, 1896, when they will be submitted to the voters. But they will form one of the most important issues in the campaign of that year.

Nebraska state warrants draw only 5 per cent interest under the new law, being a saving of 2 per cent to the taxpayers of the state. Give the legislature credit for this good act. It needs all the credit of this kind it can get.

When it comes to mutilating charters it does not matter much whether your member of the legislature is a knave or a chump. As a matter of fact the fellows who chopped up the new charter have given abundant proof that they were both.

President Cleveland is pleased with the stand taken by Senator Palmer against the Illinois democracy committing itself to free silver coinage. Senator Palmer probably counted the president's pleasure among the reasons that led him to so boldly announce himself.

The Churchill-Russell police commission bill has been passed over the governor's veto. There is no longer any necessity for Mr. Strickler to make another grand stand play unless he is trying to ingratiate himself into the favor of the A. P. A. appointing combine. The excuse for fireworks is past.

The general appearance of Omaha can be greatly improved if each citizen will pay some attention to the looks of his own home. A little green sand goes a great way in brightening things up. This is the time to have the lawns renovated. No one has any excuse for maintaining a slovenly front yard.

The income tax was intended by its honest supporters to remove some of the inequalities of taxation. As twisted and mutilated by the supreme court the actual effect of the law will be to make those very inequalities greater and all the more pronounced. What congress wants to do and what it does are too often entirely different matters.

The supreme court of the United States has reversed itself before in several important cases, but it has never before gone back on a series of precedents extending from the time of its very organization. The momentous character of the present income tax decision with respect to the taxation of incomes arising out of real estate is not to be lightly underestimated.

The constitution requires the laws passed by each legislature to be published in book form within sixty days after the close of the session. But there is nothing to prevent their publication sooner. The session laws should be put in accessible printed form at the earliest possible moment, so that the people may familiarize themselves with their provisions in ample time previous to their enforcement.

RELIEF APPROPRIATION WARRANTS.

There seems to be some difficulty in disposing of the warrants drawn in pursuance to the appropriation of \$200,000 made by the legislature for the purchase of seed grain for the destitute farmers of the drought-ridden district. The distribution of the money appropriated among the different counties has been made according to law and the people are relying upon the seed grain to be purchased therewith to enable them to complete preparations for a new crop. At this critical moment the announcement comes that the warrant brokers who usually grasp at opportunities like these are refusing to advance any money upon the warrants. They insinuate that there is some doubt as to the constitutionality of the law and that the investment is not a safe one for them.

This talk about doubtful constitutional authority for issuing those warrants is of course based on nothing substantial whatever. The state warrants, to be sure, now draw but 5 per cent interest, whereas they formerly brought 7 per cent interest. This may account in some degree for the lukewarmness of the warrant brokers. They probably hope to drive the warrants to a handsome discount and to take advantage of the emergency that calls for prompt sale to drive a hard bargain with a helpless customer.

But is the state as helpless as these money lenders are anxious to make out? It is true that the general fund against which the warrants are issued is exhausted, but the other funds of the state have for the most part respectable balances. There is almost a half million dollars of idle money in the permanent school fund from which the state derives not a single cent. The State Board of Educational Lands and Funds has authority under the law to invest part or all of this money in registered state warrants at par. It cannot, so the supreme court has decided, compel holders of unpaid warrants to sell to the school fund, but it can accept all that are voluntarily offered. These relief appropriation warrants are perfectly good. They will be paid, principal and interest, as soon as the money comes into the treasury from collections of taxes. It would be much better that the school fund should get the 5 per cent interest than that the state should pay this interest to outside speculators while its own money in the hands of the state treasurer is not reaping any return.

The way to make the relief appropriation effective at once is plain. It is to purchase the warrants for the school fund and to pay for them with the idle money now in the treasury. We will now see whether irrigation laws are all that are necessary to make irrigation the success that the irrigation enthusiasts predict for it.

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THE OMAHA DAILY BEE, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10, 1895.

Under these circumstances it may be safer and more desirable for us to suffer the ills we have than fly to those we know not of.

AN ACTIVE PROPAGANDA.

The advocates of the free and unlimited coinage of silver by the United States at the ratio of 16 to 1 are actively bestirring themselves. They intend to lose no time in opening their campaign, and the probability is that when opened it will be vigorously prosecuted. The governor of Montana has arranged for a conference of delegates from the silver states, to be held at Salt Lake City May 15, the object being to perfect an organization for the dissemination of free silver literature throughout the union. The free silver faction of the democratic party in Illinois will hold a convention in the early part of next month, the call for which, it may be remarked, has stirred up a somewhat lively contest in the ranks of the party in that state which gives promise of growing in interest. There is shortly to be an informal gathering of leading champions of free silver at Denver, presumably to discuss the situation and outline the course to be pursued by the silver party. These are the more conspicuous evidences of an aggressive activity on the part of those who demand that the mints of the United States shall be thrown open to the free and unlimited coinage of the white metal, regardless of the position or action of other nations respecting silver, but further manifestations of the purpose of the propaganda to make a vigorous campaign may be expected to rapidly follow.

The country knows in advance what it will get of an "educational" nature from this campaign. It is all comprised in the voluminous utterances of Senator Stewart of Nevada, ex-Representative Blawie of Missouri, and a few others of less prominence among the free silver champions. The people will be again told, despite the fact that the assertion has been refuted as often as made, that the legislation of 1873, putting a stop to the coinage of standard silver dollars, was surreptitiously passed, and it will be asserted that to this so-called demonetization of silver is due the fall in prices, although the facts conclusively show that such is not the case. These are the fundamental points in the contention of the advocates of the free and unlimited coinage of silver and neither of them has any substantial ground to stand on. Of course the free silverites make other assertions, perhaps the most important of which is that the output of gold is inadequate, as shown by the constant fall in prices, but in this they simply beg the whole question. It is an assumption based purely on a theory which is not sustained by facts. Besides, it ignores a fact potent to every intelligent student of economic conditions, that largely increased production due to improved machinery and appliances has a very great deal to do with the lowering of prices of commodities.

The friends of sound money will welcome the free silver campaign. They anxiously desire the fullest discussion of the free silver question, confident that the result will be an overwhelming popular verdict against the policy of opening our mints to the silver of the world and of attempting by legislation to give to 50 cents worth of silver the value of 100 cents. The conditions are steadily growing more favorable to a demonstration of the falsity and the folly of the free silver contention.

MARCH OF CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

The overwhelming majority at the late election in Chicago in favor of the adoption of civil service reform has been followed by the preparation of a bill in the legislature applying the principles of the merit system to all the state offices and institutions except employees of the general assembly, and it is expected the measure will pass. The decisive expression of the voters of Chicago favorable to reform has also attracted wide attention as probably marking the beginning of a movement for the general adoption of civil service reform in connection with appointive municipal offices. There is manifestly a strong and growing sentiment in this direction and there is reason to believe there are few communities in the country which would not follow the example of Chicago if the question of instituting the merit system were submitted to them.

Civil service reform has proved a good thing in connection with appointments in the various departments of the federal government. It has given to the public service a body of intelligent, faithful, trustworthy employees, who attend strictly to their business, because they know that only in this way can they retain their positions and secure advancement. There is no valid reason why the reform will not do the same thing for states and municipalities, giving to them a class of officials whose tenure will depend upon the fidelity and efficiency with which they discharge their duties, who will take no active part in politics, and who having nothing to ask and nothing to fear from the politicians will be free to serve the public honestly and to the best of their ability. As everybody knows, a great deal of the corruption and misfeasance incident to political contests is due to the spoils system and it is useless to hope for clean and honest politics while this system prevails. With all state and municipal appointive offices below a certain grade subject to civil service regulations a long step would be taken toward the purification of politics and the securing of honest officials.

The progress of civil service reform has been somewhat slow, though perhaps when the difficulties and prejudices that had to be overcome are considered the advance has been as rapid as was reasonably to have been expected. What has been accomplished is permanent. There will be no backward step taken, for no political party would venture now to take the responsibility of antagonizing the reform, though there are still many politicians who are opposed to it. The fact demonstrated by the Chicago election is that popular sentiment is in favor of the reform—that the intelligent

VOICE OF THE STATE PRESS.

Central Rapids Commercial: The Omaha Bee reports from nearly every county in the state as to condition of the soil and prospects are most encouraging. Give it out to farmers and write it on the wall. Nebraska will have the largest crop she ever had next fall.

Emerson Times: Every part of Nebraska has some benefit from the recent rains. It puts a more cheerful view on the outlook for business of all kinds. With the farmers at work preparing for a new crop the incentive to prosecute other lines of industry is largely increased. This is the time for everybody to start in to work.

Pierce Leader: Omaha business men are already saving plans to make the state fair a glittering success this year. A parade similar to the New Orleans Mardi Gras will be reproduced during fair week and other side attractions will be furnished. Omaha will set a pace for the state fair that will bring the eyes of the citizens of the old city of Lincoln bulge out a foot or two.

Kearney Hub: The Manufacturers' and Consumers' association of Nebraska will make a complete industrial display in connection with the state fair at Omaha next fall. It has already made application for a building to be devoted to a "home industry exhibit." This will undoubtedly be a permanent feature hereafter and is one that is deserving of all possible encouragement.

Nebraska City Independent: The legislature of New York has forty-three employees all told; Illinois and Indiana about the same; but Nebraska pays \$3 a day to the absurdly large number of employees. The wealthy Empire state can afford forty-three, but drought-stricken Nebraska puts on airs and employs 180. The number employed in New York would cost the state for sixty days \$7,740. But, not satisfied with this miserably amount, Nebraska finds places for a number that costs the state \$32,400. Nothing small about it. We need a law to help our suffering farmers while we impose on them a needless tax of \$24,700 for supernumerary employees.

Excuse Enterprise: The general raise in official salaries which has been made by the present legislature is an outrage on the taxpayers of Nebraska. In point of fact nearly all public officials were already receiving too high the rate of pay. They were doing this during the last few years having greatly increased their purchasing power. A thousand dollar job at the present purchasing power is equal to one at \$13,000 a few years ago, so that a small increase at the present time amounts to a doubling up of what was plenty high enough before. The enterprise in mind one man who stood well in his profession, who practiced twenty years in Illinois county and left to take an appointment at a western institution, with more than \$2,000 saved from his work during the twenty years preceding, had only one year's salary in his pocket when he only made a fair living in competition with the rest of the world. He suddenly became very well fixed after a few years of official life, which proves very conclusively that the people are paying their servants higher wages than they are worth than are corporations or private individuals.

PEOPLE AND THINGS.

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It is not often that a man can be nominated, voted for and elected to a public office without his knowledge, but that was the case of Peter Merkle, a Milwaukee man. He was elected in place of Philip Oesterich, who was notified for the first time by the man with the orthographic name.

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In an interview in the New York Sun, Hiram S. Maxim, the well known inventor, claims that the United States is rapidly narrowing the avenues of skilled employment in England. Trade unions regulate not only the hours of work and wages, but also limit the amount of work done by each man. He instances the mechanics' trade, in which the workman is not allowed to tend more than one lathe, while in Germany and France one man will tend three and four. The result is the latter countries are outstripping the former in the markets of the world.

There is a Solomon on the bench in Philadelphia. He knows a thing or two about the law and cherishes a comprehensive notion of the rights of husbands as well as courage to enforce them. A woman had her husband struck before her eyes and complained that he struck her. "What were you quarreling about?" asked the magistrate. "Well," she replied, "I had frizzled beef for supper, and he wanted beefsteak, and I told him he would have to eat what was before him."

"Does your husband work every day?" asked the judge. "Yes, sir," she answered. "Does he want to go to work to provide for his family?" she was asked. The woman again replied in the affirmative. "The case is dismissed," exclaimed the judge. "You should have provided him with beefsteak." A woman stood for a moment astonished at the decision, but after turning toward the door, she said to her husband, "I told you that I was afeared of the judge, and he was right."

The bimetallic sentiment. Globe-Democrat. This talk in favor of silver which is going on in England and Germany will probably help the bimetallic cause ultimately. It shows that the European friends of silver are not only active and energetic, but that any rate the stage has been reached in England where a person can be a bimetallicist and still be considered a respectable citizen, a crank or an anarchist and that is a change which should give courage to the friends of the double standard everywhere.

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

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JOHN GRAHAM IN SALT LAKE

One of the Men Accused of "Fixing" the Cronin Jury Located.

OLD MAN CANNOT NOW BE LOCATED. Found by a Chicago Reporter, Who Questions Him at Length About His Doings During His Five Years of Exile.

CHICAGO, April 9.—John Graham, who became famous some years ago in connection with an alleged attempt to "fix" the Cronin jury and who after his indictment left the city and forfeited his bail, has been discovered in Salt Lake City by a reporter for the Daily News of this city.

It was about five years ago when Graham, Al Hanks, Burt Salomon and Eli Smith were indicted for conspiracy. Shortly after the indictment Hanks, Salomon and Smith squealed on each other and Smith included John Graham. At this time Graham left the city in haste and has been away ever since. In the meantime the prisoners charged with the Cronin murder were convicted, but subsequently the supreme court of the state reversed the conviction and granted a new trial for error in the admission of evidence. "The law's duty" was too great to be of assistance to Bourke and O'Sullivan, for they did in the penitentiary supreme court, but through a devious circuit of a new trial and was acquitted.

The principal witness against Graham was Smith, who, about two years ago, became chief instrument in the manufacture of wholesale perjury, by means of which fire insurance companies were swindled. He was again indicted, this time for perjury. His case for conspiracy was called up for disposition on his previous plea of guilty and he was sentenced by Judge McConnell to three years in the penitentiary, and after serving six months of his time a writ of habeas corpus was issued from the supreme court. On a hearing Smith was discharged from custody and he escaped a trial for perjury on six indictments by turning state's evidence against his associates in crime. Hanks is a barkeeper in a West Side saloon and Salomon has been gaining a living out of slum politics.

On the 4th of the present month a representative of the Daily News met John Graham in Salt Lake City, but his former well-known Chicagoan was so changed by sickness and trouble that at first sight the reporter was unable to recognize him.

After a long and weary search the newspaper inquired of Graham as to when he had been and what he had to say. Graham ran his fingers through his gray hair and replied that he no longer had reason for concern during the twenty years preceding, but that he only one year's salary in his pocket when he only made a fair living in competition with the rest of the world. He suddenly became very well fixed after a few years of official life, which proves very conclusively that the people are paying their servants higher wages than they are worth than are corporations or private individuals.

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