

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

ROSKWATER, EDITOR.

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THE PENITENTIARY MUDDLE.

Every additional step taken in connection with the penitentiary appraisalment authorized by the late legislature only makes the situation at the state prison more of a muddle than before.

The whole proceedings have been steeped in iniquity and fraud from their very inception. The bill which the legislature enacted appropriating \$25,000 for the purchase of the Mosher-Dorgan interests and property rights under the promise that it was the shortest way out of an unpleasant dilemma and that it would clear the way for immediate assumption of the prison management by the state authorities is proving to be just the opposite of what was claimed for it.

Instead of ridding the state of the odious prison contract the new law is involving everybody concerned in almost daily increasing complications. In the interval Dorgan is holding on and presenting his bills regularly for 30 cents per day for the maintenance of each convict. He is not only using up the goods included in the appraisalment of penitentiary property to be turned over to the state, but he is also enjoying the profits of the contract for which such extravagant indemnity was allowed. As to the value of this contract some contradictory evidence has very recently been offered by a man who is in a position to give expert testimony on the subject. While Mr. Mosher expressed himself the other day to a representative of The Bee quite satisfied with the penitentiary award and confident that it was none too large, he also said he thought Dorgan would be glad to be relieved of the burden. It was a burden, he went on to explain, because "under the parole system now in vogue in so many states, and in Nebraska in particular, where the better portion of the convict labor is liberated, with the adverse legislation touching upon convict-made goods, requiring them to be branded as such, and with the continued fight made upon those goods by organized labor, the profit in the penitentiary contract has been reduced until it is nil."

SPANISH DIPLOMACY.

The report from Madrid that the Spanish government had appointed a committee to consider the Mora claim, confirmation of which has not yet been received by our government, is not incredible when the general course of that government in such matters is remembered. Spanish diplomacy is never straightforward, at least so far as this country is concerned, and plans for delay is the uniform practice whenever the case involves a demand upon Spain for money. With a bankrupt treasury and an almost ruined credit, the decreed old monarchy is driven to every device to postpone as long as possible the payment of indemnities, and the call for \$1,500,000 under present circumstances appeals to the Spanish ministers for the exercise of their utmost ingenuity in finding expedients to stave it off.

The Mora claim has been pending for a number of years and its justice has been acknowledged by a previous Spanish government. The indemnity is due to an American citizen and our government has asked that it be paid without further unnecessary delay. Under these circumstances it would seem that there is no reasonable excuse for another investigation of the claim, and our government should not tolerate any such subterfuge for delay. If Spain cannot now pay the claim let that government say so and ask for a reasonable further time, which would undoubtedly be granted, but recourse to subterfuge in order to put off payment our government cannot with a proper regard for its self-respect submit to. We cannot countenance the tricks of Spanish diplomacy without an impairment of national dignity.

CONGRESS AND THE TARIFF.

In a recent interview Senator Chandler of New Hampshire said that the republican majority in the house of representatives of the Fifty-fourth congress should emphatically reaffirm the principle of protection when congress meets. In order to do this it will be necessary for the republicans to propose changes in the tariff in the direction of higher duties, and some justification for doing this can be found in the necessity for providing for more revenue, which will probably be quite as urgent when congress meets as it is now. Some improvement in the receipts of the government is expected by treasury officials during the next six months, but it is not at all likely that the gain will be sufficient to bring them up to the expenditures. Whatever improvement takes place must come chiefly or altogether from customs, for a principal source of internal revenue, the whisky tax, promises to furnish less to the treasury during the ensuing six months than for the past six. The average monthly deficit for the last fiscal year was a little more than \$3,500,000, and it cannot reasonably be expected that the receipts will be increased to this amount monthly from customs alone. A steadily growing deficit is therefore to be looked for until the next congress can make provision for more revenue.

It is urged that the republican solution of the problem is to revise the tariff in the direction of protection to domestic interests, and this would be well urged if the republican party was in full control of the government. But manifestly a revision of the tariff by the house of representatives of the Fifty-fourth congress would be a waste of time, since no changes it would be likely to make would be approved by Mr. Cleveland, and it is by no means certain that the party would be popularly sanctioned by such a course. So far as the principle of protection is concerned it is not necessary for the republicans in congress to spend any time on a revision of the tariff in the direction of higher duties in order to reassure

the country that the party is still in favor of the protective policy. That is fully understood, and if the party elects the president and congress next year it will be because of this understanding. Such a result would be a popular mandate, also, to the party to restore that policy. In the meantime it would seem to be the part of wisdom, from the political point of view, to let the democratic tariff alone and allow it to work out what results it may, the responsibility for which must rest upon the authors of that policy for creating a deficiency in the revenues of the government.

What, then, it may be asked, can be done to increase the revenues? That is a question to be answered by the democratic administration. The republican party will be in control of but one branch of the Fifty-fourth congress. It will be powerless to embody into law any policy not acceptable to the administration and its partisans in this senate. It will have no responsibility beyond the passage of the necessary appropriation bills. If the administration shall have no plan for the raising of additional revenue that will be acceptable to the representatives of the people and refuses to make any concession to the policy represented by the majority in the lower branch of congress, the blame and the responsibility for the consequences will rest upon the administration and its party. It will be time enough for the republicans to revise the tariff when they have received a clear and unmistakable mandate from the people to do so.

PERNICIOUS PARTISANSHIP.

Partisanship is the bane of city government. The business affairs of a city cannot be conducted safely on purely partisan lines. It is the common practice of party hacks to sustain and defend every act of officers who belong to their party, and to denounce and oppose everything that emanates from their political opponents. This practice is not only detrimental to the interests of the taxpayers but also subversive of good government.

The glaring abuses from which Omaha has been suffering are largely due to vicious partisanship in municipal affairs. Treasurer Bohn and Comptroller Olsen are republicans, therefore the republicans in the city council imagine that they are in honor and duty bound to defend them in their wrongdoings and flagrant violations of the charter. Instead of taking the position that every officer should be made rigidly accountable for the honest and efficient performance of duty, republican councilmen endeavor to shield them and condone their misconduct. Instead of introducing resolutions to investigate the treasury and comptroller's records, they wait for democrats to take the initiative and then vote the resolutions down because the introducer is a democrat. What do the taxpayers care whether a job is put through by democrats or republicans?

TO WORK FOR POOLING.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Press says that something more was done at the recent meeting of railroad presidents in New York than the restoration of the "gentlemen's agreement" for the restoration of east and westbound freight rates over trunk lines. There was also an informal discussion relating to the enactment of a railroad pooling bill by the Fifty-fourth congress. What is proposed by the rail way magnates, according to this correspondent, is to go about the business of securing pooling legislation next winter on a different plan from that carried out in the Fifty-third congress. The ground plan was agreed upon at the New York meeting; the details were left to a committee consisting of four trunk line presidents. It is said that those who might by any possibility be under the influence or control of the heavy shippers, who are making for every year on rebates, will be rigorously kept out of the fight. The policy of the magnates will be one of secrecy, so far as the conduct of the campaign is concerned.

Are Defectors Innocent?

A number of cases have arisen recently which seem likely to establish a new moral standard for the conduct of a person who has been convicted of a crime and has converted to his own use and been obliged at last to confess the shortage of the deficit, or agreed to do so, and of honorable action and good standing in the community. His bondsmen have made good the deficit, and the person has the general opinion of the public has appeared to be hostile to any further prosecution of the misdemeanor, or the infliction of the penalty prescribed by law. It has been found that the funds embezzled were not wasted in riotous living, or used to purchase immoral pleasures, but were simply invested by the custodians in business enterprises which proved failures, or in ventures of a more or less speculative character that went to the wall. When the man confessed and made a clean showing his neighbors and friends rallied about him and insisted that he should have another chance. While the human sympathy and the readiness to forgive which these cases exhibit are not without their admirable aspect, we doubt if they can be safely employed in the regulation of official conduct. And the first point to notice is that no toleration would be practiced if the amount in question had been taken from a private safe instead of from the public treasury. We do not seem to have got rid of the singular notion that there is a difference between these two performances. It has taken a great while to secure even the passage of laws and decisions that went to the effect of making treasurers to use, disburse, money as their own and appropriate the interest received from it as a deposit. The idea that the same an absolutely sacred trust, not to be disposed of according to the private judgment or the interest of the official in whose hands it is placed, makes a way that slowly. But if it should become a general custom to relieve public officials of the odium and the legal penalties for theft after they have confessed the amount in question, and if the treasury's contents, it would not be long before the same "thriftful" would be set up and insisted that he should have another chance.

Proofs of Prosperity.

Statistics issued by the treasury show that during the fiscal year ending July 1, 1895, the national bank circulation increased \$4,327,791, and that from July 1, 1894, to May 7, 1895, loans and discounts of this class of banks increased about \$43,000,000—convincing evidence that lack of confidence, parent of a large progeny of industrial evils, has disappeared; that capital, credit and production are once more combined with labor to restore and maintain that general prosperity which panic and unwise legislation had brought upon the country.

Democratization of Matrimony.

It is stated that Senator Stewart of Nevada advances the proposition that the democratization of silver will not only reduce the number of marriages in the future, but that it has already done so to a large extent. He produces statistics to support the truth of this utterance. Perhaps the senator is correct, but if he glances over the society columns of the Southern he will find that the young folks are pairing off to a wonderful extent. But we do not wish, however, to defend the democratization of silver from any standpoint, whether it is creating dry weather, short wheat and other crops, and so, senator, pile up your denunciations.

Cheering Signs of the Times.

With wages getting back to the standard of 1892, the crops promising to reach the figures of former good years, and with stocks and bonds commanding better prices than at any other time since 1893, the first half of the year ends with conditions far more encouraging than could reasonably have been hoped for last January.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

Lord Salisbury, the new British premier, weighs about 250 pounds. Shotgun reports from Kentucky foreshadow a marked reduction of the voting population. The harvest in Iowa is fair in Kansas. A fortunate army is denouncing the streets of a luxurious hay crop. Dr. Buchanan's case has been appealed to the supreme court, but it is feared the army has lost interest in the outcome of the case. Two thousand people are awaiting their turn for divorce in Oklahoma. Evidently the fees are too low to accelerate the business of the courts.

The Chief Inheritance of the new secretaries of the State Board of Transportation consists in several big lawsuits, chief among them being the maximum freight rate injunction proceedings. But as each secretary gets \$2,000 a year for the use of his name as a defendant in these cases the threat of constant litigation will not operate to prevent any of them from accepting the position.

Omaha is not building very many sewers this year. Sewer Commissioner Winspear will therefore still have sufficient unemployed time at his disposal to couple the business of politics with that of drawing his salary regularly.

The Anniversary of a roadstead.

The Omaha city attorney who advocates the compounding of a felony is just the sort of a lawyer that many of the servants of the various municipalities throughout this land desire to see in office.

Good Things—Push It Along.

On the whole, the new fiscal year opens auspiciously for the government and the people. It promises to be a year of general prosperity, of large crops, profitable business, universal employment and good wages, with a trade large enough to justify all these changes.

Waning Hope of Warner.

General Warner is not so confident as he was a few weeks ago that a silver party will be formed for the coming year. He has lost all hope, too, that the democrats will declare for silver. Like every other reasonable man, he begins to see that there is no future for the "I" policy.

Demand for a Short Campaign.

It is impossible to carry on a long political campaign in this country. The people cannot be coaxed or driven into taking part in it. To begin the campaign before July, drop it when hot weather came, and then attempt to revive it in the fall, would be a serious blunder. It would be better to hold the convention later than usual, instead of earlier, and it should not be held until after the campaign has had their and announced their program.

Bill Bryan's Democracy.

Bryan of Nebraska expressed indignation at Mobile, Ala., because Congressman Clarke declared that he was no democrat, but the next morning Bryan showed his horns by declaring that he would rather "die in his tracks" than support the democratic party if it adopted a gold standard and by denouncing the Chicago and Carlisle. Bryan's policy of the Chicago and Carlisle is that it is the policy of most of the free silver agitators.

Scudding Through Nebraska.

Hon. Thomas Henry Carter of Montana and Hon. Charles H. Johnson of Nebraska, late yesterday afternoon, his chin whisker streaming in a six-inch-long breeze and his ermine cape blowing in the wind, were seen in the silver speaking trumpet was still lashed to his mouth and he was throwing out words ballast at the rate of about a ton a minute. He was making a good voyage, but there seems to be no way of bringing him into port this side of the Ural mountains.

The Brightening Outlook.

We are now close to the duldest season of the year and yet the general volume of business is large and increasing, and a feeling of reliable hope and confidence prevails, all branches of trade showing instances of merely speculative tendencies. All this is in the highest degree encouraging. It is only when people are idle that they are likely to be pessimistic. When the farmers are busy with their crops and the workmen are busy in the mills they have no time to waste at Colin's Financial School. If long and hard times are to come, their convictions there are good times at hand.

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CROWDS ATTEND THE DRILL.

Crack Artillery Companies the Prime Attraction in the Morning. MANEUVERS ELICIT LIBERAL APPLAUSE. Premier Event of the Day Was the Sham Battle Which Was Conducted Without Any Serious Accidents.

ST. LOUIS, July 4.—Independence day at Camp Hancock was ushered in by the firing of the national salute. After a grand banquet given by the officers and their families, and delivered an eloquent, patriotic oration, later introducing Miss Lillian B. Pines, who read the Declaration of Independence to the grand stand full of people.

The day was replete with interesting events. Early in the morning the artillery contest for \$3,000 in prizes began, and while this was proceeding there were exhibition drills by various companies. Several concerts were held, and these, with the other attractions, brought out an immense crowd of people, who remained throughout the day and viewed the sham battle, dress parade and display of fireworks.

In the artillery contest four batteries drilled for the prizes of \$1,000, \$750 and \$500, respectively. One section of each battery was put through their paces. Battery A of St. Louis, commanded by Captain D. M. Kumbold, was the first on the field. It was followed by the Rockville (Ind.) Light Artillery, under the command of Captain F. E. Stoenoff; the Dallas Artillery company, First Lieutenant E. J. Dill; the Indianapolis Light Artillery, Captain James H. Curtis. The last three named have been off many first prizes. Saturated the contest between them was very sharp and exciting, and their drilling, as well as that of the home batteries, was cheered to the echo by the spectators.

Despite the lowering clouds that threatened rain, the grand stand and such of the room on the field which was not occupied by the troops was crowded by a multitude of people, who came out to see the encampment of the troops and the United States Cavalry. According to the program, Camp Hancock was designated as a fort, with half the troops as a garrison. Captain Charles Third United States Cavalry, commanded the fort. He was opposed by the other half of the troops, under Captain Miller's army was supposed to be on the march, his scouts and the troops of the United States Cavalry of his proximity. He immediately sends out a line of skirmishers to feel the enemy's strength and position. These and several larger bodies of Captain Miller's army were repulsed, when he finally orders up his entire force and attacks the fort. Captain Miller's troops were very brave and very thrilling and realistic. No accidents of any consequence were noted.

CAPTAIN DECLINED THE WARNING.

Disaster to the Steamer Colima Might Have Been Averted. SAN FRANCISCO, July 4.—R. Irving, a Jeweler of Topsham, Mex., whose wife was drowned on the Colima, arrived today on the steamer Acadolpho. He says that the Colima left Mazatlan the captain of the port protested against the steamer going to sea loaded as she was.

DISASTROUS REAR END COLLISION.

Light Engine Crashes into a Sleeping Car, Fatally Injuring Two Men. DECATUR, Ill., July 4.—Wabash train No. 1, which left here for the east last night one hour late, with an accident at Stanton, twenty miles west of here, by which two trainmen were fatally injured, and a number of passengers had a narrow escape. A light engine following crashed into the rear sleeper, jamming it into the chair car. The injured were: Higgins, M. L., engineer, Springfield, crushed under the tender, fatally injured. Smith, Freeman, Springfield, fatally injured. Eli Dawson, passenger, cut and bruised. Just as the passenger train was leaving Stanton the light engine crashed into the rear sleeper and buried itself up to and past

ISSUING WOMAN'S OLD DEPOSIT.

Money Deposited Twenty Years Ago Remains in the Bank Unclaimed. SAN FRANCISCO, July 4.—Kate Welch, an inmate of the asylum at Reno, Nev., has \$10,291 deposited in theiberna bank in this city which has remained unclaimed for twenty-one years. In the meantime the bank officials have traced every woman of that name on the Pacific coast and in several eastern states, only to find the real owner of the tiny fortune in a feeble old woman of shattered intellect confined in a state institution.

SOULFUL SINGLES.

Indianapolis Journal. The man who sings about a boom. And wheel along the political track. Will do right well to peel his eye. For a large, aggressive silver tack.

DETROIT FREE PRESS.

The man who'll turn a vice-grip attack. The music, too, are at my neck. Will do right well to peel his eye. For a large, aggressive silver tack.

ST. LOUIS RECORD.

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CHICAGO NEWS.

When you feel a tender longing. For some contented lover. When you feel your bosom thronging. With the memories of some old paramour. Ere it rattled full away. Or some love with which you trifled. And then you are away.

DETROIT TRIBUNE.

At midnight, in his guarded tent. When Greece, her King in supplication bent. Would tremble at his power. And his dream of a crown, fell before his blade's fell stroke. And everything had come his way—And then the lady woke.

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the steam chest. Engineer Higgins and Fireman Smith of the light engine were starting to jump when the collision occurred. They were not in time and were caught by the large mass of falling coal to the boiler head and fatally injured. Almost intracably not one of the passengers were seriously hurt. They were for the most part near the forward end of the rear car. The sleeper was jammed against the chair car in front of it, and the platform between the two were crushed. In the chair car almost every chair was wrenched loose from the floor. Eli Dawson was just leaving the chair car to go to the sleeper at the time that the accident occurred. If he had been a second or two sooner he would have been crushed, as there is not a vestige remaining of the platform between the cars. The force of the collision was so great that he was knocked off his feet and seriously injured.

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