

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

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JUDGE KEYSOR'S ORDER.

The order of this court is that the relief prayed for will be granted and that the police board, acting collectively or singly, and their officers, are enjoined from proceeding under the resolution which they have adopted to interfere with or to influence liquor dealers as to where they shall publish their notices of application for licenses.

This order, emanating from the district court presided over by Judge Keyser, once and for all time should put an end to the lawless methods that have been employed by and with the open connivance of the police commission in levying blackmail upon applicants for liquor licenses. This system, begun two years ago under Broatch and Vandervoort in defiance of the plain provisions of the law, has not been the means merely of robbing The Bee of its legitimate income as the medium of widest publicity in Omaha and Douglas county, but has been used in confidentially advertising patrons abroad. It was given out cold by the blackmailing concern that has used the police commission as backers for its imposture that after a thorough and impartial examination of the relative subscription lists it was found that the World-Herald had established its claim to having the largest circulation in this city and county. As a matter of fact, the resolutions adopted by the board two years ago declaring the Daily World-Herald to be the paper of largest circulation were made without any examination or comparison of the relative subscription lists. Just as the recent order of the present reform police commission has been made without a scintilla of evidence to sustain the fraudulent claims upon which the resolution was presumed to be based and which upon undisputed sworn proofs the order of Judge Keyser has set aside.

That any self-respecting body occupying the responsible position of police commissioners could give countenance to palpable imposture and jugglery, which has been the stock-in-trade of the publisher of the so-called "Daily World-Herald," which in reality has no existence, but represents a combination of two newspapers, with different headings and separate subscription lists, passes comprehension, especially in view of the decision of the supreme court that newspapers having different subscription lists cannot be used as a combined medium for legal advertising. When it is further borne in mind that the bona fide carrier delivery subscription list of The Omaha Evening Bee exceeds the combined subscription lists of the Morning World-Herald and Evening World-Herald, the attempt to force applicants for license to disregard the law becomes so much more reprehensible.

One thing is certain, the order of Judge Keyser will either put an end to the levy of blackmail on parties whose business is more or less under supervision of the police commission or somebody will get into trouble.

LABOR IS AGAINST ANNEXATION.

The resolutions adopted by the convention of the American Federation of Labor in session at Nashville, disapproving Hawaiian annexation and urging the senate to reject the treaty, undoubtedly voice the sentiment of all intelligent labor in the United States. The preamble to the resolutions declares "that annexation would be tantamount to admission of a slave state, the representatives of which would necessarily work and vote for the enslavement of labor in general." This is not an unwarranted or extravagant view. The Asiatics and Portuguese in Hawaii, comprising about 60,000 of the population of the islands, are for the most part coolies and contract laborers, who were imported there to work on the sugar plantations. These people are practically in a condition of slavery. They are bound by contracts to their employers, who would undoubtedly insist upon the observance of the contracts even if these laborers became a part of the population of the United States through annexation. This is a law on our statute books which prohibits the importation of contract labor and yet it is proposed to annex territory where nearly all the labor performed is of this kind. There is another thing. The most ardent of the annexationists urge legislation to keep out of the United States aliens who cannot read and write. They would apply an educational test to Europeans who come to this country, yet they are ready to add to our population the thousands of densely ignorant Asiatics in Hawaii, many of whom would certainly in time find their way here, for having taken these people into the body politic we should be compelled to accord them the right to freely go from one part of our territory to another.

The declaration of the American Federation of Labor is timely and it should inspire all organized labor to a similar expression against the scheme of taking into our population a mass of ignorant laborers who are little better than slaves.

NEW BANKRUPTCY BILL.

The house judiciary committee has agreed upon a new bankruptcy bill which will be reported this week. The measure, it is stated, provides for both voluntary and involuntary bankruptcy and is substantially similar to the bill passed by the house of the Fifty-fourth congress, which was a modified form of the Torrey bill. It is to be presumed that this measure will be reported as a substitute for the senate Nelson bill, which is not acceptable to the business interests of the country. It was presented in the senate as a compromise and passed by that body without that thorough examination and discussion which such a measure ought to receive. There has never been much doubt as to its rejection by the house.

The prompt action of the house judiciary committee shows the interest that is felt in this matter of a uniform bankruptcy law and gives promise of a practical result at this session. It is to be expected that the house will pass a bill very soon after the holiday recess, but equally prompt action is not to be looked for from the senate. There is a very strong sentiment in that body against involuntary bankruptcy and it

will take no little effort to overcome this. It is thought, however, that it can be overcome, since the demand from the south—whence the chief opposition to the involuntary feature comes—for a uniform law is quite as strong as from any other section. There is some opposition to any bankruptcy legislation, but it is not formidable.

MORRISON'S SUCCESSOR.

The appointment of a successor to Colonel Morrison on the Interstate Commerce commission may prove somewhat perplexing to the president. The prospect of the United Labor league of Philadelphia against the selection of Judge Paxson of Pennsylvania, which was reported to have been seriously considered, if not decided upon, will probably receive some attention from the president, but a more serious objection than this is presented in the fact that to take the new member from Pennsylvania would give too large a representation to the great railway-owning states of the northeast. New York and Vermont are now represented in the commission and if an appointment should be made from Pennsylvania, thus giving to the northeast a majority of the members, it is suggested that the commission would lose its prestige among those who are suspicious of railway influence. Just now, when the question of pooling legislation is pending, it would seem to be clearly unwise that a majority of the Interstate commission should be from the section where the railway and general business sentiment is strongly in favor of legalized pooling.

The president will appoint a republican to succeed Colonel Morrison and it is needless to say that he can find any number of capable men for the position. Locally, however, is certainly a matter of importance and the successor of Colonel Morrison ought to be taken from the section he represents.

IOWA INSANE HOSPITALS.

Work on the fourth insane hospital for the state of Iowa, now being built at Cherokee, has been pushed forward rapidly and it is announced by the commission that the work on the superstructure, which was commenced a year and a half ago, will be finished next spring, long before the appropriation is all available. When this structure is finished and paid for according to contracts already entered into the state will have an investment of about \$100,000, and the commission asks for an appropriation of \$270,000 for immediate completion of the hospital, which when finished will be one of the finest in the west.

Of the three other hospitals, that at Mount Pleasant was built most leisurely, thirty-eight years having consumed in its completion, while twenty-eight years was required to build the one at Independence and fourteen years to build the one at Clarinda. The commission of the Cherokee hospital urges that this one be completed immediately, because of the large number of insane not now in the hospitals of the state. The fact that the poor houses, county asylums and private hospitals now accommodate more than 1,500 incurable insane has led many Iowans to advocate a system of county asylums under state regulation and competent supervision, but there is marked prejudice against this plan, even though it has been the experience of many counties providing asylums that the cost of supporting the insane is much less there than in the state hospitals. The county asylums should never be occupied by the insane for whom there is the least hope of final recovery, but it is probable that the number of incurable insane in the state will never be greatly diminished.

The state of Iowa can well afford to complete this fourth hospital and maintain all in the best possible manner. It will probably be the last state hospital to be built, for the number of county asylums is sure to be largely increased, and the present state hospitals can be enlarged readily. The commission of the Cherokee hospital can hardly hope to have its desire granted of an appropriation available at once to complete the buildings and put them in order, since the original appropriation has not yet been used, but the hospital can be built in good season without any injustice to the other state institutions or any danger of financial embarrassment for the state.

THE CITY MUST FORCE THE ISSUE.

The do-nothing policy which the council is pursuing with regard to the Sixteenth street viaduct is an unmitigated outrage. In no other city would the city authorities tolerate the barricade of its principal thoroughfare and keep it closed to traffic. In no other city has there been such an exhibition of indifference to the rights of the public and the interests of merchants whose business is crippled, if not entirely destroyed, by the failure of the city to make provision for safe and expeditious transit over bridges and viaducts. While there is no excuse whatever for leaving Sixteenth street in its present condition, every well informed person knows that the inaction of the council is due to the pressure from railway headquarters. So long as the council will allow itself to be waylaid by the corporations who are by law required to pay for viaducts across their tracks that long the people will be forced to forego the facilities to which they are entitled. There is only one way to bring these corporations to time, and that is to tear down the ranshackle wooden bridge which has served for fifteen years as a viaduct. When that is done and the railroads are compelled to employ guards for the Sixteenth street crossings and run the risk of millions of dollars in damage suits they will speedily discover the necessity of a new viaduct and find a way to erect and complete it within less than six months.

The talk that a new viaduct will take a year to plan and build is all moonshine. The plans can be gotten up in thirty days and even in less time. The building of a stone and steel viaduct does not present an intricate engineering problem. Thousands of such viaducts have been built in this country, saying nothing of foreign countries.

Engineering books are all of viaduct plans, and all that is required is to decide upon the span and dimensions. The materials for the viaduct are also easily secured, and the great iron and steel mills are ready at all times to fill the order and can be induced without much coaxing to guarantee the completion of a structure within a very few months after the order is given.

The plea of poverty and hard times by which the railroads have been able to put off the replacing of the worn-out bridge will no longer hold good. The earnings of the Burlington and Union Pacific railroads have never been greater than they are now and the prospects of continued heavy traffic never were better. When the managers of these railroads are given to understand that Omaha will force the issue by pulling down the bridge and leaving them unprotected they will come to time.

It was to have been expected that the blackmail levied upon the liquor dealers and druggists by the connivance of Dr. Peabody and Judge Gregory would pay for the fulsome praise bestowed on them by the impostors and swindlers who are using these highly honorable gentlemen as a club with which to force contributions into their depleted till. But people who have heretofore regarded Dr. Peabody and Judge Gregory as above such rascally dirty work will not join in the refrain of laudation.

If any liquor dealer in Omaha or Douglas county is willing to pay \$10 to any blackmailor or impostor as the price of his influence with the police commission or the police, he is at liberty to do so, but there is nothing in law or in morals that would require him to make an involuntary contribution to keep the Fake-Mill from going into the hands of the sheriff.

Denver people do not yet know whether they are to have another Festival of the Mountain and Plain, since the canvassers have not yet secured subscriptions to an amount sufficient to assure success. If the Denver people want to have a pleasant time next summer they should arrange for a big excursion to the Transmississippi Exposition.

When Bryan sends that "rare set of Thomas Jefferson's works" to General Weaver of Iowa for a Christmas present, he should take time first to read Mr. Jefferson's opinion about public affairs. The inference that Weaver is more in need of instruction than Bryan is unfair.

One Chinese viceoy charges the Pekin authorities with cowardice in ordering the retirement of the Chinese troops from Kiao Chiau, and from this distance it looks like the charge is true.

A Mother's Exaltation.

To be the mother of a great nation is the highest honor that can come to man, but it is exceeded by the exaltation a woman feels who dies with the knowledge that she was the mother of a president.

Liberty Assailed in Kansas.

The Pullman company will necessarily regard with great concern the case which has been brought in Kansas to test the rights of passengers occupying berths to smoke. An interference by the courts with the privilege would practically ruin the Pullman business in Kansas, where the people usually sleep as hard as they work.

Sparks in a Powder Magazine.

Sparks in a powder magazine in Franz Josef is declared by Bohemia in a way calculated to precipitate a revolution which may cost him his throne. In these days, when a potentate crams the jails full of his subjects and crushes the freedom of press utterances, he may as well get ready for a good-sized cataclysm, especially as the population, while rent by racial prejudice, is inclined to react imperial interference with their squabbles.

The King of Kings.

It was a saying once upon a time that "Cotton is King," but events proved it a mistake. A United States president was thought to improve upon it by pronouncing that gold is king, but the one was no truer than the other. At any time prior to 1870 interference by the courts with the privilege have been true; thirty years later it has become true. All the politics of all the world is today dominated by trade.

Sugar Beet Culture Down East.

The building of beet sugar factories, which has been going on at different points in the west, is beginning to attract attention at the east. It is now intended to put up a factory at Irving, Chautauque county, N. Y., where twenty acres of sugar beets will be grown with this object in view. Contracts have been made with 512 farmers, covering a period of five years, beginning in 1898, under which over 3,000 acres of sugar beets will be grown. The price named being \$4 per ton for the beets, with \$1 per ton bounty from the state of New York.

Klondike Exaggerations.

It is the opinion of the Engineering and Mining Journal that the gold discoveries in the Klondike have been preposterously exaggerated and that practically all of the Klondike excitement is a scheme to sell their \$1 and \$5 shares to the public on a basis upon which they are able to parade well known names in mining and business as presidents and directors. If such men could be subjected to unlimited liability for the results they would not be so scandalously free to lend their names to the first adventurer who comes along.

Improved General Business.

Railroad earnings are touching the highest figures ever reached. As an index of the condition of general business these returns are of great value. In periods of trade depression railroad earnings decline, as they did in 1896, after the check in the business rally of the latter part of 1895. When business began to improve in 1897 railroad income started upward and for the last three months it has been at a very high level. The railroads were hit as hard as any other of the great business interests by the panic of 1893, and now they are sharing in the good times which have come to the country.

Freedom's Progress in France.

France has freed herself from a relic of barbarism in abolishing the odious and frightfully unjust system of dealing with all persons accused of crime as actual criminals. No one will no longer be possible for a magistrate to harry an accused man in private at his pleasure and deny him even the semblance of a hearing for weeks and months. Under the new regime a prisoner must be brought into court within twenty-four hours of his arrest, and not even the most eminent of judges can examine the arraigned except in presence of the accused man's counsel. The hateful inquisitorial era, which should have been abolished decades ago, brought about its own end in abolishing the odious and frightfully unjust system of dealing with all persons accused of crime as actual criminals.

DEFICIENCY JUDGMENTS.

Will the Nebraska Law Survive the Federal Circuit?

Nebraska has a queer and indefensible law prohibiting deficiency or surplus judgments in foreclosure sales. The purchase price at a sale extinguishes the entire debt under the unique plan, no matter what the amount of the claim might be. We are not informed whether this statute has successfully passed the ordeal of a suit in the state courts, but the impression seems to prevail that residents of the state have no legal way of escaping its operation. But it is by no means admitted that it is valid as against nonresidents, and a case is to be brought before the federal supreme court to test its constitutionality. Recently a New York corporation sold out the American Water Works company of Omaha under mortgage foreclosure. It realized over \$1,000,000 which was \$200,000 less than the amount of the debt. The corporation now goes into the federal courts asking a deficiency judgment for this balance. It contends that the anti-deficiency law is valid because it prohibits reasonable commercial transactions and interferes with the freedom of contract and the pursuit of lawful business.

For our part, we do not see how a law can be constitutional for residents and unconstitutional as against nonresidents persons doing business in Nebraska. If the supreme court declares the law unconstitutional, the situation, residents will be relieved along with nonresidents, since the freedom guaranteed in that instrument is intended for the benefit of every citizen. The law will not bear examination, and it is difficult to see how it can be sustained. A mortgage is merely security for a debt, and does not destroy the mortgagee's right in any way after the obligation, how can a foreclosure sale bringing less than the amount due extinguish the unpaid portion of the debt?

TRAGEDY OF THE KLONDIKE.

The Flight from Starvation in Arctic Wilds.

The letter of Secretary Alger to the senate in reply to the resolution of inquiry concerning reported distress in Alaska gives official confirmation to the strong stories that have been floating from time to time in the past few weeks. Starvation to the certain doom of hundreds in the Klondike region unless supplies can be got there within a reasonable time is a very doubtful matter. There are hundreds of tons of supplies at points on the Yukon between the mining district and the mouth of the river, but they will be unavailable until the spring. The only way of getting in provisions this winter is over one or other of the passes to the headwaters of the Yukon, and these are of doubtful practicality at present. Abandonment of the hope of sending succor lies in the use of reindeer, and with the most prompt and energetic action supplies cannot be expected to reach the Klondike in several weeks at the earliest. If at all. Two months ago there was not a particle of food to be obtained in Dawson City at any price. What that means may be imagined when it is remembered the long winter had then but just begun.

Since the date of the information summarized in Secretary Alger's letter news has come of panic and flight in the wild hope of escape from impending famine in the Klondike region. It is known there were supplies hundreds of miles away, caught by the freezing up of the river, and hundreds of men set out in a tollsome and perilous chase after the food which could not be brought to them. The probability is a large proportion of these will fall by the way, perishing of famine and exposure. The tragedy of the Klondike has begun.

ASSAULTING CIVIL SERVICE.

Kansas City Star (Ind.). The republicans who are fighting the merit system are not one whit wiser than the bourbon democrats who remained secessionists after the individualism of the nation had been demonstrated by a costly and bloody war. New York Tribune (rep.): Representative Grosvenor does not approve the civil service reform features of the president's message. He is content to be a "free trader" every one a chance to get a place." That is exactly the view of the Tammany boys here. They would like to have the law modified so that there would be 200 offices in the city, and then every one of them could get a place.

Minneapolis Journal (rep.): Three members of the Minnesota delegation are found trying to bring up the crowd who are planning an assault upon the merit system in the public service—Congressmen Tawney, Fletcher and Egan. The meeting was called by the appointed Grosvenor leader of the assault and have apparently committed themselves against the civil service system, at least in its further extension. All three of these gentlemen pride themselves on being good politicians, but we venture the prediction that the time will come, if the republicans are not careful, when the good ties they can put up will be a vigorous disavowal of any party responsibility for this Grosvenor movement. The man who would turn back the civil service clock is behind the times, and if he doesn't look out the procession will pass by and forget all about him. The American people are in favor of the merit system, carried to its logical conclusion and honestly administered, and politicians who would either forget or ignore that fact are making a bad mistake.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

A George Washington has been nominated for alderman by the democrats of Jackson. Coxe's army was but a corporal's guard compared with the one that follows General Grosvenor in his assault upon the civil service law.

Durham Bull is the odd name of a Greenwood county, Missouri, farmer. His mother's name was Ann Durham and his father's name was Jonathan Bull.

The American Malling company has put up \$90,000,000 to purchase breweries. Temperance statisticians will now proceed to figure out how much it will cost the American public to put down their product.

Alexander McDonald, the former minister to Persia, like all his predecessors at the shah's court, is a bachelor. The United States, he says, do not send married men to the court of Teheran because the journey is almost too rough for a woman.

Hoke Smith has discharged all of the negro clerks of his paper, the Atlanta Journal, and refuses to sell to negro dealers. The reason for this is that the negroes refused to be vaccinated and Mr. Smith fears they may be the distributors of smallpox as well as of papers.

A few days ago Prince Oscar of Sweden, who renounced his hereditary claim to the throne of Norway and Sweden to marry Miss Miksa Munk, appeared for the first time as a preacher in Stockholm. He is now known as Prince Bernadotte and is very religious. His wife sat by his side when he delivered his sermon.

Mark Twain writes to a Vienna newspaper that the recent Thanksgiving reception at the American legation of the American residents in the Austrian capital was a great surprise because it disclosed the fact that there were twice as many Americans living in the city as had been generally supposed. According to Mark Twain's observations, the more one has all medical students, the women all pupils of a noted pianoforte teacher.

The Royal is the highest grade baking powder known.

Actual tests show it goes one-third further than any other brand.



MADE IN THE UNITED STATES.

Uncle Sam's Industrial Raid on Foreign Lands.

When an Austrian cabinet officer seriously suggests that Europe should combine against the products of America a quiet sense of amusement must be excited in the other courts of that ancient continent. By America the minister probably means the United States, as our manufactured articles have become prominent in foreign markets. Surely Europe, with its population of 350,000,000 and its civilization covering thousands of years, should be able to compete with America, a juvenile of 400 years, with a population, including the whole continent, of only 125,000,000. There must be some better way to meet the business enterprise of this country than to build a Chinese wall around Europe to keep out our farm products, machinery, implements and other manufactured articles. If they should be heavily taxed many would still be called for. The only way to stop their importation is to arbitrarily exclude them. Our farm machinery, for instance, is worth a great deal more than its cost to the foreign farmer who can intelligently use it, and he would pay a large tax rather than be deprived of its aid.

It would seem to be by far the better plan for Europe, if we are getting along so fast in comparison, to send over commissions to see how better ways to meet the business enterprise of this country than to build a Chinese wall around Europe to keep out our farm products, machinery, implements and other manufactured articles. If they should be heavily taxed many would still be called for. The only way to stop their importation is to arbitrarily exclude them. Our farm machinery, for instance, is worth a great deal more than its cost to the foreign farmer who can intelligently use it, and he would pay a large tax rather than be deprived of its aid.

In a recent address President Ritchie of the London Board of Trade referred to the industrial disturbance in England and the fact that the American goods are higher than those prevailing in foreign countries, and will unquestionably be kept higher. Europe should be content with this, from its narrow stand-point, to grant the best wages make American mechanics; and as for what they can do, the will from the Austrian cabinet about American competition is quite significant.

SAME OLD CRY.

Attack of the Spoilsmen on the Civil Service Law.

The favorite argument—in fact, the only argument—advanced by the enemies of the civil service law is that it creates a privileged class. The impression is sought to be conveyed that by it the great body of the people are shut out from the benefits of office; are forced to stand back for a few, who, making their way to the front by answering technical and irrelevant questions, settle down into a snug life tenure.

The attacks on the law now heard in this house are on this line. The answer is easy and altogether sufficient, and it has never been stated more clearly in a brief space than by answering technical and irrelevant questions, settle down into a snug life tenure. The attacks on the law now heard in this house are on this line. The answer is easy and altogether sufficient, and it has never been stated more clearly in a brief space than by answering technical and irrelevant questions, settle down into a snug life tenure.

ROSEWATER.

When the Rosewater is used in the hair, it gives it a soft, wavy, and natural appearance. It is the only hair dressing that does not contain any harmful ingredients. It is the only hair dressing that does not contain any harmful ingredients.

THE LAST TOUCH.

Is what gives distinction to a man's dress. It's the bit of color in his scarf, the proper collar or cuff and well polished boots. We hav'nt anything to do with his boots—that's a matter between the man and his bootblack. But in the matter of neckwear, and linen—we are his best friends. Next to a proper suit or overcoat, one's neckwear is surest index to a man's taste. Our furnishings are calculated to appeal to the most cultivated tastes. They have been selected with a special reference to what a well dressed gentleman should wear. Our prices are as carefully studied as goods themselves in order that you may have the best for the least money. For example,

LOOK AT OUR WINDOWS,

on 15th street. It's well worth your while. We don't talk much of bargains, but we give them. They are real and we tell the truth about them.

