Daily Ree (without Sunday), One Year ... Daily and Sunday, One Year ... Six Months .... Sunday Bee, One Year Saturday Bee, One Year Weekly Bee, One Year OFFICES.

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Washington, 1467 F. St., N. W. CORRESPONDENCE. All communications relating to news and editorial matter should be addressed. To the Editor.

BUSINESS LETTERS. All business letters and remittances should be milicessed to The Bee Publishing company. Omaha, Drafts, therks and postofics orders to be made payable to the order of the company, THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. George B. Taschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing company, being duly awarn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of The Daily Moraing, Eventus and Sunday Bee printeduring the month of March, 1894, was as for

15,719 

Where is the dignity of the court now?

• Sunday.

GEORGE R. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribel in my pres
ence this 2d day of April, 1894.

N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

Who can respect our courts so long as men of the Scott stamp are permitted to use the judicial power to gratify personal animosity?

Congressman Mercer's effort to secure the establishment of branch postoffices in this city has been successful, and he deserves to be commended for his activity in behalf of our citizens.

So strong is the influence of example that breach of promise suits are springing up all over the country with alarming rapidity. The prospect of a \$15,000 verdict for damages is an almost irresistible allurement.

This immigrant rate war must be received with joy by the Southern Pacific, if that road is to have the benefit of increasing its traffic without standing one lota of the loss to be sustained during the conflict.

If Great Scott could only get a life position on the criminal bench of Bohemia, or even Russia, what a glorious time he would have in chopping off editorial heads, sending editors to prison and imposing heavy fines on reporters for alleged contempt.

It might not be inappropriate for the park board to request the police to report upon the location of all the trees that were these precious products of the governor's proclamation ought to be permitted to escape detection.

Declaring the South Carolina dispensary law unconstitutional does not dispense with the necessity of taking out a federal permit to sell liquor in that state. There is permit business in South Carolina in the last few days.

It is now intimated that there was aluminum in the defective armor plates foisted upon the government by the Carnegie company. That may very well be. What everybody is convinced of, however, is that there was considerable money in it for somebody besides the government.

Congressmen may tolerate the overhead trolley at home, but they won't permit it in Washington, If Washington secures an underground electric system of street railways it will owe it to the fact that local politicians have only a limited influence over the governing power of that city.

It is to be hoped that the position of lord high executioner will soon be vacant in some of the South Sea Islands: That would afford the proper opening for the honorable judge of this district, who would like to be in a country where he can drop a few heads in the basket whenever he has a fit of emotional insanity.

The Chicago city council has resolved almost unanimously to bar Kelly's army out of Chicago. We are not informed how the Chicago council propose to blockade all the streets and avenues leading into that city or under what law any class of men who are peaceable can be fenced out of any American city because they are not desirable visitors.

A special dispatch from our war correspondent directly from the field of battle announces that Governor Jackson has come to the conclusion that the war is practically over and has returned to his home in Des Moines. The governor would have celabrated a more triumphal entry of Iowa's great capital if he had remained at home from the very beginning.

The bench of this district has again been disgraced by the conduct of one of its members, under the pretext that he is endeavoring to uphold the dignity of the courts. The proceedings begun in Burt county appear to have been dropped prematurely. They may yet prove to be the only means by which the bar of this district can restore the dignity of the bench.

Why doesn't the principle at the bottom of the South Carolina dispensary law decision, if there is any principle at the bottom of it, apply with equal force to the Norwegian system being so earnestly advocated in Massachusetts? If the state can't exercise a monopoly itself, can it delegate the exercise of a monopoly to a private corporation? It certainly cannot under the present state constitution of Nebraska.

Lincoln and Council Bluffs papers are saying uncomplimentary things of Omaha for the part our citizens are alleged to mave taken in ushering Kelly's army through the corporate limits and over the river to the transfer. Omaha met the army with two carloads of provisions. It was Kelly's desire to go directly to the transfer, and, as was the case at Cheyenne, the railroad company hauled his men through the city. No community, it is true, has been or will be anxious to receive and feed a large body of destitute men and Omaha is probabi - no exexption to the role. if there was "enlightand selishness" in Omaha's treatment of but because it would result in injecting into Kelly and his land there was a tings of the money of the country a class of curhumanity in .f.

A JUDICIAL DESPOT.

The arbitrary course of Cunningham R. Scott in the trial conviction and sautence of the editor of The Bee on charges of alleged contempt of court proves him to be one of the most dangerous men who was ever invested with judicial powers in this or any other state. From the outset of the prosecutions instituted by himself, ostensibly to vindicate the dignity of the court, the proceedings have been a mockery of justice, a disgrace to the bench, and a reckless invasion of the rights of citizens and priv-

Heges of the press. It is a fundamental principle, imbedded in the very foundation of Anglo-Saxon Jurisprudence and engrafted upon every constitution that has ever been framed for the government of the American people, that every man charged with crime is presumed to be innocent until he has been proved guilty. All American citizens have a constitutional guarantee of an impartial trial by a jury of their peers or by a court free from all bias. Such a thing as a judge taking the part of prosecutor, witness, judge and jury had never been contemplated until this man Scott had mounted the bench in this district.

It was also reserved for Cunningham R.

Scott to be the first judge in this state, and most probably in this country, to use the position to which he had been elevated on the criminal bench for settling personal grievances, punishing political adversaries and terrorizing the public press. The evidence in the mock trial of Edward Rosewater established the fact beyond a doubt that he had no personal relation to the offensive comment on the Jardine case, for which he was arraigned. There was not a scintilla of proof that he had written the article or inspired its publication. On the contrary, even the witnesses cited for the prosecution testified that he had no knowledge of it until it appeared in print. It is a well-established principle of law that no man can be held responsible criminally for an act committed without his direction, knowledge or consent. But Judge Scott had prepared his verdict before trial and had his sentence determined, prepared and written out before the testimony was taken. He had a long-standing grievance, dating back from a political contest, in which part of his political record had been ventilated to his disadvantage. Upon this deep-scated grudge his decision and sentence were predicated. His utterances from the bench in passing sentence stamp him at once as a judicial despot and usurper.

Giving vent to his violent temper, his bitter prejudices, intolerance and bigotry, he showed himself to be another Jeffreys. better adapted to the roles played by planted in Omaha on Arbor day. None of Robespierre, Marat and Danton than to a place to whose safe-keeping the rights and liberties of American people are entrusted.

AN ENCOURAGING PROMISE.

Mr. Eckels, comptroller of the currency, who is one of the most capable officials under the present administration, in an adsaid to be a veritable boom in the federal dress a few days ago to a number of New York bankers who accorded him a reception, said some things that were encouraging and reassuring, if they can be accepted as reflecting the sentiment of the administration. He said that it could not but be a source of congratulation, despite the continued but steadily lessening stagnation in business circles, that the conditions in our financial world have materially changed within the months just past. "No one, either at home or abroad," said Mr. Eckels, "now doubts that the government's honor will be jealously guarded, its credit honestly main tained, and its obligations met in coin current throughout the civilized world. The fear of our reaching a monetary standard of value inimical to every business interest of the country happily has passed away. It was reduced to a minimum when the purchasing clause of the Sherman silver act was erased from the statute books; it was completely banished when the president interposed the executive veto of the Bland seigniorage bill." Coming from so responsible a source such an utterance certainly has a strong claim to confidence, but it would be more weighty if it were known to represent the views of the administration and not simply that of the comptroller of the currency.

> That financial confidence is stronger now than it was some months ago is unquestionable, but that all distrust has not disappeared will have to be admitted. The reasons for this are to be found in the approhension that Mr. Cleveland may yet be induced to favor some sort of legislation to infuse more silver into the currency, and in the danger that congress will repeal the 10 per cent tax on state bank issues and let loose a flood of that sort of currency upon the country, with demoralizing effect upon the entire financial system. The president's message vetoing the seigniorage bill contained an unfortunate suggestion that has already been acted upon in the form of a bill providing for the coinage of the estimated seigniorage and for the issue and sale of low interest bonds. It has been stated by the author of the bill, a representative from Louisiana, that the measure had been examined and approved by Secretary Carlisle, and that the secretary had expressed the belief that if passed by congress it would receive the approval of the president. So far as silver is concerned this bill, which is in the hands of the house committee on coinage, provides for doing precisely the same thing that the measure vetoed provided for doing, so that the objections to the latter apply with equal force to the new bill. It proposes silver inflation, and this is not rendered more acceptable by the bond provision, because the secretary of the treasury already has ample authority to issue bonds for the purpose of providing gold with which to redeem the notes of the government. The president is committed to legislation of this sort, and whatever may be thought of the probability of such legislation being adopted, the fact that it is possible has a more or less unsettling influence. The other danger, that of the repeal of the state bank tax, is also unfavorable to the full restoration of financial confidence, not for the reason that it would interfere with the maintenance of the government's credit or impair the ability of the

> government to meet its obligations in coin

current throughout the civilized world, as

might be done by coining the scigniorage.

rency that would be very likely to produce a

demoralizing effect. It is not easy to foresee | are responsible in the income tax, but it onling about it is not difficult to understand hat the effect upon the financial system of the country could not be wholesome.

The assurances contained in the remarks of Mr. Bekels are certainly encouraging, but so long as there is reason to apprehend financial legislation by the present congress there will prevail a feeling of distrust. If to legislate regarding the currency complete financial confidence would at once return.

COMPARATIVE TAX RATES.

Leaving the question of inequality of taxation aside for the moment, the two points at which Omaha suffers most from her absurd system of taxation are the ridiculously lowtax valuations and the alarmingly high tax rates. A comparison which we made recently of the census statistics of tax valuations in different cities with populations varying but slightly from that ascribed to Omaha disclosed the fact that not one of them made so poor a showing as the latter. Denver, it is true, claims that the true value of its taxable realty is six times as great as the listed valuation, the same ratio as prevatis in Omaha, but in Kansas City and Providence the true value is estimated at but one-third more than the assessed value, in St. Paul at one-half again as much, in Minneapolis at two-thirds again as much, in Rochester at only one-twentieth again as much. The natural result of this is that the nominal tax rate in Omaha is raised abnormally above what it ought to be. People seeking investments in the west always inquire after our tax rate, while they often overlook our absurdedly low tax valuation. In a comparison of tax rates Omaha suffers the same disadvantage that it does in a comparison of tay valuations

The last census bulletin purporting to make an exhibit of the finances of American municipalities gives these tax rates for the census year for the various cities named: Minneapolis, \$2.58 per \$100 or \$21.45 per capita; Jersey City, \$2.90 per \$100 or \$13.54 per capita; Omaha, \$5.61 per \$100 or \$7.98 per capita; Rochester, \$1.93 per \$100 or \$12.90 per capita; St. Paul, \$2.04 per \$100 or \$18.58 per capita; Kansas City, \$2.68 per \$100 or \$16.68 per capita; Providence, \$1.50 per \$100 or \$15.96 per capita; Denver, \$2.70 per \$100 or \$16.85 per capita. In other words, Omaha's high tax rate is nominal only. It overreaches itself and brings a per capita return less than any of the cities which have tax rates one-third as great. It injures the reputation of the city without bringing the city one cent of additional revenue.

A city's tax rate then is no necessary criterion of the burden of taxation which its citizens are compelled to bear. It depends in the first place upon the tax valuation, rising as the valuation falls and falling as the valenue depends upon the population of the place and the comparative wealth of the inhabitants. In the little town of Brookline, Mass., the suburban home of Boston's wealthiest business men, a tax rate of 92 cents per \$100 means \$35.15 per capita. Similarly a rate of \$3.68 per \$100 in Fair Haven, Wash., means \$67.09 per capita. On the other hand Kearney levies a tax rate of \$8.18 and gets only \$13.58 per capita; Galena, Ill., levies a tax rate of \$8.33 and gets only \$6.15 per capita, and then, too, we have the horrible example set right here in Omaha. The tax rate, furthermore, depends largely upon the sources of revenue which a city may have outside of the general property tax. Southern cities securing large revenues from business licenses do not need to levy high taxes. The tax rate in Philadelphia is held down by no small extent by the profits accruing from the municipal gas works and waterworks and other cities have other resources for revenue

Yet, notwithstanding the fact that the high tax rate in Omaha is nominal only, it is none the less viewed as real by people unfamiliar with the situation. It is a standing menace to Omaha's growth. It is unnecessary and uncalled for. A reasonable tax valuation will give us a reasonable tax

WARNING THE SOUTH.

One thing which the debate on the tariff bill is making prominent in public attention is the sectional character of that measure. It is the work almost entirely of southern men and from the assault it makes on the industries and the agricultural interests of the north to the income tax it reflects sectional spirit and purpose. In his speech in the senate a few days ago Senator Gallinger of New Hampshire dwelt upon the attack which the tariff bill makes on the industries of New England, as Senator Hale of Maine had done in a preceding speech. The New Hampshire senator said that New England has invested millions of capital in the south upon the assurance that the old order of things had passed away and that a new south had risen on the ruins of the old. Most of the New England money that has been thus invested is forever lost and now those who profited by it propose to strike down the manufacturing establishments of that section by hostile legislation. This is the gratitude of the south for what New England has done for it.

Senator Gallinger warned the south against this contest. He assured that section that the people are awake to this conflict and are watching with breathless interest every move of the political chess board. They propose in due time to take a hand in its settlement What answer will the south expect from us when we return to power in 1896?" asked the senator. "She should not forget, in this her moment of triumph, that there may be reprisals when our day of victory comes. If our agricultural products are to be destroyed in the interest of Canada, why not her sugar and rice in the interest of Cuba and other tropical countries?" He declared that the south may sooner than she is calculating be a supplicant for the protection of her great staple. It will not be the policy of the republican party when it returns to power to discriminate against the interests of the south. That has not been its course in the past, and will not be in the future. The policy of the republican party is national in its scope, guarding every interest that needs to be guarded and aiming to foster the prosparity of all sections. But the policy of the democratic party under southern domination is creating a sentiment which may cause the south to regret having exhibited, as it is now doing, a reckless spirit of sectionalism and prejudice.

The democratic Philadelphia Times re cently said that if tariff reform shall fail or shall be made so odlous as to breed revolution against it, it will be because of the ill-advised actions of the southern senators and representatives in congress. "They are doing the best possible missionary work for the republican party," said that paper, "and if they shall continue in their present policy they will certainly be confronted by a republican president, a republican senate and a republican house in 1896." The feature of the democratic revenue policy to which the Times particularly objects and for which the southern leaders in congress sided judgment,

to what extent this would be the case, but | declared also that either have been unwith the bank issues of forty-four states | pardonably sectional in shaping the tariff reform bill." There are not wanting other

democratic utterances, of similar purport.

Will such warnings and admonitions have any effect upon the representatives of the south in congress? Very likely not. There was some prospect a little while ago that a few of the senators from that section would refuse to support the more uncongress would decide to forego all attempt | fair and destructive features of the tariff bill, but it seems that they are all in line, or if there is any one of them who is not he has not made his opposition publicly known. So far as the odious income tax is concerned they are unanimous, and there is no longer a doubt that this obnoxious and unjust feature of the democratic revenue policy will be retained if the tariff bill is passed. There is yet some slight reason for hope that the measure will full

According to Washington advices an effort is being made by Congressman Mercer to have one of the new war ships christened 'Omaha." That would be a good advertisement, the only question being whether the inhabitants of foreign lands would tumble to the fact that Omaha is the name of a city as well as of the tribe of aborigines that go by that name. If we remember correctly a steamship named Omaha has for several years been one of the vessels of the United States navy. It is therefore doubtful whether the Navy department would consent to duplicate the name.

The county commissioners are now wrestling with the problem of material for paving the county roads. Macadam appears to be the most desirable material, but it is to be hoped that no limestone pavement will be laid without covering the surface with broken granite or some equally durable stone. Brick pavement is out of question for country roads, and the choice will necessarily have to be made between blocks of sandstone or granite.

The congressional committee having in charge the reorganization of the Union Pacific are listening to the attorneys for the road, to the representatives of the stockholders, and propose also to hear arguments in the interest of the government debt. But the shipper and patron, who are paying in their tolls and fares the interest on the enormously inflated capitalization of the road, have not been requested to at-

The councilmen who have returned from their junket to the Pacific coast are unanimously of the opinion that no city which they visited has the same attractions for them as Omaha, Certainly not, If they removed to any other western city they would lose their character as councilmen. So long as their terms in the city council uation rises. The resulting per capita rev- are unexpired Omaha will be good enough for

Worse Than an Anarchist.

McCook Tribune. The debaucher of the popular franchise is more dangerous memace to the perpetuity of this government than the red-handed

> He's a Dangerous Character. Tilden Citizen.

Scott, the braisless Omaha judge, has shown himself to be a dangerous character on the bench, and should not be allowed to serve out the remainder of his term. Two Horns of the Dilemma.

Websa Times.

Omaha has a judge in the person of C. R. st imagine himself the law, . Many of his acts are disjudge and jury. Many of his acts are dis-graceful, and show only too plainly that he

The Striking Plague. Just as renewed operations among the iron workers had begun to create a greater demand for coal, the United Mine Workers resolved to stop 200,000 miners from working. From any ordinary business point of view this action looks like madness.

> Scarcless Material. Globe-Democrat.

The chief reason why gold is going to Europe these days is because there is more demand for it there than there is here. When there is a demand for it here it will come back. No scare can be got up at present on account of the gold exportation.

Mysteries Deeper Than Ever.

Chicago Times.

Chicago Times.

Ancient Thebes, in Greece, has been nearly destroyed by an earthquake, which eveled its modern buildings and classiculus with ruthless impartiality. Such being the case, it would seem that all chance of the mysteries of Thebes being ever solved is now lost forever.

Don't Be Too Sudden.

The Lambert & Bishop wire mill at Joliet, Ill., has raised the pay of the wire-drawers 10 per cent. They ought to be careful how they do a reckless thing like hat in these times, especially in Illinois. The other day a Chicago cash girl dropped lead on having her wages raised.

Cause and Effect.

New York Sun.

We record with sorrow, but without surprise, the fact that the Big Muddy is behaving very badly in Nebraska, cutting the banks, stopping traffic, and senerally running amuck. Since Hon. William Jennings Bryan's visit to the west and grand oratorical progress the Missouri has been swelling emulously, and Hon. D. Wolsey Voorhees great income tax plea simply made the stream unmanageable. It see thes and bolls, it rips and roars, depositing vast quantities it rips and roars, depositing vast quantities of hopeless mud.

The Animal at the Trough.

President Cleveland cannot be accused of President Cleveland cannot be accused of neglecting the south in distributing his favors. He has given his southern friends three cabinet positions, two ambassadorships, ten envoys extraordinary, five ministers resident, the directorship of the mint, the chief clerkship of the treasury, registership of the treasury, commissionership of internal revenue, of railroads and fifty or sixty other fat positions, drawing from the treasury over \$500,000 a year in salaries. And still the south calls for more.

After Washington-What Then?

Chicago Record. The question just now concerns the atti-ude that Washington is going to adopt oward this sign of the nation's unwhole-ome condition. In any event, the finishing some condition. In any event, the finishing of the purposeless pilgrimages is bound to have no practical result. Congress can do nothing, and the Commonwealers' demands are preposterous. But it will remain none the less the duty of the District of Columbia authorities to act with exceeding tact and discretion in their treatment of the situation. Apparently the only thing that the Commonwealers can accomplish will be to induce congress to give sober heed to the general needs of the national health. But in the unwelcome presence of a pathstically comical horde of Commonwealers the authorities will meet a problem the possible solution of which is not yet discoverable.

The Sanday Bee.

Grand Island Independent.
The last Sunday free contained a number f interesting articles, to which we will call he attention of our renders. An article of interesting articles, to which we will call the attention of our readers. An article written by James A. Beaver, ex-governor of Pennslyvania, discusses the importance of good country roads, the difficulty in the way of this improvement, and hints for the best accomplishment of this great work. Another article is a reprint of a sketch of General Grant's private character, published in 1886 by his old friend, Mr. Chilas, which shows the "justice, kindness and firmness of that great man, who was as noble in his private relations as he was grand as our country's savior. And a third article is one of the interesting sketches of Frank G. Carpenter of life in foreign countries. This time he gives us a view of the relations of the Japan people, which is very instructive, and enables us even to form a better judgment of our own inancial affairs. The reading of such Sunday papers will convince every impartial man that the objections made against Sunday papers by a certain class of people are absolutely untenable, and nothing but the result of one-sided judgment. PEOPLE AND THINGS.

The coal miners hope to strike a paying strenk.

The strike fover is in the air. Even base Caxey defice traditions. He oward horses

Despite the cheap abundance in the common council, Chicago demands dollar gas. Corporal Tanner is about to become editor of the Home and Country Magazine in

New York City. The growing mutiny against walking in the Kelly contingent lends color to the charge of tenderfeet.

Poor Kansas! A colony of woman suf-fragists are about to camp in the state and contest cratérical honors with Mrs. Lease Fortunately, cyclone celtars are plentiful. Peanuts are rolling to the front as an article of food, as well as of an indefinable brand of statesmanship. A decayed one of casionally occupies the bench-park bench. John Y. McKane, the distinguished so

Journey at Sing Sing, refuses to pay for 6.811 press clippings collected for him. The notices were not the kind he bargained for. George Grant, colored, a native of Ireland, nas applied for citizenship papers in the New York courts. He has a pronounced brogue, and speaks Gaelle with considerable

A German astronomer calculates that the year 1961 will be marked by the appearance of no less than seven different comets. That's a good way off, but astronomers are habitually far-seeing. Every United States senator from states

uth of the Potomac, except Irby of South Carolina and Blanchard of Louisiana, served confederate armies, and those were too young for military service while Since his retirement Mr. Gladstone has re-eived many hundreds of tributes from ad-

nirers all over the United Kingdom, and

gifts are still pouring in. He has received several dozen walking canes and umbrellas, handsome arm chair, and many mor prefentious presents. Ex-United States Senator James W. Bradoury of Augusta, Me., who was the friend and associate of Webster, Clay and Calboun, and whose seat was next to that occupied by

Jefferson Davis, has been visiting Washing-ton for the last few days. Although 93 years of ago he is active and well. George M. Pullman-wealth \$50,000,000told a newspaper reporter, "I believe that I was far happier in the days when I hadn't a dollar than I am now." George is not roubled with a consuming desire to get back to those happy days. Most any of his countrymen would cheerfully relieve him of

ils present distressing burden. The Chicago Journal celebrated its fiftieth anniversary on Monday with an edition of fifty-six pages. The number was generally Hustrated and was made especially inter sting by reproductions of the first issue, in 1844, the extra announcing the assassination of Abraham Lincoln and the first issue fol-lowing the great fire in 1871.

General Mac Adaras, who recently arrived in this country is a well known Irish pa-triot, who rose to his present rank in the French army during the Franco-Prussian war of 1870-71. General Mac Adaras, who lived several years in this country and is an international sort of Irish-American-Frenchman, is accompanied by his wife, who is an American.

#### NEBRASKA AND NEBRASKANS.

An Omaha man is about to open a cigar factory at Howells. An effort is being made to organize a

lacrosse team at Ravenna. A convention of Lancaster county Sunday schools will be held at Hickman May 1. 2 and 3.

Shelton business men will pay an occupation tax so that the streets of the town may be sprinkled. The Custer County Teachers' association will meet at Callaway April 28. An extensive program has been prepared.

St. Augustine's Episcopal church at De-Witt will be dedicated May 1 with appropriate services. The structure cost \$2,500. The Banner has been flung to the breeze at Gretna with W. R. Olmstead as the staff It promises to be a better paper than its predecessors. William Pasewalk of Norfolk, his wife

and child all died within the past month. First the mother, then the father and finally the little one passed away. A Pender woman has secured a patent

on a binder and shocking machine and has refused an offer of \$10,000 for the right to manufacture the implement in the United Niobrara youths sold a band of Sante ioux a keg of artesian water, when the

Indians fully expected to secure beer. The lisappointment of the red men was something pitiful to see. The Colfax county commissioners have purchased a farm four miles from Schuyler at \$40 per acre. It will be used as the

county poor farm as soon as the necessar, buildings are erected. Nearly every child in Broken Bow has had both the mumps and the measles this season. The unfortunate family that has escape The editor of the Republican leads the fashionable list with five children who have had

the mumps and four who have broken out with the measles. Oliver Bentley, an old resident of Table Rock, was thrown from his wagon and his head was caught in a wheel. Before the team could be stopped the wheel had torn one ear from his head and the other ear was just hanging by a shred of flesh. His head was otherwise badly bruised and it is believed

that he will not survive his injuries. KELLY AND COMPANY.

Washington Star: The "Commonweal" disinguished itself at Omaha by its sagacious superiority to some of its lawless sympa-

Kansas City Journal: There seems to be a general disposition throughout the country o speed the "Industrials" on their march to Washington. The people want Grover and the tariff reformers to harvest the crop they

Louisville Courier-Journal: Kelly and his rowd, who declined to take the train which those Council Bluffs women stole for them, are probably the first men on record failed to get on a woman's train when they had an opportunity. St. Louis Republic: The superintendent

of the Rock Island railroad says that the men in General Kelly's army now enroute to Washington are really anxious to work. They will meet with a cold reception in Washington, where work is never in order Indianapolis Journal: When the excellent gentlemen like the learned and eloquent Rev Dr. Duryea come to consider their efforts o induce railroad officials to haul a lot of men to Washington to accomplish no pur pose they must conclude that they have made a ridiculous spectacle of themselves. Detroit Free Press: There is one character stic of General Kelly which should cover as many faults as does charity itself. He is a law-abiding citizen and insists that the men who are with him shall conform to his ideas on this important subject. When crankism takes that particular trend it is a good thing

Chicago Herald: What was an error of impulse on the part of "General" Kelly would be a much graver offense in others surrounded with less trouble and causes of excitement than those by which he is environed. Any attempt to excite party pas-sions and to turn the "Industrial" proces-sions into political crusades would be criminal, if successful, and might produce calami-

> A Roar from the Organs Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

Springfield (Mass.) Republican,
Judge Caldwell's Union Pacific decision is
being rather intemperately criticised by
some of the railway journals. But the
judge himself seems to be a man whose
opinions are entitled to respect. He has
been on the federal bench since 1864, being
one of two or three judges now in zervice
who were appointed by Lincoln, It was
on the warm indo sement of the late Justice
Miller that President Harrison promoted
Caldwell from the district to the circuit
bench.

War on Chleago Gas Trust. CHICAGO, April 24.-Attorney General Maloney this afternoon announced a decision on his part to begin quo warranto pro eedings against the Chicago Gas trust This proceeding has been expected for some time and if successful means a forfeiture of the charter of the trust. HIS WOUNDED HONAIL

Kansas City Journal: The surprising and unpleasant information comes from Washington that Attorney Stoll, who wants to fight a duel with Jere Wilson, is a republi-

an in politica. Chleago Tribune: If Lawrer Stoll feels that he really must fight somebody in order to vindicate his wounded honor we venture suggest that he may find Prof. Peter lackson willing to accommodate him. St. Louis Republic: Here is a difference etween Kentuckians; Colonel Stell says

that in that country men value character more than they do life. Colonel Thompson says they don't. Pistols and coffee for two Globe-Democrat: As we understand I olonel Stoll, the enraged Kentucky torney, who is now in pursuit of Judge Wilson, says to the latter that "You'uns has insufted we'uns, and we'uns wants to

fight. Kansas City Star: Attorney Stoll of Kentucky will not down. "Honor," he says, "is more to a gentleman than life itself." If Mr. Stoll really feels that way, fight, there is nothing left for Mr. Stoll

Buffalo Express: Attorney Stoll has chal-enged Judge Jere Wilson to fight a duel because Wilson said that somebody had forged a letter which was put in evidence by the defense in the Breckinridge case Judge Wilson should answer the challenge by furning it over to the authorities, with request that its author be arrested and shed under the law which makes the ending of such a communication a crime. Chicago Herald: "Colonel" Stoll of Ken-

tucky continues to emit howl after howl about his wounded honor. "Life itself," says he, "is nothing to a gentleman whos honor is tarnished." This moves an ir reverent editor to suggest that since Judge Wilson refuses to fight there is really noth ing left for Mr. Stoll to do but commit hara-kirt, and thus clear his "honor, uggestion will be received with proper enthusiasm everywhere.

COMIC CLATTER.

Indianapolis Journal: "What was at the ottom of that fight between Thompson and impson?" Jimpson?"
"Jimpson was till Thompson was pulled off."

Philadelphia Ledger: Among the assignments announced is that of a dealer in rags. One would think that business was pick-

Indianapolis Journal: This is the time of year when the man, forgetting how he had to dig the garden, beat carpets and rake the front yard, wishes he were a boy again. Philadelphia Times: Botanists don't en-tirely accept the statement that the strawberry grew permanently red from blushing at the price asked for it.

Washington Star: "Sometimes," remarked Uncle Eben, "de man dat hollers de loudes' foh de fool-killer am de one dat 'ud hafter lo de mos' dodgin' if he showed up,"

Texas Siftings: "By Jove, I've left my latch key at home," said a gilded youth of Harlem to his intended at the theater between the acts.
"Why, Charles, you seem to think you are married already," was the ominous reply. Philadelphia Record: Stern Employer—I hear you were at the ball game yesterday afternoon. Office Boy—Yes, sir. Stern Employer—I suppose you were on the quivive. Office Boy—No, sir; I was on de

Buffalo Express: "It's the queersst thine," mused Huffkins; "every time I catch cold I catch it in the head." "Nothing strange about that," observed Mrs. Huffkins. "Ever since I was a child I've beard that a cold dways settles in the weakest spot.

Harper's Young People: "Goats aren't any good," said Wilbur. "'F I was a goat I wouldn't have two horns without learning how to play on 'em."

MISCONCEPTION.

Judge. Aunt Jemima came to town
In all her Sunday clothes,
Upon a fence she saw an ad
Of rubber garden-hose,
"That's just the thing for me," she cried.
"A pair or two I'll get;
For when I weed my posy-bed
My ankles get so wet."

PROMISE.

New York Sun. Like the faint and far-off flutter of a pair of tired wings. Like the whispered songs of sadness that a weary pilgrim sings Come the tidings of elections in the dim and distant west. manner that can scarcely sweeten

Grover Cleveland's rest. There's a touch of tariff tonic in the cir-There's a touch of tariii tonic in the cir-cumambient air.

There's a keen and constant query for our platform everywhere, And the query, that the democratic leaders will not meet With an answer that's an answer, gets its answer in defeat.

There's a tread of coming millions sounding There's a tread of coming millions sounding in our waiting ears.

With the votes that make our party triumph over doubts and fears.

Who is the leader in the crisis? Who has clarion voice to say

They will win the fight tomorrow, as they lost the light today?

There's a shadow on the morning that has tinged the light with gray.

There's a promise of disaster sweeping through events today;

But the omens are improving: there's a growing feeling that

Here lately, Grover Cleveland's finding out where he is at!

#### WANT AMERICAN MAHATMAS

Occidental Mysticists Demand Prot ction to Home Industries.

POSSIBLE SPLIT IN THEOSOPHICAL RANKS

Secretary Judge Vindicated, but There is Still Said to Be Some Dissension-Thibet Story Does Not Go Down Very Easily.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 24.-The delegates to the annual convention of the American Theosophical society have practically concluded their business, and today are visiting points of interest about the city. This afternoon they are at the Midwinter exposi-Notwithstanding the vindication of General

Secretary Judge who has been charged with

ileges of the mahatmas, it is the opinion of

monkeying with the sacred rights and priv-

many of the delegates that the trouble in the society is not by any means ended, and that the high priests of the order, who are under the influence to a very large degree of the Hindu theosophists, will arrogate to themselves the authority of a supreme tri-bunal and possiby suspend the American section from full communion. In this event there is likely to be a split in the order.

Many of the most prominent members of the society in this country have for some time shown signs of restlessness because all the mahatmas are domiciled in far-off Thibet. They are understood to contend that there is no reason why there should not be American mahatmas and, in fact, it is strongly suspected that they are themselves willing to be regarded as perfected men and organs of theosophical philosophy.

CATS THAT CAUGHT NO MICE.

therefore not unlikely that theosophists will be called upon to deal with a division in

their own ranks, and that an opposition to

the philosophers of the mountains of Ind will be started on this side of the Atlantic.

San Francisco Ridding Herself of Useless Adjuncts to the Police Force. SAN FRANCISCO, April 24 .- A sensation has been brewing in police circles here for several weeks. The Board of Police Commissioners has had under quiet investigation a large number of policemen suspected of corrupt methods. An intimation of what might be looked for was given a week ago when Captain William E. Hall, who acted as Chief Crowley's confidential clerk, and a patrolman were suddenly dismissed from the department. The climax came last night, when the police commissioners dismissed without trial three sergeants, two veteran detectives and nine patrolmen. It is stated that still others are to follow. It is charged that the disgrace in the department has long been operating under Captain Hall and other officers high in the department, in levying systematic blackmall on gamblers and others who have been allowed to violate the law.

Chapter of Accidents at Carson. CARSON, Ia., April 24 .- (Special to The Bee.)-Charles Caldwell, while working at an elevator corn crib, was struck by a wagon tongue and was taken up for dead, but after

consciousness and he will probably recover; J. A. Doolittle on the same day was kicked by a colt and had a leg broken.
On the same day, also, Mrs. M. E. Mace was driving into town and her horse became frightened at the river bridge and backed with the buggy over a high bank into the river. Mrs. Mace escaped just as the team

three hours' work the doctor brought him to

went over the bank.

County Clerk's Shoringe. KANSAS CITY, April 24 .- The county court has taken action on the matter of the shortage charged to exist in the settlements of County Clerk M. S. Burr, and ordered suit to be brought against his bondsmen and against him individually to recover the emount, \$16,942.31, which consists of fees not turned over to the county treasurer in his settlements made in the years 1891, 1892

Gold Excitement in New Mexico. ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., April 24.-There is great excitement over the placer gold fields in Hell canon within fifteen miles of Albuquerque, and yesterday at least 100 locations were made by gold hunters from this city. A short time ago N. J. Hyde got out \$70 a day from a claim. Since then several thousand dollars in gold have been panned

Boys Who Played with Blasting Powder. ASHLAND, Ky., April 24.-Two small sons of Hiram Campbell, a section foreman on the Ohio & Big Sanday railroad, living fifteen miles up the line, secured a large quantity of blasting powder from a tool house and set it off with a match, both being fatally burned.

Gigantic Natural Gas Scheme. PERU, Ind., April 24.-A gigantic natural gas scheme has been organized at Lafayette, under the laws of New Jersey, to supply In-diana and Ohio cities. The capital is

# BROWNING, KING & CO.

### 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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