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DUSINESS LETTERS i business letters and remittances should be ressed to The thee Publishing company, the Drafts, checks and postoffice orders to sade payable to the order of the company, THE REE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION George H. Tsachuck, secretary of The Hee Publishing company, being duly sworn, says that the cual number of full and semipled copies of The July Morning, Evening and Santhay Bee printe bring the month of March, 1994, was as followed.

15,71 Daily average net circulation. Bworn to before me and subscribed in my pres-ence this 3d day of April, 1891. N. F. FEIL, Notary Public.

On one point the country is not apprehensive. There is no danger of losing congress in the Coxeyite shuffle.

"Bad beginning, good ending," so goes the old saying. There is still hope for improvement in the baseball team representing Omaha in the Western league.

The people who are loudest in their cries for the retention of our present absurd and inequitable system of tax valuation are precisely those who make use of its defects to cover up their own successful efforts at tax shirking.

Governor Jackson insists that he is thoroughly convinced that his conduct in relation to the reception of Kelly's army at Council Bluffs was exactly "the right thing." What would he have had to do in order that his conduct might constitute "the wrong thing?"

The mere fact that extensive improvements have been made at Arbor Lodge, the home of Secretary Morton, is no justification for the rumor that the secretary intends shortly to return to farm life in Nebraska. Secretary Morton has not yet wearied of cabinet pudding as served in Washington.

Those petitions for paving are about due if it is contemplated to have the paving laid this year. The money in the intersection paving fund must remain idle until the property owners confer the requisite jurisdiction on the council to draw on it. The work of paying is waiting on the action of the property owners.

> Congressman Bland promises us that he will have another free coinage bill ready for his committee to report to the house by the end of next week. Unfortunately discontent. Bland is quite likely to keep his promise Congress may possibly know when it has had enough of free silver measures, but Bland, never.

At last accounts Kem was still indignantly resenting the "meddling" with the affairs of his constituency at the hands of his republican associates in congress, whom he has discovered to have entered into an unholy conspiracy to rob him of the credit for the alleged work that he is performing as their representative at Washington.

Protests against the enforcement of the obselete law deducting a portion of the pay of a congressman for every session of the house which he fails to attend are mild to what they will be when the various absentees come to draw their salaries for the month. Congressmen are not the kind to make willing martyrs of themselves, particularly in relation to their money mat-

Chicago must feel considerably better now that the second competition for the privilege of removing World's fair buildings has resulted in an award to a firm of local house wreckers on a bid \$12,500 greater than that which was previously accepted from a St. Louis firm. The prestige of taking the job away from St. Louis is alone worth the extra money which the Chicago bidders offered

It now transpires that the huge losses which the Western Passenger association railroads are willing to undergo in order to cut under the Union Pacific immigrant traffic are not so huge after all, because of the fact that those roads have little or no Immigrant business. Their anxiety to risk all the immigrant business that they have is based on a greater anxiety to get hold of the rest of the business.

Ex-President Harrison practices what he preaches when he insists that it is the duty of a former high official to give to his fellow citizens the benefit of his experience in good sound advice. A man who has served successfully as president of this great nation for a term of four years adds all the more weight to his utterances upon questions of public policy. There are still many things which ex-presidents can properly do.

The employment of home labor is an integral part of the home industry movement. Our manufacturers and jobbers and merchants must depend upon the patronage of the workingmen who reside here to make their enterprises successful. They ought then to reciprocate by encouraging the employment of the laborers. The development of a demand for home labor must go hand in hand with the development of a demand for the products of home industry.

the railroads for every day that they refuse or neglect to build the transfer switches whose construction is required by the provisions of the transfer switch law. Their deliberate ignoring of the law is only additional evidence of their supreme confidence in their ability to induce the courts to nullify the act of the legislature in case proceedings ever get that far. Does the State Board of Transportation intend to institute suit to recover the penalties imposed by the transfer switch law? Delay is more than ever suspicious.

THE GENERAL UNKEST.

THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY.

The condition of narest in which the country finds itself today is one which demands the serious attention of capable thinkers, who may possibly throw some light upon its origin and causes and perhaps tuggest remedies that will restore a greater contentment. The general unrest is in no way localized in any one part of the United States, although it may be concentrated more in one part than in another. It is found in California and in New England, in North Dakota and in Texas. It extends cast, west, north, south. It reaches, to a righter degree, however, into other countries. Canada and Australia are known to be the seats of considerable latent discontent, while even the European countries are encountering unusua conditions among the working people. But in the United States the trouble is more manifest to the eye, doubtless because the United States is ordinarily most free from such demonstrations.

This unrest, too, takes on numerous different forms. The spectacle of industrial armies composed of unemployed men rising up all over the country and heading toward Washington, where they hope to petition congress in person to redress their grievances, is the universal theme of the public press. These men are dissatisfied where they now are. They are convinced that they have nothing to lote and everything to gain by a change in their situation. They see no prospect of a speedy change by remaining at home and so are endeavoring to hasten it by meeting it half way. The number of those who have actually joined the injustrial armies up to this time is comparatively insignificant, but they have elicited such exhibitions of sympathy and approval from organized bodies of laborers everywhere that they must be regarded as really representative of a much larger number.

At the same time, despite the hard times of the winter just passed, we see the in auguration of several large strikes, involving men scattered over a vast area of territory, not to mention the usual number of smaller labor difficulties with which almost every city of any importance is afflicted. The strike on the Great Northern threatens to throw out of employment the greater part of the operating force of that road and to hamper, if not interrupt, traffic over its lines. The great coal miners' strike has practically put an end to the mining of bituminous coal throughout the whole country and necessitates the idleness of at least 100,000 men. Nor is the unrest confined solely to the employes, since many factories and mills are still shut down, owing to the uncertainty of conditions that render their financial success doubtful. The discontent among employes and employers reacts upon one another to the further disadvantage of

The panacea which at the turn of a magic key is to dispel all clouds at once and forever is to be avoided as much in social disorders as in cases of physical disorder. The general unrest has been the aggravated result, not of any one cause, but of many co-operating causes. The remedy is not to be found in any single legislative act of congress or in any single measure of reform, but in a combined effort of all to better the present condition in every possible way. The revival is not to be effected in a day, any more than the disorder has been brought on in a day, but one, like the other, must be the slow process of time. The age when people waked up in the morning to discover that the evils they were suffering were but a dream is no more. The facts of the general unrest are patent to every one, and every one has his work to do to counteract the forces that make for

A UNIFORM BANKRUPT LAW.

Action by the present congress on the question of providing a uniform bankrupt law is expected, but the indications are that nothing will be done before the second session beyond, perhaps, reporting bills in the two houses. It is now evident that the tariff bill is not likely to be disposed of until far in the summer and after that currency bills will probably command a great deal of the attention of congress. The democrats would like, if possible, to adjourn the present session earlier than usual. They want to get among their constituents and endeavor to explain away the disastrous effects upon the business and labor of the country which the proposed economic policy of their party has had. With this in view they are making a vigorous effort to get an agreement with the republicans of the senate on a date for the final vote on the tariff bill, and if they succeed in doing this, which now seems hardly probable, they will hurry business after that bill is disposed of. Everything that is not of urgent importance will have to wait for the next session, and hence it is probable that bankruptcy legislation will go

As to the chances for this legislation in the present congress all that can be said is that they are uncertain. Some action ought to have been had before this on the bankruptcy bill that is in the hands of the senate judiciary committee, but it appears that delay has been caused by the fallure of the subcommittee to prepare a definition of what constitutes bankruptcy to be incorporated in the bill. This is a somewhat singular reason to assign for delay, but it is seriously given. One of the acts declared in the Torrey bill to constitute an act of bankruptey is a trader's suspension and his failure to resume for thirty days, and until a petition is filed, while insolvent, the payment of his commercial paper for \$500 or over. This is considered much too stringent by many advocates of the bill. Another provision which may be changed is that which makes it an act of bankruptcy to sell on margins while insolvent. While the bill was before the house there was talk that the advocates of the anti-option bill would strike out the words "while insolvent," thereby making all sales on margin acts of bankruptcy. It is thought that this may be changed so as to abandon the definition altogether, or at least destroy the opening for amendment by the advocates of the antioption law. It would seem that these objections do not present any very formidable difficulty and they would not if there was a generally earnest interest in congress regarding this legislation.

Of course the business interests of the country can get along another year, or several years, without a uniform bankrupt law. It is not of so urgent importance to the welfare of the commercial community as some other matters requiring legislation. But if such a law is demanded in the interest of justice and in order to effect a fairer and more equitable settlement of the obligations of lasolvents than is possible under present conditions-if it is necessary for the just protection both of the creditor and the debtor-the sooner the country is given the law, in the best form that the wisdom of congress can frame it, the better. To make a law to which there will be no objection is, of course, impossible. No for wagon travel. Make the railroads come such law now exists or ever will. What is to a deed stop with all their trains before

several years, and has undergone numer- accident. When that has been done we ous amendments. It has been studied cares | Imagine the railre fully by the business interests of the country, as represented in the commercial or- the visided in providence with plans ganizations of every section, and has re- adopted by the Board of Public Works. Let ceived their approval. These interests have us have our rights tested ence and for all declared that such a law is needed, and time. never more so than now. Their practically unanimous opinion ought to be conclusive with congress. There is a considerable element in that body, however, which regards this proposed legislation as designed to supply a club to one class of the business community with which to belabor the less fortunate class. It remains to be seen whether this element is strong enough to defeat a uniform bankrupt law.

TO BE COMMENDED.

The board of county commissioners is to be highly commended for the efficient methods it has adopted and pursued in placing the affairs of this county on a strictly business basis. This has been no easy task. For years the affairs of the county have been conducted in a slip-shod and loose manner. There was no check upon officials or any attempt to keep their expenditures within the bounds of law. There was no accountability for fees collected, purchases made or supplies and furniture on hand. The scandals of the county hospital construction and reconstruction, the unmethodical distribution of charity were among the legacies of former boards, and the proper care and disposition of paupers criminals and insane wards became a serious problem. While the abuses and defects of the old let-alone system have not all been remedied the board has made gratifying progress in that direction.

Among the reforms which the heard is about to inaugurate is the strict accountability of officials subject to its supervision and the straightening out of crooked things done and defalcations by men who have formerly held office. In this work the board is determined to show no partiality or partisan favor. Whenever the record in the court house show any former official to have failed to straighten his accounts or whenever any ex-officer is found to have appropriated to his own use fees over and above the amount allowed him by law the board is determined to collect the amount due the county from his bondsmen. This is the plain mandate of the law, and it is the duty of the board. In prosecuting this class of offenders the board has no option to make exceptions or show favors. The statutes of Nebraska must be the sole guide. Under the statutes every county officer is expected to settle and turn over all moneys and properties of which he is custodian when he passes out of office,

When the fees of any office fall short of the salary allowed by law the officer has a just claim against the county, and the board is in honor and duty bound to allow it. When the fees of any office are in excess of the salary allowed by law it is the duty of such officer to turn the excess of fees over salary into the county treasury No officer whose term has expired has any legal right to collect fees due to the office which he has vacated. The fees belong to the office and not the individual who fills the office. When he ceases to occupy the office he becomes a private citizen, and has no right to touch a penny of fees. Any other construction of the law would be prepos terous. Where the officer has collected fees in excess of the salary fixed by law and fails to turn over the surplus he becomes a defaulter just the same as if be had appropriated to himself money or property in his custody as an officer.

In all such cases the commissioners have a plain duty to perform, and that is to institute civil and criminal proceedings if man demand the defaulting official does no turn over the funds illegally collected or appropriated by him. In pursuing such course the commissioners will be upheld not only by the law officers but by all lawabiding citizens.

BRING THEM TO TIME.

According to the city engineer's estimate it will take \$5,000 to repair the Sixteenth street viaduct and make it safe for travel for a year or two. It goes without saying that the viaduct cannot be reconstructed and propped without stopping street railway travel over it for a time. Now who is to foot the bill for making these repairs? The law requires the railroads to pay for viaducts across their tracks. It stands to reason that where viaducts are worn ou and must be rebuilt that the railroads mus pay their proper proportion of the cost if the viaduct crosses more than one railroad company's tracks. It also stands to reason that any street railway company enjoying the right-of-way upon the viaduct should bear a fair share of the expense of its maintenance

Councilman Hascall wants the city to take steps at once for reconstructing the Sixteenth street viaduct to the tune of \$5.000 or whatever it may cost to put it in passa ble condition. Where is this money to ome from? Mr. Hascall wants to go ahead anyhow and incur the bill whether is money in the treasury not or whether the railroads contribute their portion or not There are two views to take of this matter. One is to tinker up the viaduct and wait two or three years longer for the railroads to construct a new one, taking the chances of having the entire burden thrown upon the city by a change of charter which the railroad lobby will try to juggle through the next legislature. That of course, would mean a continuous patching of the wretched wooden bridge for an indefinite period. The city never will have surplus enough in the treasury to build a substantial iron and steel viaduct of proper width over the gap between Leavenworth and Pierce streets, and the chances of getting \$150,000 in bonds voted for it are very slim indeed. The other is to force the raffroads to come to time and have a new viaduct built this year on the plans already adopted by the Board of Public Works. If the viaduct is to be closed for patchwork we may as well close it for building a new one. That need not take much more time than will be taken up in rebuilding the old The new piers can be built without

interfering with the old viaduct, and the new superstructure can be put in place almost as rapidly, if not more speedily, than the stringers and trusses of the old one can be

Mr. Hascall ought to know enough to know that it never pays to rebuild an old If we are to spend \$5,000 let us do it on that part of the new viaduct, the approaches, which the city may be required to pay for under the charter. If the railroads resist the enforcement of the law, which they never fall to do on every occasion, let us fight it out in the courts. Meantime, take down the entire viaduct and let Sixteenth street across the tracks between Leavenworth and Pierce be open known as the Torrey bankruptey bill has crossing, and compel them to establish been under consideration in congress for gates and maintain gatekeepers to prevent

managers will devise ough money for building a way of getting e

Another batch of pension attorneys have been disbarred from practice before the department for violating the pension laws by exacting illegal fees and executing false vouchers. These pension sharks deserve no sympathy from the coople, the chief misfortune being that they are left free to apply themselves to equally nefarious business in other fields still open to them. The penalty of disbarment a none too severe for men who take advantage of the Ignorance of deserving veterans, particularly when the law allows them fees sufficiently remunerative for all the services which they may render.

What measures has the Board of Education devised to secure an accurate and complete school census for this year? The apportionment of state school moneys is based upon our enumeration of persons of school age and unless the enumeration is correct Omaha will be deprived of her just share in that distribution. The work should be undertaken in a businesslike manner in stead of parceling out the positions of school census takers, as has often been done to incompetent men who have some political claims upon different members of the board.

Unfortunately the people are not permitted to know what the assessors are doing until after their tax lists are completed and placed on file. They go on placing a valuation upon property at an absurd fraction of the true value despite the fact that the law calls for valuation of all property at the fair market price. Omaha suffers daily from her ridiculously low tax valuation and her alarmingly high tax rate. A fair tax valuation at the hands of the assessors would do away with both these evils.

Kansas populists must be hard up for congressional timber if they have to request General Weaver to remove to their state in order to run for congress. An imported candidate would labor under serious disadvantages, which have doubtless prompted General Weaver to decline the kind offer After running for the office of president of the United States it would be too much of a come-down to his dignity to stand for the position of representative in congress from the state of Kansas.

Here We Go Again. New York Sun. Kill the income tax! Wrench its coils off body of democracy.

> Incredible Folly. Louisville Courier-Journal.

Two prominent—Alabama young men killed each other because one of them obstructed the other's view of a political speaker. Such folly is almost incredible. There is no justification for killing anybody at a political speaking except the

The Gold Reserve. The Gold Reserve.

Springfield (Mass) Republican.

Secretary Carlisle's replenished gold reserve will present a baldy damaged appearance after this week's gold shipment to Europe. If the shipments keep on, more borrowing will have to follow, but there is no likelihood that they will to any great extent. Anyhow, no reason for alarm longer exists, and none will be felt. The situation is very different from what it would be were the government still forcing large quantities of depreciated dollars into circulation.

culation. Bleach-Board Statesmanship.

Detroit Free Press. It is far from an editying or reassuring spectacle to see the membership of the na-tional house of representatives fade away below the quorum point in response to the attractions of a base ball game. With neither branch of congress doing anything alleged statesmen having the ir and the alleged statesmen having the in-terests of the country in trust going out to vie with the bleachers in yelling appro-val of grand stand plays, the suggestion that a republican form of government is still experimental will not down.

INCOME TAX DOOMED.

New York Herald: Our Washington correpondent reports that the democrats in the enate are awakening to the fact that it will e a suicidal blunder to force the obnoxious me tax through and are beginning realize that in order to pass the tariff bill they must first cut off its infamous populist It is said that Senators Hill and Smith will not vote for the bill with hat rider on, and it is believed that several other democratic senators will follow their

Washington Star: It is beginning to look very pointedly as if the income tax feature of tariff bill were doomed to death or The democrats who are respons ible for the bill are beginning to think very seriously upon the situation, and many of them feel that they can hardly afford to sacrifice all tariff legislation to this one and be quick about it" is spreading, and they may decide to take what is given freely and afterwards fight for the rest they want It is evident to those familiar with con-gressional legislation that the bill must be made a party measure, with a solid demo-cratic support, in order to be passed.

CLEVELAND'S TALK TO THE BOYS. New York Sun (dem.): The letter of

Hon. Grover Cleveland to Hon. Chauncey F Black is a dishonest document. No other adjective describes it. Washington News (dem.): The presi

lent has never said anything more timely, more forcibly or more wisely. He ha marked out the path of democracy. Wil femocrats follow in it or go astray and be St. Paul Globe (dem.): When President

Cleveland makes up his mind to give publi

cation to his views on matters political the occasion chosen is always timely, and his

words selected with due care and uttered St. Louis Republic (dem.): Mr. Cleveland advises the democratic party to strive for principles rather than spoils. Can't we strive for both at once? Mr. Cleve-land is no less a tariff reformer because he gets \$50,000 a year for it.

Cincinnati Enquirer (dem.): Mr. Cleve-and's appeal to democrats to conquer their appetite for office suggests a scene in "Nicho las Nickleby," in which Squeers, the schoolmaster, eats a hot beefsteak, with accom paniments, in the presence of the half-starved children whose hard-hearted parents have consigned their to the tender mercies of "Do-the-boys half." As Mr. Squeers turned the last morsel of julcy steak round and round upon his fork before placing it in he said to the luckless little chaps: "Ah, boys, human nater is a rum 'un, she is! When you have conquered your appetites you have conquered human nater."
What democrats those boys would have nade for these times!

Let us be good. THE CONSISTENT KICKER.

Washington Star.
"Whatever is, is right," I've heard—
I'll never sing that song;
The modern motte, I'll adopt—
"Whatever is, is wrong."

Just think of how delightedly We'd bask in summer's charm! What hours of sweet content we'd pass If heat were not so warm!

What blissful comfort we could know In mouths that now speed illy! What weeks of indefent repose, If cold were not so chilly!

Think of the rambles we might take, With freedom from regret, Consulting naught but our desires

And so by night and day I'll raise My wail both loud and long. To make this foolish world believe To make this foolish work." Whatever is, is wrong.

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

Belgium's ministerial crists has been set-

tled by King Leopold in a manner that meets

for being a man of infinite political ingenuity and fertility of resource. He has acceepted the resignation of the prime minister, Beernaert, and of one of his colleagues, and has appointed two new men, hitherto belonging to the discentient conservatives, to the cabiset, the direction of which he has intru ted to M. de Burlet, the miniater of the interior. Moreover, by agreement with the dissentients, it has been decided to leave the ques tion of the representation of minorities, upon which the government majority went to pieces, for settlement by the new chamber, thus leaving the way clear for the new ing possible the general election in October by the extended electorate. What the new chamber will be like not even the most political prophets ventures to prognosticale. Few prime ministers have retired from office with so distinguished a record behind them as M. Beermaert. When he came into office, in 1884, the deficit amounted to 16,000,000 francs, whereas for the past six or seven years there has been a large annual surplus-this, too, notwith-standing the fact that there has been a notable decrease in taxation. In 1886 he pu lown with a firm hand the serious riots in the mining districts, but, seeing that the were not wholly without cause, inaugurated a magnificent series of laws for the working classes, providing, among other things, for the fermation of councils of masters and men, for the facile acquisition of houses and gardens for the laboring classes, and for the prevention of the abuse of alcohol. Under his enlightened administration the penal and pri on system has been improved, new defenses constructed along the frontier, the moral and physical condition of the army bettered, and the railroads and postal ser tice of the country developed. Nor would it be just to forget the leading part taken by M. Bearnaert in establishing treaties whereby the Congo Free State had its future secured and by which, moreover, the suppression of ter of concern to all the civilized countries.

What is there to show for an expenditure which is literally breaking the backs of the Italians and reducing them to the exhaustion and despair which characterized the Gallie provincials in the last days of the western Roman empire? Enough has been spent on opular education to increase the propor-ion of conscripts who can read from 43 per ent in 18871 to 59 per cent in 1892. plain that, from the view-point of illiteracy Italy is still one of the most disgracefully backward countries in Europe. The number of miles of highroads has been increased nce 1870 by only 11,000, still exhibiting to Italy only seventeen miles of highroads for 10,000 inhabitants, against eighty-four miles in France. A good deal has been spent on railways-about three-fourths of the whole network belongs to the state-yet all the lines put together have a length of no more than 8,800 miles. It is not, in truth, on those appliances and agencies of civilization which may be classed under the head of civil expenditure that the huge sums levied or borrowed by King Humbert's government have been lavished. It is their army and navy for which the Italians are taxed almost to death. The Italian war fleet has been nearly trebled in ten years, comprising at present 329 vessels and 21,000 sailors, against 117 vessels and 9,400 sailors in 1882. In the last mentioned year the military establishment, including the standing army, the first reserve and the second reserve, represented a total of 1,985,000 men; in 1892 the aggregate had risen to 3,027,000. During the last five years the expenditure for military purposes has averaged \$86,200,000 annually, has absorbed 28 per cent of the national reve nue. The deficit which confronts Sig. Crispi could be wiped out tomorrow if Italy would withdraw from the triple alliance and cut down her army to the level of her resources. But this will not be done; and that is why the destiny of the Italian people presents one of the gravest problems in the contemporary history of Europe.

Some very interesting statistics are pre sented in the recent official returns of the British army. It appears that its aggregate strength on the first day of the present year was 219,000, being the largest ever known under the present establishment, and, exceeding by thorized maximum. It is naturally unpossible, with the constantly recruiting and lischarging, to keep the force always at the exact point set by law, but the purpose doubtless is to keep the average for the year close to the maximum, and, indeed, it was 216,400. The army reserve has been continually increasing for the last twenty years, but from special causes there may be slackening in this increase next year. However, a permanent, first-class reserve of between 70,000 and 80,000 can be counted Out of the militia many men joined the regular army, navy and marines, omanry cavalry has been decreasing for some years, but the volunteer force conto show an upward tendency According to the London Standard, at no previous time has there been so large a force of enrolled men available for service in case of need. First comes the regular army, with nearly 220,000 of all ranks. These could be immediately supplemented by 80,000 army reserve men and 30,000 militia reserve, making in all 330,000 men available for service abroad. Almost exactly the same number would then remain enrolled for home defense, namely, 228,000 olunteers, 94,000 militia and 100,000 yeu nanry, making 332,000. Thus the aggregate for foreign and home service, in case of emergency, would be 662,000 men.

After twenty-two years of bitter strife be tween crown and Parliament in Denmark the conflict has been brought to a close and a reconciliation effected, with the result that, for the first time since 1876, the budget presented by the cabinet has received sanction of the Folkthing. During all these years King Christian has persisted in re aining in office the conservative cabinet of M. Estrup, notwithstanding that it possessed no majority in the Lower Hou the Legislature, but only in the Upper Chamber. The result was that the Folkthing refused to vote any of the supplies required by the administration, which, sequently, was forced to levy taxes by royal decree. Year after year this has gone on, and it speaks highly for the patience and common sense of the Danes that they should have tolerated so long such a very flagrant ncroachment by the crown upon their constitutional rights and prerogatives. True frequent attempts have been made to impeach the ministers, but the king has always interposed his veto, and one of the features of the compromise which has just been effected is a bill of indemnity for the So they can no longer be held to account.

IN MOODS MERRY.

Arkansaw Traveler: A citizen of Georgia has in his keeping two eggs said to be forty years old. Here's \$10 that says those eggs can't be beat.

Chicago Tribune: "I call that one-eyed brindle cat over there Bill Dullon," said Rivers, "because I've killed it eight or ten times and it has always turned up next morning with an alibi."

Judge: Wife (at party)—That decollete waist of Mrs. Shapely fits her perfectly, desort it? Husband (looking intentiy)—It would if there were enough of it. Brooklyn Life: "They say that money is a drug in the market." "Yes, but the trouble is one has to have a prescription in order to get it."

Life: The Young Doctor-Just think; six of my patients recovered this week. The Old Doctor-It's your own fault my boy. You spend too much time at the club.

Indianapolis Journal: Indianant Constituent—Sir, you have proven utterly false to your principles.

Great Statesman—Nothing of the sort. I merely wore them out and got a new set.

ANOTHER VIEW. This fact in chaste, poetic Language oft is at us hurled: "The hand that rocks the cradle Is the hand that rules the world." But from a truthful standpoint, This thing cannot be put: for the reason that the cradle As a rule, is rocked by foot.

EVOKES LOUD DENUNCIATION

with general approval and is calculated to Vigorous Editorial Expressions on the Atincrease the reputation which he posses es tempt to Abridge Liberty of the Fress.

CONTEMPT FOR AN UNJUST JUDGE

Time for the People to Rise Up in Their Might and See that Petty Tyrants Wearing the Judicial Ermine Are Shorn of Power.

Minneapolis Times: Judge Scott of Omaha

in committing Editor Rosewater of the Omaha Bee for contempt of court appears only to

have done what a good many judges would

of this country, it is suspected in some quarters, have become the repositories of the

monarchical principle. That principle finds

its expression in arbitrary action from which there is no appeal. There are no monarchs in this country. The legislature may pass laws and citizens may test their constitutionality in the courts. Laws affirmed in the ower courts are good unless some one wishes to go to the expense of carrying up an ap peal. The people of this country are justly proud of their judiciary system, and with all its faults, which are incident to human imperfections, they look upon them as e refuse from the contemptible politics of legis latures. The powers reposed in judges are vast, they are necessarily so. But in propor ion to their power judges should be subject to free, fair and open criticism. It would be unrepublican to give to a class of men in the community monarchical power and to admit the old complimentary proposition that the king can do no wrong. words, there is nothing sacred about the person of a judge. Yet of late years there has grown up a partial system of terrorism among the courts. It is being assumed more and more that judges are the bearers of a shibboleth; that they are the Levites of a republic, charged with a sacred and mys-terious mission. This feeling makes judges often resent personal criticism out of cour and endeavor to punish it by the processes of the law of which they are the trustees not the proprietors. The Rosewater case is a flagrant instance of a growing practice. In that case the paper of which Mr. Rose-water is proprietor criticized the action of Indea Scott in the matter of two indictments. He charged that favor had been shown the rich man and justice meted out to the poor man. The reporter who wrote the matter was arrested for contempt, fined and sent to fail. The proprietor was also brought into court, fined and committed to prison. The judge tried to refuse him the privilege of protesting against the sentence, but was overawed by the sturdy conduct of Mr. Rose The action of Judge Scott was un doubtedly the result of personal pique. He had already punished the author of the arti-cle. It was a grave question whether he had that right to punish, as contempt of court criticism of a judicir; set already completed. He managed to income judge and jury in his own case through the conven-tional handle of contempt of court. This is the process by which judges protect their dignity. It is also the weapon with which they assert their personal importance. It is a poorly defined, vague and variable power depending for its meaning in the temper and spirit of the court. It is analogous to the king's prerogatives. It is the mask of judicial violence, and until defined and its limit-ations ascertained it is a distinctly undemocratic power, liable to misuse through ignor ance and to abuse through knavery. Chicago Post: Imprisonment of a newspaper

publisher for "constructive" contempt of court was attempted in this city once years ago The incident served for all time as a warning to oppressive magistrates in Cook ounty. Probably the assault of Judge Scott on Edward Rosewater of The Omaha Bee will result just as the Storey-Williams incident did-in disaster to the usurping court. The case is one of flagrant violation of the liberty of publication. Two men way station. One was poor, He was sent to the penitentlary. The other was the son of wealthy parents. He was released. The discrimination was typical, are well remembered in Chicago. It is not beyond the recollection of even the youngest of us that punishment of a man of "good family" who "voted right" and was known to the judge was impossible in a certain austere court of this district, even though the culprit was guilty of robbing the United States mails. In the Omaha case a reporte made some natural deductions from the judge's conduct. If the aspersions had been cast on an ordinary citizen, or even an ex-traordinary one off the bench, his only recourse would be proceedings under the libel Scott preferred to judge his own case. He held the reporter guilty of contempt and sent him to jail. Not satisfied with this, he haled the publisher into court. In spite of his protest that he knew nothing of the article until it appeared, Mr. Rose was fined \$500 and sentenced to jall for thirty days. It is good to read the defiant blast with which the journalist received the sentence and the unspeakably mean circumstantial orders of the court with regard to its enforcement. It is also cheering to know that the state supreme court promptly granted a supersedeas before Scott's victim had spent six hours in jail. But the neident should not end here. The Omaka newspapers will do well to abandon their otorious feuds for the purpose of leveling the arrogance of this petty tyrant. The insolence of the courts in interfering with all

rights except their own, to sit with their heads among the stars in lofty judgment of the groundings who made them, has been growing intolerably. But the day has not yet dawned when a judge can lay his fingers on the throat of the press without very great peril to himself.

great peril to himself.

A DESTRUCTION OF STREET

Wichita Engle: The imprisonment of Editor Rosewater by the Omaha Judge, the intervention of Justice Caldwell by his United States marshals, and the finding of the United States senate committee against Judge Jer-kins, all occurring day before yesterday, as reported in yesterday morning's dispatch but emphasizes the Eagle's expressions of late touching bench-mads laws and judicial tyranny. The perverteness of a Cleveland administration in its dogged obstinacy in the interest of corporations and of classes, and the inertness of a congress which utterly fails to comprehend the serious situation that has prostrated the industries and paralyzed the enterprise of a nation, against which 65,000,000 of people are protesting unheard, are but oppressive anomalies which in all good time can be rectified at the ballot box. But the genius of American liberty, whose constitution reserves to the people the power to enact and to repeal laws and to make and to unmake rulers, falls impotent before an authority created as a con-servator of, and a bar to the legislative and executive commissions. The impotency of needed redress comes of a failure of the founders of a people's government, in their ederal judges, which omission has logically led to an assumption of prerogatives never intended, and finally to the pre-ent marked instances of a urped jurisdiction, all built up and sustained solely upon precedents established on their own, in transitu, findings. The menace to popular government today is tot the law making power or executive authority, but its judiciary. The fears of the people that justice may be denied them are not from a rulership which inheres in them-selves, but in the prefecture of courts against whose mandates the fundamental law of the land has sealed their lips and withheld their ballots.

Sioux City Journal: The conduct of Judge Scott in the farcical contempt proceedings against Edward Rosewater, editor of The Omaha Bee, constitutes a judicial outrage of the highest degree. The proceedings, ending in a sentence of imprisonment in jail for thirty days and a heavy fine, were shainfell and disgraceful. If there was contempt, the judge merited it, and will reseive it from the whole community. The second of the case warrants the assumption that the judge had a grudge against the editor, and abused and usurped the power of court to wreak vengeance. water boldly faced the music, and those who will fight it out on the line of his rights as

New York Mail and Express: Editor Rosewater of The Omaha Bee has been ordered to remain a prisoner for thirty days and pay a fine of \$500 for making caustle comments on the career of Judge Scott of that city. Mr. Rosewater is vitriolic somebut Judge Scott cannot shut off the flow by a short term of imprisonment. editor is a self-made man, who has built up a great newspaper by his independence and courage, and those who know him expect that he will emerge from the present unpleasantness with victory on his side.

Glenwood Opinion: Judge Scott of the found Editor Rosewater guilty of contemp and sentenced him to thirty days in juil and to pay a fine of \$500. Rosewater went to jail, but was only there about three hours, a writ of supersedeas being granted by Judge Post. If Judge Scott hauls up all the editors of the country for contempt he will have a big job, for we don't think there is one of them but has contempt for him as a and a disgrace to the judicial bench. a judge

Cedar Rapids Gazette: The general opinion will be that Editor Rosewater was unjustly imprisoned by Judge Scott, who seems to consider himself above criticism of any kind, Mr. Rosewater made a good point when he urged that the employer could not be justly imprisoned for the criminal act of an employe, committed without his knowledge or consent.

Minneapolis Tribune: For a few days The Omaha Bee will be edited from the jail, It is a safe prediction that there will be just as much contempt of court in its columns as ever. The Bee always had a hot and active sting and the incarceration of Editor Rosewater will not tend to dull its point or reduce its temperature.

Minneapolis Journal: Being elected judge does not always strengthen a man's good tenced Editor Rosewater for contempt served all he got in the way of back talk from the indignant editor. A little brief authority upsets some men, and Judge Scott is evidently one of that kind of men.

Davenport (Iowa) Tribune: Mr. Rosewater, editor of The Omaha Bee, two days ago, spent six hours in jail for contempt of court, or of Judge Scott. Now a whole lifetime in jail would doubtless not be sufficient to show his contempt for that court.

Iowa City Republican: Judge Scott made grave blunder in sending the editor of The to imprison editors for criticising public

Denver News: The cases of Judge Jenkins and Judge Scott of Omaha show very clearly the danger of placing such men upon the An Explanation that Explains

Philadelphia Record.

Senator Allen of Nebraska was born in Midway, O.; so that he was the original middle-of-the-roads populist.

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