#### THEOMAHA DAILY BEE.

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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY. STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. George H. Tguethuck, secretary of The Bee Pub-ishing company, being duly sworn, says that the estual number of full and complete copies of The Daily Morning, Evening and Smiday Hee printed luring the month of March, 1854, was as fol-

Less reductions for unsold and returned 15,719 23,963 GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK. Sworn to before me and subscribed in my pre-ence this all day of April, 1991.

N. P. FEIL. Notary Public.

It won't be the fault of the railroads and their emissaries if the Kelly army does not come to actual want and privation before it gets out of lows. When one war dies out another takes its

place. If we can't have war in Brazil or

Nicaragua, we can have war in ocean steerage passenger rates. The New York Herald is discussing that burning question of the day, "Shall we know each other in heaven?" Better submit it

to a vote of the people. Senator Quay's tariff speech proved so exsick. The result upon the auditors who listened to him probably differed in degree

rather than in kind. The park commission deserves great credit for having succeeded in arranging the program for music in the parks this season without precipitating a conflict between the various musical organizations of the city.

Lightning struck the capitol at Albany one day last week, but fortunately left the legislators uninjured. Electricity has enough to do in the Empire state to dispatch the criminals who are sentenced to the executioner's chair. Political decapitation will be sufficient punishment for the ordinary legislator.

Senator Gray wants the senate to adopt a -rule proscribing the reading of set speeches in that body. He would have the senators memorize what they wish to say. If we have to endure the speeches we might as well spare the senators the unnecessary expenditure of time that would be required for such a purpose.

European governments are becoming caudemonstrations of the workingmen this year give promise of being more than usually extensive and impressive by reason of the unsatisfactory industrial conditions that exist almost all the world over. May day always brings some danger of riotous exhibitions in the great capitals of Europe, but the precautionary measures of the authorities may be relied upon to reduce that danger to a minimum.

The bill making hazing a misdemeanor that was introduced into the New Jersey legislature has been killed by a decisive vote. It is doubtless just as well that it is dead. The civil authorities would be just as reluctant to enforce the new law as they are to enforce the laws now on the statute books applicable to the case. Hazing can easily be abolished, but it must be abolished by the college faculty and students in co-operation. Expulsion from college is the most dreaded penalty that could be provided, and that is at hand whenever the college is ready to in-

There ought to be some legislation to prevent the levying of attachments upon the rolling stock of street railways while in actual use by the public. Any ordinary judgment can easily be satisfied from the other property of such corporations without Interruption of the street railway service, and attorneys ought to be compelled to exhaust that remedy first. A street railway company has no more right to refuse to pay its debts than plain every day citizens, but the public is entitled to protection against the consequences of the unytelding stubbornness of both debtor and creditor.

The confirmation of the nomination of James D. Yeomans of Iowa to be interstate commerce commissioner places the commission once more in possession of a full membership. The importance and power of the commission has so declined in the public estimation that a change in its personnel will not attract the attention that it would when the commission was first established. Mr. Yeomans has had an extensive railroad experience, part of it, however, having been in the services of the ratiroads. The merit of his selection for the place will have to be determined from the record he will make in his new official capacity.

Newspapers commenting on Judge Nott's decision that the constitution allows the president ten days to sign any bill that may be presented to him, regardless of whether the congress by which it was passed has adjourned or is still in session, hall this ruling as one which will put an end to the practice of having the president sign bills by the wholesale on the closing day of each congressional session without being able to give them the consideration which they deserve. They all seem, however, to miss the point that has been mentioned in The Bee, that the old custom must prevail at the "end of each second congress which expires with the term of the president and when the abuses of hasty legislation are the greatest No president should be willing to leave the duty of signing bills passed during his incumbency to his successor. He is bound to do his part in relation to the legislation of his term of office, and the closing moments of his administration must be as trying in the future as now. Judge Nott's decision, even if sustained, will not revolutionize present practice.

OLNEY'S UNION PACIFIC OCTOPUS.

Pacific rallway system. Mr. Olney's plan contemplates the creation of a railroad octopus that will embrace over 8,000 miles of railroad covered by three blanket mort- | tled. Then there are the French spoliation gages aggregating over \$220,000,000, to be guaranteed, interest and principal, by the United States of America. This colossal debt is to be paid off in gradual installments during the next 100 years by levying fixed charges upon traffic that shall not exceed \$3,500,000 per annum. The protext under which Mr. Olney has incubated his octopus schome is the desire that the Union Pacific raffroad, which has been bankrupt for years and is now in the hands of receivers, shall not be subjected to the harsh process of a foreclosure, and especially in order that the amount due on the second mortgage, for which the United States have become security, shall be recovered. In reality the Olney octopus bill is nothing more nor less than a scheme to extend the Union Pacific debt 100 years, reduce the interest thereon from 6 to 2 per cent, legalize all the fictitious and fraudulent capitalization of the main line and branches built by the Credit Mobelier and various construction rings, and to assume and guarantee the bonded debt of the side lines, which have swelled the original Union Pacific bonded debt from \$66,000,-900 to \$182,000,000.

Now, where is the government to gain anything by Mr. Olney's scheme of reorganization, and why should the United States do what no syndicate or combination of capitalists of Europe or America would ever undertake, and which the capitalists, foreign and domestic, who now own the bulk of all these cats-and-dogs, called bonds, Issued under the Dillon, Gould and Adams regime, have not dared to assume? Who is to pay this \$230 .-000,000 and the interest, which at 2 per cent straight in 100 years would exceed \$700,000,-

Would not every dollar of this enormous sum have to be drawn in the shape of tolls from the patrons of the road? Does the Olney octopus scheme contain a solitary provision by which any part of the debt shall come out of the pockets of the stockholders? Why should the government become a guarantor for \$240,000,000 of bands just because at this time the company is unable to pay the \$33,-000,000 and overdue interest for which the government became security under the act of

Suppose any bank held a second martgage on a piece of property which has depreciated hausting that he literally talked himself | in value and is not worth more than enough to liquidate the first mortgage, would it be justified in assuming the first mortgage and making itself liable for three times as much as its own claim amounts to in the face of the fact that the interest and principal of the whole debt would finally have to be paid off by the bank's stockholders? Would not the bank under such conditions be expected to let the first mortgage foreclose even if not a dollar of the second mortgage claim could be recovered?

Mr. Olney's octopus is not to be merely an extension of the bonded debt of the Union Pacific system at 2 per cent for 100 years. The first mortgage is given the preference under his scheme and \$7,500,000 of it are to be paid off out of the money in the United States treasury under the sinking fund act and the remaining \$27,000,000 are to draw 5 per cent per annum. Why does not Mr. Olney turn the \$7,500,000 in the sinking fund to the credit of the United States on its claim of over \$50,000,000?

The third section of the blanket mortgage provided for in Olney's octopus for extensions and improvements is to draw 5 per cent also and the company may, in addition to this bond, issue preferred stock and common tious as May day approaches. The May day stock without restraint upon the proposed extensions, just as was done of yore by the Goulds, Dillons and Adamses.

The worst feature of the octopus scheme, however, is the legalization of existing issues of stock, which are enormously inflated. Now the bonded debt of the Union Pacific system under the Olney octopus bill exceeds \$31,000 per mile. Any competent railroad builder will admit that the system can be duplicated for less than \$25,000 per mile-probably less than \$20,000 per mile. To pay fixed charges on \$31,000 per mile might be submitted to, although burdensome, but on top of this the octopus is stocked for nearly \$70,000,000, or an average of about \$22,000 per mile. On this stock Mr. Olney's octopus bill proposes to permit dividends to be drawn when the road is already handicapped by an excessive issue of bonds. A more vicious scheme could not well be conceived. It perpetuates excessive rates over the Union Pacific and all other Pacific roads. So long as the Union Pacific is obliged to maintain exorbitant rates by reason of overcapitalization all its competitors will keep on charging excessive rates under all sorts of pretenses and resist every effort to restrict them by legislation, state or national. The Olney octopus is a stock-jobbing monstrosity that should get no countenance in congress. The most direct and only equitable way out of the Union Pacific bankruptcy is foreclosure. Let the road be sold out to the highest bidder and let it be operated on its actual value. The government can better afford to lose part or all of its second mortgage claim than perpetuate the outrageously high rates that the Union Pacific is compelled to exact

under its inflated capitalization. A QUESTION OF NATIONAL HONESTY. There died in Washington a few days ago an old man who for forty years had been appealing to congress to give him justice. He had a claim of great value, and more than one congress had decided that it was a just claim, but defeat after defeat followed the efforts of the indefatigable claimant to have it allowed, and at last, old and worn out, he went to a hospital and died, leaving the claim unsettled. Referring to this case, the Boston Advertiser remarks that it is not unique by any means. It is no mere guess to say, observes that paper, that thousands of people who hold just claims against the United States have had more or less similar experiences and similar disappointments. The mere fact that a claim is just is not sufficient to secure the payment of the amount due. "As a rule any claimant," says the Advertiser, "who has not strong political influence and a well lined purse, must wait for many years before he succeeds in securing the desired appropriation. In some instances the grandchildren or great grandchildren of the original claimant are now before congress, still begging for the settlement of the old and

What a commentary this upon the honesty of this great and wealthy nation, yet it is absolutely true. There are just claims against the government which have come down from the revolutionary period. They have been declared valid repeatedly and their payment advocated by some of the greatest men the republic has produced, but they remain unsettled and undoubtedly will do so for all time. Hundreds of needy people whose ancestors were in the revolution and left nothing for their posterity but these claims and an honorable record would

have been greatly benefited if the govern-Attorney General Olney has submitted to ment had acted justly and honestly toward congress a plan for reorganizzing the Usion | them, but they, too, passed away appealing in vain to be given what fairly belonged to them, and it is hardly to be hoped now that any of these claims will ever be setclaims, the justice of which congress has never denied, though refusing to grant the necessary appropriation to pay them off. France promptly paid to the government the amount adjudged against her for the payment of these claims, and every consideration of honor and honesty demands that they should be settled, yet the promise is that they will share the fate of other just claims which congress has refused or neg-

lected to pay. It is a humiliating fact that this national policy of dishonesty is as well known abroad as it is to our own people. It is said that in France, in England and in Germany stories regarding this peculiar American policy crop out now and then, and the statenent is not incredible that belief abroad in our national dishonesty has operated to our financial disadvantage. It is certainly a very serious reproach to the country, but there will be no change for the better until men are elected to congress who have a higher sense of integrity and honor than most of those who are now sent there and who can appreciate what it is to have the government rest under the stigma of refusing to pay its honest obligations.

THE ROLLING STONE IN BUSINESS.

"I believe a young man should, so far as it is possible, secure the position which he thinks he can fill most acceptably to himself and his employer and then stick to it. Constant changing from one position to another disturbs the confidence of men in a man. To him is quickly applied the old proverb of a 'rolling stone.' The fewer changes a young man makes in his business career the better. At the same time he should not be blind to any opportunities which may offer to better himself. But let him be certain that a change will mean an advantage." This good advice to young men about to enter business from Mr. Edward W. Bok in the April Cosmopolitan, himself a young man, who has made several changes in his position and always to his own and employers' advantage, ought not to be lost on the young men of the day. The adage about the "rolling stone," applicable as it is to men in almost all their activities, is particularly true with reference to men in business.

The first precaution necessary to avoid becoming a "rolling stone" is to select an occupation to which one is adapted. It need not be the occupation to which he is best adapted or thinks himself best adapted. Young men often think that they can fill some other person's place better than their own, but so long as they fill their own satisfactorily it is well for them not to leave it to experiment in other fields. The danger lies in selecting an occupation to which he is not adapted and one in which his failure is merely a matter of time. This means that he must eventually change, and, as one change is quite apt to lead to another, the prospect of becoming a "rolling stone" then generally becomes good. Of course, it is much better for a young man to attempt to change his occupation in case he finds that he originally made a serious mistake in his choice, but unless he learns from his first experience to act more wisely in his subsequent choice, ultimate success will be difficult to attain.

Change for the mere sake of change from one business to another, from one employer to another, from one city to another, is calculated to destroy whatever advantages may be gained under any one employment. While young men work because of the pecuniary compensation which they expect, the money measure of their se the only thing they should strive for. An immediate increase of salary to be gained by a change of position is not necessarily a change for the better. Young men are too apt to regard only the present without considering the future, and many a one has given up a promising career for the temporary glitter of a higher salary that either offers no opportunity for further advancement or perhaps in a short period eludes his grasp entirely. The example of the few who strike big stakes completely overshadows the example of the many who sink in utter failure.

The value of a young man to his employer depends largely upon the confidence inspired by him that he is satisfied to do what in assigned him. The dissatisfied employe can do justice neither to himself nor his emplayer and it is probably to the interes of the latter to let him have his cherished change. The "rolling stone" is always less desirable to him than those of his employes who are steadfast and firm, and at the first opportunity he gives him another chance to "roll" along.

THE FUTURE OF WHEAT.

The low price of wheat and the unfavorable prospect of any advance in the price are matters of interest not only to the wheat growers, but to everybody in connection with the question of returning prosperity, for the value of the wheat crop of the country has a very important bearing upon that question. It is a common impression that wheat is lower now than at any former time in our history, but this is a mistake, though it is lower than at any other time in more than forty years. The partial crop failures last year in Europe led to the expectation that there would be largely increased exports from the United States to Great Britain, France and Germany, and that better prices would be realized. This has not been the case. The exports of wheat and wheat flour to Europe last year fell considerably short of 1892, and while there has been some improvement in the exports this year, it has not been sufficient, in the face of the development of a much larger surplus than had been supposed to exist to strengthen the price. It will be interesting to give the total exports to Europe of wheat and wheat flour in the last two years, as furnished by the last statistical abstract issued by the bureau of statistics. They were, for 1892, in round numbers, 151,000,000 bushels of wheat and 10,000,000 barrels of flour; for 1893 111,000,000 bushels of wheat and 11,000,000 barrels of flour. It will thus be seen that there was a falling off in exports of wheat for 1893-reducing flour to wheat-as com pared with 1892, of 35,000,000 bushels. This alone would probably not have caused so great a decline in the price as has taken place, but together with the development of a surplus very much larger than had been estimated the inexprable effect was to break down the price and keep it down. Another factor of considerable influence has been the enforced economy of our own people. In presperous periods over 90 per cent of the wheat crop of the United States is consumed at home, but unquestionably this proportion has not been consumed during the past year and will not be this year. Four conditions have conspired to lower the price of wheat A reduced demand from Europe, a decline in the home consumption, a larger surplus than had been calculated on, and the sharp competition of other wheat-producing coun- mands,

tries, particularly the Argentine Republic. which is every year becoming a stronger competitor with the United States in the European markets.

the close of the year than it is to advance.

The country will unfountedly carry over to

the new erop year a considerable surplus,

so that with an average/erop we shall prob-

ably have more wheat available for export

this year than last If the European and other wheat-growing countries have fair crops and there is not a very decided improvement in the home demand, it would seem that wheat must inevitably go lower. At any rate it seems entirely safe to predict that it will not be higher, except perhaps spasmodically, as the effect of speculation, and indeed it is the opinion of those who have given the matter intelligent consideration that the price of wheat is not likely to ever again, at least within the lifetime of this generation, reach the figures it has attained in the past. The development of wheat production in Argentina, the possible increase in Australia and the increasing yield in regions till lately unheard of as wheat producers, all forbid the idea that the American wheat growers will be enabled for years to come to get such prices for wheat as they have in the past. Three propositions are suggested as means of relief to the American farmer. One is to produce less wheat, another is to increase the home market and the third is to seek new markets in countries which may be mainly controlled by the United States. Reciprocity has accomplished something in the latter direction, but that is probably doomed, while the second proposition will avail nothing if the democratic tariff policy shall prevail, for under that policy we should be fortunate if we could maintain the home market as at present. As to producing less wheat, it is a matter which the farmers can determine for themselves, and it is safe to say that very few of them will heed the suggestion. In the report of the secretary of agriculture for 1892 Secretary Rusk said: "The time has arrived when the American farmer must cease his efforts to neutralize the low price of his wheat by producing a larger quantity. He is going from bad to worse, and each effort to extricate himself by that means sinks him deeper in the mire of failure. The only proper course lies in a reduction of acreage and production to meet the demand of domestic consumption and a normal requirement for exportation. The American farmer's hope of remunerative prices depends upon his gauging his areas in cultivation more closely to the normal demand, and not vicing in competition with the peasant and serf labor of the entire world. Something else is wanted besides wheat and corn, or cotton and tobacco. The farmer must find other outlets for his labor, or stop his plow and rest, his hoe upon the border line of production which limits living prices." There is no evidence that the farmers of America paid the least attention to these suggestions of one who had intelligently and carefully studied their condition and had a profound interest in their welfare

Jesse Seligman, the wealthy New York banker who died last week, was one of those self-made men whose careers are an inspiration to the ambitious youth who begins life in America and to the energetic immigrant who seeks to better his condition by coming to this country. Born in Bavaria, he followed his elder brother to this country and started to carve his fortune with a peddler's pack on his back. His early efforts in business were interrupted by the rush to the gold fields in 1849, when he hastened to San Francisco, In a short time he amassed a considerable fortune, and returning to the east took up the clothing business in partnership with his brothers. After the war they transformed the firm into a banking house and were active in assisting the government to float the immense loans, funding its huge debt. Mr. Seligman was an intimate friend and adviser of President Grant upon questions of financial policy, and did more than any other man to help Secretary Sherman carry through his resumption policy successfully. His patriotic faith in the credit of the government was last shown in connection with the recent \$50,000,000 loan to which he subscribed for a large share, Mr. Seligman's republicanism was from the first staunch and firm, and he was always a liberal and

outspoken supporter of republican principles. We will leave it to the people of Council Bluffs to settle the question among themselves whether or not they choose to commend Governor Jackson's conduct of the recent military flasco in their city. It is quite plain that the representatives of forty jobbing houses do not represent all the people of Council Bluffs.

Athenian Sarcasm

It is not surprising, after all, that women should have captured an engine out in Omaha for the use of Kelly's army. Women are used to holding up trains, even out in Omaha. Boston Globe

> The American Immortals. Chicago Record.

It is understood that applications for membership in General Lew Wallace's pro-posed academy of immortals will be entered at once by the literary societies of Way-back, Podunk Siding and Jimpson's Cross-A Border Rebuke.

Marysville (Mont.) Mountaineer.
The cow puncher of the Butte Bystander who attempts to be funny makes a sorry show of himself. The editor of the Mountaineer has published newspapers where he could not be permitted to look in at the

Base Ingratitude. Red Ledge (Mont.) New Idea.

Captain Burke pitched his tent on our jack rabbit ranch aboye Line creek and feasted his fastidious palate all winter on cotton-tall and jack rabbits, and, to show his ingratitude to us, reported our mines to

be colossal fakes and no good.

Greatness Thrust on the Unknown. A man can be a pretty big man in this country and yet not be generally known. For instance, the new senator from North Carolina has been in the legislature of his own state, speaker of the lower house, lieutenant governor and governor, presidential elector twice, a member of the state constitutional convention and minister to Brazil, and yet the name of Thomas Jordan Jarvis is not an especially familiar one. Boston, Globe

Art in the Public Schools.

St. Louis Resubble There is no reason in this generation why dy person should be ignorant of the great nasterpieces of art and architecture, and is certain that there is no other way of working a more rapid improvement in pub-lic taste than by forcing such pictures on the observation of children while their minds are still most plastic. The eye is a far better instructor than the ear, and a good picture will teach a child more than a sermon.

Hypocritical Repentance.

Chicago Herald.

Princess Colonna is not the first American wife who has condoned the offenses of a "noble" husband and returned to his roof. But she is not likely to be the first American wife to discover that that sort of husband proves any better on a second trial than he did during the first. The chonicles of foreign American marriages afford no instance up to date of repentance that lasted beyond settling up his creditors' demands. Chicago Herald.

#### OMAHA'S JUDICIAL USURPER

The immediate outlook for wheat is not Reasted to a Turn by the Frees of the Nation encouraging and it is apprehended that the price is far more likely to be lower before and State.

AMERICA NEVER CAN BE RUSSIANIZED

The Monstrous Doctrine of Scott's Decision Denounced as the Most Infamous Ediet Ever Promulgated from the Bench.

Milwaukee Sentinel: The temporary in-carceration of Edward Rosewater, editor of The Omaha Bee, is the least important resuit of Judge Scott's decision that Mr. Rosewater was guilty of contempt of court. Two men, found guilty of breaking and entering, He sentenced the poor man and let the rich man go. A reporter for The Bee, in his account of the affair, used these words: "Persons who were around the criminal section of the district court yesterday afternoon witnessed a striking ilius-tration of what it is to be possessed of a The word "pull" was also used in the

Mr. Rosewater is editor-in-chief of The Bee, He writes editorials, reads the editorial copy prepared by other writers, cometimes cutlines a policy, to be followed by his subordinates, for the handling of local affairs in the news columns. He makes arrangements for the telegraphic service which Bee receives from other newspapers and from the Associated press. Like other editors, he rarely sees news articles before they appear in print. He had no knowledg offending article until it had been

Judge Scott, in the face of this evidence Rosewater guilty of contemp and sentenced him to pay a fine of \$500 and ing of such a decision is this: No matter how flagrant the conduct of a judge, an editor may be held personally responsible for the comments upon his conduct appearing in the local columns of his newspaper, even if he has no information about these comments until they are published. This de sound, puts the editor in an uncomfortable position. With libel the case i against a newspaper he gets damages from the newspaper, and not from an individual. But when a newspaper is found guilty of contempt of court it cannot be put in pri so its editor, who may have been at home and asleep when the act of contempt was ommitted, has to suffer the unpleasantness of being shut up. Dubuque Times: Judge Scott of Omaha is

a judicial monstrosity of the most frenkish sort, and should he not be so convinced it

will probably not be the fault of Editor Rose

water, who has just spent a few hours be

hind the bars charged with the heinous

crime of being in contempt of Judge Scott' court. On general principles it is difficult to imagine how he could do otherwise, but specific charge against Rosewater is so absurd that Judge Scott's action amounted to a judicial tyranny as intolerable as it is unjust. A reporter commented on the man ner of sentencing criminals, claiming that partially have been shown in so much as those convicted of the lesser crimes were given the heavier sentences. Mr. Rosewater had no knowledge of the article, but Judge Scott held him in contempt and imboth fine and imprisonment Judge Scott was born too late. There was a time in the world's history when he would have been useful. He could give Jefferies points and beat him, and in common parlance Jefferies was an expert in his Perchance Scott is the spirit of Jefferies re ncarnate, a subject worthy of the attention of the psychic scientists. The idea that the actions of a court are above criticism is effete. Judges are but the servants of the people, and to the people they are reponsible. There is a limit to judicial powers, and if the reporter on The Bee really believed what he said, he was right in pub lishing it. Scott is bound to be called down. Chicago Post: It would be well for editors ssaulted in this manner by the courts to dopt the remedy suggested by the Herald of this city and prosecute the offending magistrates for false imprisonment. The cultivation of a sort of court worship by magistrates—a kind of dulia of self—has grown to such a fervor that almost any offense except original sin is classed as contempt of court. We shall get to a pass after a while when the person who drops a banana rind in front of the "Davey Lyon's door, or the citizen who borrows udge's newspaper without leave in restaurant, will be hauled in chains to a lungeon for contempt.

The law makes no difference in favor of indges in the matter of libel. Punishment for defamation of character is efficiently prescribed by federal and state statutes. it can be administered civilly by the as seasment of damages or penally by impris-onment. It is not provided in the laws that

it is punishable by any other means.

False imprisonment is the proper charge against these Scotts. We imagine a jury would look askance at the theory that news paper criticism is contempt of court, except the sense that all discussion of some of our courts must be contemptuous. Chariton (Ia.) Democrat: Edward Rose-

water, editor of The Omaha Bee, has been entenced to jail for thirty days and to pay a fine of \$500 for criticising the official acts o judicial ass named Scott. Scott as judge released a rich man's son and convicted a poor man's son in a case where both boys were charged with the same offense. Mr. Rosewater's paper criticised this action of the court, and the mighty judge arraigned Mr. Rosewater for "contempt of court." Before being taken to jail Mr. Rosewater bravely informed the judge that he stood ready to rot in forty jails before be would surrender the principles for which he was contending. Hurrah for Rosewater! The fact that there are a few such men as he remaining makes this country worth living in and fighting for even in these days of menopoly rule and judicial tyranny. The supreme court of Nebraska will probably set aside the action of Great Scott.

Lemars (Ia.) Sentinel: Russian methods have been adopted in Omaha to prevent newspapers from holding up local judges to the scorn of an outraged public. The Bec a few days since called attention to the fact that a judge had given a hard sentence to a poor man and that a rich man had gone free at the same time in the same court for the same offense. Although the editor and pro prictor of the paper did not know anything about the item until after it was published, the judge sentenced him to jail for thirty days for the work of his hired reporter. Rosewater was released in six hours. It would be a good thing for the general public if the parsiality of courts for rich offenders in large citles were exposed more frequently. The inal outcome of the Omaha case will be watched with interest.

Davenport Democrat: Editor Rosewater of The Omaha Bee spoke his mind about a certain small bore judge in that city and was made the victim of a snap judgment and clapped into jail without a hearing. The result of this is likely to be that Omaha will become so warm for the judge afore-said that he will wish he owned a lot in Honolulu or Guinea, so he might move onto it and cool off. There is not a worse fighter in the west than Ed Rosewater, and what he especially likes is to get such a specimen as this judge in a corner and then impale him on a sharp pointed pencil and hold him up where the whole world can see him. There is no doubt that Mr. Rosewater has been abused, and there is also no doubt that he will laugh last.

Washington News: Editor Rosewater of Omaha is several years behind the times if he clings to the theory of the freedom of the press where the brief authority of local judges is concerned.

Chicago Dispatch: Fortunately Editor Rosewater of the Omaha Bee does not need the free advertising given him by Judge

THE STATE PRESS.

Nebraska Editors Severely Denounce the Attempt to Abridge Their Liberties.

Sidney People's Poniard: The incarcera-ion of Edward Rosewater for alleged contempt of court for having reasted the crim-inal division of the Dougias county court for partiality in dealing with lawbreakers is an unparalleled debasement of the power of the judiciary. The dignity of the court should be maintained and defended by rectitude in office, not by intimidating censorship and czar-like autocracy. The press of the coun-

try is accountable to the same public which constitutes courts, and the power of the former is more potent in molding a healthy public opinion, which helds tawlessness in check, than can be the latter in arbitrary punishments. More disrespect arises out of one case of punishment petitishly pronounced than comes from a dozen published criticisms of a eringing tribunat. The publication charges—the anger-laden judgment proves the charge. Every publisher should exercise his rights to criticise courts with reason deration, but he should exercise those rights without regard to fear or favor, or the individual comfort of the judge he believes to be servile, dishonest, or a partison. If the rights of a judge are conferred by the high authority of statute and the operation of law, the rights of the publisher are con clared in the inception of this great country to be instignable. but a hollow, meaningless phrase freedom must be curtailed by the freaks and fancies of any and every judge whose parti-san favoritism may have called for the exercise of the press liberty. If each new in cumbent may persecute and punish the ed itorial fraternity for being free, then freedom

Schuyler Quill: Judge Scott of the Omaha

district is either a madman or a fool and the sooner he is retired to private life the etter for the court of that district. During relf to be unfit in many ways to held such n responsible position and his sanity has been seriously questioned. He has swept nto the judicial bench by the sudden leap ing into prominence and power of the of Omaha, and this is another sample of mushroom political growth will Scott's latest outrage on justice is his sentence of Rosewater of The Omaha Bee o pay a fine of \$500 and serve thirty days n fail for contempt of court. The tro originated over an article in The Ree which less on the bench. First the reporter who wrote up the article and was given a farcical hearing and fined and sen enced to jail without even so much chance to defend or to receive justice as is given a political outlaw in Russia. Next Resewater came in for his turn and another outrage was perpetrated. Secret went through a form, which and had the editor sent to jail without ar opportunity to furnish bail or to prepare for a new trial. Without going into details of the judicial farce we will say that the proceedings was damnable and Scott is a disgrace to the legal profession and a foul blotch on the bench. If his rulings are a sample of justice we had better do withou it. The term is a misnomer, for a ranker case of injustice is hard to find. If our court judges are to be placed above criticism by the press and are in position to punish rights reflected, then indeed is our country in need of a reform. This Scott-Rosewater affair is something which reaches further han that case and contains a principle which personally is insignificant by the side of We do not know whether a district judge is "monarch of all he surveys" or not, but

peachment. Lincoln Herald: Judge Scott has sought to muzzle the press to shield himself from criticism that he doubtless deserved. Whether he deserved it or not, he is no etter than any other citizen, and simply because he is a judge, clothed with a little brief authority, he should not presume that he possesses any more effective method of redress than any other citizen. If The Bee has unjustly or untruthfully criticised him he has a method of redress pointed out by law, the same as is accorded any other citizen, and he should have no more. He should not be allowed to use the power of more. He his official position for purposes of revenge. Thanks to Rosewater's indomitable courage, Judge Scott is not having it all his own way, although it must be mighty uncom-fortable and distasteful to have Judge Scott's rescriptions of judicial wrath thrust at find himself peeping out from between prison bars when he ought to be stirring up the animals with his political wand. Judge Scott ought to be muzzled, sent to the mule pound and sold for judicial punk. Too many judges nowadays consider themselves enlowed with autocratic power. They slight justice, disregard evidence and ignore laws so plainly that they are open to just susnot justly complain if other influences than law and evidence are back of their judicial acts. The people as a rule can construe the laws pretty accurately and apply them to the evidence adduced in any given instance, and are pretty generally able to tell whether or not a court is conscientious. Lincoln Times: The recent arbitrary ac-

we do know that Scott ought to suffer im

ion of Judge Scott of Omaha in senten or contempt without a fair trial Edward Rosewater and one of his reporters has led to a very healthy exposition of senti-ment on this question by leading papers of the west. In olden times—and times not very far past—the person of a judge of a court was regarded as something very nearly sacred, and any criticism of him or his official acts was treated with condign punishment. But contempt in these days is something vastly different; it is either the utterance in the presence of the court of intemperate and untruthful language, directed either toward the court or its action or by one attorney to another, interference with judicial process, or any other act ending toward disturbing the peace or dignity of a court. A man or a newspaper that has good grounds for commenting on the actions or decisions of a court, even is no longer regarded as guilty of any con- ; there.

tempt. Courts are fallible and susceptible to influences that are not always the best, and the right to criticise their acts and to condonn them if they are false to their trust or their manhood is reserved by the people who created them. Plattamouth Herald: One of the most

reprehensible and damnable sets of court in the western states for the past reprehensible and dannable sets of any court in the western states for the past de-cade was the sentencing of Edward Rose-water, by the pulsing Judge Scott, for conone written by a reporter last month criti-cising the facility with which justice could be dispensed in Scott's court. And as a matter of fact justice was enally dispensed with, especially in this and several other cases we could mention. While It is not plausible to think that he would or could similar a bullet-headed judge of the capacity of the benighted Scott. He is a judicial character of known mability and decides cases according to his own malicious prejudices instead of consulting law and qualities with his honor, so to speak, and as he is unable to understand these when they are presented, the only plain course left is to decide in favor of prejudice or the contestant making the most pleasing appearance. If our district judges should follow his ideas and try to down the God given right of free speech, the crusade upon newspapers would soon leave a scarcupon newspapers would ity in the market and those left would be fit for a justice of the peace.

North Bend Republican: Julie Scott, who occupies the district bench in Omaha, is a disgrace to the legal profession and a nenace to the people of the state. The cul-or of the Republican is not a warm admirer of Mr. Rosewater's political methods, but he loes think that Mr. Rosewater is an honest citizen, and as such entitled to the courtesies eidental to that divine right. Judge Scott's action in committing the editor of The Bee o jail for contempt of court was a piece of betty spite work that would disgrace a Kaffir chieftain. The editor of the Republican voted for Judge Scott, and that vote stands out as the one glaring political error of this pilot's political life. Scott has enough wheels in his head to stock a machine shop, and when all of them get to revolving at nce-which same is quite often-he be comes a fit subject for the asylum. Mr. Rosewater is just now engaged in the pleasant task of hanging Scott's hide on the mulate the example of Davy Crockett's

Ashland Gazette: Editor Rosewater of The has been condemned to pay a fine of \$500 and to serve a sentence of thirty days in the county jail for falling to maintain a proper respect for the dignity of Judge C. R. Scott of the district court of Deuglas county. Of course this proceeding will add immensely to the dignity aforesaid, and respect for the same will go booming sky high. All of the people of Nebraska, and the rest of mankind, will be so full of it that they will be liable to bust. Dignity of so unique a quality will have so much respect bestowed upon it that it (respect of dignity, or both) will lay around in great heaps, as it were. Every-body will be elbowing his neighbors out of the way in order to get a-top of the column, next to reading matter position, to pour out the tribute of his appreciation for such an amazing development of dignity, erudition and sich. At last an ample reason found for the somewhat homely and hitherto meaningless by-word, "Great Scott."

York Times: Fortunately cases are very which a little vindictive, cowardly puppy is elevated to the bench. Such things do happen occasionally, say once in a life-time, in Omaha. When such a senseless, brutal monkey does get onto the bench, by a mistake of the people, as soon as he begins show his antics some co middle-aged man ought to take him by the nape of the neck and bosom of his pants and pitch him out of the window onto pavement, and let the dogs cat such parts of him as their instinct would tell they If a man had a thousand worlds, and heaven, hell and Texas besides, he would not be able to pay a fine in proportion to the contempt he would feel for such a busillanimous blatherskite if he should attempt to use his judicial power to avenge a personal grievance. Fullerton Post: Judge Scott imposed a fine

of \$500 and thirty days in jail on E. Rosewater for writing a truthful article about the fulge's court. Ages ago it was the custom to occasionally find a man who would not remain crazy when he was really crazy and the people finally rendered them up and boiled them down and made what is termed "holy out of their carcasses. They did this other for the good of the community. While we would not recthis kind of treatment, we are constrained to say that Scott is so many different kinds of a damphool that we are at a loss which kind admire the most.

Western Wave: The editor of The Omaha Pee, Edward Rosewater, was convicted of contempt of court by Judge C. R. Scott and sentenced to thirty days in fall and fined \$500. It all originated from The Bee's criticisms of Judge Scott's decisions. But we venture that Rosewater will make childish judge wish he had never been born. North Bend Republican: If Judge Scott

would send to jail all people who have a supreme contempt of him, there would be nobody walking the streets except Judge Scott, and he's not much of anybody. Genoa Leader: Czar Scott of Omaha should pack his grip and sail for Russia

at once. He would be right in his element

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