THE OMAHA DAILY BEE: SATURDAY, MAY 5, 1894.

THEOMAHA DAILY BEE.

4

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING. 200

ally Bee sully and Suma-the Montha Three Montha Bunday Bee, One Year Bunday Bee, One Year Survey, Che Ye Year. OFFICES.

Omaha, The Dee Builling. South Umaha, corner N and Twenty-fourth Sts. Council Bluffs, 12 Pearl street. Chicago Office, 317 Chamber of Commerce. New York, Bloims 13, 14 and 15, Tribune Bildg. Washington, 1457 F street, N W. CORRESPONDENCES.

All communications relating to news and edi-torial matter should be addressed: To the Editor, BUSINESS LETTERS.

All business letters and remitances should be addressed to The Ree Publishing company, Omaha. Trarts, checks and postellics orders to be made payable to the order of the company, THE EEE PUBLISHING COMPANY,

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

George B, Tzschuck, secretary of The Lee Pub-Habing company, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of The Daily Morning. Evening and Sunnay Hee printee

22.248	17-conversion and the
H	15
4	19
B	20
6	21
9	
8*21.015	23
9	28
10	23
21	26
32	27
18	24
	29*21
14	20
10	WWYX43CEAA+++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++

18,062 Total sold. Daily average net circulation...... * Sunday 650.32 Bunday
GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my pres-ence this 2d day of May, 1801.
(Seal). N. T. FEIL, Notary Public.

not apply to the office of public printer.

By what authority of law does the city council assume to make appointments to city offices that happen to be temporarily vacant?

the shippers of Council Bluffs to settle among themselves the differences as to the responsibility of Omaha and Omaha newspapers for Kelly's sojourn in their vicinity.

The success of the joint convention of the Nebraska and Iowa state dental associations in progress in this city ought to afford a hint to other associations of professional and business men and laborers to adopt similar plans. The benefits conferred are plain and

Since the meeting of the democratic caucus on the tariff bill Senators Vest and Voorhees have become better informed as to the proposed compromise changes in that measure. Their ignorance upon this point a few days ago must now be all the more exasperating to them.

gold for shipment to Europe threatens to bring the gold reserve again to that point where Secretary Carlisle considered it necessary to issue bonds to secure more gold. The impaired gold reserve is a reserve only in name since the present administration took hold of the treasury.

The county commissioners will be justified in making such arrangements to refund the court house bonds now drawing 6 per cent interest into bonds drawing 41/2 per cent interest as will result in a clear saving to the county in the long run. There is no reason to tie the county down to long time bonds, but an opportunity to effect a real saving is

THE JENKINS REPORT. The report of the congressional investigating committee upon the Jenkins injunctional orders adds one more chapter to the story it can pay premiums on Douglas county of organized labor in the federal courts. It bonds it can do the same on state warrants, is, furthermore, a chapter in which organ-But the people are not ready to telerate any ized labor secures treatment favorable to its cause. While finding no valid grounds for speculative enterprises in state warrants on the part of the state officials comprising the instituting impeachment proceedings against board or their confidants on the outside. The Judge Jenkins, nor even recommending a interests of the state must be carefully prospecific resolution of censure for his conduct, the committee takes a decided stand tected. against the abuse of authority which it THE VOICE OF INDIANA. asserts his action to have been. The orders The voters of Indiana have made answer, issued by Judge Jenkins were, in the lan-

through their town elections, to the tariff reguage of the report, "a gross abuse of the form arguments of her democratic senators power of the court; were supported by and representatives, and it is an overwhelmneither reason nor authority; were beyond ing repudiation of those arguments. There the jurisdiction of the judge, and were is a great deal of manufacturing done in therefore void." The position assumed by Indiana. All of her cities and larger towns the labor leaders is unqualifiedly endorsed have been built up by manufactures and as the correct one and the second writ their future prosperity depends upon the directed against the officers of the different maintenance of these industries. Her populabor organizations and purporting to forbid lation is essentially industrial, and it has them from advising with the employes of experienced the full severity of the depresthe Northern Pacific to quit in a body or to sion caused by the assault which the demostrike is termed "more reprehensible" than cratic party is making on the economic polthe first directed against the employee only. icy of the last thirty-three years. Great There are several points in the Jenkins numbers of her working people are idle, report that lay bare the weak spots in our wages have fallen, and distress has been as system of law as administered by the federal general there as elsewhere. The intelligent judges. Their whole equity jurindiction has voters of Indiana fully understand the reabeen developed from precedent. The law reson for this condition of affairs, as was lating to receivers, particularly to receivers plainly demonstrated by the result of the appointed to administer bankrupt railroads, is almost entirely judge-made law, and as voting on last Tuesday. such has been expanded in a way detrimental

Two years ago Indiana gave its electoral vote to Mr. Cleveland, whose plurality was to the prompt determination of justice. The a little over 7,000. If the late elections had system allows judges to issue orders for a extended to the entire state the republican receivership without appeal, or, if appeal is majority, estimated on the basis of the vote allowed, to hand the railroad over to the Tuesday, would have been between 40,000 control of receivers until the appeal may be and 50,000. Can any intelligent man be at heard. The road is thereby enabled to elude a loss to divine the significance of this exits creditors and to escape paying its lawful traordinary political revulsion? The simple debts, while the same parties who brought it explanation is found in the fact that the to a stage of bankruptcy are permitted to largest republican gains were in the manucontinue in charge as appointees of the court facturing centers. The idle workingmen and with greater powers than they had when and those whose wages have been cut down they managed the property in their own embraced the first opportunity that has right. The committee believes that the latibeen given them to proclaim their hostility tude enjoyed by the courts is too great and to the democratic tariff policy. A striking unwarranted, and recommends that these example of this is furnished in the result dangerous powers ba subjected to statutory of the election at New Albany. Long years ago that city was given up by the repub-A similar criticism is passed upon the licans as hopeless, but it passed under reauthority assumed by federal judges to depublican control last Tuesday. More than clare anything and everything contempt of twenty towns which for years had been court and to punish for contempt without democratic were turned over to the repub-

reference to the status of the act complained licans. In short no such sweeping maof under the statutes that ordinarily apply jorities as the republicans rolled up have What would be merely a breach of contract, ever before been reported in Indiana. or, at most, a misdemeanor, on the part of a That the Hoosler state can be safely railroad employe so long as the road is ounted in the republican column for this solvent, is said to be contempt of court the

year and two years hence there can be no moment the road passes into the hands of doubt. It would be well if the protest of receivers. In punishing for contempt, too, her people against democratic policy could the federal judges assert that their power is have some influence at Washington. unrestrained, both as to amount of fine and duration of imprisonment, which may be in-

THE SENATE AND THE SUGAR TRUST. flicted without appeal. The committee does It has been alleged on the floor of the not question this statement of the law, but senate and in the columns of responsible it is firmly convinced that this power, also, newspapers that senators have been dealing should be subjected to more precise deterin the stock of the Sugar trust upon the inmination by congressional enactments, which formation which they possessed regarding shall prevent the abuse of the authority the intentions of the finance committee. claimed by the judiciary over persons whose There is circumstantial evidence to support the charge. No schedule of the tariff bill If the Jenkins investigation shall result has been tinkered so much as the sugar in legislation that will render impossible in schedule and in every change that has been the future such usurpations of power as made the influence of the trust has been was manifested in the Jenkins injunctional apparent. That great monopoly has mainorders it will have served a most useful tained a lobby at Washington during the purpose. The investigation will at any rate entire time that the tariff bill has been under tend to make the federal judges more carediscussion and it is a notorious fact that the ful and circumspect about allowing themmembers of this lobby have been furnished selves to be led into corporation traps, and with exclusive inside information regarding will impress upon them the necessity of imthe sugar schedule by the men who have had partially hearing both sides before coming charge of the bill. The president of the

paying a premium for the same. Suppose time they list property at less than its true this to be true, what of it? Doesn't the market value. The assessors should be held to their duties under the law as it stands board buy county bonds at premiums right upon the statute books. along, some of thom entirely unjustified? If

> With no word of disparagement for those who have gone before, it is suggested by a commissioner to be named next Tuesday. should be a republican. While a man's polities or his activity in polities cannot be regarded as substitutes for qualification, there are certainly a sufficient number of republicans in Omaha fully competent to fill

Theory and Condition.

Mr. Cleveland is on record in the strong-est terms against trusts and other con-spiracies of capital, but Mr. Cleveland's opinions seem to make very little difference to Attorney General Olney.

Enlightened Setfishness Chicago Journal

Patriotism is booming in this glorious land. Just note how willing every com-munity is to sacrifee its unemployed for the purpose of swelling the ranks of the Commonweal army located at some other place place.

Guardian of Special Interests.

Louisville Courier-Journal. Louisville Courier-Journal. But what's the use scolding a crowd like that? The senate is not the guardian of the general interest, but of special interests. Its members who have a close personal in-terest in coal lands, iron beds, silver mines and various industrial enterprises, will see to it that these interests do not suffer. As for the rest of the country, let it shift for itself. itself.

Wail of the Doomed. Atlanta Constitution.

In the face of these facts the senate con-tinues to postpone final action on the tariff. The wheels of commerce are stopped, in-dustry is paralyzed and the discontent of the masses is assuming a disorderly phase but the senate beckers of the signs of tariff. The people are out of patience. How much longer must they wait?

Protection and National Prosperity.

Chicago Tribune. It is difficult to believe that after the exerience of the last year the workingmen fill be persuaded as easily now by the perfence of the last year the workingmen will be persuaded as easily now by the democrats that protection is against their interests as they were in 1892. They must be able to see the absurdity of the claim that the sudden name and prostration of the last nine or ten months are due to the republican protection system. For eighteen years the times had grown steadily better and the country had become more and more prosperous. The development of national resources had gone on interruptedly dur-ing that period. The number of persons em-ployed in the manufacturing industries of the United States increased from \$1,334,000,000 in 1880 to \$2,282,000,000 in 1890. There was nothing spasmodic about the growth of the country from 1875 up to the spring of 1893. This was not a feverish, but a healthy ad-vance. This was a growth by which all and not merely a few prospered. Every in-terest throve. terest throve

THE OLNEY OCTOPUS.

Denver Republican: In very fine and effective style The Omaha Bee exposes the "true inwardness" of Attorney General Olney's plan to saddle the United States government, with the watery obligations of the Union Pacific company. The scheme

will surely be rejected by congress. Denver News: In an article reproduced elsewhere from The Omaha Bee, the first real facts in regard to the Union Pacific reorganization bill, as drawn by Attorney Gen-eral Olney, are given to the public. These facts were not made clear in the press re-ports, but even upon that statement the News expressed the opinion that the bill needed considerable modification. Upon the showing of facts and figures made by The Bee, it is evident that the bill should be re-jected entirely. The News does not agree with the Omaha contemporary that foreclosthat means the government debt would be wholly lost. Let a fair extension be given on the bonds, and in return let the debt that has been piled up on the road be scaled down, and the company started on a new basis with fixed charges so reduced that it can pay its obligations and at the same time meet its competitors on equal terms San Francisco Call: Not much is expected of Attorney General Olney in his official ca pacity. Since he has been attorney general he has not shown any disposition to quarrel with the corporations he formerly served, and which, so far as the public knows, he still continues to serve. His proposition, therefore, that the United States give the Union Pacific 100 years in which to pay its debt took no one by surprise. It was about what was expected of Olney. It was not supposed that he would see any impropriety in a settlement which permitted the managers of that road to keep the millions they have taken from the people by construction and its subsequent earnings. The only settlement the people of the United States will accept s that the law provides for. If the road can-Europe to flee from. not pay it must hand over its property. dividuals who have not had a chance to steal tens of millions have to pay their debts or go into bankruptcy. The foreclosure of the nortgages on the two Pacific lines will give the government a chance to try an experint. Legal control of transcontinental railroads having failed, it might be a good plan to see what would be the effect of competito see what would be the chect of compet-tion. The only competition possible is by the government. It is not necessary that the government should operate a road; it may hold a through line open to traffic on payment of toll sufficient to pay interest on he cost and keep the road in order. There will be no trouble about competition when he government invites any responsible party to run a train over a government track, subcourse, to rules and regulations to prevent collisions.

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

The arguments in favor of a local legislature for Scotland are similar in tenor to those which have become familiar to us through the speeches of the members of Parliament for Ireland. The country has been suffering for years from agrarian prominent republicant that the new park distress and enforced emigration, which has drained away much of its best blood to the British colonies. Moreover, the Scot is as tenacious of his nationality as the Hibernian himself. He refuses to merge his separate qualities and distinctions in those of his southern neighbor. As a rule he entertains a notion, which the history of India and the other colonies justifies in part, that Scotland has made the British empire much as New England has made this country, and Prussia the German empire. It may be urged that there is no general paralysis of industry in Scotland, such as we find in or industry in Scotland, such as we find in Ireland, requiring urgent attention. But this fact is united with an absence of fra-ditional hostility to England and a safety in geographical position which would probably predispose the British public more favorably to the idea of Scottish home rule. The real objection to a local parliament for Scotland among the English conservatives will spring from dislike of the consequences rather than of the measure itself. To refuse the concession to Ireland after granting it to Scotland

would be an inconsistency, which even the skilled dialectics of a Balfour would find it hard to defend. We shall probably find the opposition fairly harmonious, therefore, in the avowal of opinion that Scotch home rule is a retrogressive step, fraught with calamity to Britain and to the world. ... France without an ally in Europe, may be

no less a great power than she is, but she will hardly be a disturber of European peace. The historic analogy of the first republic does not apply in these days when trained armles are counted by the million, and when the game of war has become an exact science. With a supreme effort France could put nearly 2,750,000 men into the field, but the combination formed against her can command 5,250,000. To meet Germany, Austria and Italy on equal terms, the Russian alliance is to France an absolute military necessity. But if Russia is drifting into a position of neutrality, if not alienation, there must be an indefinite postponement of the French policy of revenge. If the republic is to recover the lost provinces it must be by coming into the arena of peaceful negotiation and uncovering, for a time at least, the mailed hand. For all that counts for peaceful progress, this is a great gain. The con-stantly impending menace of war keeps hundreds of thousands of men out of productive employment, and diverts to the sup-port of bloated armaments millions of taxation wrung from overburdened toilers. Re-move the menace and the yearly sacrifice would be unnecessary. If Germany has nothing to fear from Russia she need not keep a quarter of a million of armed men within easy distance of the Polish frontier. If Russia is chiefly anxious to cement her new found friendship with Germany, her great western fortresses need not be so superlatively well guarded and the camps which they environ ought to become merely points for experimental mobilization. Let France remain as aggressively disposed as she may, half the present peace establish-ment of the German army would, while France stands alone, be more than sufficient security against the most reckless war in-

itiative from the side of Paris. ...

The restoration of trade between Germany and Russia, with the prospective marriage that is designed to keep the relations of the two governments friendly, will have for its first effect upon our trade the reversal of the conditions that prevailed during a good part of last year. Germany will take less grain from us, and will probably send less manufactured goods to us, though this result will not follow so directly, for the German manufacturers will of course try to hold all the new trade they have secured at the same time that they recover their old trade. What larger results, in years to come, may follow from this reconciliation of Russia and Germany is a matter of interesting speculation, but not for prediction. Italy is nearly ruined by her military and naval expenditures, and lately asked her partners for permission to reduce her army, but this was refused on account of the att tude of Russia. This having undergone a for nothing Italy may be permitted* to reduce shange.

IN RE SCOTT.

York Times: The Times stops the press to say Judge Scott has neither resigned nor gone to the insane asylum. Reports to the gone to the insame asylum. Reports to the effect that he has done one or the other or both lack foundation. Blue Springs Sentinel: Mr. Rosewater's

ntempt was to editorially score the cranky erratic judge for actions that evoked criti cism, and the Judge, it seems from this dis-tance, has taken this occasion to get even. Blair Pilot: The Omaha Bee continues t roast Judge Scoft with timely and merited nments clipped from the press of the count. The judge is getting lots of notoriety try. and the kind that usually makes a man re-

readed. North Bend Republican: The newspaper criticisms of Judge Scott's arbitrary actio in sinding Editor Rosewater to jail has raised a clamor that is deafening, but he dare not put his fingers in his cars to shu aut the sound. They might get mashed in the cogs.

Gothenburg Star: Edward Rosewater of The Omaha Bee and Judge Scott had another bout last week and the editor was fined \$590 and sentenced to thirty days in fai for contempt of court. The judge is ap parently ahead on the first round, but that fact doesn't signify that his action was justifiable or that he will be shead at the outcome. The judge of a district court has no right to use his official position to shield himself from the criticisms of the public press. He should have no more rights than the humblest citizen. Judge Scott's sensi-tive nature is out of place on the district Pawnee Press: Judge Scott of Omaha has

brought upon himself not only the contempt of Mr. Rosewater of The Bee, but of the press of the country in general. That official organized himself into judge, jury and with organized minisch into job of maintaining the dignity of his court tried Mr. Rosewater without giving him privileges legally due him, found him guilty, fined him \$500 and ordered him placed in fail for a period of thirty days. The supreme court, however came to the editor's rescue and released him The bar and the people of Douglas county uld lose no time in relieving Scott from further judicial career.

Superior Sun: - Rosewater was found guilty (?) of contempt of court in the shape of an editorial in The Bee reflecting on the lecision of Judge Scott last week, and senteneral to thirty days in Jail and to pay a fine of \$500. From the shaking up The Bar has been giving that gantleman, it appears that Rosey is not to be shut off even though A little he breed another contempt case. thing like that can't scare The Bee from doing its duty as it sees it, and Scott has got that paper stirred up till we predict that he will emerge from the conflict feeling as though he had in a most successful manne-stirred up a very live nest of hornets. We want to bet on The Bee. The spite work of Scott was rank

A DOZEN CACKLES.

Lowell Courier: Swift travels by rail, while his army march on foot and rail at Swift.

Plain Dealer: It is no trouble to see that wealth is a curse-as long as the other fel-low has it.

Washington Star: "I notice," said the ed-itor to the novelist, "that in every chapter you refer to the hero as having 'an elastic step.' Why do you do this?" "Why-er-you see, he's one of these cau-tious men who never go out doors without wearing overshoes."

wearing overshoes.

Philadelphia Ledger: E. M. Crane of Boyd county. Nebraska, claims to have se-cured excellent maple syrup by tapping the box elder trees along a stream there. Looks syruptitious, so to speak.

Chicago Tribune: "You can have a square meal," said the Maryland farmer, "If you will come out in the back yard and turn the grindstone for me while you're wait-law." Ing.""Tm not that kind of a crank, sir," re-plied the Commonweal forager stiffly.

Washington Star: "Riches have wings," said the prudent man. "Of course they have," replied his im-provident friend. "That's why they are so useful in helping a man fly high."

Indianapolis Journal: The street railway promoter had been talking to the alderman for nearly three hours, and had never once mentioned "stuff."

lority of Chinese iron is shown, as is also the marvelous mechanical skill of the Mongolian. Students of political economy will be interested in an article upon the subject of prison reform presented in The Sunday Bee. The paper is from the pen of Mr. Frederick Wines, chief department criminal statistics, eleventh census. Mr. Wines is the highest authority in this country on the subject of rime and criminals. He has made the sub-

ject a life study and writes with force and

authority. He has been secretary of the Na-

tional Prison association and a leader in

prison reform for many years. His paper

presents a striking array of facts on one of

The reputation of The Bee as a newspaper

will be fully sustained by the Sunday issue.

Special cablegrams from the principal Eu-

ropean news centers; full Associated press

service by leased wire, covering the entire

continent; special telegrams from all points

in The Bee's territory, Washington, Chicago

and St. Louis; complete local news reports,

including the most reliable and comprehen-

sive market reports published west of Chi-

cago. In fact, the news of the world is con-

tained in

the most serious problems of the time.



THE SUNDAY BEE

sorbing as ever-a fact which, considering that the action of the story is not greatly advanced, shows what a master the author is of his own peculiar methods of work. The description of the various diseases and of the cures wrought are full of details which indicate how deeply the author has studied his subject; yet, unlike Balzac and Flaubert, his great predecessors of the realistic school, he never falls into error of describing for description's sake. Everything is distinctive and grows naturally out of the require-

ments of the story, which is assisted and not retarded by all this wealth of curious fact. One feature is becoming very marked as the story is developed. When engaged in writing it M. Zola announced that nothing in it would show his own opinions on the subject or offend the suseptibilities of the most ardent believer. This promise is being fully kept. M. Zola is content to present his facts candidly and straightforwardly, leaving his readers "to

draw conclusions for themselves.

Under the title, "The Golden Spike," will be presented an interesting account of the celebration attending the completion of the Union Pacific railroad a quarter of a century ago. Omaha as the initial point figured conspicuously in the great national event, and The Bee has taken pains to recall many interesting facts incident to that early conquest. No epoch in the city's history is more worthy of commemoration.

Senator Chandler has introduced a bill in the United States senate providing for the establishment of a free port on the seaboard. The scope of the measure is treated of at some length in an article which will appear in The Sunday Bee.

Carp's letter from Shanghai tells of the big Celestial gun factory. It will be an eyeopener to readers of The Bee who may imagine that China must depend upon anvils and blunderbusses to defend the empire against invasion. Her fortifications are impregnable and her fleet is said to be able to cope with any on the high seas. The super-

"I am afraid you are a wicked person," said the city father. "Me?" Why?" "You seem to be trying to get something

the position.

New York World.

-

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Ŀ,	л	a.	U	UX	61	4	83	и	я	U	0		л	х	G.		л	0	3	0		ы	н	ц	ξ.	-19	QU,	64		8	21	0	9	37	2	2	١.	.1	12				æ	2.	772	
3	1	Ĥ	1	ĥ	ù	ė.	9	Ľ	4	ie.		ł	ú	ñ	1	ú	£.	4		ł	ŝł,		4	Ń	p1	ri.	l,		1	8	þ	۱,		3	k	ţ1	ß		0	U	U	1	0	9	12	Ŋ
1	Ľ.	à	ĥ	1	ſ	I.	ć	i.	ŝ		1	i.	â		ç	٠	à	ŧ	0	0i	θŰ	F.							11	ñ.	h	ŝ	1	i.	į.	6	ñ	i.	÷,	ï	é	ē	6		10	
1	9					U		l				1			ĥ		2	ż		5	1	£.							х	ā.		0	12		k	41	4.	. 1	64	٠	٠	ю,	6.9		6.5	
1	T.	2	М	6	ñ	9	ž		8	23			X	ĥ	h		é	ń		Ē	81	6							1	ŝ	2		à	S.	÷	÷	ŝ	3	1	k	ï	.,	i,		23	
				5																		È.							1	ij				1	ç	2	ñ	2	ñ	Ŷ	ï	2	ù		22	1
				6																		Ŷ.							ġ	ò	5	ù	2	2	ç	5	i,	6	ŝ	ï	ï	ę,	ò		끤	Ļ
į	6		U		2	0		2	0	1			1				Ē	ā		1	Ű.	ŧ.							2	١.			1	4	7	1		2		Ŷ		2	1		ΠŊ	k
																					άđ	È.							ż	Ż	Ŀ.	h	6	Ŷ		ŝ	ù	ĥ	.,	R		e		1	1	
1	È,															*	2	ł	D	6	ģ.								ż	ŝ	.,				2		à	3	i,	ç	ï	2	8		22	į.
ì	ő.		2	i.	8	8	N	ľ	į.		ĥ	ń	ä	2	5		ģ	ģ	5	ż	ġ.	£							h	4	2	h	ŝ	â	2	2	÷	ŝ		4	,	ï			23	
																					ŝ,	È.							2	\$				ï		2	ñ			Ń	÷	1	1		\mathbf{n}	6
ĥ	í.	ĥ	1	6	ŝ	9	i	2	ì	Ń	1	ĥ	A	ĥ	ŝ		ź	ź		Ľ	ġ,	Ľ.							2	ß	ŝ	1	4	2	ç		ŝ	ñ	÷,	k	÷	i,			22	k
i	E													1			ÿ	ā	D	Ü	Ŀ	È.							2	ř.	1	1	1		7	5	ñ	2	4	÷	ŝ	i,	i.		23	
	ĩ.			0										Ń			é	ź	1	ż	ū	i.							ź	ł,			1	1	5	4	ŝ	4	4	ï	k	e,			27	

698,287 Total. Less deductions for unsold and returned opples

The rule against former office holders does

We leave it to the labor organizations and

indisputable.

A new drain upon the treasury supply of

not to be overlooked.

Lincoln has been belittling Omaha for permitting Kelly and his army to pass through this city and for dumping it upon Council Bluffs. Now Lincoln's small contingent of booted petitioners is heading for Omaha. But Omaha is not so narrow minded as to resent the invasion as a measly exhibition of supreme selfishness and parsimony on the part of the citizens of Lincoln. -----

The Sunday Bee will tell about the celebration in Omaha years ago when the eastern terminus of the Union Pacific road was located here. If the report be true that the Illinois Central is soon to build a line into Omaha it should be made the occasion of a rousing celebration. This city wants a direct line to the northwest and a connection with the great Illinois Central system will be the opening wedge. Let Omaha arise and bid the newcomer welcome.

In contemplating the success or failure of army officers as Indian agents the intelligent citizen will not attach much importance to the warfare being waged against the agents at the Omaha and Winnebago agency and against Captain Ray at a Wyoming agency. The fact that hungry politicians are determined to discredit army officers in their management of affairs at the Indian agencies simply shows that the flesh pots of office have not lost their charms for the average

When the partisan democratic Philadelphia Record takes occasion to praise Mr. Frank W. Paimer, the outgoing public printer, who had charge of the government printing office during President Harrison's administration, It must be incontestable that Mr. Palmer has given no cause for complaint during his incumbency of the office. The new public printer, Mr. Benedict, was not able to complete his former term in this office with such a record, and it is not safe to expect his present term to be much Letter than his first,

patriot.

Somebody must be putting the screws down upon the principal democratic leaders of New York. Only a week or two ago they were loud in their praise of Senator Hill for his bold and open attack upon the income tax feature of the tariff bill, and they quickly backed up Senator Smith and the other recalcitrant democrats in their opposition to this obnoxious measure. Now they are denouncing Hill for his attitude toward the Wilson bill and are apparently endeavoring to whip him into line with the administration supporters. For inconsistency they are hard to beat.

Rational democrats can derive but cold comfort from the election of a democratic congreasiman in the Third Ohio district on Tuesday of this week. The vacancy was caused by the death of Congressman George W. Houk, who was also a democrat and had been elected in November, 1892, by a majority of 4,316. The newly elected candidate, Sorg, carries the district by a majority of only about 1,700. a decrease of some 2.490 from what his predecessor secured. The New York Sun, alluding to the significance of this contest on the day before the election, added this illuminating remark "Mr. Sorg is a very rich man." This may account for even the small majority by which he succeeded in pulling himself into | that the idle mon(y in the school fund cancongress.

at once to the issue of injunctions designed to prevent employes of bankrupt railroads from exercising their rights as members of labor organizations just the same as if they were in the service of a solvent corporation.

definition and limitation.

THE FIRES AND THE WIRING.

to a decision upon any matter of such im-

portance as this. It ought to put an end

acts they may construe to be contempt.

Every time fire breaks out in any building in this city in which electric lights are used the cause of the fire is ascribed to defective wiring. This reminds us of the now common verdict for nearly every unaccountable death; "Died from heart failure." Fires in theaters, store houses and factories were pretty nearly as frequent before electric lighting was known as they have been since. Defective wiring may be and doubtless is responsible for some of the fires we have had in Omaha, but defective wiring did not generate all the fires. This must be admitted by any rational person. The only preventative of fires from defective wiring is through in spection and tests by competent electrical

experts. A city electrician who is not an expert would be no better than no electrician. An incompetent city inspector of wiring would in fact be worse than no inspection, because no dependence could be placed upon his work and his certificates would be worse than useless. Now what is to be done to insure electri-

inspection by a competent expert? It seems to us this is not a very difficult problem to solve. The city employs a boiler inspector and the ordinance requires that every boller in use shall be inspected by him and offi-

cially certified to as sound and safe. For all that the boller insurance companies take no risk until their own inspector had made a personal examination of the boilers and steam apparatus. For this the owners of buildings who take out boiler insurance are obliged to pay indirectly just the same as the man who takes out a life insurance policy pays for the fee of the doctor that xamines him. Why not apply the practice of the boller insurance companies to fire insurance? Why should not the fire insurance companies designate their own inbuildings? They assume the principal risk when they issue the policy, and they certainly would employ no electrical expert whom they did not know to be qualified to point out the defects in wiring and direct what changes are to be made. Such an in spection will be doubly desirable. It will afford assurance to the companies that they have assumed no risk on account of electric wiring, and it will afford assurance to the policy holder that he is in no danger of fire from that source. Inspection by an insurance expert will moreover put the responsibility for unaccountable combustion on something or somebody else than the deadly wire. If we are to have constantly increas ing insurance rates under pretense of de-

fective wiring the pollcy holders will prefet to pay for the time and services of an in surance inspector. In the present situation, with Wiley, Wheeler and Hascall trying to dictate who shall be the city electrician the only way out of the difficulty is insurance company inspection. That may cost the owners of buildings and stocks of merchandise more money than city inspection, but It will save the taxpayers \$166 a month and reidental expenses.

Some of the members of the Board of Educational Lands and Funds express a fear not be invested in state warrants except by

ust has visited Washington and held conferences with the democratic senators charged with the duty of revising the tariff bill. The fluctuations in sugar stocks during the operations of the subcommittee of the senate finance committee clearly indicated collusion and it is said that several of

these senators have made fortunes from their dealings in the stock of the trust. It is significant that none of the senators implicated in this charge has ventured to deny it and so long as they remain silent the public is warranted in believing that there is substantial ground for the allegation. That the Sugar trust is able to exert great influence at Washington is unquestionable. It contributed generously to the democracy

in the last national campaign and it can be depended upon to do so again if it is properly cared for by this congress. The senate democrats have shown themselves well disposed to satisfy the demands of the monopoly and there is every reason to believe that in doing this some of them have profited by it. It is nothing new for senators to make money by yielding to the behests of the monopolies, but this fact does not mitigate or render less deplorable the apparently well ounded charge now made that senators have used their position to operate for their personal aggrandizement in the stocks of one of the most grasping trusts that has ever cursed this country and have entered into collusion with this monopoly to perpetuate

its power to exact tribute from the American people. For the second time the supreme court has taken occasion to give the attorney general a little personal advice as to his duties. In the case involving the constitutionality of the law requiring the investment of the permanent school funds in state warrants the attorney general set up the somewhat childish plea that in order to carry out the law it would be necessary for the Board of Educational Lands and Funds to remain in continuous session the year around. The supreme court refuses to accept the plea that a law that involves a little work on the part of a state official must necessarily spector to test the wires in electro-lighted for that reason be unconstitutional. Chief Justice Norval rather pointedly calls the attention of the attorney general to the fact that the purpose of the law can easily be attained. It will only be necessary for the Board of Educational Lands and Funds to direct the state treasurer by resolution to pay a certain stipulated price for state warrants, and to fix the amount from time to time that the board may desire to so invest.

> According to the opinion of the city attorney mandamus proceedings to compel the assensors to list property at its fair valuation can only be instituted by a taxpayer, and cannot be maintained by the city. The principle applied to parties seeking a writ of mandamus is that they must show an immediate interest in the performance of the act for which they wish an order of the court. Every taxpayer of course has such an interest in the enforcement of our laws regarding tax assessment. But the city is nothing more than the whole body of taxpayers and residents in their organized capacity. The city cught to have as much intorest in the matter as any one of the taxpayers, not to mention the additional interest in that its revenues depend largely upon securing a fair tax valuation. The law gov-

erning assessors, however, is so plain that there should be no need of further inducements to get them to do their duties. They willfully and knowingly violate the law every | foundation.

PEOPLE AND THINGS.

Cigars made from leaf grown in the Gernan-African tobacco fields are sold in London. They are called "Kamcruncigarren," and are warranted to eradicate the habit of friendly sponging.

A lot of impatient young men in Huntngton, Ind., who had urged Rev. Samuel Rothermel in vain to abridge his sermons. stopped one last Sunday by shying eggs at him. This also stopped the service, and the young men are to answer in court for their conduct.

In Omaha dwells an author. Few have heard of her, but may have read her stories, and enjoyed them. Her name has ap-peared in Ballou's Monthly, Kate Field's Washington, Youth's Companion, and other well known periodicals. This lady is Belle well known periodicals. This lady is Belle Louise Pierce, and she lives with her sister-in-law, Mrs. Roe, at 1520 South Fifth street. She is a gentle-voiced, sweet-faced littla woman. Her stories of Arkansas life are truly delightful. She excels in dialect, Having spent much time in the Ozark moun-tains, she loves to portray the extraordinary characters which only those wild districts can bring forth. Miss Pierce has been corespondent for the Indianapolis Sentinel. respondent for the informations sentinel, Chicago Inter Ocean, Kausas City Journal and other leading diller. She has con-tributed much to refigious papers, among these the Mid-Contingent and Zion's Herald. This clever young woman intends to go to Chicago next summeriand make journalism her profession. ter profession.

Much of the fame acquired by Omaha is lue to the praises sungiby her sons domiciled in other parts. Among these the newspaper men reared or trained in this city are most steadfast in their loyalty. No matter where they roam, whether amid the smiles of fortune or giving adversity a round, seeking adventure or recreation, Omaha holds a large space in their affections. It is a pleasure to the "stay-at-homes" to note that the wanderers manage to more more than hold their own in the race, and frequently forge to the front. A few years back Mr. A. J. Kendrick chased the festive news item as a member of The Bee staff of reporters. Possessing a "noze for news," a piquant style of expression, and the essenial faculty of making and holding friends, he easily became a leader among his fellows. thicago soon annexed him, and there, as in Chicago soon annexed him, and there, as in Omaha, his abilities were rewarded, he hav-ing held the responsible position of city editor of the Evening News for several years. Re-cently he moved to Arkansas and is now pubisher of the Fort Smith News-Record. The suspicion that Kendrick holds a blanket nortgage on success appears to have some

her land forces and put some of her ships out of commission. A report has come from Russia that 200,000 soldiers are to be furloughed, ostensibly to aid in harvesting the crops, but with great doubt whether they will be recalled to the colors in the fall. Only last year Gernfany increased its military establishment on account of the danger of war with Russia; if there longer danger of that, the increase at least, and perhaps something more, may be dis-pensed with. Conscription and the enormous taxes necessary for maintaining the armies and fleets have had very much to do with the flow of immigration to this country. With reduced military establishments there will be less for the peasantry of

....

President Carnot is not a candidate for re-election and in his retirement France will lose the counsel of a man who has proved to be much greater than anybody believed him to be when he was made chief executive of the nation. His administration has not been entirely free from mistakes. It has been marked by numerous stormy crises and difficulties comparable with the serious the republic has endured. But it is only simple justice to say that through them all he has shown himself "rich in saving common sense," and rich also in absolute honesty. Each conflict, moreover, has terminated in victory for the republic so that today popular government in France is more securely established and more ap proved than it was at the beginning of his administration; more, that is to say, not merely through the strength naturally gained by lapse of time, but through the ositive and aggressive virtue of things lone. M. Carnot deserves well of his country, and his country is not unmindful of the fact. There can be little doubt that he could casily secure re-election if he wished it He does not wish it, and, thanks largely to his own good work, there is no imperative need that he should again assume the burden. He will retire, therefore, amid "peace with honor," with the happy conousness of having served his country well and of having set an ennobling example to his fellow rulers. He will be the first French president who has served out his term and retired to private life without compulsion and without scandal. And because he will have done this it will be easier for his successors to do the same. The future of French republicanism has been made more secure, and of popular rule in all Europe more hopeful, by the public services and personal example of Sadi Carnot.

The spread in the Austro-Hungarian empire of revolutionary doctrines among achoolboys and apprentices seems to have extended to Vienna. At any rate, about 120 lads between 15 and 17 years old met the other day in a restaurant in one of the suburbs inhabited chiefly by the working classes, under the presidency of a boy of about the same age as the dictator of the Omladina, and, like the latter, a Czech. The young agitators avoided the presence of a police commissary by the arrangements made for admission. The object of the gathering, which lasted for nearly three hours, was to establish a society of appren-tices, which, according to one of the many peakers, will form a part of the great army in the struggle for liberty, of the people quality and fraternity. The speakers re requinity and tracerbity. The speakers re-produced the main points in the speakers of their elders at the social democratic meet-ings. It was agreed that in the event of a strike the new society should arrange for all apprentices to join the workingmen.

The Exodus from Italy.

The Exodus from Italy. Kanaas City Biar. There was a curious spectacle in New York on the 22d inst. Twelve hundred Italians ianded on Ellis Island and 5,000 Italians gathered to welcome their country people. This would make nearly 7,000 Italians in sight, and the 1,201 it was stated, were but the advance of 20,000 who are expected to arrive by the 1st of June. From such facts as these it would be easy to con-ceive that in a short time the United States would be a new Italy and the Italian penin-sula a generally deserted region.

DANGERS OVERCOME. Cleveland Plain Dealer

Cleveland Plain Dealer. Statesmen to the right of them, Statesmen in front of them, Statesmen to the left of them, Bellowed and thundered; Snapped all their jaws in air, Scant was their bill of fare— Yet bravely got they there, Coxey's two hundred.

THE RETURN.

Washington Star. Once more the sun-kissed crowd we find Upon the bleaching boards;

n the more Upon the oleaching boards; Once more the gladiators come With bats instead of swords. The clouds are quivering with the shock Of that spontaneous cheer, Which wakes the world and lets it know The base ball game is here.

Unheeded must our sages now Unheeded must our sages now About the tariff talk; The festive quorum may, unwatched, Kick up its heels and balk; And Coxey's army on the march Inspires no trace of fear, The country's wrapped in one glad thought-The base ball came is here.

