

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

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CORRESPONDENCE.

All communications relating to news and editorial matter should be addressed to The Editor.

BUSINESS LETTERS.

All business letters and remittances should be addressed to The Bee Publishing Company, Omaha.

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STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

George U. Tschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, deposes and says that the actual number of copies of The Daily Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee printed during the month of April, 1894, was as follows:

| | | | |
|-------|--------|----|--------|
| 2 | 22,246 | 17 | 22,246 |
| 3 | 22,241 | 18 | 22,447 |
| 4 | 22,241 | 19 | 23,363 |
| 5 | 22,241 | 20 | 23,363 |
| 6 | 22,241 | 21 | 23,375 |
| 7 | 22,241 | 22 | 23,375 |
| 8 | 22,241 | 23 | 23,375 |
| 9 | 22,241 | 24 | 23,375 |
| 10 | 22,241 | 25 | 23,375 |
| 11 | 22,241 | 26 | 23,375 |
| 12 | 22,241 | 27 | 23,375 |
| 13 | 22,241 | 28 | 23,375 |
| 14 | 22,241 | 29 | 23,375 |
| Total | 24,995 | 30 | 23,375 |

Less deductions for unsold and return copies

Total sold 24,995

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Sunday 22,675

George U. Tschuck,

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 23 day of May, 1894.

(Seal). N. P. PEIL, Notary Public.

The honorable Cunningham R. Scott never opens his mouth without putting his foot in it.

Nobles will be saving about \$100 per day when her floating indebtedness is cleared away. It's a consummation to be wished for.

Bryan will not stand for re-election for Congress. The house of representatives has become too circumscribed to hold his expanding ambition.

It will take something more than a committee of five to vindicate the dignity of the senate from the well defined rumors of sugar trust stock jobbing.

Will Bryan become a populist, or does he expect the populists to swallow the free trade and silver democracy—will the whale swallow Jonah or will Jonah swallow the whale?

The sixty-eighth annual meeting of the Congregational Home Missionary society is the next national assembly which Omaha will be called upon to entertain in early June. No preparations should be omitted to make Omaha's part in the meeting one entirely creditable to our city.

It will cost members of congress just about \$13 a day to go home and fix up their political fences for the fall campaign. Still it is hardly probable that many fences will go to ruin. There are good reasons for believing that the sergeant-at-arms is a poor bookkeeper when it comes to keeping track of congressional absences.

Senator Morgan is now taking his turn in prodding Attorney General Oney about his failure to enforce the anti-trust law. He wants the attorney general to tell him whether, in his opinion, there is any defect in the law. A superfluous question altogether. The defect is in the attorney general, but that functionary is unable to see it.

Congress proposes to protect the public from false weather prophets by prescribing a penalty of fine and imprisonment for any one who knowingly publishes false weather forecasts or warnings. But how can a person know that a forecast is false until after the period covered has elapsed? Does the government weather bureau lay claim to a monopoly of the privilege to make a guess at the state of tomorrow's weather?

The engineers who declined a ten days' trip through the Yellowstone as the guests of the Northern Pacific displayed a laudable intention to remain free from obligations to railroad officials with whom they might some time have to treat as representatives of their brotherhood. But, by the way, how does it come that the Northern Pacific, which is now in the hands of receivers, offers a junket to the delegates to an engineers' meeting? It seems to us that the receivers and their subordinates are abusing the confidence of the court for which they are acting.

The report that extensive frauds have been perpetrated upon the government in connection with the Indian depreciation claims is yet to be verified. Still the confirmation of the report will occasion no great amount of surprise. It is not a difficult matter to manufacture a bogus claim against the government and bolster it up by false testimony. The Indian depreciation field has long been successfully and profitably tilled by unscrupulous lawyers, who consider it no crime to rob the government. A strict investigation should follow the present report and the punishment inflicted without regard to the prominence of the parties involved.

QUESTIONING ONEY.

That was a timely resolution which Senator Morgan of Alabama introduced calling on the attorney general for information as to whether any proceedings were pending against the Sugar trust, and, if so, what stage they had reached; if not, whether, in the opinion of the attorney general, there is any defect in the anti-trust law.

The Alabama senator, if we are not mistaken, supported his vote the anti-trust law passed by the Fifty-first congress, and he has always been regarded as one of the ablest lawyers of the senate who believed that legislation would prove effective, if properly enforced, in suppressing the trusts and combinations at which it was aimed.

He is also familiar with the fact that the last national democratic convention declared for the enforcement of existing laws against the trusts and that the present administration came into power pledged to do this. There was no equivocation or ambiguity about the language of Mr. Cleveland in reference to this subject in his inaugural address. He characterized the trusts as being generally conspiracies against the public interests and declared it to be the duty of the federal government to protect the citizen against their exactions and oppression.

The promise of the democratic party and the pledge of its president have not been kept.

Moreover, no serious attempt has been made to redeem them. Proceedings were instituted against the Sugar trust in connection with its purchase of refineries in Philadelphia, and the decision in the lower court was adverse to the government. So far as known Attorney General Oney was satisfied to drop the matter there, when he should have taken it to a higher court. It

SCOTT'S SCANDALOUS CONFESSION.

During the progress of the preliminary hearing of the Bennett-Rosewater libel cases the charge was openly made in court that the prosecution had been instigated at the instance of conspirators for political purposes and personal revenge. Later on the editor of The Bee charged, over his own name, that the decision of the police judge was known to and foretold by a prominent court officer two weeks before the taking of testimony had been concluded. In fact, the plot had become town talk days before the findings of the court had been made public.

And now Judge Scott has unwittingly unmasked the plot by a public declaration that stamps him with indelible infamy. In explaining why he had concluded to waive his alleged prerogative to preside at the trial of this case Judge Scott used the following language, word for word:

"Undoubtedly Senator Morgan read the annual report of Attorney General Oney, and if so he is aware of the fact that that official does not have a favorable opinion of the anti-trust law. He regards that act as being defective and inadequate, but while offering an ingenious argument to show this he avoided any suggestion as to how it might be improved and made to meet the purpose for which it was passed. The plain truth is that Attorney General Oney is not in sympathy with legislation of this kind. He is the friend of corporate power, whether in the form of monopoly or not. The country will await with interest the response to Senator Morgan's resolution."

Now this is on my own motion; not a matter that the law requires at all.

There are even a more scandalous confession made by any judge from the criminal bench? How did this upright and impartial judge come to talk about a criminal case before any charge or complaint had been formulated, and to whom did he talk if not to the conspirators who hatched and instigated the prosecution? How did this most upright judge come to the conclusion that he would want to exchange places with another judge in the trial of this case if he did not know what conclusion the police court would reach? How did he know what would be the nature of the testimony and whether or not the defendant would be able to justify his publication? What right has Judge Scott to insult the six other judges of this district by publicly declaring them to be unfit to take his docket in the trial of a case in which they are not known to have any interest or bias? Does he not by his own confession leave the inference that he was a party in a conspiracy into which no other member of the bench of this district could be drawn under any conditions? Was there ever a more scandalous exhibition made by the bench?

THE RELIEF DEPARTMENT IN COURT.

The decision just handed down by the supreme court of Nebraska in the case of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad company against Wymore will open the eyes of the railroad officials to the fact that their cleverly constructed relief department is not an infallible device to stave off suits for damages suffered from injuries incurred by men in the employ of the company. This suit involves a ruling upon the validity of which every judge from the criminal bench would be compelled to enter.

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THE FAILURE OF THE COAL CONFERENCE.

The conference of mine operators and miners failed to effect a settlement of the issue it was called to consider, and the promise now is that the continuance of the coal strike is simply a question of endurance on the part of the miners. These people are individually poor, their scant earnings not enabling them to make any accumulation. The funds of their organization do not amount to enough to provide for them for any length of time.

Under different conditions they could hope to obtain assistance from other labor organizations, but as it is few such organizations

are in position to extend a helping hand, and probably none will be disposed to do so to any extent because they cannot tell when there will be a demand from their own members for every dollar they have.

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The failure of the conference is very much to be regretted for a number of reasons.

A prolonged strike, such as appears probable, will entail great hardship upon the miners and their families, whose meager resources will be soon exhausted.

The consequences to the industrial and transportation interests of the country will be very serious. Already

many manufacturing establishments have been compelled to shut down for want of coal and railroads have been forced to reduce their train service, thus adding largely to the army of the unemployed and increasing the general distress. There is a coal famine at many places and it is only a matter of a few weeks, if work is not resumed at the idle mines, when the famine will be

at the mines, when the famine