

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

E. ROSEWATER, Editor. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

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The hop crop may be short, but the beer output is bound to keep right on increasing.

Our half baked contemporary has gone off on a blank verse tangent. And blank it is, indeed.

The people who came to Omaha to take in the fair week festivities and went away wishing they hadn't come are mighty scarce.

The oil stove claims two more victims. A peculiar feature of such explosions is that the attendant is as a rule burned to death while the house escapes the flames.

We might stand another affliction of Mrs. Langtry essaying dramatic art if only spared the spectacular features of free advertising by means of divorce suits and diamond robberies.

Practice makes perfect. Learning by experience will enable the managers of the Omaha fair week celebrations to improve year by year the entertainment afforded visitors and to minimize their discomforts and inconveniences.

The gala week is almost gone, with more visitors than Omaha ever entertained before and not an accident or catastrophe of serious consequences. This speaks volumes for the peace and good order of the Nebraska metropolis.

Not satisfied with covering the ashes of the proprietor of the collapsed Gunny hotel with a condemnatory coroner's jury verdict, Denver is now warring over the disposition of the dead man's estate. Even death brings the unfortunate man no peace.

The sinking of the Spanish war ship in the Havana harbor will be a serious blow to the government at Madrid. Not that the loss in dollars will cripple Spain, but the probability that the disaster was premeditated will strike terror to the loyal Spanish heart.

California soap manufacturers threaten to raise the price of soap. So long as cleanliness remains next to Godliness a soap combine would be considered the last straw on the camel's back. No one can blame the people of California if they rise up in arms against the impending corner in so essential an article as soap.

It will be remembered the first week of the World's fair showed its managers that the transportation facilities were far short of requirements. The railroads of Omaha have found the same state of things with respect to means of transportation to and from the state fair grounds. They will, however, remedy this defect before the date of next year's fair.

Senator and Under Secretary of the State Irrigation Board Akers says that in view of a recent decision of the supreme court declaring riparian rights private property the state board may as well close the door of its office and shut up shop. If the decision is really as bad as Mr. Akers makes it, then why not shut up the shop? But then neither Akers nor any one of his associates has the slightest idea of relinquishing a public salary to which they have a claim no matter whether the work of their offices continues or not.

The street railway service of Omaha has been wretched for several years, but never has the fact impressed itself upon the public mind with such force as it has during the present week. The grievance was not so much on account of overcrowded cars. That was to be expected and would have been borne without much grumbling. But it was the wretched time service and the ancient repainted bob-tails that were forced into service on lines that demand commodious cars running somewhere near schedule time, not exceeding ten minute intervals in any event.

We have not yet heard from any one on Russell's latest job in the contract for an electric lighting plant at the Grand Island Soldiers' home. Russell and his gang propose to spend \$3,500 appropriated by the legislature for an electric light connection and two years' maintenance of the same on a lot of dynamo and apparatus for whose purchase there is no authority of law. Should the contract be let as contemplated it will be the duty of the auditor to refuse to issue warrants on the work. The constitution is explicit in prohibiting the diversion of money appropriated to one purpose to a different one.

BOIES STILL IN EVIDENCE.

Ex-Governor Boies of Iowa seems determined not to permit himself to be entirely forgotten. For nearly two years he has been in the shadow and under the last democratic state convention rejected his counsel on the currency question it seemed that he must go into complete obscurity. But there are democrats in Iowa who still believe in free silver and so the ex-governor retains some sympathizers who are willing to listen to and applaud his views on this subject, some of which are altogether unique and original. Mr. Boies made a speech a few days ago at the Palo Alto county fair, which according to the dispatches is regarded as the keynote of his campaign for the presidency. It was an unequivocal declaration in favor of the free coinage of silver by the United States, regardless of what any other country may do, but Mr. Boies neglected to state at what ratio, and if he is looking for the support of the free silver people this is a serious omission. The out-and-out free silverites attach as much importance to the ratio of 16 to 1 as they do to any other feature of their policy and no one can hope to secure their endorsement as a presidential candidate who is not fully committed to this ratio. It is a cardinal point in the free silver scheme.

It would be altogether profitless to consider the arguments put forth by ex-Governor Boies, because there is nothing new in them of any value and they are not likely to have any effect in the way of reviving the waning free silver cause or checking the disintegration of the free silver forces. The feeble efforts of Mr. Boies in behalf of the policy of currency debasement will be powerless against the vigorous blows at that policy of Senator Mills and other democrats whose study of the question has been thorough and exhaustive and who have no presidential ambition to further. Perhaps Mr. Boies is not in touch with current events. He has been so long in the shadow that he may not know how rapid has been the desertion from the free silver cause and how many of its former supporters are now among the strongest of its opponents. Iowa's democratic ex-governor should get into the light and look about him. He may find some things that will surprise and enlighten him.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN UTAH.

There appears to be a quite general misapprehension regarding the right of women to vote at the November election in Utah. This grows out of the fact that the district court, before which a test case was brought, affirmed the right of women to vote and the reversal of this decision by the supreme court of the territory has not been generally noted. Woman suffrage is prohibited in Utah by acts of congress, but it having been provided in the constitution to be voted on in November that women shall have the suffrage it was contended that this would permit them to vote on that instrument and also for state officers and members of the legislature, and the district court sustained this decision. But the supreme court, on appeal, held that the law forbidding woman suffrage is not repealed by anything in the enabling act and is not in conflict with that act; that congress knew of the law and that by limiting the electorate to male citizens evinced an intention to maintain its provisions; and that the constitutional convention was not invested with the power to enfranchise women and did not attempt to do it. The decision of the district court was reversed, with directions to admit the case. Women will not, therefore, vote at the November election, but when the new constitution is adopted they will thereafter have the suffrage in Utah.

Both of the political parties were deeply interested in this question, the democrats assuming that if the women were allowed to vote it would be to their advantage. It is possible that such might have been the case, though the republicans claimed that their chances would be equally good with or without woman suffrage. As it is, however, the conditions certainly appear to favor republican success, for Utah has suffered quite as much relatively from the effects of the democratic tariff policy as any state or territory. The hardest fight will be on the election of members of the legislature, which will choose two United States senators, and it is this that gives general interest to the campaign.

THIRD TERM GOSSIP.

According to the Washington correspondents no subject is receiving more attention there than that relating to the possible nomination of Mr. Cleveland for a third term. An impulse was given to the discussion of this subject by the recent outspoken declaration of Senator Gray of Delaware, one of the president's closest friends, and a leader who stands very high with the administration wing, in favor of giving Cleveland a fourth nomination, the Delaware senator taking the view that the third term talk is illogical and misleading because Mr. Cleveland has not been elected to the presidency twice in succession. The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, a paper strongly devoted to the administration, says that many democrats scout the suggestion of another term in the white house for Mr. Cleveland as impracticable, "but there is unmistakable evidence that the subject is one of increasing interest in the public mind and has assumed a consequence which warrants the attention of trained and experienced political observers." He says that one hears constantly the confident prediction that Cleveland is the logical democratic candidate for next year and more than one wager has been laid to that effect. It is said that republican opinion at the national capital is practically unanimous that Cleveland will be the democratic standard bearer in 1906.

Senator Gray is the only influential democrat who has ventured to say anything favorable to another term in the presidency for Mr. Cleveland, and no important democratic newspaper has advocated his nomination next year. On the other hand, a number of prominent democrats and a few newspapers have expressed themselves

decidedly against a third term. But there is no doubt that the men who hold offices by the favor of the administration are practically unanimous in believing that Cleveland is the logical democratic candidate for next year, and these men, freed from all restraint upon their political activity, are in a position to exert a tremendous and perhaps a controlling influence upon the next democratic national convention. If Mr. Cleveland desires another nomination, and as to his feeling in the matter, there is absolutely no information, he can undoubtedly rally to his support every democratic officeholder in the country, and this force, under the skillful management of Mr. Cleveland's most trusted friends, would be able to so manipulate conventions in the various states as to send to the national convention a formidable number of delegates pledged to make a strenuous and uncompromising fight for Cleveland's nomination. Unquestionably this element of the party is now engaged in working up sentiment in favor of the "logical candidate" and utterances like that of Senator Gray warrant the inference that Mr. Cleveland is not without knowledge of this. Can there be a reasonable question that if he were unwilling to be considered for another term he would have made it known before this?

Mr. Cleveland's chance of getting a fourth nomination is in the fact that the democratic party has not a single strong man with popular availability. There are men in the party who were tariff reformers before Cleveland was known to the country and who are as sound as he on the currency, with equal, if not greater, ability to impress their views upon the public, but they are wanting in popular availability. Such men, for example, are Senator Gray and Secretary Carlisle. It is this that will enable Mr. Cleveland, with the support of the office-holding element, to secure another nomination if he wants it. But he will not do so without overcoming a very determined opposition.

A NON-PARTISAN JUDICIARY.

Ever since this district has had a district bench composed of more than two judges The Bee has steadily championed the election of a non-partisan judiciary. This principle has received the popular endorsement at three out of four successive judicial elections, and has proved eminently satisfactory. It may be asserted without fear of successful contradiction that the judges elected as non-partisan candidates have shown themselves in every respect well qualified for the impartial discharge of their duties that have the judges who owe their positions to party causes, primaries and conventions. In the very nature of things a judge who knows that his elevation to the bench was brought about by the combined action of citizens of all parties and all classes enjoys a greater freedom from partisan bias and can conscientiously interpret the law and administer justice to all men without fear or favor. On the other hand, the rank partisan who has mortgaged himself to ward heelers and convention packers can scarcely divest himself of partisan bias and, unless he is an exceptionally broad-minded man, carry with him upon the bench the rancor and prejudice of the political arena. Administered by the political hack justice becomes a travesty, and equality before the law becomes out of question.

The most important task before the voters of this judicial district during the coming campaign will be the selection of seven district judges, who are to serve them for four years, commencing January next. This year, more than ever, the non-partisan principle should assert itself as the popular safeguard against judicial partiality and judicial tyranny. At no time in the history of this district has there been greater need of a union of all good citizens for the preservation of their legal rights and the restoration of the bench to that high standard which inspires the people with confidence and respect. The disgraceful scandals that have during the past four years made the bench of this district a byword and reproach all over the land must not again recur. The judges elected this fall should be men above reproach and beyond participating in partisan contention. They should be chosen because of their fitness for the bench and regardless of their views on national issues.

THE STATE BAR EXAMINERS HAVE BEEN APPOINTED BY THE SUPREME COURT TO CARRY OUT THE PROVISIONS OF THE NEW UNIFORM BAR EXAMINATION LAW.

People desiring to secure admission to practice at the bar of Nebraska will now have to undergo the same test of fitness no matter in what part of the state they reside. Would-be practitioners with only a smattering of legal phraseology will hereafter betake themselves to states where the laws are more lenient if they wish to crawl under the tent of the legal profession.

WE ARE SORRY THAT OUR INFLUENCE WITH SECRETARY MORTON WAS NOT GREAT ENOUGH TO INDUCE HIM TO HAVE THE WEATHER BUREAU PROVIDE BETTER WEATHER FOR OUR FAIR WEEK.

SECOND THE MOTION.

Louisville Courier-Journal.

Get down those decorations and perhaps we can disabuse the weather of the idea that this is the Fourth of July.

FIGHTFUL COAT OF CONQUEST.

Philadelphia Ledger.

While the Spanish soldiers in Cuba are suffering from disease and privation incident to the climate and the country, the French forces in Madagascar are reported as being in even worse plight, at least half of the soldiers being on the sick list. Spain is still sending troops to the seat of war, and there is no indication that France will abandon her claims in Madagascar or compromise with the rebellious natives. It may be glorious to die for one's country, but there is not

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

There will be a war in Europe when France and Russia agree to bring one on, and not until then. So far as the French are concerned, they would be glad to see their government attack Germany tomorrow. They are not in the least resigned to the amputation of Alsace and Lorraine. Their eyes are still fixed upon those provinces; in vain have the attempts to divert their gaze to Tunis, to Tripoli, to West Africa, to Madagascar. They know, too, that the sooner they fight the better for their chance of victory. Their own army will never be as strong as it is now, whereas the number of trained soldiers in Germany is increasing every year. But France cannot fight without an ally; her only possible ally is the czar, and she must not give up the word. That word is unlikely to be given until the equipment of the Russian army with improved weapons is completed, and the czar may hesitate to plunge Europe in a contest of unprecedented magnitude. Meanwhile the restlessness of the Germans under the burden of the conscriptive system and their frank avowal of unabated enmity to France cannot hasten by an hour the decision of a question, the answer to which may be sought, not in Berlin, but in St. Petersburg.

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The reason for the falling off of the number of native Americans employed as sailors on the vessels engaged in inland, coastwise or foreign trade is a very simple one. Wages on land are better than the wages on the water. The difficulty in getting native sailors in this country is by no means singular. There is the same trouble in Great Britain, Germany and France. In order to secure an adequate number of native seamen for the vessels which make up the national naval establishment it will be necessary to offer some great inducement in the form of a rate of pay and lack of opportunity for advancement.

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Why should not women ride horseback astraddle and not sidesaddle? It is infinitely more sensible way of riding than the one now in fashion. It is safer and it is more comfortable. The only argument in favor of the sidesaddle is the argument of custom. There is nothing to be said for it on the score of health or convenience. We know, in fact, that the sidesaddle was devised for a queen who labored under some deformity and that it was originally the evolution of a rickshaw or sedan chair. Why, therefore, should we not have a woman's cap which has nothing but prejudices and superstition to recommend it? Why should they not, at least, be left to their free choice in such matters?

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been peculiarly flagrant in Russia, and to which many of its disorders, social, industrial, sanitary and economic, may in some degree be ascribed. It is thought that, while the injurious consequences of the traffic will be minimized by government control, the revenue from it will be greatly increased. The old liquor dealer in Russia is described as a lawbreaker, a murderer and a promoter of drunkenness, and his influence upon society at large is of an extremely perilous and demoralizing character. There is probably no doubt of the accuracy of this characterization, taking the class as an average, nor that the business will be much more satisfactory and profitable under the government than it has been by them. No regulation of the traffic on so wide a scale has ever before been attempted, and its results will be watched with interest all over the world. Russia is in a better position to try government experiments of the sort than any other nation, and not only in summary but other directions is carrying paternalism to its limit, with consequences not yet fully unfolded, but sure to be of the highest importance one way or the other. She may break down under the magnitude of her efforts, but, on the other hand, she may be able to demonstrate that a state can successfully run its railroad, telegraph, trolley and telephone systems, as well as its liquor and tobacco business and nearly everything else.

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

The masses of the French people are enthusiastic in their feelings over the alliance with Russia, as if it had an actual existence instead of remaining a mere phantom of diplomacy. Their thirst for revenge has been recently increased by the German celebrations of the great victories of 1870, and they look to Russian armies to afford them the means of its gratification. In the meantime the burden of the conscriptive system and their frank avowal of unabated enmity to France cannot hasten by an hour the decision of a question, the answer to which may be sought, not in Berlin, but in St. Petersburg.

BETTER WAGES NEEDED IN THE NAVY.

The reason for the falling off of the number of native Americans employed as sailors on the vessels engaged in inland, coastwise or foreign trade is a very simple one. Wages on land are better than the wages on the water. The difficulty in getting native sailors in this country is by no means singular. There is the same trouble in Great Britain, Germany and France. In order to secure an adequate number of native seamen for the vessels which make up the national naval establishment it will be necessary to offer some great inducement in the form of a rate of pay and lack of opportunity for advancement.

STRADDLE OR SIDESADDLE.

Why should not women ride horseback astraddle and not sidesaddle? It is infinitely more sensible way of riding than the one now in fashion. It is safer and it is more comfortable. The only argument in favor of the sidesaddle is the argument of custom. There is nothing to be said for it on the score of health or convenience. We know, in fact, that the sidesaddle was devised for a queen who labored under some deformity and that it was originally the evolution of a rickshaw or sedan chair. Why, therefore, should we not have a woman's cap which has nothing but prejudices and superstition to recommend it? Why should they not, at least, be left to their free choice in such matters?

COMMENDABLE PROHIBITION.

The authorities of the Georgetown (D. C.) university have prohibited football. They have done so because of the injuries sustained after the death of one of the students from injuries received in a football game. The officials of the university came to the sensible conclusion that the game was so dangerous that the students would rather have their children return alive without football honors than dead with them, and that it was the duty of the university to prohibit the game