

THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE.

Published every morning. Terms of subscription: Daily (without Sunday), One Year, \$1.00...

LET THE PEOPLE BE HEARD.

Whatever plan of debt settlement may be finally adopted by congress with reference to the bonded Pacific railroads...

THE BLUE AND THE GRAY.

The old soldiers, both those who wore the blue and those who wore the gray, will take a keen interest in the movement...

AD VALOREM DUTIES IS MAINTAINED.

There will be no abatements, working at once a loss to the government and an injustice to the American manufacturer...

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

St. Louis has something of a hoodoo record as a convention city for democrats. The Apaches are abroad again, not so much for blood as to check an epidemic of enrou among soldiers in their vicinity...

RESCUED SHOTS AT THE PULPIT.

Kansas City Star: The discovery by a Kansas City clergyman that there is no evidence existing of the evolution of the evolutionary hypothesis is likely to impress a temporary check upon speculative science...

Table with 2 columns: Circulation statistics for various months and years, including total circulation and subscription figures.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. George F. Trenchard, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies...

While the people of this city and state have so far been passive and unconcerned in the matter, the people of San Francisco and California are awake to the threatened danger...

At the prohibition national convention the office is expected to seek the man. Ducks, deficits and democracy is an alliterative trio that is awaiting the service of Secretary Morton's trenchant pen.

It is not this year so much the place at which the presidential nomination is made as the party from which it is secured. War in Cuba is not even as exciting as was war in China, and the Chinese-Japanese encounter was no sensation-breeder at that.

Congress is making a good start at verifying Senator Allen's forecast that the session would be chiefly remarkable for talk, and little besides talk. The rule about few deaths and no resignations holds good in the case of the American embassy to Great Britain just as strongly as it does in other official circles.

President Cleveland apparently forgot to revive the force bill bugaboo and the negro domination scare crow. These threathful expedients will, however, be duly brought out of hiding before the issues of the coming national campaign are joined.

Now for an end to the other railway receiverships and the extinction of the watered stocks and fraudulent capitalization upon which passengers and shippers have been paying dividends and interest in the shape of unnecessarily high traffic charges.

One of the new members of congress inserts in his biographical sketch published for publication in the Congressional Directory, "Never held public office before." "Never held office again" will probably be among the appropriate epithets earned by several of his colleagues, if not by this congressman himself.

Considerable opposition has arisen both in Paris and the provinces to the project for an international exposition at the French capital in 1900. But that has nothing to do with a Transmissipol exhibition at Omaha in 1898. There should be no opposition whatever to the proposed western states exposition in this city.

Judge Nugent, the leading Texas populist, is reported to be on his death bed. Judge Nugent is the man who was mentioned by Senator Peffer as a possible competitor of Senator Allen for the populist presidential nomination. If he is out of the way Senator Allen is likely to have things to his own liking in the populist national convention.

The states all around us are preparing for systematic work to attract immigration during the coming winter and spring. Nebraska has attractions to offer intending settlers which no other state can surpass. People interested in building up Nebraska should bestir themselves if they want this state to get its full share of the desired immigration.

Some of the unfortunate people of Leacore county occupy this peculiar position. Having been robbed in the Capital National bank failure of the greater part of their hard-earned savings of a life time, they are about to be called on again to pay back in the way of taxes a part of the dividends they have recovered as their share of the loss that has fallen on the state treasury.

The question of the hour in Colorado is, Will the women voters of the Centennial state insist on having women representatives on the delegations to the various national conventions? If they insist they will no doubt be accorded the privilege they demand. If there are not a few Colorado women ambitious to shine as delegates to a national convention the impression that prevails elsewhere is sadly out of consonance with the facts.

The contention of Great Britain concerning it is correct, it stands in the way of the proper development of our resources and the development and protection of our commerce. "It would be a great crime," said Mr. Dolph, "against the people of the United States if this government were to yield to the contention of Great Britain concerning the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, to let that stand in the way of congressional aid to the Nicaragua canal, or of our preventing the enterprise from passing under foreign control."

There was a good deal of sentiment of this kind in the last congress, but it was not strong enough to pass a resolution abrogating the treaty. It is probable that the sentiment in the present congress favorable to such action is stronger than in the last congress and the resolution for abrogating the treaty may pass. What might follow such action it is not easy to foresee, but the fact that previous congresses have allowed the treaty to continue may fairly be accepted as indicating a belief that its abrogation might have unfortunate consequences.

MERELY A SUBTERFUGE. The committee appointed by the Commercial club to confer with the officers of the reelected railroads that are holding out against the metropolitan union depot project has gone to Chicago and has returned. Until a detailed report is presented to the club the members of the committee decline to make public the results of their visit beyond admitting that they have had an explanation of the obstacles in the way.

It is not necessary for The Bee to wait for the detailed report of the committee to tell what these alleged obstacles are and to characterize them as a mere subterfuge to excuse the inaction of the dog-in-the-manger roads. The officers of these companies maintain that the depot project is endangered by the receivership of the Union Pacific and that they do not want to enter into a contract which is not binding on all of the parties. The obligations assumed by the Union Pacific receivers, even though sanctioned and approved by the federal court, will not, they say, survive foreclosure proceedings and the successors of the present receivers will be able to repudiate any agreement now made when they take control. This might be a good reason for the Bridge and Terminal company to fight shy of a contract with the Union Pacific, but how it supports the position of the roads that are standing out is more than the average man will comprehend.

How does it justify the Rock Island and Milwaukee and Burlington in going into the federal court to prevent the receivers from entering into a contract with the Bridge and Terminal company? If an agreement with the present management of the Union Pacific is not good, what objection can there be to permitting the Bridge and Terminal company to secure one and to rely on it for what it is worth?

Even supposing that the successors of the present Union Pacific receivers will not be bound by contracts bequeathed from a former regime, is there any reason to suppose that those successors will refuse to make use of the proposed union depot if all the other roads entering Omaha agree to use it? If the other roads converging in Omaha should lend support to the depot project and the opportunity remain open to the Union Pacific to come in on equal terms, will there be any doubt about acceptance of the offer? With a grand metropolitan union depot and the present sky parlor cattle shed to choose from, what alternative would the new managers of the Union Pacific have?

As a matter of fact there is no danger that any of the roads now favorable to the depot project will repudiate their agreements after the station and terminal facilities shall have been provided. The three outstanding roads are opposing this great work of improvement merely because they do not want to spend any money in Omaha and they think they can force the people of this city to put up indefinitely with the present atrocious terminal accommodations. The question is, Will the business men and heavy shippers of Omaha permit these roads to trifle with them without lifting a hand for their own protection?

After long deliberation with a view to devising a plan for checking undervaluations on imported merchandise, by which the treasury has lost a very large sum of money since the present tariff law went into effect, it is announced that a new system has been formulated which it is believed will accomplish the desired result. The plan is that the State department shall cooperate with the Treasury department through our consuls, each consul being required to inform the department whether the foreign exporters are manufacturers, commission merchants, or actual purchasers, whether the goods are sold or consigned, whether the proper forms for invoicing are used, and other facts bearing upon the nature of the transactions. The consuls are also expected to state if the invoiced valuations are based upon actual market values or upon the cost of production, and whether they suspect or have reason to believe that the goods are not invoiced at the true market valuation.

In short, the plan contemplates turning the consular service into a sort of commercial detective agency to pry into the business methods of foreign manufacturers and merchants exporting merchandise to the United States, a system, so far as we are aware, which has never been adopted by any other country and which it is easy to understand might be made very offensive. In order to insure due vigilance and fidelity on the part of consuls, the Treasury department is to report any who shall appear to be derelict in carrying out the requirements. It is quite possible that some consuls would find it very profitable to neglect the duty thus imposed upon them and to favor the exporters, and it is not to be doubted that tempting inducements to do this would be offered.

This device would probably result in some gain to the treasury, but it is inevitable that so long as the system of

ad valorem duties is maintained there will be undervaluations, working at once a loss to the government and an injustice to the American manufacturer with whose goods the foreign product competes. This experience under the present tariff is conclusive evidence against ad valorem duties.

The two Nebraska beet sugar factories are still running to full capacity. If the demand for beets keeps up a while longer the farmers who raised sugar beets will yet be put in good humor and the increase of sugar beet cultivation for next year assured beyond dispute.

Congressman Mercey is said to stand a good chance for the chairmanship of the house committee on public lands and buildings. Nebraska would certainly be pleased to see him get it. Nebraska has several public building bills it would like to see enacted into law.

Omaha had a society circus last night with bareback riders and equestrianism in tight-laced features are not unusual in the ball room. The lights were certainly in the nature of an innovation.

Having revised the bible to their satisfaction, the deer creatures have begun on the city directory. They propose that it shall be possible to find a woman of Sorostan distinction under her own name, not merely as an inferential appendage to her husband.

Great Britain proposes to demand indemnity from Louisiana for the killing of a British seaman in the levee riots last spring. But there will be no attempt to bulldoze Louisiana in the same way that Nicaragua and Venezuela have been treated. The British lion knows very well when to snarl and when to wag his tail.

An Omaha dispatch says there is a movement on foot there embracing some of the largest capitalists in the northwest to organize a syndicate for the purpose of lending money to farmers and stock growers to carry them over the winter and a bad season. Would the farmers oppose this as a trust in opposition to hard times?

When the British papers of London and New York try to convey the impression that the Paris court of arbitration decreed that the United States should pay Great Britain \$425,000, or any other sum, as damages for the Bering sea seizures, they are either shamefully ignorant or guilty of wanton falsehood. No award of that kind was made. The conference did not even consider the question of damages.

The horse is indispensable. Philadelphia Record. "Chicago has the reputation of the horseless carriage in the United States has only served to show that the horse is still indispensable. The horseless carriage is for those peoples who have carried their civilization upward to the plane of good, smooth highways. In the Indian we have, indeed, improved upon his Indian trails; but we must greatly mend our ways before we can abandon present methods of going about either for business or pleasure."

The following figures, compiled by Prof. Parsons and published in the Arena, are interesting. They show the cost, in a number of cities, of an electric lamp for one year before municipal ownership and after: Bangor, Me. \$150 48 Lewiston, Me. 120 48 Lowell, Mass. 125 62 Pittsfield, Mass. 120 48 Huntington, Ind. 146 50 Goshen, Ind. 126 47 Chicago, Ill. 229 43 Elgin, Ill. 266 43 Aurora, Ill. 228 20 Fairfield, Ill. 228 20

The most interesting feature of the South Carolina constitution to onlookers is the suffrage article. It is long and diffuse, but in substance requires an educational qualification, and its terms do not exclude negroes. In fact, it is not unlikely that the negroes will be more stimulated to comply with its terms than will the poor whites. For the immediate future, however, it insures white domination in the state, just as a similar provision has done in Mississippi.

A decision just handed down by the supreme court of Minnesota ousting from office the state boiler inspector on the ground of ineligibility will be of more than ordinary interest to the people of Nebraska. Notwithstanding the provision of the Minnesota state constitution, very similar in language to that of the same subject in the constitution of this state, by which members of the legislature are prohibited from holding any other state office during the term for which they have been elected, it has been the practice for legislators to create state offices or increase the salaries of existing offices and then after resigning their seats in the house or senate to have themselves appointed to those positions. In the case made against the state boiler inspector the court holds that disability does not cease until the expiration of the full period for which the member was elected and that resignation from the legislature does not restore eligibility. This was unquestionably the intention of the constitution framers, not only in Minnesota, but also in Nebraska. A similar test ought to be made in this state and the pernicious practice of putting members of a legislature into offices created by them forever abolished.

There are three negroes in the Ohio legislature, which will meet on January 1, 1896—W. H. Parham of Cincinnati, William R. King of Toledo and John B. Smith, editor of the Cleveland Gazette. Mr. Smith was re-elected by a plurality of 10,000, or about 2,000 more than he received two years ago.

Royal Prescott Hubbard, one of the old conductors of "the underground railway" system before the war, has just died in Chicago at the age of 80 years. He was born in England, Mass., and took an active part in Owen Lovjoy's slave-freedom schemes. He came to the same family as Prescott, the historian, and Harry Prescott, the gold miner.

John W. Mackay, the millionaire, claims that he can run, jump or hop against any other millionaire in the United States. It is, however, well known that in his early days, when he was engaged as a miner, Mr. Mackay was noted for his athletic performance. He is powerful built, with bold eyes, a strong and aquiline nose, and a heavy square jaw, which warns strangers of his character.

The Adams family is still in evidence in Massachusetts. Charles Francis Adams 2d, who was installed as mayor of Quincy last week, marks the fifth generation of Adamses in office. He is a son of the late John Quincy Adams, a grandson of Charles Francis, a great-grandson of the great John Quincy, and a great-great-grandson of the original John Adams. Three of his ancestors were national statesmen, and two of them presidents.

Barney Barnato endures the most newspaper attacks upon himself and his schemes here. He says that on only one occasion have the journalists succeeded in causing him real pain. He was playing in private theatricals at a big country house. He played, as he believed, extremely well, and was immensely proud of himself in consequence. To his chagrin, the local papers did not even mention his name, much less praise him. That was galling and bitter.

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London Daily News: Some one has said that the medical profession divides humanity into two classes—the poor, whom they cure, and the rich, whom they doctor.

Abuse of Judicial Power. Springfield (Mass.) Republican. Most opportunely for the New York newspapers the court of appeals of that state has decided that the power of punishment for contempt of court extends only to acts committed in the presence of the court itself or to disobedience of the injunctions or orders of the court beyond its presence. The case came up on the punishment for contempt of a newspaper publisher who had through his journal criticized most severely a ruling of the judge of a lower court.

This is eminently a proper disposition of the question. To extend the power of punishment for contempt to public critics of the conduct of a judge is to give to the judiciary an intolerable power and destroy the freedom of speech and press at an important point. A century ago this power was freely exercised in England, and editors and others who ventured to assail the conduct of a court were summarily punished. Public criticism, as Lord Chief Justice Wilmut put it, tended to excite in the minds of the people a general dissatisfaction with all judicial determinations and imposed the people to obey them. "To be impartial and to be universally respected," were both absolutely necessary for the effective administration of justice.

Gradually the judiciary has abandoned its former close censorship over the press in respect of court matters. It came to be recognized that temperate public criticism of a judge or of his rulings was proper or not to be interfered with and this has led up to a general practice of ignoring even intemperate criticism. But not with all judges. Only a short time ago an Omaha judge ventured to throw Editor Rosewater of The Omaha Bee into jail for contempt in sharply arraigning the judge "at the bar of public opinion." In Massachusetts it is not an unknown practice for judges to call editors into court privately and reprimand them for too freely commenting on a pending case. This happened lately in Boston on the part of the supreme court judge. Generally speaking, however, it is as manifestly improper that the judiciary should be exempt from public opinion as that the general court or legislature should be, or the high court of congress, or the co-ordinate executive branch of the government.

There is some significance in the fact that John Bull sailed into the Turk as soon as he heard that Senators Cullum and Allen were ready for war. J. B. knows a snap when he sees it. A large number of Kentucky colonels took part in the ceremonial inauguration of William O'Connell Bradley. Even democratic colonels participated, but Colonel P. Wat Hardin wasn't in it.

William Waldorf Astor is diligently hunting for traces of his family forebears, hoping to stumble over a legitimate estate. It will be recalled that his grandfather hunted for bears with considerable success. Ex-King Thelus is a white elephant on England's hands. He is a government pensioner, and blows himself with a lavishness that appeals to the national tax gatherers. Like the civilized people of the New-World, he cares a continental for deficits.

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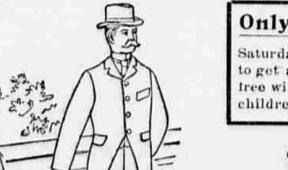
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Only One Saturday is the last in which to get a half dozen photographs free with each purchase of \$6 in children's department.

Selling great quantities of those fly front, dressy, warm winter overcoats in Beavers, Kerseys, Meltons and Chevots—Their equals aren't in any thingabob, harum-scacum, whoop'em up sale in town for any where near the prices. \$10 for good, reliable, stylish, warm garments; from that to \$25—for the tailor's \$45 grade.

Suits at \$8.50 that would be called \$15. suits "marked down" to \$10. by some of the wild-eyed purveyors of wearables that we know of—They're big honest values at \$8.50—All the good grades up to \$30. for fine worsteds,

Two tables full of Boys' and Children's Ulsters, Overcoats, Long Pant Suits, Knee Pant Suits, Novelty Suits, Junior Suits, Reefer Suits etc.—All marked down from one third to one half to clear out the odd lots.

Browning, King & Co. Southwest Corner Fifteenth and Douglas, OMAHA.