THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss.:
George B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing company, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of The Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee printed during the month of August, 1897, was as follows:

1	19,450	17	19,573
2	19,449	18	19,494
3	19,435	19	19,514
4	19,570	20	19,764
5	19,410	21	20,930
6	19,592	22	19,620
7	19,652	23	19,528
8	19,460	24	19,355
9	19,513	25	19,541
10	19,434	26	19,361
11	19,849	27	19,673
12	19,929	28	19,563
13	19,688	29	19,608
14	19,596	30	19,463
15	19,860	31	19,445
16	19,665		

Total	617,995
Less returned and unsold copies	9,825
Total net sales	608,170
Net daily average	19,618

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 2d day of September, 1897.

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

TO STATE FAIR VISITORS.

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

SPECIAL VISITORS' HOURS.

Visitors to the fair are invited to inspect the unexcelled newspaper facilities of The Bee. In order, however that there may be no confusion they will be asked to accommodate themselves to the following hours: The press room on the ground floor of The Bee building and opening upon the west side of the court will be open to the public between the hours of 3:30 and 4:30 each afternoon. The composing room on the sixth floor, entered through room 600, will be open to the public each afternoon from 4 o'clock to 5. No one who visits the State fair should go away without seeing the finest newspaper plant in this part of the country.

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

THE BEE BUILDING.

THE BEE ON TRAINS.

All railroad newsboys are supplied with enough Bees to accommodate every passenger who wants to read a newspaper. Insist upon having The Bee. If you cannot get a Bee on a train from the news agent, please report the fact, stating the train and railroad to the Circulation Department of The Bee. The Bee is for sale on all trains.

INSIST ON HAVING THE BEE.

To State Fair Visitors—Begin at once laying plans to come to the exposition next year.

Only a few more days to put your name on one of the county exposition bond petitions.

The Nebraska millers do not lack for grist, either for their mills or for their state convention.

The great Ak-Sar-Ben has been favored this year with sunshine as well as peace and plenty.

J. Sterling Morton would make a most useful and accomplished regent for the State university, but—

The owners of the automatic gambling machines are taking more royalty out of Omaha than the gate receipts of the last circus.

Remember that the State fair and Ak-Sar-Ben festivities of 1897 are only a foretaste of the Transmississippi Exposition of 1898.

Before the Luetgert trial comes to an end the newspaper-reading public will be as sick and tired of it as the defendant in the case.

What is the reform State Board of Transportation waiting for in the telephone case? Is it to give somebody time to hang it up in the federal courts as per agreement?

Iowa middle-of-the-road populists will have a right to appear by their ticket on the official ballot. Fusion may be a neat trick, but it cannot force a man to vote for a candidate he does not want.

Yellow fever does not seem to interfere seriously with the officeseekers' demand for the appointment of new postmasters, land office registrars and other federal officers in the fever district.

The vicious classes, confidence sharps and professional crooks are patronizing Omaha very liberally this year. They know that they can ply their vocations without being detected or molested by the police.

The Nebraska official ballot for 1897 is sure to have at least seven state tickets upon it. Make it a little larger and each voter may have to have assistance in the booth to enable him to handle it and fold it properly.

And now it is alleged that ex-Superintendent Gillespie of the Deaf and Dumb institute spent more money out of the fund than he took in. Perhaps Mr. Gillespie may claim that the shortage, if any, is on the part of the state.

The nomination of Hon. James M. Woolworth as candidate of the national democrats for supreme judge is a high compliment which Mr. Woolworth will appreciate chiefly because he knows it is nothing but a compliment.

THOSE GILLESPIE DISCLOSURES.

The expert accountant of the $10,000 legislative investigating committee has filed in the governor's office an abstract of the results of his investigation of the accounts of ex-Superintendent Gillespie of the State Institute for the Deaf and Dumb. This report is paraded in the World-Herald as containing startling disclosures which afford ample justification for the action of Governor Holcomb in foisting upon the institute as its head a man who has never had charge of any public institution and has had no experience whatever with the care or instruction of deaf mutes.

The so-called startling disclosures which arraign Prof. Gillespie for expending the income of the institution without authority of the legislature or the State Board of Public Lands and Buildings and represent him as leaving a shortage of $2,025.15 are based upon the assumption that the committee's expert is absolutely correct and that Prof. Gillespie cannot explain away the alleged discrepancies which have been found in the books. When it is borne in mind that the expert accountant of the committee was last winter on the pay roll of the state as Speaker Gaffin's private secretary at $3 a day it is manifest that he is not in very great demand as an expert accountant. It may also transpire, after Prof. Gillespie has had an opportunity to check up the report by the books and explain the disputed items of expenditure and circumstances under which they were made, that the startling disclosures will simmer down to a mere case of negligent bookkeeping. As a matter of fact it would not be very startling to find discrepancies amounting to $100 a year in a period of twenty years of an institution that disbursed from $30,000 to $50,000 per annum. It is not pretended either that Prof. Gillespie had willfully doctored the books or failed to record all the financial transactions which devolved upon him as superintendent. As to the unauthorized expenditure of funds derived from products raised or articles made by the pupils, no allegation of crookedness is made, but the superintendent is charged with a shortage of money which he expended to meet the legitimate needs of the institution.

Conceding that this mode of doing business was irregular and should not have been permitted, who is to blame? First the successive boards of public lands and buildings and next the successive governors, including Governor Holcomb. The constitution makes the governor the chief executive and vests him with full power at any time to require the head of each state institution to furnish "information in writing under oath upon any subject relating to the condition, management and expenses of their respective offices." Governor Holcomb had been chief executive of Nebraska over two years and a half before Gillespie was displaced. He has had access to all the state institutions and should have required Prof. Gillespie to include in each annual report the income and outgo of the institution from all sources. His neglect to do so makes him responsible for such irregularities as are now complained of.

Assume, however, that Gillespie has no defense and all that is charged against him is proved absolutely true, how would that justify Governor Holcomb in appointing in his place a man whom he knew to be inexperienced and incompetent to perform the duties? How would it excuse the reckless disregard of the rights of the unfortunate and helpless deaf mutes who are the wards of the state? How would it exculpate the governor in the eyes of the taxpayers whose money is being squandered in experiments upon the pupils in their deaf and dumb school? Nobody questions the right of the governor to remove Prof. Gillespie if he sees fit with or without charges, but nobody who wants the state institutions conducted as a trust can approve the course pursued by the governor in the change made in the management of the deaf and dumb institute. Blackwashing Gillespie will not whitewash the governor's appointment of his successor.

FOREIGN CONFIDENCE.

A London correspondent says that what is indispensable to the restoration of the confidence of foreign investors in American stocks is a practical policy of currency reform providing for the cancellation of notes when redeemed and establishing other safeguards for the maintenance of public faith. So long, it is declared, as nothing is done in that direction foreign investors will continue to apprehend the renewal of the Bryanite agitation and will sell their American holdings as prices advance.

The desire of foreign investors in American stocks to realize the large profits from the recent advance in price is doubtless a better explanation of their unloading than want of confidence, yet it is unquestionable that there is still some distrust abroad of American investments, though it is far less than twelve months ago. Why should this feeling exist? So far as our currency system is concerned it is in all essential respects the same as it has been since the resumption of specie payments and within that period foreign investors have manifested the strongest confidence in American investments. Having never failed to receive good money in return for that invested, why should foreign investors now have any doubt that they will in future receive such money? It is absolutely certain that the soundness of our currency will be maintained for at least four years. The free silver agitation will perhaps go on, though it is becoming less aggressive, but any real danger from it, so far as investments are concerned, is remote. It ought not at present to frighten anybody who has capital to invest. Perhaps a more potent influence than this in preventing a restoration of foreign confidence in American investments is the fact that we have been persistently discrediting our currency system. When American financiers and newspapers continually preach that the currency system is dangerous and that it must be radically changed in the interest of financial safety and of permanent prosperity, we must expect the rest of the world to feel some distrust of it. It is proposed to practically revolutionize a currency system under which this country had the highest degree of prosperity it ever knew and a commission has been created to formulate a plan for doing this. Is it any wonder that foreign capitalists, who naturally assume that the American currency reformers know what they are talking about, are cautious in regard to American investments? We have no doubt that the currency reform agitation has had a decided influence in retarding the restoration of foreign confidence, although the reformers fondly believe the contrary.

We believe foreign confidence in American investments will in time be fully restored, but if it must wait for the adoption of a plan of currency reform involving the permanent retirement of the legal tender notes the restoration is a long way off. A large majority of the American people are not in favor of destroying the paper money which they feel belongs to them and giving to the banks a monopoly of this form of currency. But suppose the tariff reformers should accomplish their purpose of wiping out the legal tender notes, that would not stop the Bryanite agitation. It would rather intensify it. The truth of the matter is that our currency system is too much subjected to the assaults of financial doctrinaires and of demagogues, the effect of which is to create distrust for which there is no substantial ground.

SATISFACTORY TO CANADA.

The opinion of Attorney General McKenna as to the application of the discriminating duty in the tariff law is of course entirely satisfactory to the Canadian government, since it safeguards, at least for the time being, the great railroad interest which is very close to that government. A different opinion by the attorney general would have been a heavy blow to the Canadian Pacific road and might have compelled the Dominion government to provide the millions which the corporation now makes from the bonding privilege given it by this government. It is said Canadian officials regard the opinion as evidence of friendliness on the part of the United States toward Canada, which is very well if it shall induce them to cultivate a more friendly spirit toward this country. Americans understand, however, that there was no sentiment in the matter and that it was because the attorney general considered the questions submitted to him in a strictly judicial way that the opinion is so satisfactory to Canada.

It is quite possible that our northern neighbors may find that this matter has not been finally disposed of. It is to be expected that American interests which hoped for a different construction of section 22 of the tariff law will take steps to get the matter into the courts, while it is highly probable that an effort will be made in congress to give broader scope to the discriminating duty. We do not think such an effort would succeed, but it might develop a much stronger support than now seems probable.

LONDON BANKERS PROTEST.

The protest of the bankers of London against the proposal that the Bank of England shall keep one-fifth of its reserve in silver gives further evidence of the intense feeling aroused in British financial circles by the statement of the governor of the bank. More expressions of a like nature are to be expected and the pressure that will be brought to bear adverse to the proposed silver reserve is pretty certain to cause the abandonment of that plan for "doing something for silver." Powerful as the Bank of England is, it will hardly venture to use its option of keeping a part of its reserve in silver in the face of an overwhelming public opposition.

The matter, however, is really being given greater importance than it deserves, for the conditions required make the plan of a silver reserve practically impossible. One of these is that the French mint shall be opened to the free coinage of silver and it is absolutely certain that the French government will not agree to any such condition. France has got quite as much silver as she needs and to invite a flood of the white metal by resuming its coinage would ultimately and at a no very remote time bring that country to the silver standard. No French statesman, however favorable to bimetallism, would accept a proposal that must have such a result. Hence if the proposed silver reserve depends upon the opening of the French mint it is entirely safe to say that no such reserve will be created by the Bank of England.

As to the bimetallists they seem able to see a great deal more in this proposal than it really amounts to. The keeping of say $35,000,000 of silver in the reserve of the Bank of England would be doing very little indeed for the white metal. It could certainly have no very marked effect upon the price of silver and as to the "moral effect" that would be produced we imagine that it would not amount to a great deal or last very long. It can be confidently predicted that existing monetary conditions in England will not be disturbed.

If the state is bound by contract not to take the government of the Home for the Friendless out of the hands of the private association that has had the privilege of spending a state appropriation for successive years, perhaps the late State Relief commission will claim a contract right to distribute all the funds ever voted at any future time to assist unfortunates stricken by drouth or grasshopper plague.

For some unknown and unknowable reason Mr. Bryan seems to have neglected to take his official reporter with him on his tour through Iowa. We have failed to read about the enthusiastic farmer who rode sixty miles cross-country in a springless wagon to catch a single rapturous note of the ex-candidate's silver oratory. What has become of the hysterical old woman who grasped Mr. Bryan by both hands and thanked God that she was permitted to see him before she died? What has happened to the unnamed and unnamable prominent citizen who declared that, though Bryan may never become president, he will live forever in the hearts of the people? Mr. Bryan should order that official reporter to join him by the electric telegraph route at once.

That ratification of the annexation treaty by the Hawaiian senate is said to have been a unanimous affair. Why should it not be unanimous? The treaty is what the Hawaiian government has been working for for years, and it would be remarkable inconsistency for any member of it to gig back when they have gotten more than they ever dared hoped for.

It is announced that the interview between Minister Woodford and the Spanish minister of foreign affairs, which has elicited so much comment, was only preliminary. In other words, Mr. Woodford could have told the Spanish government a great many more unpleasant things, but he did not want to wear his welcome out in the first inning.

The republican party is catching it from all quarters. It has been hammered by the prohibitionists, kicked by the Bryan democrats, cuffed by the silver galvanized republicans, slugged by the populists and lashed by the national democrats. But the grand old party can stand all this abuse serenely in view of the dawn of returning prosperity.

The Kansas City Live Stock exchange promises to take its appeal from the Foster decision immediately to the supreme court. The appeal will doubtless reach the supreme court early enough, but so long as judgment is suspended the exchange may not be expected to manifest any undue impatience to get it out of the supreme court.

The king of Greece is anxious to take his subjects into his confidence in the matter of paying the Turkish war indemnity. He might have been in a less uncomfortable position if he had taken some one of cool, sober judgment into his confidence before commencing the war.

The More the Merrier.

Indianapolis News.

You cannot terrify the farmers now with tales about the appreciating dollar. They rather like the idea.

Hum of the Mills.

New York Herald.

Every day brings its reports of the resumption of work in cotton, woolen and paper mills in all parts of New England. The starting up of long idle machinery means employment for many thousands of men and women, the putting into active circulation of a great deal of money and the return of prosperity, which is all the more welcome because it has been so long delayed. And prosperity in New England means better times all over the country.

Providence and Parties.

Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

A regular army officer, named Major Wham, has proved by statistics since 1854, when Mr. Cleveland's first term began, that wheat has almost always been low under democratic and high under republican administrations. It is curious that with such favor from the Almighty the republicans are not always in power. No better evidence could be had as to God's politics. But, of course, he must occasionally chasten even those he loves, which explains republican defeats.

Idle Money Going to Work.

Philadelphia Record.

The idle money that has been lying inert and dead for any purpose of substantial business usefulness is now finding its way from the city banks to the country and into the hands of commercial borrowers. It will pay for the crops and for carrying the crops and will pass from hand to hand on a continuing mission of facilitation in debt-paying and bringing together buyers and sellers who never see each other. The demand for money is the sure proof that a restoration of its earning power is at hand.

Sneers Do Not Hurt.

Chicago Tribune.

It seems to afford some of the American-hating London papers a great deal of pleasure, now and then, to give vent to a sneer at the United States. The latest exhibition of this sort comes from the London Globe anent the Bering sea blue book. If it can afford our English cousins any pleasure to feel that they were whipped by a "fourth-rate power" in its infancy, America can overlook the intended insult in being called such when it has grown to manhood and tenfold more able to take care of its own interests than it was a century ago.

Possibility of a Row.

Globe-Democrat.

The London report that Spain has mapped out a plan of campaign in anticipation of a war with the United States may have some truth in it. For a year past many of the newspapers of Madrid and Havana have been trying to foment war between the two countries. Their attacks upon the American minister in Spain, upon the consul general in Cuba, upon the administration at Washington and upon the United States in general evidently have this object in view. War on this country would be suicide for Spain. Nevertheless, it is among the possibilities, and the government in Washington should keep this in mind.

Federal Troops in Alaska.

Philadelphia Press.

The decision of the government to send a company of infantry to St. Michaels is a wise one. Alaska has been neglected long enough. It came in for particularly shabby treatment during the Cleveland administration, as it was then we refused while Canada decided to police the gold region, although at that time more miners were working in United States territory than in Canadian. Now, however, there can be no doubt as to the crisis that exists. The sending of troops is indicative of that intelligent grasp of the situation which has been evinced by the administration from the first, and doubtless forecasts a scheme for governing Alaska, which should be the concern of the next congress.

Benefits of the Miners' Strike.

Kansas City Star.

On the whole, the miners seem to have come out ahead in the great strike which is now happily ended. Their gain is not fully represented in the increase of wages they have obtained. It will be a long time before that balances the losses which they have suffered by reason of idleness. But they will be vastly benefited by the correction of certain abuses which were practiced by the mine owners, such as short weights, fraudulent screens, "pluck-me" stores and the wretched quarters for which exorbitant rents were demanded. The strength of the miners was in the fact that they had justice on their side. They succeeded in convincing the public that they were the victims of oppression and greed, and that of itself gave them an impregnable position. They also fortified their cause by their general obedience to law and their respect for peace and order. It is believed that they have brought about a substantial amelioration of their condition and the public rejoices in their well-earned victory.

CONCERNING BILL.

Louisville Courier-Journal: Of course Mr. Bryan don't want to let free silver go. That is all there is to him. He is Hamlet and free silver is the ghost, and, with the ghost omitted, how could the play go on?

Chicago Inter Ocean: Mr. Bryan is urging all laborers to demand an increase of wages. And yet he denounces the claim that prosperity is coming, and calls it "only a flurry because of short crops in Europe." Bryan and his co-workers evidently hope to drive back prosperity by encouraging strikes and keeping the poor in distress.

Ex-Senator Ingalls, interview in Philadelphia Times: "His popularity has apparently not diminished. He is touring the west as an attraction at Chautauquas, county fairs and harvest homes, drawing immense multitudes and overshadowing all the other exhibits. He is the most successful tragedian and acrobat of the century. At the Chautauqua, at Carthage, Mo., his share of the gate money was over $1,200. At the Allen county (Kansas) fair, his half of the admission at 25 cents was nearly $800. At the Sedalia fair last Wednesday he received $500 and large sums elsewhere. Under such circumstances the free and unlimited coinage of silver at 16 to 1 loses its interest and the gold standard becomes endurable."

New York Sun: Even the slightest anecdote about a great man has its value. A dispatch to the St. Louis Republic from De Soto, Mo., shows the train from Farmington "held to enable the people to hear the great silver champion; the stores and shops closed; 500 gathered around the rear end and listened to the Boy Orator for fifteen minutes." The rain drizzles. The orator pours. "An old lady pushed her way through the crowd, and, after shaking Mr. Bryan's hand, said: 'I wasn't satisfied just to shake his hand, so I pinched his leg.' A very old lady this, centuries old. Her name is Allegory. She was at the De Soto station for the purpose of showing that when Mr. Bryan sees General Prosperity, about which he used to make so many facetious inquiries, at every place which he visits, he is not sure whether he is awake or dreaming, and has to pinch himself to decide.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat: There is more method in Mr. Bryan's phenomenal activity than may appear on the surface. He knows what he is about. What he carried in his traveling bag last year labeled principles has been replaced by a few weary looking samples called explanations. They consist of platitudes and quirks, just enough to redeem the Nebraskan's valise from the charge of utter emptiness. Mr. Bryan understands perfectly well that a man who can draw a crowd has a gift that can be turned to account. A few days ago he made an address at Iola, Kan., and his terms were half the gate money. After the performance a check was handed him for $774.48. Even in prosperous Kansas that remuneration for two hours' work attracted notice. An Iola newspaper man ventured to ask if that was not pretty steep for that kind of a speech, and Mr. Bryan's reply to the editor, as the latter prints it, was: "Any fool can sell a suit of clothes for a fraction of its value, but it takes a genius to sell a suit for several times its value." That is a very significant remark. It grows upon a person the more it is studied. If the definition holds Mr. Bryan is certainly a genius. He sold his book, which an English reviewer happily described as "pathetically bald," for a great deal more than it was worth. His Kansas address from any other man would have been considered dear at $17. But he is a genius at getting out big audiences. His old aspiration for the stage was a prophetic impulse. He can secure $500 for a single appearance easier than most of the theatrical stars of the day, and when his show ends nobody knows what has been received as an equivalent.

GREECE BOILED DOWN.

Chicago Record: As the sultan is not satisfied with the indemnity awarded him and Greece is displeased with the penalties inflicted upon her, it must be assumed that the European concert is quite satisfied with its job.

Springfield Republican: The conclusion of the peace between Greece and Turkey four months after the close of the six-weeks' war leaves Greece substantially a vassal state of federated Europe. A nation that has not the exclusive control of its own finances cannot be called independent, and with an international commission collecting taxes and paying the war indemnity for some time to come, the fiction that Greece is a sovereign power under international law is fairly exploded. The world now awaits the next outbreak of the eastern question in another quarter.

Philadelphia Ledger: Greece seems to have learned a lesson from experience and now accepts the treaty of peace, with its onerous provisions, "with mournful resignation." She was not expected to be very joyful over it, but it is well that she is resigned to it, as that will obviate further trouble from her belligerent disposition. The world in general sympathized with her at first, for her cause was believed to be just, and, at any rate, she was fighting the hated Turk, but when it was seen that she had made no preparation for war, that her commanders were unable to command, that her army was a mob and some of her chief leaders cowards, while rank was substituted for competency in high places, the world conceded that Greece deserved her fate and has looked on with apathy while the great powers quarreled over the terms of the surrender, with far less regard for her interests than for their own. If she has learned wisdom she will not go to war again until she is ready to fight.

Chicago Tribune: The indemnity will be a serious burden to Greece, which is almost a non-productive country and barely raises enough to feed its own people. Its revenues will have to be administered with skill and the most rigid economy to meet the interest, let alone the principal, of its obligations, old and new. As it must be a ward of the powers for a long time to come and will have no use for either army or navy it would be a wise stroke of economy for the government to disband its army and save that expense and sell its war vessels, which are modern and well armed, and would bring a handsome sum. By largely reducing its civil list, which will not be needed on any such scale as of late years, a great saving could also be effected. All this would be in the nature of a sad humiliation to Greece, but it was just such a humiliation as this which it risked when it madly and in the face of repeated warnings plunged into war with a country ten times as strong as itself.

AN HONORABLE ESTATE.

That Left by the Late Judge Gresham and the Lesson it Teaches.

St. Louis Republic.

There is an honorable distinction in the fact that the estate of the late Walter Q. Gresham, now finally settled and closed, amounted to but the small total of $18,602.

This distinguished American belonged to that older and better type of Americans in public life who prized the dignity and honor of faithful public service above the opportunities for dubious methods of money making attaching thereto during the past twenty years or more. To serve the people of this country he gave up a career in the law which, if followed, would have made him a wealthy man. He was for many years a distinguished figure in the political history of the United States, a member of two presidential cabinets and more than once a prominent candidate for the presidential nomination before successive republican conventions. His ability and his fidelity to the people's interests were never doubted.

The amount of his estate represents savings that are surpassed in aggregate by those of many frugal and industrious clerks in this country. And yet it stood for all that a man equally frugal and industrious had been able to accumulate in a life of notable public service. A high-minded patriotism which led him in his latter years to rise above party devotion to the public good also caused him to lose party influence through the hostility of partisans who could see nothing in his self-abnegation but the act of a renegade. He died poor and, to a certain extent, discredited.

And yet Gresham's life was anything but a failure. He left behind him a good name, a long record of meritorious achievement, an example of fearlessness in leaving a party which had already abandoned the people, and an illustration of Americanism in the best sense of that good word, which are ample justification for the pride of all who were his friends during his lifetime. It takes a true and brave man to refuse to be a partisan when partisanship means personal success in politics and to remain poor when opportunities for wealth are plentiful by what others of one's fellows regard as entirely legitimate means of acquirement.

CONTEMPT AND FREE SPEECH.

A Tyrannical Judge Turned Down by a Higher Court.

Chicago Post.

We would earnestly commend the decision of the supreme court of Wisconsin in the Eau Claire contempt case to those who have raised the hue and cry that the judiciary is engaged in a systematic assault upon freedom of speech and criticism. If there has been a more emphatic and vigorous vindication of these fundamental rights in any recent public utterance it has somehow escaped us.

Careful readers are familiar with the facts of this remarkable case. Judge Bailey of Eau Claire, who was a candidate for re-election last spring, objected to certain editorials and communications in a local paper severely animadverting upon his official conduct and methods. The writer and editor having filed affidavits in contempt proceedings (instituted against them by the judge) alleging the truth of their charges of unfairness, partiality and incapacity against Judge Bailey, he angrily refused to proceed with the hearing and made an order adjudging his critics guilty of contempt. The offenders were to be committed to jail, but a writ of prohibition from the supreme court saved them from that punishment.

The opinion just handed down reviews the points involved in this sensational case. The court points out that the criticisms to which Judge Bailey so strenuously objected were not passed upon any action in connection with a case pending at the time. The criticisms, whether just or unjust, were general in their nature and referred to past conduct. "We are well persuaded," says the court, "that newspaper comments on cases finally decided prior to the publication cannot be considered criminal contempt." They certainly do not obstruct the administration of justice, however strongly they may tend to prejudice the public against the judge against whom they are directed. It is of the first importance that judges should perform their grave duties unimpeded, but it is equally important that the right of citizens to criticise what they deem arbitrary, unworthy and corrupt conduct should be jealously preserved. As the court says:

"Truly, it must be a grievous and weighty necessity which will justify so arbitrary a proceeding whereby a candidate for office becomes the accuser, judge and jury, and may within a few hours summarily punish his critic by imprisonment. The result of such doctrine is that all unfavorable criticism of a sitting judge's past official conduct can be at once stopped by the judge himself, or, if not stopped, can be punished by immediate imprisonment. If there can be any more effectual way to gag the press and subvert freedom of speech we do not know where to find it."

Judges, like other citizens, have the protection of libel laws against attacks upon their character. They are not above proper criticism and the power to punish for contempt cannot be used to silence and suppress unfavorable opinion. No divinity doth hedge about a judge, as the court concludes; certainly not when he is a candidate for office.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

The estate of the late Judge Gresham amounts to only $18,602.

The fuss made about the Vanderbilt-Marlborough heir is a tribute to the almighty dollar.

Judge Lynch issued the warrant on which Martin, the Hazleton sheriff, was arrested. He doesn't belong to the dangerous tribe, however.

A practical joker carried his joke too far in Wheeling, W. Va., and his mirth was suddenly and irreparably checked by a bullet. His funeral was largely attended.

The tenderloiners of Gotham are agitated because a theatrical kicker from Paris covers her ears with her hair. Evidently they haven't enough hair to cover their own.

Force of habit is strong even unto death. Two-thirds of New York's suicides last year chose the acid instead of the water route to the other shore.

Prof. Hilliot, a scientist of British Columbia, who has been living for some time in Indian villages in the interior, now claims to have discovered positive proof that the Pacific coast Indians are of Malay-Polynesian origin.

The most notable political issue in New York just now is that of Dove Hill from Wolfert's Roost. Since the sacred ratio was kicked under the table the ex-senator has pre-empted a corner of the democratic reservation. What is more, he speaks the language of the tribe.

One of the historical buildings of which Owego, N. Y., is proud is the drug store in which Thomas C. Platt started his career. He started in politics as a political glee club singer and the back room of his drug store soon became the county headquarters of his party.

It is said that more than half the reigning monarchs of Europe are troubled with defective eyesight. Among those who wear glasses in private are Queen Victoria, the king of Denmark, the czar, the queen regents of Spain and Holland, nearly every member of the house of Hapsburg and the prince of Wales.

The London Globe insinuates that the United States is a fourth-rate power, that Uncle Sam is troubled with a swell head and that it ought to be reduced. Perhaps. But it will take a first-class power to do it. Doubtless, with its melancholy experience in that line, England would be tickled to see the other fellow undertake the job.

There are thirty-seven people in Ohio who imagine they are heirs to the remains of the great Comstock lode in Nevada, because of their relationship to the man after whom it was named. Tradition and history has it that Comstock did not discover the lode and never drove a pick into it. He secured an interest in the original claim by bluffing the discoverers and sold it for $1,000. Before and after the find Comstock was noted for the loads he carried in his person, and is said to have "crossed the divide" with an extraordinary load in Montana.

"Consul General Uchida," says the Boston Transcript, "has received a letter from Count Okuma, prime minister of Japan, asking him to send an artificial leg. Mr. Uchida gave a dealer an order for a leg to cost $100, and it will be shipped to Japan. Count Okuma lost one of his legs in 1890. A Japanese fanatic, Huneki Karuschima, threw a dynamite bomb into the building of the foreign office where Count Okuma was at work. The Japanese official was badly injured and lost his right leg. That is how he came to give an order to the Japanese consul general for a new leg of the latest American pattern."

CAMPAIGNING IN IOWA.

Davenport Democrat: Mr. Bryan said in his Des Moines speech yesterday that the rise in wheat over the price a year ago does not benefit the man who has no wheat to sell. Very true, but Mr. Bryan has been telling us that the farmers were the oppressed classes, that they were not getting enough for their crops to pay for working and harvesting them. What is true of wheat is also true of corn and all other crops.

New York Sun: Hon. Fred E. White, the democratic candidate for governor of Iowa, was frank enough at the beginning of his campaign to admit that the silver dollar might come to be worth 10 cents, and his frankness has won for him a certain sympathy, which he needs as his canvass goes on. He was nominated three months ago, and the platform of the convention which nominated him asserts that the Iowa farmers are marketing their products "at less prices than ever before." The Iowa farmers are the best judges of the truth and value of that assertion. The Iowa democrats bet on calamity and they have lost. They are not likely to indulge in an early convention again.

Burlington Hawkeye: It is given out that ex-Governor Boies cannot keep his promise to make a vigorous canvass for the democratic state ticket because his health does not permit. But there is a strong suspicion abroad in the land that the cause of his sudden silence and disappearance from the stump is the fact that he has been called in by the popocratic managers because he has seen the light and had begun to preach that free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 is no longer desirable or possible. The popocrats could not stand such open repudiation of their most cherished principle, and as Uncle Horace could not be influenced to change his views nor moderate his expressions, he became a menace to popocratic success, little of it as there was in prospect, and had to be called in.

Sioux City Journal: Father Nugent of Des Moines is a redhot Bryanite, and he is excitable when he gets to talking sixteen to oneism, as he did the other day at a big meeting at Des Moines at which Bryan himself presided. The good but emotional father wanted the fight for 16 to 1 silver to go on without truce or compromise, and he wound up his speech thus: "We should say, like Hamilcar to Hannibal, 'we will never make peace with Rome.'" But he ought to know that that was the most foolish thing that Hamilcar ever said. The spirit in which Hamilcar admonished Hannibal resulted in the overthrow of the Carthaginian power and in the utter destruction of Carthage. It wiped out the family of Hamilcar and even of the nation to which he belonged. Implacable hatred, revenge, excitement—these are not the conditions upon which economic questions can be either wisely or safely settled. Father Nugent's peroration doubtless stirred up the populists and populistic democrats to whom he was speaking, but he would have done better to have spoken with moderation.

POINTED REMARKS.

Philadelphia Record: Hoax—Jigson has a hat to match his smoking jacket. Joax—What is it—a stovepipe?

Chicago News: Sweet Sixteen—I wonder if my face will change, too, when I am your age?

Thirty-six—Undoubtedly, dear, and you ought to be thankful for the loss of a portion of your cheek.

Yonkers Statesman: She—I don't look at all like myself today. He—It would be a good time to have your picture taken.

Chicago Tribune: Brooks—Many a poor fellow at Dawson City will have nothing to live on this winter but eighteen karats.

Rivers—Well, he can get along on that while he's waiting for something better to turnip, can't he?

Puck: "Then you haven't made very much money," asked the friend, who hadn't seen him for fifteen years. "No," replied the philosopher; "not a great deal; but I get three square meals a day, and I have my wheel."

Indianapolis Journal: "I will venture to bet," said the Barrel, "that we have about as many friends as fall to the lot of inanimate objects."

"Just keep your hoops on," said the Jug. "We rank right along with the hated plutocrat. They only love us for what they can get out of us."

Detroit Free Press: Oklahoma Belle—I think pap's agoin' ter favor ye, Bill, over all the other fellers. I've been a talkin' to him about ye, an' he never said nothin', but I know he likes ye.

Squatter Bill—How d'yer know, Nance?

Oklahoma Belle—I told him ye was comin' 'round ternight, and he loaded up his gun with squirrel shot instead ov buck.

THE GLOAMING.

Cleveland Leader.

"Let us walk in the gloaming,
Sweet maiden," he cried,
And then they went roaming
Along, side by side,
And the gloaming gloamed on,
As they strolled o'er the lea,
And the lovers were pensive,
As lovers will be.

And as they were roaming
The lover essayed
To sing "In the gloaming—"
Then halted the maid:
"Let the gloaming gloam on,
If it wants to," said she,
"But I'll run if you dare, sir,
To sing it to me!"

THE IMPRUDENT PIN.

Boston Globe.

Just a glint of golden hair,
Just a wave of perfume rare,
And he sprang to meet her there,
On the stair.

And he caught her unaware.
She protested: "Don't you dare!"
But he kissed her, fair and square,
And he left her blushing there,
On the stair.

With demure, unruffled air,
As she sank into a chair,
And the girls were clustered there
In the glare—

Nothing warned her, "Have a care!"
Someone, smiling, cried, "Look there!
That's the pin I saw Jack wear.
It is tangled in her hair,
I declare!"

Before you go home— Pay a visit to our daylight store at the corner of 15th and Douglas streets—the southwest corner—the corner with big plate glass windows all around it—the handsomest store in America—Besides you cannot afford to remain longer in ignorance of our clothing possibilities—Our enormous stock—our manufacturing facilities—all at your disposal—We especially solicit even very trifling orders from those who have not hitherto dealt with us—and for this eminently cogent reason—small buyers, supremely satisfied, soon expand into large buyers and the occasional customer, encountering uniform fair treatment, rapidly becomes less "occasional"—When next you want anything in the clothing realm—look us up—We will do you good.

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