THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

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 April, 1900, was as follows:

1	27,715	16	28,260
2	27,610	17	27,220
3	28,180	18	27,320
4	28,220	19	27,830
5	27,910	20	27,760
6	27,820	21	28,020
7	27,800	22	27,690
8	28,895	23	27,490
9	27,610	24	28,060
10	28,360	25	27,600
11	28,370	26	27,660
12	27,620	27	27,695
13	27,830	28	27,710
14	27,620	29	27,960
15	28,030	30	27,260

Total 835,155
Less unsold and returned copies 10,071

Net total sales 825,084
Net daily average 27,502

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Subscribed and sworn before me this 1st day of May, 1900.

STOCKTON HETH,
(Seal.) Notary Public.

Matt Gering will be allowed to continue to hew wood and haul water for Bryan's sake.

That dark look on the sun's face today is only the scowl of displeasure that an insignificant planet like the moon should dare to cross before its path.

The French people are about to emphasize their devotion to the republic by going wild over the visit of a few representatives of royalty to the Paris exposition.

No republican is too good to serve as legislative timber for his party in this year of 1900. The party needs its best men for candidates and should draft them if necessary.

Not a word as yet in any of the popocratic organs about the record-breaking deposits in Omaha's banks. Nothing that reflects upon the prosperity of the country can find space in their columns except by oversight.

Omaha cannot complain that it has too few public parks, but that they are located in the wrong spots. A few judicious real estate trades on the part of the park board might improve the situation immeasurably.

Congressman Neville has not yet set up the claim that he earned the money drawn as salary for the interval between Mr. Greene's death and his own election. The best excuse he has is that the technicalities of the law allow it.

Assurance is given that a plug hat and a hickory cane will be all the password and pasteboard necessary for admission to the Kansas City convention. The cane will be of assistance in walking home for those who lose their return railway coupons.

According to cable advices the French government is doing all it can to stifle every symptom of resurrection of the Dreyfus agitation. No wonder. The Dreyfus trial is hardly an incident to which any of the French officials concerned in it can look back to with pride.

Official announcement is made of the gift of $100,000 to the democratic national campaign fund conditioned on the endorsement of Bryan at Kansas City. This should be interesting to the plain people who have been so persistently assured that all the plutocrats were opposed to Bryan.

For the first time in the history of the democratic party its national convention will meet at Kansas City simply as a ratification meeting to put the party stamp upon candidates already nominated for it by the fusion populists. Never before have the democrats allowed another party to select its standard bearers for it.

While the rioting continues among the St. Louis strikers the public should not forget that the democratic governor of Missouri places the responsibility for the inciting of this lawlessness upon a coterie of democratic politicians. It is well to keep this point straight, as attempts will be made later in the campaign to twist the facts around.

Think of Salisbury changing his mind. Frightful! Yet in January last Governor Poynter publicly declared he would appoint no new police commissioners for Omaha because such appointments would be a violation of law and in April made the appointments. Poynter, however, is privileged to change his mind whenever he gets the proper pointer.

The extraordinary proceeding of the fusion supreme court judges in citing the editor of The Bee for contempt does not seem to have elicited approval even from the fusion press. Popocratic papers that have the courage to refer to this attempt to throttle a free press invariably deplore it as uncalled for and ill-advised. We have yet to see the Nebraska newspaper of any standing that is championing this resort to the royal prerogative.

IF CONSTANTINE WERE KING.

If Constantine J. Smyth were king he would sit upon a regal throne built of the bones and skulls of contemptuous editors who had incurred his royal wrath.

Should his highness, Constantine the Great, ascend the throne he will issue a summons to appear before his court for every reporter who has ever given him a roast and every publisher who does not pay homage and tribute to his resplendent genius, and those who refuse to crook the pregnant hinges of the knee will be sentenced to serve out full terms at hard labor in the royal Bengal bastile.

If Constantine were king, he would surround himself with a royal bodyguard picked exclusively from the widely scattered scions of nobility whose names are inscribed on the royal register under the caption of "Smith," with a "y" in the middle.

If Constantine were king, he would not subject himself to the indignity of traveling on his annual pass with the common horde, but would have a royal train expressly built for his majesty with free right-of-way over every railroad in his realm.

When Constantine is king he will make an international exposition of himself and give continuous performance in his ice palace for the special benefit of the gallery of his dexterity as a trust smasher and political trapeze performer.

When Constantine becomes king he will do away with legislatures and courts and be a law unto himself which no one will dare to question or interpret unless he has made his will in advance.

When Constantine is king the privileges enjoyed by the donothing secretaries of the State Railroad commission will be extended to every member of the royal household and the only service exacted beyond drawing their pay will be to salute his worshipful nibs three times a day before meals.

ASSIST THE CENSUS TAKERS.

The taking of the census of the United States for the year 1900 will begin next Friday, June 1. The task devolving upon the district supervisors and enumerators is in many respects difficult and thankless. The questions to be propounded to every citizen may appear impertinent to many and of little importance to others, but every community and the state at large is vitally concerned in the honest and efficient performance of this work and a correct exhibit of our population for comparison and future reference. The federal census is accepted all the world over as the standard of measurement for America's progress and development in every field of human activity.

It is a matter of notoriety that former census returns have been grossly inaccurate, due partly to the incompetency or dishonesty of enumerators, but largely also to the lack of co-operation on the part of the general public.

Omaha is especially concerned at this time in securing a complete return of every inhabitant without omission and without padding. The only way to make sure of such a census is for every man, woman and child to give such assistance to the enumerators by prompt and correct answer to all questions embodied in the census blanks. This includes also civil and respectful treatment of the men and women who are employed at this work and upon whose efficiency so much depends.

TRADE RELATIONS WITH CANADA.

Hon. J. Charlton, a member of the Canadian parliament and also of the Anglo-American joint high commission, discusses American and Canadian trade relations in the current number of The Forum. Mr. Charlton points out that natural conditions should lead to intimate commercial and social relations between the United States and Canada and he is an earnest advocate of such relations. He shows by statistics that Canada, even under the conditions that at the present moment govern trade and which he regards as repressive on the part of this country, Canada, with its 5,500,000 inhabitants, is a better customer to the United States than all Spanish-America, with a population of 15,000,000. Last year the total trade of Canada with the United States was larger than with Great Britain and the balance in favor of this country is stated to have been $56,000,000. Canada sold to Great Britain more than she purchased from that country and used the chief part of this balance in her favor to pay for her importations from the United States.

The statistical facts presented by Mr. Charlton certainly seem to show that the Canadian trade policy toward the United States is more liberal than the fiscal policy of this country toward Canada. Another interesting fact is that Canada imports more agricultural products from the United States than it exports to this country, the general impression being that the reverse was the case. Conceding the accuracy of Mr. Charlton's figures, they show that in 1899 Canada bought farm products from the United States for consumption to the extent of more than four times the value of the farm products it sold to this country. Mr. Charlton says that Canada has turned its attention to new outlets for its products with marked success, so that the importance of the American market to it is becoming of smaller moment year by year, and he adds: "A feeling is also gradually taking hold of the public mind, which, if not one of hostility, is one of intense dissatisfaction with the commercial policy of the United States toward Canada; and the day is probably not distant when practical action will be demanded, either in the shape of securing increased exports to the United States or of adopting a policy which will very sharply curtail importation from that country." Mr. Charlton says the present condition of affairs, if permitted to continue, will develop into more serious estrangement and he suggests that "it might perhaps be worth the while of American economists to consider the probable effect of raising the Canadian standard of 26 per cent on dutiable imports to the American standard of 40 per cent, with perhaps an increase of the differential in favor of Great Britain."

There is a very strong sentiment in the United States favorable to closer trade relations with Canada and perhaps it will grow, but the difficulty has been that in the efforts made to establish more intimate commercial relations Canada's proposals have required greater concessions on the part of the United States than it was disposed to make and there is no assurance that this will not continue to be the case. The subject certainly has great importance and the presentation of it made by Mr. Charlton merits careful consideration.

THE PLEDGE TO CUBA.

It was expected that the disclosure of postal frauds in Cuba would stimulate the demand—first coming from the political opponents of the administration—for the early withdrawal of American authority from the island, but it was not anticipated that any republican of prominence and influence would encourage this demand by alleging there is danger that the pledge by the government to the Cubans will not be fulfilled, at the same time endeavoring to add to the difficulties and embarrassment of the situation by asserting that American administration in Cuba has been a "carnival of corruption and fraud in every direction."

These declarations made in the senate by Senator Hale of Maine were therefore most surprising. The bitterest opponent of the party in power could not have more strongly challenged its integrity and honesty. Admit that there are influences, as Mr. Hale asserted, that are determined we shall never give up Cuba. Has there been the least indication that the administration is in sympathy with this influence? On the contrary, is it not a fact that the administration has repeatedly and in the most positive way assured the Cubans that the promise of independence would be faithfully carried out? From the first day of American occupation to the present every step taken by the administration has had this promise in view. As was said by Senator Spooner in reply to Mr. Hale, this is a government of honor and a people of honor and the pledge made to Cuba will be redeemed.

As to the charge of a carnival of fraud and corruption, will any fair-minded man say that so sweeping an accusation is justified by the postal peculations? No wrongdoing has been shown in any other direction and nobody questions that the military administration has been clean and honorable. That the American occupation has been of great benefit to Cuba is undeniable and that it should be continued until the people are better prepared for self-government it seems to us all intelligent men must concede. The postal frauds are most deplorable and all connected with them should and undoubtedly will be punished as they deserve. But they do not justify the sweeping charge made by Senator Hale and in thus magnifying this solitary scandal he has not strengthened his claims to public confidence.

The question is frequently asked both at home and abroad whether Nebraska can be redeemed this year from popocratic rule. The Bee unhesitatingly answers yes, providing the railroad managers will allow the party to redeem itself. The conditions are more favorable this year than they have been at any time since the populist uprising and the wholesale defection from republican ranks as a protest against corporate domination. But the republican rank and file is sensitive and the element disposed to return to the fold still distrusts campaign managers who are known to be political agents or side partners of railway magnates. In plain English, the republicans of Nebraska will win out this year if the corporation and trust representatives will discreetly fall to the rear and leave the management of the campaign to leaders of known ability who can inspire confidence among the masses because they are free from corporation strings.

In France every well regulated newspaper is provided with an editor whose business it is to serve out all the prison sentences imposed for the publication of articles to which the courts take offense. This, however, is a relic of the imperial regime that preceded the republic. In Nebraska, however, it is reserved for the party that pretends to oppose imperialism and militarism to set the precedent for repressing unpalatable publications by the summary exercise of the royal prerogative of contempt.

People would know it is a presidential year by the organization of so many new political clubs if no other signs whatever were at hand.

The Kentucky Cinch.
Chicago Record.

Giving possession of the office and with the Goebel law back of it, there seems to be no reason why Mr. Beckham should not hold on for life if he so desires.

Squeal of the Rascals.
Indianapolis Journal.

Already the administration's agents in Cuba are criticised for arbitrary arrests which have been made. This criticism simply goes to show that the administration is very much in earnest.

One Shining Success.
Springfield Republican.

On the sanitary side the American occupation of Cuba has been a brilliant success. During April there were no deaths from yellow fever in Havana and it was the first April in ten years with such a record.

A Belated Howl.
Pierce Call.

For the past week the World-Herald has been bawling about the ice trust in that city. Well, brother, you are a little slow. About six months or a year ago The Bee was talking against the ice trust in Omaha, but the World-Herald nor the "reform" attorney general, Smyth, ever opened their heads about it.

A Bishop as a Smoker.
Minneapolis Tribune.

When the question of prohibiting the use of tobacco by the clergy came up in the general council of the Reformed Episcopal church in Baltimore, Bishop Stevens said: "I smoke, and I shall continue to smoke. I don't believe the use of tobacco is as bad as it has been described; I believe it is all a piece of will worship. God has never said anywhere that we should not be ministers of His gospel if we do use it. God provided for every need in nature and I thank God for my cigar." Then the council voted to drop the tobacco question.

VOICE OF THE NEBRASKA PRESS ON OFFENDED JUDICIAL DIGNITY.

Lowering Its Dignity.
Neligh Leader.

With all due regard and respect to the supreme court of the state of Nebraska, the general verdict of the public will be that it has lowered itself in dignity by the attention it has given to newspaper articles and the citing of Edward Rosewater of The Bee to appear and answer for contempt. So far as the merits or demerits of the articles are concerned the public at large cares little, but every good citizen desires to see its highest tribunal elevated to a plane beyond the reach of criticism. In all its aspects the occurrence seems very unfortunate.

People Must Be Careful.
York Republican.

Democrats and populists d—d alike the republican supreme court. It was said openly that members of that body would find themselves hanging in the portico of the state house. Newspapers mouthed all sorts of baseless charges and allegations. The supreme court proceeded calmly about its business. It was too big to pay attention to the littleness of its vile villifiers. It is different with Holcomb and Sullivan, however. The people of the state must be careful what they say about the supreme court now.

Liberty of Press Meaningless.
Kearney Hub.

It is difficult to see where the "contempt of court" comes in for which Edward Rosewater and The Omaha Bee are cited to appear before the supreme court of Nebraska to answer for contempt. Indeed, if The Bee is guilty as charged, the instances of contempt have in the past been "too numerous to mention." In this instance, if The Bee can be cinched it will not be possible for any newspaper in this state to criticise the supreme court of Nebraska, and the liberty of the press will be a meaningless figure of speech.

Press the Bulwark of Liberty.
Niobrara Pioneer.

The attempt to fine Edward Rosewater for contempt by the supreme court of this state is an unusual proceeding. Mr. Rosewater criticised Judge Holcomb for sitting in the police commission case because the members of this commission were appointees of Governor Holcomb. How the judge can give an unbiased decision for what the governor did when the judge and the governor are one and the same person is certainly a riddle to the Pioneer. There is a higher court than the supreme court of this state and the people will sit in judgment over their temporary servants. The press of this country is its safety as a liberty-loving nation, and when its fearlessness is encroached upon by even the courts, which too often consider their position surrounded by a sort of halo-like atmosphere, it is time to pull out the original adage made famous by Shrader on the birth of populism in Nebraska—"the supreme court be d—d."

Reform with a Vengeance.
St. Paul Republican.

The "reform" supreme court of this state is mighty sensitive about its dignity. Within the past week it has thrown out two attorney's briefs because Silas Holcomb's vivid imagination found some reflection upon his sacred honor in them, and E. Rosewater has been cited to appear before it and answer to the charge of contempt of court. Rosewater's chief crime consists of having written an editorial on "The Ethics of Justice" which Judges Holcomb and Sullivan preferred not to have published just at this time. Having perused the article carefully, the Republican has arrived at the conclusion that a guilty conscience is necessary to the discovery of anything offensive in it. It simply calls attention to the fact that before men are allowed to serve as jurors in the most insignificant cases they are required to swear that they have neither formed nor expressed an opinion concerning the issues involved. Judge Holcomb, having expressed a very decided opinion on the Omaha fire and police commission case while governor of Nebraska, Mr. Rosewater takes the reasonable position that by all rules of decency and justice he is disqualified from trying the case, now that he is a member of the supreme court. Silas Holcomb has demonstrated time and again during his public career that he is no hing more than a very ordinary lump of human clay, and no evidence has yet been submitted that the assumption of judicial robes has improved the quality. If the adoption of Cunningham R. Scott's tactics is the deliberate policy that has been mapped out by the "reform" justices, the supreme court commission, which was killed by Governor Poynter's veto, will have to be revived for the accommodation of those who hold such practices in contempt. All other litigation must wait.

Of Interest to All Newspaper Men.
Seward Reporter.

The Nebraska supreme court has got after Edward Rosewater, editor of The Omaha Bee, for contempt, and he has been cited to appear and show cause why he should not be punished for the publication of certain editorial articles which are considered by the court to be an affront to its dignity. Mr. Rosewater seems to feel confident of the righteousness of his position, as he is republishing the objectionable articles and arguing the matter editorially. The case raises questions in which newspaper men are especially interested, and its result will determine the extent of criticism of courts which is permissible in newspapers.

Will Have to Split Hairs.
Blair Pilot.

The supreme court of Nebraska, especially that part presided over by Judges Holcomb and Sullivan, and particularly Holcomb's end of it, seems to have been terribly hurt by a few editorials that appeared in The Omaha Bee some time ago. Editor Rosewater has been cited to appear before that court in a few days and tell why he should not be punished for contempt. Before an honest court Rosewater will have no trouble to show cause why not. The Pilot has carefully read the editorials and in our humble opinion to find any contempt one would have to split hairs. The constitutional right of "free speech" and "free press" will no doubt act something of an injunction on those who now confess fine-haired sensibilities.

Throttling the Press.
Ord Quiz.

Editor Rosewater again finds himself in serious trouble. This time it is contempt of court and Supreme Judges Holcomb and Sullivan have issued the papers requiring him to come before that august assembly and explain why he has commented so freely on some of the doings of that body. But then it is nothing new for Rosewater, and we venture he has lost no sleep over the affair. When Judge Scott was on the bench it was nothing out of ordinary for Rosewater to be called into court on contempt proceedings after every edition of The Bee made its appearance on the streets. Past attempts should prove to public officeholders that it is no easy snap to close The Bee's mouth if it desires to speak. With so much wood to cut Rosey is going to keep hewing away, leaving the chips to fall where they will.

First Case of Its Kind.
York Times.

Since former Governor Holcomb mounted the supreme bench that high tribunal seems to have considerable trouble to enforce the respect naturally due the court of last resort. Briefs have to be amended or expunged and newspaper editors cited for contempt. The objectionable briefs were written by some of the greatest lawyers in the state and the editor cited for contempt is the best known in all the western country. If we remember right, the supreme court has never experienced this trouble before. One thing is sure, the court or man who is worthy of respect will receive it without coercion from all sensible people, while he who merits the contempt of the public cannot keep them from feeling it even though they dare not express it. The supreme court is a high and dignified body and it is a shame to elevate to that position tricky politicians for whom a large number of the people of the state feel only contempt.

Entering on a New Era.
Central City Nonpareil.

Because he dared to criticise the two fusion supreme judges Editor Rosewater of The Omaha Bee has been cited to appear before the supreme court, charged with contempt of court. This beats government by injunction all hollow and is an unusual proceeding in this state. If all the populist and democratic editors who have uttered harsh criticisms against the supreme court were jerked up before the supreme court in this summary manner there would be a vacancy in every popocratic editorial chair in the state. But heretofore the supreme court has recognized the freedom of the press—which, we admit, many newspapers have grossly abused—but it seems we have entered upon a new era and that our supreme judges are above and beyond criticism and the editor who does not recognize the immaculate purity of the present incumbents will become a victim of their righteous indignation. Mr. Rosewater's criticisms consisted of raising the point as to the propriety of Judges Sullivan and Holcomb—especially the latter—sitting in the trial of the Omaha Fire and Police commission case, Mr. Holcomb having been somewhat identified with the measure during his occupancy of the governor's office.

Legitimate Province of Newspapers.
Aurora Sun (dem.)

The contempt proceedings against The Bee by the supreme court seems to be ill-advised. We cannot see that the article complained of goes outside the legitimate province of a newspaper. The supreme court of the United States has been many times more severely criticised without taking notice thereof. The state court ought not to be more sensitive.

Nothing Objectionable Discernible.
Hartington Herald.

Judge Holcomb's action in citing E. Rosewater and The Bee Publishing company to appear to answer to a charge of contempt of court is just what might be expected from a demagogue of his caliber. There is nothing objectionable in the Bee's articles and the citation is a direct thrust against a free and untrammeled press. A supreme judge whose political record is such that he dare not face free and open criticism by the press is certainly unworthy to wear the ermine of a great commonwealth like Nebraska.

Is It a Political Scheme?
Red Cloud Argus.

Editor Rosewater has been summoned to appear before the supreme court June 5 and answer to the charge of contempt. It seems to be the opinion of some that this is a long-headed political scheme to drop the Omaha editor from the Philadelphia delegation. The Fremont Tribune has already given notice to the alternate-at-large, Norris Brown of Kearney, to keep up his spirits and begin a diet for the trip. The proceedings of the supreme court will be watched with interest. If the case is disposed of at once, all well and good; if it is laid over until about June 19 it will look suspicious, to say the least.

Pure Historical Fact.
Broken Bow Republican.

Editor Rosewater has not, in our opinion, exceeded his rights as a publisher in the above article. He relates matters of history and deduces therefrom logical conclusions. The court is neither defied nor censured. It was only a few days ago that Governor Poynter was credited with having made a threat to defy the injunction against him by the courts and, in case he was imprisoned for contempt, to pardon himself out. Such a sentiment is very close akin to Shrader's memorable denunciation of the constitution and the supreme court upon the floor of the house of representatives a few years ago while serving as a member of that body from Logan county. If populists can defy the court and d—n the constitution with impunity we are unable to see why a republican should be held liable for reciting history and drawing a logical conclusion therefrom.

Government by Injunction.
Papillion Times (dem.)

Inconsistent—that's the best the Times can apply to the action of the supreme court of Nebraska in citing Edward Rosewater to show cause why he should not be adjudged in contempt. We say the action is inconsistent, because it singles out that one editor for punishment, when scores of writers in the state have gone further in innuendo and open charge against members of the supreme tribunal. Why make this one man bear the sins of many? God and men know that Edward Rosewater has enough sins of his own, without laying upon his wicked shoulders the sins of others. And, moreover, the Times regards as undemocratic and repugnant to the spirit of the best Americanism contempt proceedings of whatever nature, save only in instances where the contemptuous act is of a nature calculated to impair the dignity of the tribunal itself, rather than that of the individual magistrate. We know there is law to support the action of the court, but it is chiefly court-made law, just such law as all true American citizens despise and denounce when they protest against "government by injunction." Perhaps the editor of The Omaha Bee should be punished because of his unlicensed and unwarranted statements regarding the members of the supreme court. Indeed, we want to see him punished, unless he shall be able to prove his every statement. But it does seem unfair and unjust that an American citizen in this day must suffer trial and punishment at the hands of magistrates who are certainly not free from bias in the premises. If the individual members of the court have been libeled by The Bee let them resort to the libel law of the state, and let a jury pass upon the guilt or innocence of the accused. As an humble advocate of righteous democratic doctrine, the Times protests against government by injunction and court-made law, whether practiced by a fusion tribunal in Nebraska or by one of Mark Hanna's corporation judges in Missouri.

Can They Defend It.
Crete Vidette.

The pop papers which for years were d——g the constitution and the courts, and crying out against "government by injunction" and contempt proceedings, will have a hard time defending Judges Holcomb and Sullivan in their personal spiel against The Omaha Bee.

Political Spite Reflected.
Bancroft Blade.

E. Rosewater and The Bee Publishing company have been cited to appear before the Nebraska supreme court June 15 to answer the charge of contempt for saying mean things about Judges Sullivan and Holcomb. This will probably prevent Mr. Rosewater from attending the national republican convention, which meets at Philadelphia June 19. This action is no doubt political spite, either on the part of some of those that are of the same political faith as Mr. Rosewater or some of those that have different political views.

Good Grounds for Impeachment.
Grand Island Journal.

In 1899 Holcomb was elected to a position upon the supreme bench. It was talked during the campaign that in the event of his election the fire and police commission case would again come up, and it is well understood that the influence of the liquor element was used in his behalf, and that its headquarters is in the metropolis.

It was but a short time after he took his seat upon the bench before Governor Poynter appointed a set of men who set up the claim that they constituted the fire and police commission of Omaha and the attorney general began quo warranto proceedings against the fire and police commission appointed by the mayor.

What is the situation?

The individual who has been rattling around in the position filled by former governors has gone square back on what he pretended to advocate and he assumes to take away the sovereign right vouchsafed the people of Omaha by the constitution to govern themselves and attempts to usurp it himself. He has been howling for years against the concentration of power and at the first opportunity he tries to concentrate it within himself—and that is concentrating it very greatly—and then the attorney general essays to help him, and then the supreme court is called upon to be a party to the deal.

When the supreme court handed down its decision that the law under which the governor had authority to appoint a fire and police commission for the city of Omaha was unconstitutional that law ceased to exist. It is dead and can only be revived by being re-enacted by the legislature the same as if it had never existed. If the supreme court, simply because of a single change in the personnel thereof by which the political complexion of the majority is changed, can open the grave of the dead law and again make it an active factor there is no reason why the law relating to the penitentiary, in state ex rel. Leidigh against Holcomb, 46 Neb., or the high school law, the municipal court law of Omaha or any of the numerous other laws that have been held to be unconstitutional cannot be taken up in the same manner.

That some are guilty of attempting to place the supreme court in an unpleasant or ridiculous position there is no question, but the facts do not indicate that it is any other than the atoms who are rattling around in the office of the chief executive and head of the legal department of the state. They would have the court establish a precedent which would say to litigants: "You can bring your cases here and this court will pass upon them, but the next set of judges may reopen the case, revive a dead law and hold just the reverse to what is held by the court at this time."

Can the people afford to have such a condition exist? Is it right that there should be no point at which a case is finally adjudicated? Is it not fair to assume that the governor and attorney general are in collusion in an attempt to usurp power which belongs to the people of a portion of the state?

A governor may be elected against the protest of every voter in the city of Omaha and as a result the fire department, the police department and the liquor license department of the city would be entirely out of the hands of the city, and to ask a court to hold such a law to be good may not put the party asking it in contempt of court, but it is a contemptible thing to do.

The Journal is of the opinion that the governor and attorney general are liable to impeachment for their acts in the matter and that they merit the condemnation of all who have any respect for the supreme court for their effort to drag the highest tribunal of the state into such a disreputable mess.

ABOLISH THE JUNKET.

A Prolific Source of Corruption and a National Scandal.
Brooklyn Eagle.

The tendency to interfere with government by inspection and investigation has been growing in this country to an unseemly extent. Directly that some leisure-loving congressman finds a supposed subject for an official examination he gets himself and a few congenial associates sent off to make up a report upon it. He settles himself at the best hotel in the town, orders wine, cocktails and cigars without limit, for his own committee and for friends, relatives and favored witnesses, travels in special cars, has personal servants, holds his little court for two or three hours a day and sends the bill, a good big one, to the United States. When he dies his grateful associates follow him in other special cars, clear to Dallas, Seattle or Okeechobee and the cars are fitted up with bars and barber shops and other unaccustomed conveniences, and again the bill is sent to the United States, and it is not a small one. We have had these junketing companies rambling all over the country when their services were presumably needed in Washington. At the best they usurp the place of paid, qualified and resident officials of this government. At the worst they are swindles. If information was really wanted the local place holders with facts and figures at ready command could have supplied it in twenty-four hours, without other cost than that of paper and ink.

But information obtained in that manner would preclude picnics. It would be far more useful, reliable and authoritative, but it would not be the cause of an excursion, nor could any congressman on the strength of it obtain board and liquor at the expense of his country for a month or so. Even in congress itself there is a feeling that the junket has served its day as a political reward or a personal perquisite, and this feeling has long been unanimous on the part of the public. The congressional junket is a greater corruption than are many of the corruptions it is devised to report upon, and it is with satisfaction that the public hears of a proposed measure to restrict congressmen to their representative and legislative work, to abolish the summer excursion at government expense and to create commissions, when such things are needed, as they commonly are not, only from men especially qualified and not connected with the national legislature. What congress should do and what it may do are possibly different, but the opinion of the people is well enough known and has been often enough expressed to insure the carriage of the measure. And what applies to congress may also be said to our state legislatures and our municipal bodies. Abolish the junket.

PERSONAL POINTERS.

Get your smoked glasses ready.

When Colonel Baden-Powell, the defender of Mafeking, was at school his mates always called him "Bathing-Towel."

The tars on the battle ship Texas appear not to have realized that the war is over. They are fighting among themselves and ten courts-martial are now in progress.

Baltimore threatens to erect a municipal ice plant as the only means of escaping the exactions of the ice trust. Why not utilize Gorman or Wellington as a continuous frost?

A New York man committed suicide when a bill was presented which he could not pay. Then he fell ' dir to $250,000. Most men, however, all their creditors to worry about their unpaid bills.

Dr. Moses M. Bragg, who died in Utica the other day, left his library of New York history to the New York Historical society. Dr. Bragg's collection was considered the best of its kind extant.

Only one native of Vermont has been president of the United States. Chester A. Arthur, the successor of Garfield. Stephen A. Douglas, democratic candidate for president in 1860, was born in Vermont.

The State department has made its annual publication of warning to credulous Americans that there are no great unclaimed estates in England waiting heirs and that the Bank of England has no funds that it doesn't know what to do with.

It turns out that the eccentric at Wilmington, Mass., who provided money for dispensing peanuts and lemonade on the streets on the day of her burial, and for other forms of merrymaking, married her coachman after the death of her first husband.

The Knoxville Chamber of Commerce appointed the other day a committee to ascertain the real birthplace of Admiral Farragut. Two reports were made, the one in favor of Lowe's Ferry, the other, the minority, in favor of Campbell's station. The latter is that assigned by his son.

Poor Commissioner General Peck is in a bushel of trouble because of the ninety odd jurors he has appointed to judge exhibits at the Paris exposition only three are women. All the other American women in Paris are talking angrily and it looks as though the conversation would extend to this side.

The Portland Oregonian explains the large importation of Japanese laborers by saying that times are so good that it is impossible to find men for rough work, and most of the coolies imported are used on railroad construction. The average wages paid them is $2 per day with board and lodging. For this sum, the Oregonian says, it is almost impossible to get American labor on the Pacific coast.

EXCLUDING AMERICAN MEAT.

Chicago Inter Ocean: The industrial interests of Germany strongly oppose the meat bill, but the necessities of the government have compelled their temporary sacrifice to the land owners. The result is a situation which, if handled judiciously by congress, will in the end conduce to the prosperity of the United States by still further diversifying its manufacturing industries, increasing the use by Americans of their own products and expanding the agricultural resources of our insular dependencies.

Philadelphia Record: By prohibiting canned meats and sausages, of which the United States could send to Germany such abundant supplies, all meats will be made more scarce and dear to the masses of the German people. But the bill will expire by its own terms unless it shall be renewed by the Reichstag two years hence. In the meantime the German people will be likely to agitate for cheap meat, and this may prove a dear and short-lived victory to the agrarians. Extreme measures like this overreach themselves by begetting an invincible desire for reform.

Baltimore American: The first effect will be to keep out supplies needed by a very large class of Germans, because the agrarians cannot by any possibility supply the demands. What they have, however, will be so largely increased in price as to be beyond the means of a large number of people. Before the supply has begun to adjust itself to the demand the law will be suspended or repealed—for the United States will not put up with this latest commercial slap in the face. This government has endeavored with extraordinary patience to bring about something like reciprocal trade relations with Germany, and cannot reasonably be expected to endure this sort of thing any longer.

Democracy's Great Hunger.
New York Mail and Express.

In some states the democracy is for expansion, in some it is for contraction and in others it is simply for the offices and revenue only. All that the dismal old party is sure of is that it is very hungry, that its toes are awfully cold and that unless something is done mighty soon it will have to seek relief in bankruptcy or the poorhouse.

Loud Call for Cyclone.
New York Sun.

Hon. Cyclone Davis should be imported into the enemy's country. It needs him. It needs to hear him, even if it is not ready to repeat his beautiful language uttered at Sioux Falls, and "to worship at his shrine and give to him the hot hosanna of a noble surrender as the only hope, the only salvation of this nation."

LAUGHING GAS.

Boston Traveler: He—Yes, I know two men I thoroughly admire.

She—Indeed! Who's the other one?

Chicago Record: Office Boy—Please, sir, can I get off? My grandma's awful sick.

Employer—No, Jerry, I'm going to the game myself.

Chicago Tribune: "The strike must be making all kinds of business dull," ventured the street car passenger with the valise.

The passenger sitting next to him shrugged his shoulders and discreetly said nothing.

He was a pawnbroker.

Indianapolis Journal: "Confound this old lawn mower; it won't cut a thing; blame it."

"Henry! Henry! how you talk! Begin again, now, and run that lawn mower the way a Presbyterian deacon ought to run it."

Chicago Post: "Why do you speak of him as a man who lacks nerve?"

"Well, he has been calling on one girl for five years and their engagement is not yet announced."

Detroit Free Press: "Yes," she declared, "I am an ardent advocate of women's rights."

"Yet you married a widower," they pointed out. "Surely it is inconsistent for an advocate of women's rights to annex a woman's left."

Philadelphia Press: "I've prepared an 'ad,'" said the junior partner, "in which I say the bed we manufacture to sell at $9.98 is as good as those sold elsewhere for $25."

"Good!" exclaimed the older man. "As we expect the advertisement to make our bed, let us lie in it."

IF I WAS PA.

Detroit Journal.

If I was Pa and had a boy who liked to
have a lot of fun,
I wouldn't scold when I got home and
found the evening chores not done.
I wouldn't go and cut a gad and lay his
jacket 'bout the worst
He'd ever had, but just look stern and let
him tell the reason, first.

If I was Pa and had a boy who liked to
go in swimmin' 'bout
Six times a day, an' then came home with
half his clothes turned inside out,
I wouldn't shake his daylights out and tell
him not to go no more,
Jes' up and tell him "go agin," but "keep
in water clost to shore."

If I was Pa and then some day when I got
home ma up and said:
"I didn't mind" and I had been just "talkin'
on to raise the dead,"
I think I'd fix the matter up by making
just a few remarks.
And finish up like grandpa says, "Boys will
be boys and have their larks."

In fact if I was Pa I think I'd have things
fixed in such a way
That any little boy of mine could have
good times 'most every day,
I wouldn't have him always "frald that
everything he'd say or do
Would get him in a fuss at home, if I was
Pa, would you?