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E. ROSEWATER, Editor.
A. H. Fitch, Omaha Daily Circulation, P. O. Box 458, Omaha, Neb.

THE SQUATTER GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE
will be much more interesting than that of the real governor.

IT REMAINS TO BE SEEN
whether the Nebraska legislature will put a premium upon ballot box stuffing at republican primaries by giving John Sahler a committee clerkship.

CHIEF JUSTICE WAITE, who is quite ill, is attended by a homeopathic physician, Mrs. Winslow. If there is any efficacy in Mrs. Winslow's soothing syrup now is the time to test it.

THERE IS YET TIME
for the citizens of Omaha to complete the discussion of the proposed charter amendments and agree upon what we need in the way of legislation. Two or three more meetings should be held for this purpose.

ONE OF THE FIRST THINGS
the legislature should do after its organization is to pass a bill for the relief of delinquent taxpayers upon whom a penalty has been imposed under the present tax law for failing to pay their taxes on the lat of January.

THE MOSCOW THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY
must be a very strict institution, and the archbishop of the diocese must be a holy terror to the students. He recently flogged twenty-three of the younger priests and students for exhibiting symptoms of rebellion.

NEBRASKA'S EXHIBIT at the New Orleans World's exposition is pronounced by those of our people who have seen it as something of which the state may well feel proud, thanks to the efforts of Ex-Governor Furnas, who has had the matter in charge from the start.

IT WAS IN STRICT ACCORDANCE
with the eternal fitness of things that Captain Lee was made temporary speaker of the house when the legislature met. The captain made himself more useful two years ago to the railroad bosses and Boss Stout than Frank Walters, alias Nagle, ever did.

HAVING ACQUIRED A VERY USEFUL
education in the employ of the Union Pacific lobby, Frank Walters now turns it to account in the service of the B. & M. A railroad that will employ such a notorious character must have some very dirty work to perform, and Walters is the man that can do it.

IT IS UNDERSTOOD THAT THE SUIT
of the Union Pacific for money withheld by the government for the transportation of supplies will be decided against the railroad. The amount involved is \$3,000,000. The railroad will of course appeal from the court of claims to the United States supreme court.

THE PEOPLE ARE WATCHING.
The Colorado legislature has just convened. The Denver Tribune Republicans, the leading republican paper of Colorado, under the head of "The people are watching," publishes a very strong editorial, which applies as much to the Nebraska legislature as it does to that of Colorado, and we commend it to our Nebraska legislators. It is as follows:

The course of each member of the legislature will be watched this year by the people as never before. The men who advocate retrenchment and economy on every hand, and who keep constantly in mind the fact that the state treasury is drifting toward bankruptcy, will make reputations worth having. The people are alive to the condition of affairs and will applaud and appreciate those who are true. Members who truckle to monopolies under whatever disguise will not be able to cover up their tracks. Representatives who have secured election for purposes of personal gain will be disappointed and will go forth at the end of the session, branded with disgrace. But those who keep their oaths, and are true to their constituents and the best interests of the state, have a future before them.

THESE ARE TWO WAYS
for legislators to serve jobs and monopolists. One is to openly place the tools of the latter in power. The other is to kill off the leaders of the fight for the people by putting forward negative and harmless men who cannot be effective; monopoly will attempt the former game if it can win. If not, the indirect method will be resorted to.

BUT OUTSIDE OF THE SENATORIAL
contest monopolies are likely to measure swords with the people. Here the issue will again be clouded by false questions asked by the tools of corporations. But the people are watching their representatives, and will not be put off with dodging excuses. They are ready to do the greatest honor to members who concede something of their personal views for the sake of effective measures. But who ever antagonizes bills, that could be passed, under the pretext of wanting something better, will find it incumbent upon himself to show that he is sincere.

AT THE OUTSET MEMBERS WILL HAVE
a struggle forced upon them if they do their duty and relentlessly cut down the number of legislative employes so as to reduce the expenses of the prolonged session to the last notch. The pressure to increase the number of these places will be almost irresistible. But it must be resisted for the good of the state. Where the money is to come from to meet all the urgent demands upon the treasury is already a serious question, and it will be calamitous to us at this time if the legislature does not distinguish itself for economy. Reckless spendthrifts must not be allowed to take possession and begin a carnival of extravagance.

EARTHQUAKES.
The recent earthquake in Spain and the slight shocks that have been felt in various sections of the United States along the Atlantic coast have aroused a more than ordinary interest in these disturbances, which are becoming alarmingly frequent. It is a positive fact that there is no part of the globe absolutely free from earthquakes; the phenomenon is general. There are circumstances, however, in which the surface is liable to be shaken simultaneously, and such a region is an earthquake area. The most extensive of these areas of concussion, and those in which the earthquakes are the most numerous and violent are situated within the great zones of broken lands—the border zone around the Pacific ocean, and the central zone separating the northern from the southern continents.

IN THE FIRST ARE FOUND THE CELEBRATED
earthquake areas of the Andes, that of the western coast of North America, and those of Kamchatka, Japan and New Zealand. In the second we meet with the great Mediterranean area from Spain to Syria, with Italy, Greece, Asia Minor and North Africa. The Arabian and Indian areas are in the same zone, and the two regions of the earth most convulsed by these terrific shocks, the earthquake areas of Central America, with the Antilles, and that of the East Indian Archipelago, are situated at the intersection of the two zones.

AS YET SCIENCE HAS GIVEN US NO SATISFACTORY
explanation of the phenomenon of earthquakes. Professor Dana is of the opinion that the extensive, earthquakes, disturbing areas of hundreds of thousands of miles, and those which take place outside of volcanic districts, are due to the increasing tension produced in the earth's strata by the steady contraction of our cooling planet.

THE NUMBER OF EARTHQUAKES IS MUCH
greater than is generally supposed. Carefully prepared catalogues of all recorded cases swell the number to several thousands. The record of the last century shows that we may place earthquakes among the regular and continuous terrestrial phenomena. Although the great catastrophes may be rare, hardly a week passes by without a tremor of some kind, and a commotion of the ground worthy of notice taking place somewhere on the surface of the globe. It will surprise most people to learn that in the twelve years from 1872 to 1883 inclusive three hundred and sixty-four earthquakes have been recorded as occurring in Canada and the United States, not including Alaska. A recent issue of the Science magazine distributes these earthquakes in this way: Suppose the country divided into three districts—east extending from the Pacific ocean eastward, to include Idaho, Utah and Arizona, which may be called the Pacific slope; the second extending from Montana, Wyoming, Colorado and New Mexico eastward, to include Ohio, Kentucky,

THE PEOPLE ARE WATCHING.
Tennessee and Alabama, which may be called the Mississippi valley; and the third, or Atlantic slope, extending eastward again to the Atlantic ocean, and including the Appalachian system from the St. Lawrence to Florida and Georgia. Then the distribution of these 364 earthquakes has been: Pacific slope, 151; Mississippi valley, 66; Atlantic slope, 147; total, 364. These numbers indicate that about once in twelve days an earthquake occurs somewhere in the United States and Canada, and about once a month one occurs somewhere on the Atlantic slope.

NOTWITHSTANDING THE TROUBLES
that have arisen over the electoral count, it now seems that congress will not be likely to agree upon an electoral count bill. It will be remembered that at the last session the senate passed the Hoar bill while the house passed the Eaton bill. Each house sticks to its own bill, and the conference committee, to which the matter was referred, is unable to come to any agreement. The two bills are practically alike as to the formal meeting of the houses in joint convention and the method of opening the returns, except that the Hoar bill calls for a joint meeting on the second Monday in January and the Eaton bill on the second Monday in December following the appointment of the electors. The points in dispute are as to the method prescribed for determining any controversy over the vote of a state. The Hoar bill provides, in the event of a dispute, that the return which shall be deemed lawful by the current vote of the two houses acting separately shall be counted. The Eaton bill requires that all such questions shall be determined in joint convention by a vote per capita, and that those votes shall be counted which a majority of the convention declares legal. This, of course, gives the preponderance of power to the house, which outnumbers the senate by nearly four to one. The democrats evidently prefer to take their chances in a dispute with the house. The republicans select the senate under like circumstances.

THE RAILROAD LOBBY IS THOROUGHLY
organized at Lincoln, as was to be expected, while the opposition lacks organization. It does not seem possible, however, that this legislature can ignore the pressing demands of the farmers and producers of Nebraska for reasonable railway legislation that will give them some relief from the burdens which have for years been imposed upon them by the railroads. Not only in Nebraska is there a general demand for railway regulation, but in nearly every state of the Union, and the probability is that there will be a movement all along the line among the various legislatures to afford some relief from railroad extortion. Nebraska will not very likely prove an exception, unless the legislature sells itself bodily to the corporations.

THE GENERALIZATION IN THE STATE OF
Kansas is not very encouraging; at the present time. It is thus briefly summed up: Times are hard in Kansas. Corn is selling at low prices, and farmers are unable to get for their crops what they need to live on. The farmers are unable to get for their crops what they need to live on. The farmers are unable to get for their crops what they need to live on.

THE CASE OF ANTON BOSSMILLER,
an attaché, was served by the sheriff on the 29th inst. He is a native of Germany, and was in the service of the United States government for several years. He was arrested on the 29th inst. He is a native of Germany, and was in the service of the United States government for several years.

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STATE JOTTINGS.
There are seventy-three school districts in this county. A bridge is the latest addition to Oakdale's industries. Another company of troops is to be sent to Fort Sidney post. Central City's \$20,000 flouring mill is running night and day. The Free Masons of Hebron celebrated St. John's day with a banquet and ball.

NEBRASKA PLACE HUNTERS.
Chicago Herald. It is a little queer that the only state in which a battle royal is in progress for the possession of the democratic spoils is Nebraska, which never gave an electoral vote to a democratic candidate, and which is in the habit of voting republican by from 20,000 to 50,000 majority. Two factions of the party which it would seem is hardly big enough in that commonwealth to be able to order, unite and circumspect, have already appeared, and the leaders of both are confidently claiming that they are to have the patronage without interference from any quarter. One of these factions is led by J. Sterling Morton, who has had a meeting at Lincoln for the purpose of paroling out the office and the other, captained by Doctor Miller, of Omaha, depends upon his oft-repeated assertion that he is to displace the postoffice when the proper time arrives. This harsh words that are being used would do credit to the all-provoked faculty of New York City, but in a state where the party is hopeless minority and where pretensions of disinterestedness have been usually laid down as a rule, it is not surprising that the party hunters will discover this fact before many months have elapsed.

ITCHING DISEASES.
ECZEMA, OR SKIN ITCHING, with its agonizing itching and burning, is usually relieved by a wash with water containing a few grains of salicylic acid, and a few grains of salicylic acid, and a few grains of salicylic acid.

NO POISON IN THE PASTRY.
DR. PRICE'S SPECIAL FLAVORING EXTRACTS.
We have a large stock of all the best of the above named goods, and we are prepared to supply you with any quantity you may require.

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