

THE DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING. OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION: Daily (without Sunday) One Year, \$8.00; Daily and Sunday, One Year, \$10.00; Three Months, \$2.50; Six Months, \$5.00; Sunday Bee, One Year, \$2.00; Saturday Bee, One Year, \$2.00; Weekly Bee, One Year, \$1.00.

Omaha, The Bee Building, South Omaha, corner 8th and 29th Streets. Council Bluffs, 12 Pearl Street. Chicago Office, 100 Madison Commerce. New York, Rooms 13, 14 and 15, Tribune Building, 513 Fourth Street. Washington, 513 Fourteenth Street.

CORRESPONDENCE: All communications relating to news and editorial matter should be addressed to the Editor, Department of the Bee.

BUSINESS LETTERS: All business letters and remittances should be addressed to The Bee Publishing Company, Omaha. Drafts, checks and postoffice orders to be made payable to the order of the company.

THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION: State of Nebraska, County of Douglas.

George B. Tschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of The Daily Bee for the week ending January 7, 1893, was as follows: Sunday, January 1, 26,035; Monday, January 2, 25,932; Tuesday, January 3, 25,932; Wednesday, January 4, 25,932; Thursday, January 5, 25,932; Friday, January 6, 25,932; Saturday, January 7, 24,799.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 7th day of January, 1893. N. P. FILL, Notary Public.

Average Circulation for December, 24,529.

The possibility that Kansas will have two legislatures is enough to cause a sick feeling in the stoutest heart.

It is surprising to see in a Kansas City newspaper the admission that that town "is great at present in only a few directions." Since when?

The Pull Moll Gazette has the information that the Garza band of robbers has been operating in Wyoming. This is pretty accurate for an English newspaper.

They say that George Gould receives an average of four letters of advice every day. That young man will have himself to blame if he does not succeed in life.

The first thing the legislature must determine when it reassembles is whether the people rule this state or whether Nebraska is simply a province ruled by Boston and New York railroad syndicates.

IF COLONEL DAN LAMONT wants a cabinet position he will have to stop talking. In attempting to excuse Mr. Cleveland's interference in the New York senatorial matter the colonel does not appear to the best advantage.

THE population of New York is considerably greater than that of Chicago, but when it comes to a comparison of typhoid fever records Chicago shows up strong with 1,479 deaths to New York's 399. Chicago must stop this. Typhoid fever is a filth disease and can be prevented.

CHINAMEN are sending long petitions to members of congress asking that the Geary registration law be repealed. It might as well be repealed if it is not to be enforced, and very few people believe that its provisions will be carried out. The Chinamen are not registering, as a rule, and this shows that they have not much fear of being sent back to China.

THE patronage at the disposal of the president in New York is nothing compared with the patronage at the disposal of Tammany. The federal pay roll in New York city is less than \$5,000,000, while the municipal pay roll is over \$17,000,000. This exposes the secret of Tammany's power and shows why that organization is always ready to move heaven and earth to retain it.

A BILL is to be introduced in the legislature of Minnesota providing for the taxation of all railroad lands in the state except those that are actually occupied by the railroad companies. There are millions of acres of lands in Minnesota that were granted to the railroad companies by the state and general governments, upon which no taxes are paid. This is only a repetition of the experience of Nebraska years ago.

A LARGE crop of aspirants for the United States senate has sprung up in Kentucky since the announcement that Senator Carlisle would go into Mr. Cleveland's cabinet. Fully a score have named, and as most of them will have a following in the legislature, an interesting contest is promised when the election of a successor to Carlisle takes place next month. Kentucky has good senatorial material of the democratic kind.

SOME 7,000 postoffice employees had the protection of the civil service rules thrown about them by the recent extension of the classified service, and they can now regard a change in the national administration with comparative complacency. The rules of the civil service now apply to over 40,000 employees of the government, but there still remains a large army of public servants who are not thus protected and most of whom will have to make way for democratic successors.

THE need of legislation to limit the hours of labor of railroad men is emphasized every time there is a railroad wreck due to the fault of an overworked engineer, switchman or other employe who may happen to be the immediate cause. Investigation of a recent wreck on the New Jersey Central has brought out the fact that the engineer had been on duty continuously for thirty hours. In such a case a large share of the blame should be placed upon the railroad company. Such instances are not uncommon and public safety, as well as the interests of employes, demands that the hours of labor on railroads be properly limited by law.

CHOOSE YE THIS DAY. No member of the legislature can serve two masters. His oath of office and his obligation as a representative of the people impose upon him the duty to honestly, fearlessly and faithfully discharge the grave responsibility which he has voluntarily assumed. He should not look to the right nor to the left, but in the suggestive language of the embattled farmers, "keep in the middle of the road." The issues are clearly defined, so that he who runs may read. There should be no dodging or fence riding when it comes to any measure calculated to redeem the people from onerous burdens or to protect them against unjust exactions.

The railroad corporations and their allies have planted themselves squarely across the path by attempting to block legislation in the senate. They can only succeed by an infamous surrender. The people now demand of each member of the senate to take his position and choose his master. No man will be excused by pleading the baby act, nor will any reputable partisan, be he democrat or republican, exonerate any man for siding with the corporate monopolies against the people under the plea that he thereby hopes to serve the party. There are no parties in the legislature. There are honest men and boodlers. There are loyal men and traitors. There are men of principle and scoundrels. On that line the people will judge the division when they make up their verdict. No man can serve two masters in the legislature or out of it.

CREMATION OF GARBAGE. There is but one way in which garbage can be got rid of without endangering public health, and that is by burning it. This plan is to be adopted in Philadelphia, and judging by what is said of the sanitary condition of that city a change from the present system is urgently needed there. The ledger says that much of the garbage has been dumped upon vacant lots and used as filling for swampy lands, and rows of houses have been erected upon foundations reeking with the gases produced by the decomposition of organic matter. And yet it is only a short time since the health authorities of Philadelphia professed to be unable to account for the prevalence of contagious diseases there. The wonder is that they have not prevailed more extensively under such a wretched garbage system. The danger to public health resulting from the use of garbage in filling up low places is recognized in England, where a law was passed in 1890 prohibiting the erection of a new building on any ground which has been filled with material impregnated with fecal or vegetable matter. If such a law were enforced in this country many cities would feel its effects, for the practice of using garbage as a filling material is common. In New York and Boston all refuse is dumped in the water, which is better than leaving it on land, but it is still open to serious objections. Much of the matter thus committed to the sea is soon cast upon the shore, and when the shores are thickly peopled, as they are all about the cities named, the result of the scum system is that it takes foul matter away from one community to plague another.

Nearly 100 cities in this country and England have adopted the plan of cremating garbage. By the use of furnaces especially designed for this purpose perfect combustion is secured and nothing dangerous to public health escapes into the air. In St. Petersburg a great garbage crematory has lately been built, which shows that even in that slow city one of the greatest dangers of modern civilization is appreciated. Every city of any considerable size in the United States ought to adopt this system, and there can be no more favorable time for it than the present. The time will soon come when the dumping of garbage in the Missouri river will have to be abandoned. It is both unsafe and unjust—unsafe for the city that practices it, because much of the matter thrown into the river is washed ashore near the place where it is dumped, and unjust to other communities that receive the remainder. Cremation solves the problem, and to that every city must come sooner or later.

THE QUESTION OF REVENUE. Notwithstanding the assurances given by the secretary of the treasury that the government will be able to meet all demands upon it during the current fiscal year, half of which has passed, there is an apprehension that the close of the year will find the treasury in a very unsatisfactory condition, and that it will be wise to make provision for the current expenditures of the next fiscal year beyond the receipts to be expected from existing sources of revenue. The disbursements of the treasury are heavier during the first half of the fiscal year than during the second half, so that the ordinary expenditures to June 30 next are not likely to be so great as for the six months to December 31, except perhaps for pensions, the amount of which cannot be estimated with any degree of accuracy. It is thought that the expenditures for pensions will not be less than \$10,000,000, and may go to \$10,000,000.

A chief obstacle in the way of estimating the revenue of the next fiscal year is in the possible effect upon importations of the uncertainty regarding tariff legislation. This was pointed out by the secretary of the treasury in his annual report. It is already apparent that the prevailing apprehension among business men that the next congress will change existing tariff rates will lead to a curtailment of importations and a reduced customs revenue. There has been an effort in high democratic quarters to impress upon the business interests that a conservative policy will be pursued regarding the tariff and that there need be no fear of radical changes, but those interests are not likely to give full confidence to assurances

of this kind. They will adopt the prudent safeguard of buying abroad only to such an amount as they are reasonably sure of being able to market before tariff changes can take effect. Granting that this will be the case it is entirely safe to anticipate a considerable reduction in the revenue from customs for the first half of the next fiscal year, and with this in view the question of obtaining the needed revenue from other sources is one of immediate and more or less urgent importance.

One of the plans for increasing the revenue which the democrats in congress are considering is that of raising the tax on whisky from 90 cents to \$1.25 per gallon. According to the estimate of the commissioner of internal revenue this would increase the revenues of the government to the extent of \$35,000,000 a year. He bases this on an estimate that 100,000,000 gallons of distilled spirits will be withdrawn for consumption during the fiscal year beginning July 1 next. At the present rate of taxation this would net the government \$90,000,000, and at the proposed rate \$125,000,000. There is opposition to this, however, principally on the ground that the proposed increase in the tax is too great and would have the effect to stimulate illicit distilling, so that it is probable if any advance is made in the tax on whisky it will not exceed 10 cents per gallon. It is also proposed to increase the tax on fermented liquors 50 cents a barrel, and on tobacco 10 cents a pound. From these three sources it is estimated that the additional sum of \$38,000,000 might be annually added to the revenues without damage to any interest and without burdening consumers. A small duty on all grades of sugars has been suggested, but it seems not to have met with general favor. Undoubtedly an increase of the tax on distilled spirits, fermented liquors and tobacco would meet with less popular opposition than any other plan that could be adopted for increasing the revenue, and a moderate advance would not be felt to any appreciable extent, if at all, by consumers.

THE business men of Omaha, who have an interest in the Black Hills country because it affords them a good field for trade, will find some satisfaction in the fact that the mining interests of the region are in a very prosperous condition. Some idea of the growth of the mining business in the Black Hills may be had from the fact that the value of the bullion output last year was \$7,576,000, while \$500,000 was expended for mine and mill machinery. One mine employed 3,000 men and paid \$900,000 in wages. These facts have some significance in Omaha, because this is a natural center of trade for that region, and our jobbers do a business of considerable magnitude there. It is to be hoped that in the future a good market for manufactured articles produced in Omaha will be found in the mining region. At present the manufacturers of this city are not reaching out so far, but they will soon see the opportunity and grasp it.

THE Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger says the eight hour law is working very unsatisfactorily. It is found to be very distasteful to government employes, for one thing, and for another its restrictions will seriously interfere with the erection of public buildings. Even the labor organizations, which worked hard for the passage of the act, are not all of them satisfied with it, and it is said that the employes of the government printing office, who suffer in a pecuniary way from the operation of the law, are contemplating asking congress to amend the act so as to make them an exception to its provisions. Here is an instructive example of the difficulties incident to a radical departure from long-established economic conditions.

AN EASTERN economist, who of course knows all about it, says that the farmers in the agricultural states of the west and northwest, the south and the southwest, are poor only because they do not know how to take advantage of their opportunities. He avers that a man with 100 acres of rich land cannot make a living on it, when it really ought to give an existence to eighty people if he were properly managed. If this gifted man knows how to make 100 acres of land support eighty people he should not be permitted to sleep until he has imparted his secret to a waiting world. There is no doubt that diversified agriculture and improved methods of work would make many farms more profitable than they are, but it will hardly do to assume that farmers as a class are fools.

IF THE only business a Nebraska legislator can do is to create debts, vote appropriations and levy taxes, the legislature had better be abolished. Honest republicans in the legislature have nothing to gain for themselves or the party by an alliance with corporation democrats or boodle men of either party. Stand up for Nebraska and repel the invasion of her rights to govern herself by your voice and your right arm! Let all patriotic and honest men in the legislature meet the issue now or forever after stand branded as traitors to the people and to free institutions.

THE senate committees should be organized to promote legislation in the interest of the people. The members who favor such legislation and are opposed to jobbery and tax-eating should have a decisive majority on each important committee. This is not a question of party, but an issue between men who are true to the people and men who propose to betray them and keep Nebraska forever in political serfdom. In the language once quoted by the Peruvian organ of the lieutenant governor: "Choose ye this day whom ye shall serve."

With Stacked Cards. Washington Post. Some of the western senatorial deals appear to be from the bottom.

Painful to the Boodlers. Chicago Tribune. The proposition to make the party connected with the Panama scandal will have justice meted out to them through the agency of the French duel is still painfully slim.

Advance of Reform. Globe. The extension of the civil service rules to all free delivery postoffices is in the lines of honest and practical promotion of the efficiency of the government and President Harrison has done well in making such an order.

The Revival at Homestead. Philadelphia Record. The news from Homestead that the Carnegie mills are again in full blast and that many of the old employes are again getting work is good news, indeed. The lesson of the strike has been well impressed upon itself upon employers and employes. Nothing could be added to its impressiveness by a policy of harshness toward workmen who are willing to work.

War on the Upper Crust. San Francisco Examiner. Omaha bakers have been having a merry war. The ammunition was the ordinary 5-cent loaf which hurtled through the air in a manner designed to wound the enemy. The public has not been heard to complain. When thirty-six 5-cent loaves can be purchased for one dollar the loaf does not need to be chased from the market. He turns tall voluntarily and accounts.

And the Idea Became Popular. St. Louis Republic. When Mr. Cleveland was president before wasn't it a senator from Louisiana who conceived the novel idea that halibut stuffing may be a necessity of civilization? Wasn't it a Louisiana senator who made public proclamation of this idea in the hope of committing the democratic party to it? And isn't this same Louisiana senator who is now getting himself "mentioned" for a place in the cabinet?

President Harrison and the Mormons. New York Tribune. The public sentiment of the country will no doubt be in favor of the action in reference to those members of the Mormon church who have violated the law against polygamy. He has proclaimed a general amnesty in the case of all offenders, provided that they have obeyed the law since November, 1890, and pledge themselves to do so in the future. This action has been urged upon the president by the Utah commission, the governor of the territory and many citizens not of Utah who are not Mormons. It has not been

taken without careful consideration, and it is the purpose of the federal government to refrain from any measures provided the Mormons act in good faith in their avowed renunciation of polygamy.

A Stunning Editorial. Plattsburgh Journal.

Editor Rosewater has nothing to say this morning and the leading editorial of the World-Herald is an admirable essay on "Worth and the Hoopster."

A Pertinent Inquiry. Providence Journal.

It is easy to vent our scornful indignation on the city of Hamburg for not doing anything to get rid of the nursing places of pestilence within her confines after the fearful experience of last summer and to say that the present visitation of cholera only serves her right. But how many of our own cities are really going to be in any better sanitary condition, next season, than last to resist the encroachments of this dread epidemic.

NEBRASKA AND NEBRASKANS.

Twelve Falls City people started for California last week. Pawnee City's new Masonic hall has been dedicated with appropriate rites.

Burglars entered the depot at Dakota City and took nearly \$25 in cash from the money drawer.

Dwelling Bros' blacksmith and wagon shop at Verdun was entirely destroyed by fire, causing a loss of \$1,800.

For beating a woman, Jacob Jurgens, near Valley, is confined thirty days in jail, and will also pay a fine of \$10.

The Cozad Citizen and the Lexington Clipper have consolidated and the new publication will be known as the Lexington Clipper-Citizen.

In case of a dark horse of the independent persuasion being chosen United States senator, Judge S. A. Holcomb of Broken Bow is spoken of as a rival.

Three years in the pen didn't cure "Runt" Mustel of Bassett of stealing, and he is now under arrest on the charge of making away with a quantity of corn.

Hon. E. B. Hubbard, republican candidate for the state senate last fall from Nemaha and Johnson counties, died at his residence near Council Bluffs, Iowa, last week.

On November 8, 1892—election day—Isaac Cook and wife who live at Pawnee City, died of cholera. Mr. Cook was taken to Table Rock, and stopped for a short call. Mrs. Cook was taken suddenly very ill so she could not be removed. She had been some time in bed and the ride was taken to benefit her. She had had some severe mental trouble for several months and her mind and strength both gave way at the same time. Her death has been a great loss, and her attendants positively state that she has taken no sustenance or medicine for forty-seven days. Her death has been almost momentarily expected for a month or more. Mrs. Cook is well known in the vicinity, having lived in Humboldt and Pawnee City many years. Her maiden name was Julia M. Ferguson, and she is a sister of Frank Ferguson of Humboldt. One of her sons, L. L. Hubbard, is an attorney of Dallas, Texas. Her husband is the wife of Governor Levey of Kansas. Her recovery is scarcely possible and she should see it is thought she will be hopelessly insane.

LEGISLATURE AND LOBBY.

Plattsburgh Journal (dem.): When it comes to a question of legislative "bucce the little railroad pass seems to have something to say for itself.

Blair Pilot (rep.): The session starts out badly and unless there is a decided improvement in its future proceedings this legislature had better never meet at all.

Central City News (dem.): Politics makes strange bedfellows. We have the remarkable spectacle of a democratic-independent fusion in the house, and a republican-democratic fusion in the senate.

Central City Nonpareil (rep.): Whatever the legislature of Nebraska may or may not do, it should do one thing. It should resolve to call the committee of the whole to stand up for the state. Reputation, or the suggestion of reputation, injures the west immensely.

York Times (rep.): No man in the legislature is in a better position to influence and direct than Hon. C. Casper. He is the most prominent figure among the democrats in the house, and has great influence with the members of both bodies, and is held responsible for the work of the session, and Mr. Casper is the leading spirit in the committee.

Fremont Herald (dem.): Republican papers all claim Friday's "coup" in the senate as a republican victory and as practically settling the question of the party in the future. His position is a very responsible one, and he is expected to give proper recognition on the railroad and ways and means committees. That's what they are looking for in that place, and they will not be disappointed.

Lincoln News (rep.): Speaker Griffin is a big improvement over Sam Elder, anyway. He will not subject the state to ridicule, and it is hoped he will make an important and intelligent presiding officer. Mr. Johnson, the clerk of the house, is particularly well qualified for his place, and he will give general satisfaction. Two years ago, when he held the same position, he succeeded in winning and maintaining the respect and confidence of all parties, and he will do so as well in the present session.

Red Cloud Chief (rep.): The state legislature has begun its session, and if one could see the barometer that are hanging onto the coat tails of each individual member it would make him feel that life was but an empty dream. The grand and never-ceasing rush of after spools will never stop, no matter what party is in power. That mighty dollar that is only worth 62 (1) cents has a terrible abiding and driving quality that makes men willing to even sacrifice their wives' relations in order to get hold of 'em.

Beatrice Democrat: There is a crying demand for a change in the assessment laws of the state that should more equitably distribute the burdens of taxation. Under the present law, property is supposed to be assessed at one-third of its cash value, although the law contemplates an assessment upon its full value. The custom of making the assessments as low as possible appears to be the only escape that the property owner has, as the rate of taxation is usually placed at the maximum. If all the property in the state was assessed as it should be, upon its actual cash valuation, there would be a corresponding reduction in rate, and the burden of taxation need be no greater than at present.

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SOUTHERN MEMBERS' WORK

Friends of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange Opposing the Anti-Option Bill.

IT MAY RESULT IN AN EXTRA SESSION

Factional Fight in the Banks of the Democratic Party May Cause Cleveland Serious Trouble—Plans of the Opposition.

WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE BEE, 513 FOURTEENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., JAN. 9.

The friends of the anti-option bill express some impatience at the delay of the quarantine authorities of Louisiana, who, according to Senator White's statement last week, are on their way to Washington to be heard in protest against the Harris national quarantine bill. The quarantine measure has supplanted Mr. Washburn's anti-option bill, and Mr. White is recognized as the leader of the opposition to that bill. His friends argue that the New Orleans quarantine authorities should have been in Washington days ago, and when Senator Harris announced this morning that owing to their non-appearance he would not expect a final vote before Thursday, some of them did not hesitate to state that the entire visit of the Louisiana quarantine officers was merely a clever pretext of Senator White to still further delay final action on the anti-option bill.

Senator White has been recognized ever since his entrance into the senate as one of the most brilliant and forcible of the southern orators. His opposition to the anti-option bill, which of course is inspired by the New Orleans Cotton Exchange, will be a strong factor against the passage of that measure.

It is impossible at this time to discuss the possibility of the passage of either the anti-option bill, the bill to repeal the Sherman silver purchasing act, the national quarantine bill or the restrictive immigration—the only legislative measures of national importance before the end of this session of congress—without recognizing the fact that there is a factional fight in the ranks of the Democratic party.

This mixture of factional democratic notions is stirred by the desire of a large section of the democratic party to force an extra session of congress upon March 4 in defiance of the expressed wish of President-elect Cleveland. The plan is to force an extra session as already outlined in these dispatches, by causing the failure of one or more of the appropriation bills necessary to carry on the federal government.

Mr. Holman of the house appropriations committee had the hardihood to declare today to some of his friends that some of the appropriation bills necessary to carry on the machinery of the government would be held back until it became certain that what Mr. Holman described as "certain" bills that the people do not want, "had a chance of passage."

The legislation which Mr. Holman describes means in such, for instance as the repeal of the Sherman silver act, not what the people do not want but what Mr. Holman does not want. The power of Mr. Holman as chairman of the appropriations committee is great, but it remains to be seen whether he cannot be overruled by the prodigious influence which Mr. Cleveland has already acquired as president-elect. Cleveland may find it necessary to combat on the part of a powerful faction of the democratic party more or less allied with the populists, to force an extra session of congress in March through the defeat of one or more of the great appropriation bills. The failure of one of these bills to become law would rather seriously embarrass one or more of the executive departments or would compel the calling of an extra session, which would no other purpose than the appropriation of money for the specific need. An extra session of congress, however, would not be limited by the occasion causing its call.

Populists Make a Demand. President-elect Cleveland in the formation of his cabinet has within twenty-four hours been confronted with a problem which for a financial vacuum in the treasury, has to be paid last fall. The question is whether or not to recognize the third party in the south.

It will be remembered that the alliance (whites) former members of the democratic party made a terrific uproar about the methods of their old associates in several of the southern states and notably in Alabama in defeating the popular will by ballot frauds in October state elections. For some time there was talk of reconciliation in view of the calling of an extra session, with the defeat of the electoral ticket in those states. At the same time Secretary McCombs of the republican national committee gave faint encouragement to a movement led by Christopher Magee of Pennsylvania to create public between the angry white alliance party and the republicans. The republican movement failed and the democrats refused to be frightened, knowing that they could, as they did, purchase victory by debauching the ignorant colored voter. But now the alliance party of the south is about to press its claims upon Mr. Cleveland for recognition in the cabinet.

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