THE DAILY BEE

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

HOUSE ROLL 89,

Among the bills which the legislature

ought to pass without a dissenting vote

is House Roll No. 88, introduced by Mr.

Sheridan. The entire bill, including the

emergency clause, is embodied in just

five lines. It is nothing more nor less

than a repeal of the law creating the

State Board of Transportation, otherwise

known as the callroad commission. The

people of Nebraska have never derived

any benefit from the railroad com-

mission. It costs the state not

less than \$7,000 w year and

has rendered absolutely no service. All

we have to show for the \$70,000 which

has been paid out in the last ten years is

a batch of misleading reports and unre-

liable statistics. The railroad commis-

sion was originally created at the in-

stance of the railroads with a view to

staving off railroad legislation. That

purpose has been admirably served by

it. Although the supreme court has

pronounced the commission as valid and

its powers have been defined as equal to

those of the legislature in the matter of

railway regulation, the board has per-

sistently refused to exercise the power

vested in it and defiantly disregarded all

The atter uselessness of the commis-

is made up as it is, and so long as its claims.

sion warrants the repeal of the law

secretaries remain mere catspaws of

the railway magnates, the people have

nothing to expect from the State Board

of Transportation. The legislature

should pass House Roll 88 and follow it

up with a reasonable maximum freight

rate bill and bills prohibiting rebates

THE TRANSMISSISSIPPI CONGRESS.

sissippi congress will be held at Ogden

U.T., beginning May 2. Four sessions

of the congress have been held, one of

them, the third, in this city, and their

effect has been useful in stimulating

popular interest, not only in the west

but throughout the country, in western

affairs. The territory embraced in the

representation to this congress takes in

all the country west of the Mississippi

and that part of Louisiana east of the

river in which New Orleans is situated.

The governor of each state and territory

has, the right to appoint ten dele-

gates; the county commissioners or

county judges may name one delegate

from each county; the mayors of all

each 5,000 people or fractional

part thereof; all commercial bodies

in all towns and cities may ap-

point the same number as the

mayor. This last includes chambers

of commerce, real estate exchanges, pro-

duce exchanges, and all similar commer-

cial bodies. All transportation com-

panies are entitled to one delegate each.

The object of the congress is to dis-

cuss all questions affecting the west that

may be the subject of legislation at

Washington, and to speak through its

resolutions to the national congress.

Hence irrigation, arid lands, public

lands, Pacific coast defenses and many

other important questions come up in a

body composed entirely of western men.

The great west, which contributes annu-

ally to the wealth of the nation more

than any other section of the country,

and is still far from the limit of its pos-

towns and cities select one delegate for

The next session of the transmis-

and railroad passes.

appeals for redress by the people.

seaports.

THE SLEEPING CHOLERA BACILLUS.

the views presented by Dr. Guarch, an

eminent German scientist, who has made

keep up a quarantine between the neigh-

boring towns. * * * The great thing

is to get your towns into a sanitacy con-

dition. The absence of cholera in Eng-

land, for instance, is due to the admira-

The idea that effective quarantine be-

hold no subsequent quarantine precau-

tions can avail anything. Hence it fol-

the only safeguard against cholera,

must be universally recognized if the

among the people. The reference to

England's example is timely and appro-

other epidemics, will disappear."

There is a great deal of significance in

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily Receive thout Sunday: One Year.
\$ 8 00

Daily and Sunday: One Year.
\$ 000

Six Months.
\$ 000

Funday Bee, One Year.
\$ 000

Saturday Bee, One Year.
\$ 000

Weekly Bee, One Year.
\$ 000

Weekly Bee, One Year.
\$ 000

Saturday Bee, One Year.
 OFFICES.

Omaha, The Bee Building. South Omaha, corner N and 25th Streets. Council Bluffs, 12 Pearl Street. Chicago office, 317 Chamber of Commerce. New York, Booms 13, 14 and 15, Tribune bidding.

Washington, 513 Fourteenth Street.

CORRESPONDENCE.

All communications relating to news and editorial matter should be addressed to the Editorial Department. BUSINESS LETTERS.

All business letters and remittances should be addressed to The Bee Publishing Company, Omain. Prafix, checks and postofflee orders to be made psyable to the order of the company.

THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION State of Nebraska, i County of Douglas, i

George B. Tzschuck, secretary of THE BEE Publishing company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of THE DAILY BEE for the week ending February 4, 1893, was as follows:

Sunday, January 29	26,04
Monday, January 30.	
	23,83
	23,78
	23,82
	23,88 24,20
Saturday, February 4	20.01/00/

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK. Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 4th day of February, 1893. [Seal] N. P. FEIL, Notary Public. Average Circulation for December, 24,529

THE Indian police force at Pine Ridge agency certainly has a keen perception of the requirements of the business.

THE election of a senator is not the only object for which the legislature is convened. The people want a few good laws and a thorough investigation into state institutions.

CHICAGO now has a milk inspection department, but there is no inspection of the water that goes into the milk The exposition city needs pure water as much as it needs pure milk.

MR. AMES will probably suggest that the headline and editorial writers of our esteemed contemporary get together, particularly when he is the subject of distinguished consideration.

THE sudden changes of temperature that have been experienced in Omaha during the past few days must not be charged to the weather bureau. It is impossible to keep track of the blizzards that originate in the great northwest.

THE bereavement suffered by William C. Whitney in the death of his wife will occasion a feeling of sympathy everywhere. Mrs. Whitney was a particular friend of Mrs. Cleveland. During Mr. Whitney's term of service as secretary of the navy, his wife was a prominent figure in Washington society.

THE postal clerks of the Omaha office have petitioned congress for a bill whose provisions aim to put the clerks of all first and second class postoffices on the same footing with carriers and route agents. There is no good reason why their claims should not receive the favorable consideration of congress.

A GOOD deal of interest is being mani

THE OMAHA DAILY BEED MONDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1893,

by January 1, 1894, it is estimated the jects to the attention of the Nebraska number will have been increased to 501. law makers: mag In addition to her effective naval force

An employees' liability bill, making the British government holds as recoemployers equally responsible with corporations; a bill providing for the seserved merchant cruisers twenty-five occan steamers now engaged in trade. lection of text books for schools; to make That makes a fleet of 526 vessels, the the taking of usury a misdemeanor: to greater number of which could be used in case of war against the United States. create a state insurance fund to insure and it is easy to see at what a disadimprovements upon state property; to vautage we should be on the water and in prevent discrimination in the sale of trying to defend our coasts. It is true news; to create a state board of arbitrathat we have some of the finest war tion; to require all county officers to pay ships in the world, but to be secure there over funds collected on the first Monday must be more of them. Of course we do of each month and failure to do so punnot require any such navy as that of ishable by fine and imprisonment; to England, but we should have a naval provide for annexation of contiguous force large enough to do effective servtowns and cities upon petition of citizens; ice in the protection of our coasts and to regulate the sale of oleomargarine: roviding for the purchase of sugar It ought to be apparent to everybody beet seed and its distribution; to create a | railway regulation and the abolition of that the United States has reached that board for the investment of school funds; point in its progress as a commercial relating to the insurance features of bepower where its relations with other nevolent and fraternal societies; to regucommercial countries are liable at any late the loaning of money; to regulate time to produce serious and troublesome the granting of franchise privileges in cities and providing that all such francontroversies, and it is manifestly sound policy to be prepared for any exigency chises shall be put up at public auction; that may arise. This country must maina bill providing for the placing of teletain its position among the nations of graph, telephone and electric light wires the earth, and in order to do this it must under ground in cities of the first class; have the means at command to exact to protect employes in their membership from other nations a just regard for its with labor unions from interference on which created it. So long as the board | rights and a fair consideration of its the part of employers; providing for the submission of a constitutional amendment relating to the furnishing of free

school books; relating to the manner of publishing official notices; relating to the usiness of insurance brokers. THE BEE has heretofore touched upon

a special study of bacteriology in respect the subjects of many of the bills noted to the causes of cholera. His opportuabove and may soon treat of the salient nities for making himself familiar with features of the more important ones. the disease have been of the best, and The necessities of the people of two his conclusions are therefore entitled to states are not always identical, but one much consideration. He says: "As far state may profit by the experience of anas I can see the bacillus alone is not the other. Take for instance the subject of cause of the epidemic. We have cases irrigation. There can be no doubt that of the bacillus remaining for days and the members of the Nebraska legisladays in the body without any harm ture can profit by a study of the irrigabeing done. They might have tion laws of Colorado by which hundreds passed anywhere. Thus it seems of thousands of acres of arid land have that if the epidemic appears in Germany been reclaimed and made to yield bountinext summer it will be impracticable to ful harvests.

be started on public improvements in this city and county much earlier this year than it was last. It will be rememble sanitary arrangements there. When bered that last year's work was delayed you have pulled down the cholera nests so long that the better part of the sumin the poor districts, the cholera, like had depended upon securing employment on public improvements were obliged to tween towns is impracticable will be remain idle while waiting developments. readily accepted, but there can be no The large number of unemployed men in doubt that a guarantine between counthis city during the early part of last tries separated by the Atlantic ocean summer had a depressing influence upon may be of great value if it is rigidly the business of local merchants and in enforced. But in a country having so other ways did harm to the interests of vast an extent of seacoast to guard as the community. Not a few who would America has it is manifestly difficult to have preferred to stay in Omaha were prevent the disease from effecting an forced to go elsewhere in search of work. entrance, and if it once secures a foot-Toward the end of the year, when contractors were anxious to finish their work before winter set lows that the prime importance of mainin, it was not easy to find enough men taining good sanitary conditions in all and teams to carry it on. This should towns, which Dr. Guarch regards as not be the case this year. A large street paving program has been prepared in good season and the contracts can easily disease is to be surely prevented be let before spring opens, so that the from developing into a scourge idle laborers and teams can be set at work early. The county commissioners have only to decide upon the material to priate. That country has a vast number be used on the county road improvement sible development, must make its wants of people living in poverty and squalor,

A SACRED DUTY. Republicans of the Legislature Must Re-

deem Their Party Pledges. Republican members of the legisla-

ture must make an effort to redeem the pledges made by the party to the aborers and producers of this state in prevent the punishment of children; to its several platforms or become responsible for inevitable disaster. Party platforms either mean something or hey mean nothing. They are either an honost declaration of party principles and a true enunciation of pledges in favor of reforms domanded by the people or they are a delusion and a snare. The republican platforms of 1890, 1891 and 1892 pledge the party to specific legislation in the interest of the laborer and producer. The platform of 1890 contains the following plank in favor of

railroad pass bellery.

We demand the reduction of freight and passenger rates on rallroads to correspond with rates now prevailing in the adjacent states to the Mississippi, and we further demand that the legislature shall abolish an passes and free transportation on railroads excepting for employes of railroad companies.

The platform of 1890 also pledges the party to enact laws for the regulation of elevators and the prohibition of discrimination against any class of shippers. The plank on this subject reads as follows:

Owners of public elevators that receive and handle grain for storage should be declared public warehousemen and compelled under penalty to receive, store, ship and handle the grain of all persons alike, without discrimination, the state regulating charges for storage and inspection. All that he in the House today. One or two of the present members of that body have even served longer than he has. Older men than he have spoken in that body. But no man ever before held the post of premier at his age, or was at his age ever before intrusted with the power over the welfare and desti-nies of any representative government that he holds in his hands. railroad companies should be required to switch, haul, handle and receive and ship the grain of all persons, without discrimination.

The platform of 1891 embodies the following plank:

We are heartily in favor of the general provisions of the interstate commerce act. and we demand the regulation of all railway and transportation lines in such a manner as to insure fair and reasonable rates to the producers and consumers of the country. The platform of 1892, upon which every republican member of the legislature

was elected, reiterates the pledges made in the two preceding platforms in the following language: The republican party is the friend of labor

in the factory, mill, mine and on the farm. It will at all times stand ready to adopt any measure that may improve its condition or promote its prosperity.

The farmers of our state who constitute the chief element of our productive wealth creating population, are entitled to the cheapest and best facilities for storing, shipping and marketing their products, and to this end we favor such laws as will give them cheap] safe and easily obtained elevator and warehouse facilities, and will furnish them promotly and without discrimination just and equitable rates, and proper transportation facilities for all accessible markets.

We demand the enactment of laws regulating the charges of express companies in this state to the end that such rates may be made reasonable.

We favor the adoption of the amendment to the constitution providing for an elective railroad commission, empowered to fix local passenger and freight rates.

On the question of labor and the prohibition of Pinkerton police the party stands pledged in the following planks: We deplore the occurrence of any conflict between labor and capital. We denounce the agitation of demagogues designed to foment and intensify these conflicts, and we most earnestly disapprove the use of private position suggested there are other reasons why the bell should not go out of the keep-ing of Philadelphia's representatives. It is just as well to make it clear that the Liberty bell is not and never was the prop-erty of the United States. He never spared his political oppenents, but fought them continuously with all his might. He saw little or nothing in them or

Relief the People Demand.

Adams County Democr. t.

and each political party should unite to ac-

Telephone Extortion.

Pailadelphia Press.

An Intellectual Titlan.

Gleb -- Dem critt.

When Premier Gladstone arose in the House of Commons to defend the policy which

was outlined in the "s, each from the throne against the attack of the leader of the oppo

sition, a spectacio was presented in that body such as no other legislative assembly in the world could match, and such as even

hat body never matched before. Older m han Gladstone were on the rolls of t

House of Commons and of other legislativ,

bodies in the past, and there are older men than he in the House today. One or two of

Vote of Nebraska, 1890-1892.

With a view to obtaining a careful judg

American Economist

the congressional election of 1890. It will a

difficult undertaking, as over one-half of the states in the union have been redistricted since 1890, owing to the

new census. Comparative returns are of no

value unless they represent the same terri-tory. It will be remembered that prior to the new census Nebraska had but three con-gressional districts; now she has six. From the returns given below it will be noticed

that three protection republicans were elected, one democrat, one people's independ

pendent fell off 1,886 votes, and that the pro

ocratic strength, and the fact that the state

has a very limited number of manufacturers feeling the effect of the protective tariff-

It is, indeed, hopeful that the republicans should increase their vote, in the face of the

increasing alliance, by 10,000 votes in two years. It is also hopeful that the free trade

democracy vote should slump 25,000 in two

The returns in detail by districts for the

two years are as follows: Returns for congressional elections for the

VOTE OF 1892.

14,854 11,478 12,839

In the election of 1892 the democrats and

people's independent fused in the Fifth-con-

In 1890 the democrats and people's inde-

Eighty-one scattering votes cast in the

Partisanship Gives Way to Sympathy.

Chicago News.

pendent fused in the districts now known as

Rep. Dem. People Pro.

13,644 13,784 2,409

72,879 90,833 44,897

state of Nebraska.

Districts.

Sixth (new)

Totals

Second Third...

Fourth.. Fifth Sixth...,

Totals.

gressional district.

the Fourth and Fifth.

that a result like this should be attained.

recognized that this is a very

offices of any kind.

complish this result.

port and legislative action.

he holds in his hands.

their measures to commend and criticised them without mercy. They had good rea-son to look upon him as their most dauger. Lacks the Qualification.

ous foe and to regard him with feelings of hostility. Yet when his son died their representa-Washington News An exchange refers to Henry Watterson as "a typical American" Mr. Watterson is not a typical American by any means. He tives assembled in national convention unani-mously passed a resolution of sympathy and consistently refuses all nominations for

their generous act was applauded through-out the length and breadth of the land. And now when he is lying doud their watm and sincere tributes are not wanting. Indeed some of the most eloquent panegyrics upon the departed statesman have been pro-nounced by such distinguished democratia leaders as Watterson and Stevensen. Clove-Addams County Democr. I. THE OWARTA BEE wants the republican party to redeem its pledges made to the peo-ple in its platforms regarding railroad freight reduction every year for ten years and has made no effort to force the companies to be moderate. The BEE is to be commended in its brave stand. The people should be re-lieved from extortionate freight charges, and each middlest marine should be reland has signified his intention of paying him the same personal-tribute of respect which he but recently paid to Rutherford B. Hayes. The democracy has no ankind words for the fallen knight, though his life was

spent in combating its principles. It is a source of satisfaction to know that in this country at least political warfare is not wholly devoid of chivalry.

REMARKS ON THE THROWN.

Telephone rates are higher in America than in English and European cities, and higher in large cities than in smell. There New York Recorder: Alas, for Lilluokaani's fame-her reign, poor girl was shorter is absolutely no justification for this, and in than her name. a number of instances where legislatures have exercised their undoubted power to Washington News: The queen of Hawaii

as not yet announced a series of lectu reduce telephone rates to a reasonabl charge, the rates have lostantly been cut down by the company. The effort to reduce these rates in this city deserves public sup the United States.

Boston Herald: The late queen of Hawaii wont into the lottery business, and she seems to have drawn a blank.

Globe-Demoerat: Hawaii's "Lilly" is not exactly a daisy. Her hatred of foreigners, especially of Americans, was very unwise.

Washington Star: The Hawaiian queen was about to flood her country with small coin when she was deposed. It was a case of otting pennies in the slot and getting a revoition.

New York Tribune: The pronunclation of the deposed Hawaiian queen's name is a sim-ble matter if one remembers to give the "u" he value of "w." It then sounds like Leewoka-lanny

New York World : The queen of the Sandich islands has something of a name herelf, but it is short and sweet in comparison with that of her daughter, the Princess Vicria Kewekiu Kajulani Lunalilo Kalaninuja hilapalapa. Think of annexing that.

SMILING SUGGESTIONS.

The export of yellow metal indicates that surope is stuck on the gold cure.

Life: On the Steamer-The Dramatic Re-portor-And have you thrown up your engage-ment? The Prima Donna Oh, no! Thank heaven, I hadn't swallowed that!

ment of the exact conditions provailing in the various congressional districts through Chicago Tribune: "Let your motto be 'Ex-elsion," cried the orator. And they mobiled him. He was addressing a onvention of mattress makers. out the country, the American Protective Tariff league has undertaicen to collect the returns of congressional districts according to the territorial lines provailing in 1892 and giving the returns for the same territory for

Philadelphia Record: Wingus-"What's the matter, old man? You look weak." Fingus-"Weak! Well, you'd be weak, too, If you'd gone through what I have: why, I haven't eaten anything for seven days. That's enough to make one week."

Indianapolis Journal: What We Escape-"It is nighty lucky," said Potts, "that we recollect nothing of our previous existence when we are reincarnated. Just fancy one's self being compelled to listen to a 10-year-old boy telling about the awful winter of 300 or 400 B. C."

Washington Star: "You say," said the ac-ress to the sculptor, "that it will cost me \$10,-200 to be a model for your next statue."

ent and one fusion between the democrats and the people's independent; that the re-"Yes, madam," "Well, I must say that for an artist you have publican vote of 1892 increased over that of 1890 by 9,961 votes; that the democratic vote fell off 25,351 votes; that the people's inde

Well, i nust say that for an artist you have a very extraordinary idea of figures." Somerville Journal: The man whose back would ache like a house affre, if he should undertake to shorel the snow off the sidewalk before his house, will work for three or four hours on the bowling alloy at the club and never make the least complaint. hibition vote increased 976 votes. It is surprising, considering the conditions in Nebraska-mainely, the rapid increase of the alliance, the alleged increase in the dem-

Atchison Globe: When a man on the stage stands up and looks boldly at a revolver he knows is not loaded, how wildly the people ap-plaud? But let the same man do a heroig deed off the stage, the majority will scoff.

Washington Star: "The early bird gets the worm," mused the big fowl, "I'll just hang around in a leisurely way till he does, and then I'll take it away from him."

FUTURE CONSOLATION. Washington Star.

When far from the line of your purpose you stray, And unfriendly remarks nearly rout you, Just think with what pride you would read

what they'll say Some day on your tombstone about you.

Brooklyn Life:

BENEATH HER CLOAK.

before that extensive and important armed forces in any attempt to settle them. work can be started. It will provide

THE present prospect is that work will

mer was wasted and many laborers who

fested in what is termed the "free trade coal combine," which refers to an organization of American capitalists who propose to control the coal fields of Nova Scotia and market the product largely in the United States. In order to enable them to do this they are counting upon a removal of the duty from bituminous coal by the next congress. Of course the coal interest of the country is denouncing the scheme, but the very great majority of consumers will be found to be in sympathy with it, and these are the people whose interests congress will undoubtedly consider.

JUDGE MARTIN of Kansas, chosen United States senator by a fusion of populists and democrats, has a record as a democrat that will commend him to the hearty fellowship of the most pronounced "bourbons" in the next congress. When he went to Kansas in the territorial days he was an ardent pro-slavery man and was largely instrumental in securing the enactment of laws for the protection of slavery. He tried hard to make Kansas a slave state. The judge's demodracy may have somewhat improved since that time, but as it is of the Missouri quality it can be depended on to comprehend all that is most objectionable in that political faith.

THE point made by City Attorney Connell in the Pullman tax case, if found to be tenable, will be worth a great many dollars to this city. He is proceeding on the theory that this city and county are entitled to assess and collect taxes against the Pullman company irrespective of the returns of the State Board of Equalization. The outcome of this case will be watched with unusual interest because upon it will hinge the right of this city and county to assess the property of the Omaha Belt Line rallway in the same manner as the street railway is assessed. Common sense suggests that the city attorney is right. Public policy would dictate his action. The question is Can two powerful corporations through legal technicalities evade the payment of their taxes?

IMPROVEMENT in postal facilities increases the revenues of the service. So marked has this been under the present administration that it is estimated the receipts will this year amount to some \$2,000,000 more than the expenditures. In view of the fact that the balance has heretofore been on the loss side the present condition of things is exceedingly encouraging. No other argument can be needed to enforce the proposition adequate to the protection of the seathat the policy which has produced this result sh ... id be continued. The surplus revenue of the Postoffice department should not be diverted from that service, but be used to still further increase postal facilities. Great progress has been made during the last four years, but the limit of improvement has not been reached. There must be no parsimony in connection with the postal service.

known in order that they may receive and yet in spite of her commercial interproper consideration, and there is no effective way of doing more this than through an annual congress of its people, composed of representative men. In this way the representatives of the people at Washington get a good understanding of what their constituencies desire and western influence in the government is strengthened. Nebraska should be well represented in the next congress.

WHERE WE ARE AT A DISADVANTAGE. Recent events have naturally renewed attention to the defenseless condition of this country and the relative weakness of its naval force. A prominent naval officer recently said that in the event of a war with England, within thirty hours after it was declared Charleston, Savannah and New Orleans would probably be in ashes, for they are this distance of time from the naval station of the Ber-

mudas. An armored battle ship in three days could steam up the Delaware and bombard Philadelphia at her leisure. New York is also but three days from the Bermudas and Boston but five days from Halifax. The Nova Scotian fleet, said this naval officer, would obligingly stop at Portland, bombard and burn that important railroad center. steam to Boston, take a shot at Bunker Hill monument, lay the city in ruins | now on the statute books, and again and proceed down the coast in Long Island sound. In the meantime three or four armored battle ships have good, wholesome legislation. No greater sailed up from the Bermudas or St. Lucian, in the Barbadoes, and casting anchor outside of Sandy Hook would blockade New York. In twenty-four hours after a declaration of war, continued this naval authority, there would be no northwestern portion of the United States. It would be British possessions. Esquimault, a British naval station, is but a few hours from Seattle and Tacoma. One gunboat would lay every town on Puget sound in ruins in two days

While this naval officer draws an altogeth r improbable picture, it cannot be said that it is an impossible one. The defenseless condition of our coast is undeniable, and the Pacific coast would be absolutely at the mercy of any naval power with which we might have war. Here is our great weakness, and although the subject has been discussed for years very little has been done to improve the situation. In case of war with Great Britain, and who can say that this may not happen in view of the reported schemes for annexing Canada, our naval force would be found incoasts. Counting vessels in commission and those under construction which will be available within a year, the strength of the United States navy consists of forty-two modern vessels, to which may be added the sixty-four old monitors, ing work hours or cutting salaries; to wooden and iron vessels, sailing ships compel all railways to fence their and tugs, which would be practically tracks: useless in modern naval warfare. January 1, 1889, the British navy con-

sisted of 373 effective vessels alloat, and

course with neighboring countries in which cholera has prevailed the disease has not become epidemic within her borders. She has vigorously enforced sanitary laws and has profited thereby. The chief danger in this country

arises from a false sense of security on account of our isolated position in relation to the rest of the world. The statement of the German scientist that the cholera bacillus may remain for many days in the human system before making its presence manifest shows that our distance from the shores of the old world cannot serve as a protection, for people bearing the seeds of the disease may pass the strictest quarantine. The energetic enforcement of laws compelling the people to purify their environments, and the faithful performance of duty by the constituted health authorities, can alone insure safety. Every city and village in the United States must thoroughly perform its part in this work, and it must not be delayed until the dreaded visitor has actually arrived.

SUGGESTIVE LEGISLATION. There are bills on the calendar of the two houses of the Nebraska legislature that should never be enacted into law: others that are mere duplicates of laws many that should be amended in order to meet the demands of the people for service can be rendered the state than than that of a competent sifting committee, whose members could discard the useless bills and substitute in their places measures that will be beneficial The Colorado legislative session is somewhat furthur advanced in its work than is the Nebraska legislature. Our neighbors on the west have reached that stage of proceedings where no more bills can be introduced. There are now before that body a number of important measures whose titles are suggestive. Considerable attention is paid to railroad legislation. Among the more important bills of this class are to be found the following: A bill fixing the damages at not less than \$5,000 nor more than \$15,000 in case of death resulting from railroad accidents and injuries from cars or engines owing to carelessness or negligence on the part of railway employes; a bill regulating the charges for sleeping car berths and fixing the maximum daily charge of \$1.25 for lower and \$1 for each upper barth and for a parlor car seat. 25 cents a day; to regulate the sale and redemption of railroad tickets-compelling railroad companies to redeem unused tickets purchased of them; a bill to regulate express charges; to require railroad companies to give thirty days' notice to employes before increas-

We note also the following bills now being considered by the Colorado legislature and commend the various sub-

employment for a large/number of men, and, together with the public improvements planned for the city, will make the summer a busy one for the laborers. Let these enterprises be prosecuted early in order that none of those who are at present unemployed may feel compelled to leave town in search of work.

THE investigation of the whisky trust is in progress and the chairman of the special committee, Mr. Bynum, promises that it shall be thorough. It seems that the evidence in the possession of Congressman Burrows of Mich igan, upon which was based the order for an investigation, is not altogether satisfactory, but doubtless the committee will be able to uncover facts which will be interesting and to show that the trust is an utterly rapacious monopoly that ought on general principles to be suppressed.

THE existing anti-trust law having failed to accomplish what it was intended to do, the present congress should not adjourn without passing a law that will be effective against the monopolistic combinations. There ought to be wisdom enough in that body to devise such legislation, though it has not yet been shown. Representative Harter of Ohio has introduced an anti-trust bill which has some good features, but is objectionable for the reason that it gives too much authority to the secretary of the

treasury. Ah, There, Grover. Chicago Herald

Mr. Cleveland tells the Herald that there s danger of a panie, in Wall street if the Sherman silver law is not soon repealed The Herald tells Mr. Cleveland that there is greater dancer of a panic in the demo-cratic party if the McKinley law is not soon repealed.

> A False Alarm. Washington Star.

With every appearance of solemnity there mes from Nebraska the rumor that the Nebraska legislature will probably send Paul Vandervoort to the senate. In view of the fact that Nebraska is now inhabited by followers of overy political faith and social no better selection could be made, for Candidate Vandervoort has been on all sides (except the right side) of all questions that were questionable. He will therefore be able to represent every one of the eccentrici-ties that has a mouthplece in the Nebraska legislature, to say nothing of the railroad and other corporative forces which are still potent in Lincolu.

> Omaha's Rescue Hall. Rapid City (S. D.) Journal.

Rescue hall is the name of a charitable in stitution in Omaha which deserves the con mendation and assistance of the citiz that city to a marked degree. The old The old Peole's theater has been converted into a ho for unfortunate men, women and children and its management is on a right basis. People are furnished with food and lodging, allowed to pay a small sum for it if they desire, and then work is found for them f unable to work medical assistance is given ntil they are capable of working, when hey are expected to repay the institution as so in as circumstances permit. Grappel ser-vices are held each evening. When the un tunates are converted under the ministra as of the lead wa and desire to live a dif event life they are given work and in every vay possible aided to leave the old life be hind. This is practical Christianity.

We believe that an appeal to the law and its officers is ample to protect property and preserve the peace, and favor the establishment in some form of boards or tribunals of con ciliation and arbitration for the peaceful settlement of disputes between capital and labor touching wages, hours of labor and such questions as appertain to the safety and physical and moral well being of the laboring man.

We believe in protecting the laboring men by all necessary and judicious legislation. and to this end we favor the enactment of suitable laws to protect health, life and limb of all the employes of the transportation. mining and manufacturing companies while engaged in the service of such companies. Will the republican members of the legislature stand up for Nebraska and the republican party, and redeem the solemn pledge made to the people, or will

they heed the appeals of corporation mercenaries and become recreant to their trust? This is the last chance the republican party has for regaining popular confi-

dence. It must either keep faith with the people or disband and let some other party assume the reins of power.

Does Bayard Fill the Bill? Globe-Democra There are obvious and forcible reasons why the next secretary of state should be a thorough, aggressive, star-spangled American.

In Loud Commanding Tones.

Indianapolis Journal. The whole American people, except a few mugwumps who are not Americans, speak with one voice to other nations regarding the Hawaiian matter, "hands off."

Resenting Chicago "Impudence."

Philadelphia Inquirer. For pure and unadulterated effrontery nothing of recent occurrence has exceeded he suggestion made by "General" James McBride, the representative of the Chicago fair management, in regard to the Philadel-phia Liberty bell. The suggestion was that Philadelphia should turn the original bell over to the Chicago people in order that it might serve the catch-penny purpose of a side-show at the circus, while Pennsylvanians should have a painted plaster cast of the bell exhibited in the Pennsylvania building and balm it off as the original bell. Aside from the grossness and vulgarity of the im-

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8,152 9,636 11,436 862 867 1,319 838 585 Clarissa lets her cloak slip down, And my hungry eyes behold her, I see, above her low-cut gown, A dazilmy neck and shoulder. I stand with reverence drinking in 14,230 82,840 65,483 43,011 4.828 VOTE OF 1893 IN SAME COUNTIES. 2.0721 $\begin{array}{c} 17,574\\ 12,182\\ 21,458\\ 20,219\\ 7,029\end{array}$ 2,079 12,479 0.832 01,078 498 201

11.4650

 $\begin{array}{c} 4,383\\ 1.647\\ 16,809 \end{array}$

-863

Her beanty pure and simple; he smooth expanse of baby skin, With delicious curve and dimple

And sometimes, too, she casts aside The cloak of her worldly training, And lets me see what she fain would hide; A soul well worth the gaining. When her social triumphs seem to fade. When she drops the chilling cover, And the grande dame sinks in the simple maid. Ah, it's then—it is then I love her.

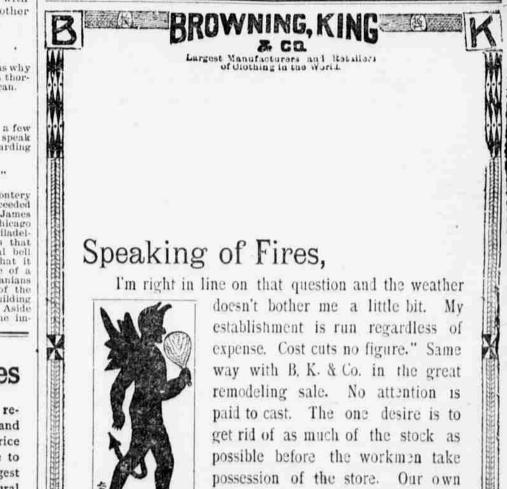
DISILLUSIONMENT.

Indianapolis Journal.

election of 1890 are omitted from the above. It was a gentle-minded mald who went into Who dolled her hat that others might enjoy

the operay. Whereat the man who sat behind gave her his earnest thank— Just here the ballet capered on with all its show of shanks. In the presence of overshadowing misfor-tune or of death the animosities aroused by party strife are forgotten and bitterness gives place to generous sympathy. This fact has been strikingly illustrated in the case of Mr. Blaine. The dead leader Put back thy hat!" cried out the man, in dire To such a sight I much prefer my own imag was a partisan of the most pronounced type

ination



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