

THE RAILROAD COMMISSION.

Following up our article of two weeks ago, we wish to discuss further the advisability of voting for the amendment creating an elective commission. Without going into a lengthy argument we will lay down the following propositions which rest on general principles:

1. It is better to have a state commission to enforce a railroad law than to leave the individual citizens of the state to contend with the corporations single handed.

2. It is better to have a commission elected directly by the people than one appointed by the governor, or other state officers.

We believe that nearly all independents of the state will approve those propositions.

But now we come to a question of practical politics which does not rest on general principles. This is the situation:

We have a board of transportation consisting of five state officers, elected directly by the people. In order to enable them to perform the extra work of the commission, they are allowed to appoint three secretaries with salaries of \$2,000. These secretaries are the real working board but to be valid, their action must be approved by the board. This of course is not so satisfactory as a board of three elected directly by the people with original power to act. Nevertheless, this arrangement serves the purpose very well. It is a good thing, and it is a very serious question whether the people had better let go of a good thing in order to get a better. One great advantage is that the supreme court has declared it constitutional. The law passed by the legislature of 1887 was merely intended as a sop thrown by the railroads to the people. As one member of that legislature remarked to the writer: "That law was not intended to hold water." But it did. For once the railroads overstepped themselves, and gave the people a better law than they intended.

Of course the law has not benefitted the people, but that is because the men elected to enforce the law have been railroad tools with the single exception of Attorney General Leese. But now the independents have every prospect of carrying the state and electing their whole state ticket. In that case all the state officers will have to do will be to step in and begin to enforce that law. Even if the independents do not have a majority in the legislature, and can not pass a single railroad law, the state officers constituting the board can make rates and put them in force. Of course the supreme court might reverse itself and defeat the people by declaring the law unconstitutional now that Post and Noryal constitute a majority, but it is hardly likely.

On the other hand suppose the amendment is carried. If the independents have a majority in both houses, all will be well. They can repeal the old law and enact a better one defining the duties of the new board. Governor Van Wyck will appoint three good men to serve till others can be elected at the next annual election. But suppose, the railroads should get control of one house the senate for example. The amendment has carried. The old law must be repealed, and a new one enacted. The repeal will be easy enough, but what of the new law? Would a railroad senate give us a good law? Then again the new law would have to stand the test of the courts, and how easy it would be for a corporation crowd to pass a law containing something that could be

declared unconstitutional on technical grounds.

It is a very suspicious circumstance that both the old parties are favoring this amendment. It looks to us like a deliberately framed plan to get rid of the present law, and defeat the people by electing a railroad senate that will prevent the passage of another.

For these reasons does it not become the duty of every man who wants the railroads brought speedily under control to vote against the amendment? It looks so to us, and we urge independents every where to discuss this matter and prepare to act effectively on election day.

NEITHER old party has any hope of controlling the next legislature of Nebraska. This is a fact the significance of which every people's party worker and voter should realize. It means that party lines will not be closely drawn on the election of members of the house and senate. It means that combinations between the railroad wings of the old parties will be made to secure a railroad majority in one or both houses. The only sure way to defeat this is for the anti-monopoly voters of both old parties to vote with the people's party. Every man who has the reform cause at heart should make it his business to talk this matter to his honest old party neighbors, and secure their votes for the people's legislative candidates.

STAND up for Nebraska by choking the calamity howlers at the polls and by outvoting the defamers of Nebraska's greatness. That is an issue great enough to enlist the vote and support of every loyal citizen of the state for Judge Crouse.—Omaha Bee.

We move to amend the above so as to read as follows:

Stand up for Nebraska at the polls by choking off the gang of boodlers who are stealing the state blind, by knocking railroad, and gold-bug candidates clear out of the ring, by voting for the interests of the producers and their families. This is enough to enlist the vote and loyal support of every loyal citizen of the state for General Van Wyck.

WE are glad to see the World-Herald getting after Treasurer Hill and the board of educational lands and funds about the non-investment of the permanent school fund. But it is rather amusing to see the World-Herald treat the matter as something new. The editor of this paper wrote the whole matter up more fully than the World-Herald has ever done, just one year ago. But we don't care how much glory the World-Herald gets. We are not in this fight for glory but for justice.

IT is remarkable how quick Judge Crouse's eye got well. There is a strong suspicion that the "abcess" was on the Judge's brain, and that the machine men of his party pulled him off for a few days, to put him under a course of "coaching."

SOME time ago the State Journal gave the name of Senator T. J. Day of Garfield county as a prominent independent who had gone back to the old party. Now comes Mr. Day in a letter to the O'Neill Tribune in which he reaffirms his loyalty to the cause and says he will do all in his power to see the independent who was nominated to succeed him elected. So the Journal is again proven a falsifier.

TALK STATE ISSUES.

Not long we strongly urged the independent speakers throughout the state to pay more attention to state issues, and the approval that article has received causes us to repeat the suggestion. Especially is it important that the exposures of corruption at the state capital should be kept before the people. They should be brought prominently before the people at every meeting. In this matter we have something that reaches directly to the pocket of every tax payer. It is also an issue that reaches the conscience of every honest man. Suppose for a moment such corruption could be charged up against men put in office by the people's party. The furor that would be raised by republican speakers would make the man in the moon hold his ears. And every issue of every republican sheet would be reeking with columns of it under great flaming headlines. But how is it now? A few of our speakers drop the national issues long enough to mention that there is a rumor of corruption at the state capitol, some of the independent papers dismiss the subject with a headless paragraph, and others don't even mention it. This kind of criticism may not go down well with some, but it is justified by the circumstances. We have no desire to dictate to anybody, but we would like to have the men on whom rests the burden of the fight listen to the dictates of common sense, and make the best fight possible under the circumstances.

TO HELP CROUNSE.

An independent who lives in Saunders county writes: "In a recent conversation with R. E. D., editor of a paper of this place, I remarked on the inconsistency of his supporting Morton, against Crouse, the candidate of his own party. He replied that the reason he did so was that he wanted to down Van Wyck, and the chairman of the republican state committee had told him that it was all right, that it would have a good effect on weak-kneed independents."

And so the evidences multiply that Morton is running in Crouse's interest.

SENATOR DYSART who has been renominated by the independents of his district ought to be re-elected by a large majority. He was one of the truest men in the last senate.

THE Call thinks the Journal should not print garbled extracts from Gen. Van Wyck's old speeches in congress, calls it a "bad break," and suggests that the Journal has been making too many "bad breaks" lately.

THE Call very sensibly remarks that to call him hard names is a very poor way to answer Mr. Rewick's charges. An investigation should be had, and Mr. Rewick should have an opportunity to prove what he says.

JUDGE CROUNSE is a member of Harrison's "federal brigade." He is assistant secretary of the treasury at Washington. When he was nominated for governor at the dictation of Rosewater, Harrison's right hand man for Nebraska, the report went forth that he would immediately resign his position at Washington. It is also reported in the papers that he has resigned. But we have it on good authority that his resignation has not been accepted. Is Harrison holding it to see the outcome of the contest in Nebraska?

Trustworthy Testimony.

Mr. George Howard Gibson, Formerly Editor of this Paper Volunteers Testimony Which will interest its Readers.

The readers of this paper who suffer from catarrh and throat troubles will be specially interested in the testimony of its former editor, the author of "Songs of the People." It is given below:

LINCOLN, NEB., Sept. 27, 1892.
DR. R. L. MOORE & Co.,
Lincoln, Neb.

GENTLEMEN:—It gives me pleasure to add my testimony to the hundreds who have been, in the last year, satisfactorily and successfully treated by you for chronic affections of the throat and nasal passages. Before going to you in June last I was for two months or more under treatment for catarrhal laryngitis and pharyngitis, my physician being one of the best regular practitioners in the city. He employed the usual remedies for throat and nasal inflammations, but the disease had become so firmly entrenched, having been thirty years at work, that no advantage could be gained over it. At last becoming satisfied that a thoroughly equipped scientific specialist, having the best instruments and remedies, could alone cope with the disease, my physician, who was also my friend, advised me to go to you and accompanying me to your office gave me a personal introduction to Dr. Moore. My treatment began immediately and the disease soon began to yield ground. I am now able to say from personal experience that catarrh can be cured. And I unhesitatingly commend Dr. Moore & Co. to all catarrhal sufferers.

There are specialists and specialists: I shared with intelligent people the common fear of being imposed upon by charlatans who always freely advertise. But this reasonable doubt was destroyed before going to you by the assurance of my trusted medical adviser that you were first, regular physicians, graduates of the best medical schools, and that you had taken in addition special courses to thoroughly fit you for the successful treatment of eye, ear and throat diseases.

Yours very truly,
GEO. HOWARD GIBSON.

Neglecting a case of catarrh may cost you your life, or the loss of sight, hearing or smelling. We cure catarrh. We cure all forms of catarrhal diseases, such as loss of hearing, weak and sore eyes, granulated lids, chronic sore throat, ringing and noise in the ears, enlarged tonsils, hay fever and asthma. Our treatment is the best known to the scientific world, skillfully and methodically applied. We cure where other specialists fail, because we devote our whole attention to this class of diseases and apply the treatment personally. Remember that a little cheap powder blown into the nostrils will not cure catarrh.

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