THE DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING TERMS OF SURS RIPTION ad Sunday, One Yest.

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hran.

susiness of the court and made good

regress, but if he conceived the idea f clearing the docket he must have oncluded after a short experience that

At the opening of its October term is supreme court had thirteen hun-red cases awaiting final judgment.

These would keep the court employed at

least three years if no new suit were added to them, but as a matter o

experience new suits necumulate faste

than the old can be disposed of. Thus

most inevitably linger on for years

there is no hone that the docket will

ever be cleared. Few cases reach the supreme court that do not involve im-

portant financial interests as well a

commanding questions of jurispyadene so that the long delay in the determination is often a serior affair both to suffers and

the public. It moreover furnishes or portunities for defeating justice and do

ing grave wrong to individuals. Ther would in all probability be fewer case

taken to the supreme court if it wer not for the advantage to be derive

from delay. This is especially favor

able to corporations and wealthy liti

Unquestionably the supreme cour

judges are overworked. The corresponding judiciary in no other country

has so laborious a task, and no where else are the judicial func-

tions performed more carefully and conscicutionsly. It is to this fact quite as much as to the learning of our

federal supreme bench that the eminent character of that tribunal is due. It duties have never been perfunctorily

discharged, but always with a conscie

tious regard for their grave and important nature. This character of the nation's supreme tribunal should be main-

tained, and in order that it shall be i may be necessary to relieve the stendily growing pressure upon its members. But if this is not a sufficient

reason for providing relief the interest

pare a measure for submission to con

gress. As that body will be in republi

can control, and partism consideration can have no influence upon the ques

tion, if they have ever had, legislation

DANGERS OF ELECTRIC LIGHTING

The progress of electric lighting and the dangers incident to it which numer-

ous casualties attest, give especial in-terest to an article contributed to the current number of the North America.

Review by Mr. Edison, the first authority

in this country, if not in the world, on the subject of electric lighting. Mr. Edison says that in electric lighting the

currents used may generally be devided into four classes: the low tension con-

tinuous current, with a pressure not exceeding two hundred voits, used

for incandescent lighting; the high

tension continuous current, with a pres sure of two thousand volts or over; the

high pressure, semi-continuous current

with a pressure of two thousand volts of

over, and the alternating current, with a pressure of from one thousand to three

The first of these is harmless, th

through any

second dangerous, while tact with the third means dangerous,

alysis and possibly death, and passage of the fourth through living body means instant death.

problem is to protect the public from

these deadly wires, and the general plan offered for its solution is to place the wires underground. Mr. Edison

does not approve this plan. He says that to place under ground electric wires operating the alternating current would increase instead of diminish the danger to life and property, and that it would be as rational to bury a mass of nitro-glycerine in order to reduce its danger as to bury w'res

charged with this agency. "There is no known insulation," he says, "which will confine these high tension currents

for more than a limited period, and

when they are placed beneath the

when they are placed beneath the ground, with the present system of con-dults, the result will be a series of earth contacts, the fusion of wires, and the formation of powerful electric arcs, which will extend to other metallic conductors in the same conduit, and a whole mass of wires made to receive this dangerous current and covered.

a whole mass or wires and convey it this dangerous current and convey it

into offices, houses, stores, etc. it is thus evident that the dan

It is thus evident that the dan-gers of such circuits are not confined to the wires which convey the high-ten-sion currents, but other wires con-ducting harmless currents are limble to be rendered as deadly in effect as the former. It is evident also that a single

wire carrying a current at high pres-sure would be a constant meaner to the safety of all other wires in the same

conduit. Even though these dangerous wires be placed in separate tubes in the same conduit with other tubes the risk is not diminished." The insulation wears out for the current cause corresponding vibrations in the insulating material and gradually impair its clasticity. When this result takes place as avenue for the ingress of moisture is formed and an owiest to

takes place an avenue for the ingress of moisture is formed and an outlet to any other electrical conductor in the neighborhood. As long as the insulat-ing material is new and of good quality the alternating current may be operated

Even though these dangerou

conduit.

to bury

thousand volts and over.

to relieve the supreme court may

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CORRESPONDENCE.

camunications relating to news and edi-atter should be addressed to the liditor-ritient.

RUSINESS LETTERS.

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Indices letters and resultances should resent to the been Publishing Company.

Traffix, checks such pestoffice orders to payable to the order of the company.

The Bee Publishing Company, Proprietors

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Omaha namers are calried and so that cases ful iffe This Bes.

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THE DAILY BEE.

Sworn Statement of Circulation

Average, GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK 19,362 Einte of Nebraska, Occologis B. TZSCHICK County of Donglas, 188. Sworn to before me and subscribed to in presence this 5th day of November, A. D. 181. [Seat.]

State of Nebraska, as County of Douglas, as County of Douglas, as County of Douglas, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of The Res-Publishing Company, that the actual average daily ciry without of The Lieux Ren for the county of the State of The Lieux Ren for the county of the State of The Lieux Ren for the county of the State of The Lieux County, less, 18,514 copies, for Lieux for March, 1889, 18,548 copies, for April, 1889, 18,548 copies, for April, 1889, 18,548 copies, for Lieux for March 1881, 1881 copies for September, 1989, 18,748 copies, for County of September, 1989, 18,748 copies, for County of September, 1989, 18,748 copies, for County of September, 1989, 18,748 copies, for July 1881, 18,748 copies, 18,557 copies.

THE weekly bank statement shows the reserve has decreased \$1.881,000, the banks now holding \$761,000 less than the legal requirements.

THE murder of four per fatal wounding of three others proves that the revolver and the bowie are a perpetual menace to longevity in Kentucky. The fighting colonels and majors should be disarmed and reduced to a peace footing.

IDAHO claims a population of one hur and thirteen thousand, an increase of eighty thousand in nine years. If the figures are sustained by the cer year, the rock-ribbed territory become a prominent enddidate for statehood honors.

THE defunct Credit Mobilier has bement for forty thousand dollars of taxes entered against it. In life the concern fleeced all with whom it dealt. It will gratify the victims to know that Pennsylvania proposes to tan the hide niter death.

THE failure of the sorghum sugar crop in Kausas will prove a great less to the farmers who plunged deep into the venture on the representations of the agriculture bureau. It is a suggestive hint to farmers to stick to the old reliable crops and leave theoretical farming to those who have money to waste

Tr is not surprising that Mr. Have-myer, the sugar king, should cry out against the presecution of his pet trust, and declare that it was and is a blessing in disguise for the consumer. Every sharper who bunkoes a victim can with equal propriety pronounce his business legitimate.

That misfortunes never come singly is illustrated by the condition of Johns-town and the ill-fated Concuragh val-Thirty-six hours of rain caused another flood, sweeping away recon-structed bridges and causing great dam-age to residents near the river. Truty the Conemaugh valley has been valley of the shadow of death.

THE business of the Omaha stock market for the month of October, com pared with the corresponding month last year, shows a marked improvement. ceipts of cattle increased sixteen per cent and hogs thirty-three per cent The sales increased in proportion.
With the recent additional facilities
afforded shippers by the fewa roads,
the business will increase steadily and make Omaha a strong competitor for second place among the stock markets

A BILL will probably be introduced in the fifty-first congress to restore the rank of lieuteneut-general of the army. It is admitted that the grade is not a necessity, but sundry reasons are urged in favor of it that have gained it a de-gree of support. One of the arguments is that the highest office in the army of a great nation ought to carry at least that grade, if not the one of full gen-oral. Another is that the system of and command will be made harmonious, both for peace and war, by reviving the grade of ficu-tenant general. Besides these there is a feeling that justice to General Schofield requires that this be done. It is thought hardly fair that he should have the duties, responsibilities and expenses of an officer commanding the army and living in Washington, having to most and entertain foreign mili-tary guests as head of the army, on rank and pay inferior to those which have accompanied the office ever since the close of the civil war. There can be no question that all these are sound reasons for restoring the grade of licutenant general, and undoubtedly a proposal to do so would have very general

AN OVERBURDENED COURT safely, but the safety will be only ten A letter was submitted to President

A tettler was submitted to larrison a few days ago, prepared by committee of the American Bar associa orary,
In reply to the all-important question us to how the electric light wire is to be made safe. Mr. Edison sava the only safety is to restrict electrical pressure and to use measures that will keep the ion, setting forth the great accumula ion of business in the United States at come court, and orging the necessit for the cunciment of some measure currents as steady and regular as possi-ble. Variable pressures are more dan-gerous than steady ones. It is the opinrelief. The president promised to call the attention of congress to the matter in his annual message. The ground of this action of the bar association ion of Mr. Edison that the contincurrents should be limited to six hun-dred or seven hundred voits, with a exclude range not exceeding a few been a source of countries for several years, but efforts to relieve the situation volts. He would probiblt the aiternat ing correct entirely, which he declare to be as unnecessary as it is dangerous. The article of Mr. Edison, though in have failed in congress, perhaps from the fact that the matter Lus no relation to party interests. Chief Justice Fulle made a brave effort to expedite the

nded to apply to the larger cities, and particularly to New York, where the trie lighting is most negant, as of gon eral interest as containing suggestions and opinions of the highest scientific value applicable wherever electric lighting is used. The steady and rapid increase in the employment of electricity as an illuminating agent makes it important that the public should have all obtainable information relative to the question of protecting itself from the dangers of this subtle force in nature, and the contribution of so am nent an authority as Mr. Edison to the discussion of this question consequently morits the widest attention.

EXTEND THE FIRE LIMITS.

Omaha has remeded a stage of pro-gress amply justifying a radical exten-sion of the fire limits. The erection of frame houses near the business center imperils the safety of great busines blocks and millions of merchandise Compact rows of brick or stone struc tures give an impression of solidity and permanence and exhibit the confidence of the property owners in the future of

The present fire limits are entirely oo narrow. Outside of the heart of the city they merely cover leading thoroughfares to the alleys, affording no protection whatever to property owners who are compelled to erect brick build-ings. In scores of instances owners of adjoining lots have erected huge frame tinder boxes, while those who happeto own lots fronting on fire limit street are compelled to erect buildings of more substantial material. This wrong in principle and is an injustice The enterprising, liberal builders should be protected from frame fire trans. No block should be divided by timber and brick lines.

The supply of brick is ample at rea-sonable prices. The difference in cost between brick and frame is now so slight that it is a waste of money to build either homes or tenements of the latter material. Quality, solidity and per-manence considered, brick is vastly cheaper in the end.

reason for providing relief the interests of the public and the cause of justice certainly supply it. Several methods of doing this have been proposed from time to time, and we think a committee of the American Bar association was appointed at the last meeting to presure a measure for submission to confire limits should by all means b extended as a measure of protection against destructive fires, as well as to sautify the city and give it a metrsolitan appearance.

THE CATHOLIC CENTENNIAL. The first Roman Catholic congrecomposed of cleries and Inity, ever held in the United States, will open in Bal-timore to-morrow. The event is one of inusual significance to the church, a t commemorates the centennial of the Catholic episcopate in this country. To thoughtful men of all creeds it possesse special interest, owing to the wide range of topics to be discussed, and their bearing upon the problems that are agitating the religious, social and industrial world.

The progress of the church since Dr. John Carroll, a thorough American, was made bishop of the diocese of Battimore, the first in the United States, he been remarkable. One hundred years ago the total population of the country was three million two hundred tho sand. Of this number thirty thousand were professed adherents of Catholicism There was only one diocese, fifty-twchurches and chapels and twenty-si priests. According to the latest statis-ties, the church claims eight and a half million followers out of a population There are seventy-four discusses, ten thousand one hundred and alnoty-me churches and characteristics. There are sand one hundred and ninety-nine priests, nine hundred and twenty-eight convents, twenty thousand members of female orders devoted to church and benevolent works, six hundred and orighty-one educational institutions and three thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine schools, with a fraction over half a million pumis carolied.

This is certainly an enviable record It is a monument to the zeal, devotion and self-sacrifice of the ministers and

sisters of the church. A notable feature of the congress will be the part taken by the laity in the discussion of topics presented. Only in rare instances have the laity been in vited to join with the priests and bish-ops in considering the relations of the church and the people. The questions of education, temperance, the relations of capital and labor and kindred sub-jects will be considered from a high moral plane. It will be interesting, therefore, to note how far the congre will go to meet the reform spirit of the age and place the seal of approvat or disapproval on the various remedies for the cure of social and industrial ills Judged by the utterances of the pri-mate of the church, the congress will take an advanced and conservative position on these questions.

LATER and more detailed accounts he New Mexican bluzzard show it have been the most destructive in the history of that section. While it did not equal in force and fary the deadly storm which swept Dakota, Min-nesota and Nobraska in January 1888, and marked its path with lifeless hu man bedies; it was terribly fatal to stock For eight days the storm raged. Snow fell on the level to a depth of twenty fell on the level to a depth of twentysix inches, and in exposed places drifted
to a height of seven feet. A vast area
of country was covered, trains blocked,
nod trails and roads buried beneath a
pathless avalanche. Within a radius
of thirty miles of Clayton, thirty
thousand head of sheep perished, yet this number
is but a fraction of the herds engulfed

by the storm. The loss of cattle will be nearly as great, but the exact loss of life and property will not be known for months. All accounts agree that next summer's sun will show a country covered as thickly with the dead bodies of animals as was the old Sauta Pe trail in the sixties. 'Great distress will natu-rally follow. The people of that sec-tion are ill-prepared for protracted cold weather. Their buildings are not con structed to resist cold waves like those of the north, and comparatively few are provided against winter because winter wenther is a rabity. As a result the storm caused intense suffering and not a few deaths from cold in the towns.

COMPARED with the reckless manne in which American young women are risking their future happiness for the sake of a foreign title, the example of Miss Kate Drexel comes like a ray of sunshine to brighten the path of the poor and lowly. Possessed of ample means in her own right, an enviable social station, intellectually equipped to adorn the higher walks of life, she sisks all to carry out a cherished pur-pose—to devote her life and her means to the education and care of neglected Indians and colored people. No matte how much opposing creeds may in veigh against convent life, they can not help admiring the courage and de votion which impels a young woman to leave family, friends and fortune and rate her life to works of practical philanthropy.

MONTANA makes the forty-first sta

Worthy of Siberia

It will cost St. Petersburg millions of rot les to repair the damage done by the freshe in the river Neva. This is not exactly a case of Neva too late to mend, however.

A Mockey of Marriage. Infomopole News,
The titled husband has no respect for his

The titled histoani has no tesper untitled wife, and rarely attempts to conceal his contempt for her family. He may treat her with a show of courtesy as long as she pays, and that is all,

To Keep Our Girls at Home

Toronto Globe.

It seems in if our neighbors if they wish to keep their wealthy girls to themselves will have to establish an American order of noblity. How would it do to give their herresses a first chance of a duke of Chicago, in earl of Oshkosh, or a marquis of Louis-ville, Kr.

Taking the Propi of Life.

Syndicate treass and combines have already hid their hands on our flour, salt, sugar and beer. Now that a syndicate has been formed to buy up 500 cheese factories in New York and New Jersey the case sedms getting desporate. "They take our life when they do take the means by which we live."

Cleaning Up Constantinople.

Fansas City Star.

The visit of the German emperor to the sultan has at least been productive of some good. The houses in Constantinople along the line of the royal procession have been whitewashed and the streets and premisor have been trented to a general scrubbing This departure from the ordinary rule of life in that city will be more useful than a doze onferences of the powers.

The Power of the New Northwest,

Statehood has brought the northwest into prominence and given it a definite standing and notable recognition. This is only the harbinger of other advantages which are to follow. With eight new senators in the United States senate and five representatives in the lower orange and five representative west will be in position to command and en-force attention. It will be in position to reward friends and punish enemies. Where has been voiceless it will henceforth hav

Benri's Caustic Style.

Henri's Caustic Style.

Lowieselike Courter-Journal.

The returns take one's broath away. As was once said by a distinguished citres of Kentucky on a famous occasion, "Ground-swell be dam'ed! It is an earthquaken!" Such will certainly be the feeling among the republicans of the United States this morning. They have lost here and they have lest there. They have been caught going. They are down in the cast and they are down in the west. It is no bad that the new states—not even the Montana steal—will avail them anything whatever, It is a democratic cyclone from Cape Cot to Kalamazoo, from Alpha to Omaha, from hell to breakfast!

Candidate Casper's Thanks.

David City Tritone.
The "old man" desires to tender his thank The "old man" desires to tender his thacks to not only the democrate, but those republicans in Butler county who deemed him sufficiently worthy to make a fight for him on Tuesday. While a part of that 337 majority represents more or less disgust on the part of republicans over railroad bosses, yet the good will shown us on three different occasions, calls for some acknowledgement. We will codes we in the future, as in the test to show a deem treasect for the opin. ct for the o ions of others, while defending our own hoping that our walk is life may be such that we need never feel that we have los the confidence of those who horetofors have en willing to trust as.

The Price of a Prince.

Chicago Tribuse.

O wealthy Yankee maidens, who for titled O wealthy Yankoe managem, who whosbands years,
Weep, weep, and tear your hear for those
who little figures spura!
You may buy a count, or marquis, or a baron
cheap, but sounds!
No 16-carst prince is going at £200,000.

No 16-carat prince is going at £200,000.

Honors are £2asy.

New York Herald: The Herald's immense circulation yesterday is particularly gratifying to us because it testifies so clearly the complete confidence of the public in the Herald's news. We promised that all the election news should be given, and it was all there. The Herald's returns were as much more complete and so superior that we may with fairness claim that we distanced all completiors.

ompetitors. Now York Sun: It is nothing new for The Now York Sha: It is nothing new for The Sun to distance every other paper in the country in the completeness and accuracy of its news on the mercing after an election, but rarely, if ever, has it distanced all com-positors by so far and so much as it did yes-terday.

Tired of Monopoly Dictation.

Nebraska (ity Press (Dem.).

In the content for congressman Laws was successful, winning by a greatly reduced majority. The railroads were successful in cramming their candidate down the throats of the voters. The monopolies dictated to lowa until the people turned and the same will be done in Nebraska.

THE IOWA ELECTION.

Fatat Probibition

Beatree Express (Rep.).
Prohibition has wiped out a combilean maority of 70,000 in lows, and given the state
of the democrats. If the republicans of Ne
oraska daily with it they will see the same

Food For Reflection.

President Figit (Rrp.).

Inwa, once the banner state of frepublican-sm, has been forced backward and back-ward until it has been fairly forced into the lemocratic ranks. Men of one idea have aken control of matters and the question of what wen shall drum has superceded every other interest until the months are and tired, an they have arisen and retraked the reigning power by an everwhelming defeat. That the question of prohibition has played have with the republican party. In lower is beyond question, and that it will down any party in any state that subscribes to it is just as certain. In this is food for reflection in Netrakea. One year hence we will be called upon to follow lower footsteps to probliction and absolute defeat. Of course the men who insist on prohibition may join the third party famatics and defeat us anyway, but it is certain that the republicans as party cannot afford to follow lova to disaster and experiments.

Too Much of a Load.

Listoid Journal (Rep.)

The republicans of lows would have done letter in the last three or four rears if they had one fooled with perhibition as a party. A man has a right to be a prohibition as a party. A man has a right to be a prohibition is if he wants to, or if otherwise, to be against prohibition, without being sat upon by a party convention. Because a majority of the republicans of laws were prohibitionists was no good reason for undertaking to force the minority to subscribe to their opinions.

Teophic get tired of being dragooned by a convention into subscribing to platforms or plants, with which their party affiliations have no connection, merely became a majority of the convention has it in its power to go wandering about in search of new party tests. The republicans of that state have been locking ground ever since they should have divorced that question from republican conventions and republican platforms, and allowed every man to vote and think as he pleased on all matters not involved in the principles of the national republican party as laid down from time to time in their platforms.

A Revolution in Public Sentiment

Calor Happine Republican (Rep.).
Prohibitionists who in "Si were on their
those for the success of the party that had
come to the rescue of the home from its caamy, the salons, were in '59 out upon our streets soliciting the votes of republicans for a ticket whose voting strength meant just so many votes subtracted from the ticket that had steed for prohibition as the settled policy of the state and for the better enforcement of the prohibitory law.

Some City Journal (Rep.).
It can be prefty safely predicted that the probibition amendment will not carry in Nobraska next year.

Drive Out the Bootleggers

Since City Telliane (Dem.).
The democrats of lows in state convention The democrate of lowe in state convention declared emphatically and unequivecally for high license. This declaration was supported and confirmed by the people in Tuesday's election. It is now the duty of the lemislature to do away with the foolish prohibition experiment, and substitute for its lensiature to do away with the foolish pro-hibition experiment and substitute for it, high ticease law. But this law should be made so strong that it will be satisfactory to the people of the state and receive their cer-dial support. The subcons must be brough under the central of the law and the boot learger and hole-in-the-wall, those hideou children of prohibition, must be done awa, with forever in fowa. with forever in lows.

It is a great duty and a responsible duty that rests with the next legislature of lows, and it should be met and discharged in au houest, munly way.

The Issue in the Battle.

The Issue in the Battle.
Datespect Democrate-Gravite (Lem).
Mr. Boise stood for local self-government;
Mr. Boise stood for local self-government;
Mr. Boise demanded a practical regulation of
the liquor traffic; Mr. Hutchinson was
chained to a poncy that is raining the state.
After five years of trouble and failure the
intelligent people of lowa want something
better. They have thrown their votes to
swell the tital wave which has swent over
New Hamsbirre, Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island. In all these states
prohibition gets damaging blows. Iowa is
rushing along with the flow.

A Democratic View,

Bes Moines Leades (Dem),

There was a combination of circum

mances all tending to work against the party in power. In the cities the gains were made upon the pribition question. They were large; Ceda Rapids, Dabuque and Siorix City show dem Rapids, Dabuque and Siont City show dem-cratic galis over one thousand each. In Keokuit, Burlington, Davenport, Clinton, Dos Moines and Council Blatts the gains allowed the morked. In northwestern lowa-tic modern and the contract of gains held up close to think the contract of gains held up close to think the contract of gains held up close to think the contract of gains held up close to the contract that ex-sponsibility of detont to prohibition, and openly declare that they will advocate the adoption of a high liceose by the new legis-lature.

On Trial For Its Life.

Lincoln Journal (Rep.), Prohibition met defeat in lows on Tuesday. Why? Primarily because anti-prohibition publicans largely availed themselves of he opportunity as the most timely that had arisen to record their dissent from prohibi-tion as a policy for dealing with the dring The result disproves the declaration in the

The result disproves the dectaration in the republican platform that prohibition is the settled policy of the state.

The result establishes that prohibition is now on trial in lowa for its life.

Fending the issue of this trial in the state at large, many localities, where the law has been fairly well suffered, have declared their unwillness to have the law further appoind.

Will the Issue be Forced. Hastings Nebrushau (Rep.)
It is said that the liquor interests of the

state are spending money lavishly for news papers to espouse their cause in the coming amendment fight, and that the backing for several now journals in the state is directly traccable to the liquor men's fund—and one of these papers is to be founded right here traceable to the liquor men's fund—and one of these papers is to be founded right here in Hastings. It is extremely doubtful about the success of any newspaper that begins if shandicapped with any such and. Many of these who are conscientiously and honestly opposed to the policy of enfarcher prohibition upon the state, are not by any means governed by a motive to further the liquer interests. If the issue is forced upon the people that to oppose the prohibition amendment is to help build up the liquer interests. If the lesie is forced upon the people that to oppose the prohibition amendment is to help build up the liquer interests. If the liquer interests, and conservative element, the balance of power between two extremes, which is left as bring men the state or any property of the larger others of lows. Hell for prevent this, if must need be necessary to submit to the domination and control of a power which should be sept under restraint and its business regulated by the strong arm of the law, then the better seaso of the people will revolt against is. The extreme prohibitionizes will endeavor to force the issue into one of domination by liquor men or freedom from it. They know that in this case

the better class of citizens will not bestrate to unalers and salconkrepers enter in campaign with the view that high will lessen the restraint imposed upon now and grant them greater privileges will drive thousands to the prohibition nor. Let them manifest a dissociation to mit to stringent laws for the control and mixing the tingent laws for the control and mixing the constraint men who will favor plan in professione it a prohibition policy cannot be enferred.

THE TEKAMAH INCIDENT AGAIN.

Smells the Pir.

E. Rosewater has found a forman worthy of his steel, and her name is Helen Gougar In the encounter at Tekaman he got the im pression that her name was Helen Blazer.

Unbecoming a Lady.

Long Pine Journal.

Before Holes M. Gongar gets through with Rose water site will be a little wiser and probably more discreet. Her charges are un

becoming a tady, or even an agitator, probabilion is to carry in this state next fi it will be necessary to drop all uncalled She Made a Mistake. Satisfy Telegraph,
In the estimation of all fair-minded people Helen M. Gougar is not benefitting the per hibition cause by her inflammatory denuncing tion of THE OMAHA BEE and her reckles tion of The Obrita Ber and her reckiess accusations of criminal bribery against Mr. Rosewater. The worst of it is, when Mr. Rosewater went to Tekaman, to face the charges, Mrs. Gougar and the mask, and domanded of her in the presence of her audience some proof of the charges, all the intolerant speaker could say was, "Put him out." This was a fine opportunity for her to show that she had a case against The Bre, but as it is, it rather leaves the impression that Mr. Rosewater has a case against Madam Gougar.

Entitled to Justice Entitled to Justice.
Graud Island Independent.
The Oumha Dispatch claims that it would be impossible for mayone to slander E. Rosewater, which goes to show that the Dispatch is outragrously unfair. No mortal who ever lived has been so mean that it was impossible to slander him. To falsely access any morean, however despirable to r she may person, however despicable he or she may be, of disreputable sets of which he is no guilty, is to slander him, and no fair-minder man will hold that any person is out of reach, either above or beneath, or before or after death, of the venom of the foul slan-derer, who of all slimy creatures on earth is the meanest and most despleable. the meanest and most despicable. Even a standerer can be standered by another stan derer, but every honest mun woman detests a slauder, and should that regardless of sex, creed or state that regardless of sex, erred or station of the sline serpent that stander spreads for either rindictive or selfish ends. Rosewate may or may not be a saint, but be he saint of devil, he is entitled to the benefit of trail and justice the same as is every other man

AN OLD ORCHARD

AN OLD ORCHARD.

Clinton Scalard in Ann Tork Independent.

Set in the heart of pasture lands.
Far from the broad highway it stands;
The hermit cucaoo finds a haint
'Mid twisted branches gray and gannt,
And in its sombor solitude
The numble squirrels rear their broad.
Small light through woven boughs may win,
Keen brier and bramble shut it in.
The mutile is its sentiacl,
And jealous barberries guard it well;
The tri-lanvel vy creeps and clangs;
Its stim featoons the grapevine swings,
And only fragile flowers and wan
The venturer's eye may rest upon.

And yet when autumn's fervent fire Has touched its barrier of brier, And tipped the leaf of many a tray With glowing amber alchemy, Among the branches one may view A fruitage rare of aun-steeped bus; But never, as the seasons fade, Do thioves this treasure-hold invade. Perchance a dragon there unseen Is warder of the dim demesue Some charm about it, safe and sure, Still keeps the shady precincts pure And the rapt wanderer eries who sees "This is the lost Hesperides

THE THEATRES

Robert Downing gave two performances at the Grand opera house yesterday, and a each presented a play never before seen in this city. "Count Claudio" constituted the matinee bill, and tast night's perfor told the story by word and act Merivale's romantic idyl, "The White Pil grim." In each of these productions Mr Downing, as well as his charming wife, Eu Lowening, as well as his charming wife. Eugenia Blair, are huspuly cast in parts tha suit them most admirably. She appeared a today splendid advantage, and gave a particularly strong rendition of the character Miss Blair is not only one of the handsomes. Miss blair is not cally one of the handsomest we also to the American stage, but, an artist is every sense of the term. She is graceful and natural in her movements, familiar will every point and knows just how to do the right time. These gifts coupled with a fine voice and superior tract in dressing, could be a cally. coupled with a line voice and superior in dressing, enable her easily to cap and successfully entertain an audience.

"The Still Alarm" closed a very brillian

The attraction at Boyd's opera-house the first half of the easing week will be the well known dilineator of Irish-American characters. Dail's bully, who will bogin his engagement Monday evening, producing his quantity delightful domestic play 'Daddy Nolan.' Tuesday and Wednesday evenings will be devoted to the first productions here of his intest comesty "Corroy, the Tailor." It is perbay a work of super-orgation to

quantty delightful domestic play "Daddy Nolan," Tuesday and Wednesday evenings will be deveted to the first productions here of his latest comedy "Conroy, the Tailor," It is perbaps a work of superproportion to commend Mr. Saily to the box-office suffrage of patrons of comedy performances. The entertaining qualities of nis work new for entertaining qualities of nis work new work, has eschewed caracture and has held up to the mirror of nature a wholesome, clear, and clean picture of Coltus American characters, has had its reward in giving him the conductor of a large class of lovers of comedy. His latest play, and has best, "Conroy, the Tailor," has in it the dual elements of fundant holds of the superproper of the conductor of the superproper of the conductor of the superproper of

continually.

Farce councy and musical comedicities have never had a more faithful student than the lovely, vivascous, froiscome, Mrs. George S. Kaight, who appears at Hoyd's opera house on next Thursday, Friday and Saturday evenings, and Saturday mathee.

This charming little lady gives a jolly enter-tainment for those who seek diversion in the theatre. She is playing a round of short tainment for those who seek a folly enter-tainment for those who seek alversion in the theatre. She is playing a round of short and pleasing little skite, each one rins about three quarters of an hour, and they are all as bright and sparsling as diamons. Her-repertoire during her encarement here will incline "lenuty Hess." "Hose La." "My Lord in Livery." "An Actrees Wincer," "Crared," or "Queen of the Varieties" and "A Lowly Number." All of her morry con-oris are the intest fans in the earl, and it may be truthfully said that Mrs. Knight throly revels in the morriment of each one, the costumes of Airs. Kought are right and lectant, just from the latest pattern of the emounted Worth.

renowned Worth.

If any piay is appropriate for a Sunday entertainment it is "Unable Tom's Cabin." I
will be presented at the new Grant opera
house this evening at prices that will enable
people of most limited means to ergoy a Sabhath evening cutertainment of a high order.
The prices will range from 15 cents in the
gallery to 30 cents for the very best orchestra
weaks and 70 cents for those who are willing
to pay for the seclasticeness of box senas.
Roserved seats can be had after 10 o'clock
this morring.

UP IN THE EXPERT.

Hon. Charles Rief Visits the Great

Attraction in Paris.

The following letter is from Hon. Charles
Rief, of Grand (shand. He sends it to Trix
Hen from Paris, where he has just been enjoying the attractions of the great exposition.
Air Rief is new doing Europe and his friends
will probably hear from him through the coitions of Trin Biss on various places of interest visition. Attraction in Paris.

Ser. Meet is now upong Europe and his friends will probably hear from him through the columns of The Biss on various places of interest visited.

"Paris must be seen to be appreciated. It is to the eastern faunisphere what New York is to the castern faunisphere what New York is to the eastern faunisphere what New York is to the castern faunisphere what New York is to a secure as a next American said other sightsness has not change in the part of a secure as a new American said other sightsness has not the faunish of the part of twice the height of the Washard of the faunish of the lower is a large framework religious the flower is a large framework which will be sections, and about 49 feet, on the side next in the river Soine, and 20.5 on the other side. These four massive foundation benefit in the river Soine, and 20.5 on the other side. These four massive foundation benefit in the river Noine, and 20.5 on the other side in depth of 45 feet on the side next in the river Noine, and 20.5 on the other side in the less platform of the tower, and a twinted beneath by huge iron spans, forming thereby four archways, bearing the same at a loight of 20 feet above the ground with an area of 5,500 square yards, covered with concrete, accommodating four resummants, and no less than twelve stalls, where you receive a med at any time and by trinkets, and souvenirs in any quantity. This platform will apply the same at a security time and by trinkets, and souvenirs in any quantity. This platform will apply the less than 6,000 persons, and from the open areadou gallery visitors can promound for a distance of 30 feet on a walk about 8 feet wide and see Parts and its evrons. The beautiful St. Vidal fourther, and souvenirs in any quantity. This platform will appl

square. It is also covered with concrete, and with hold in the neighborhood of 2,000 visitors.

The third platform is merely a station, and passengers have to wais from one lift into another, and are forthwish carried to the forth platform at the foot of a doubte lantern which terminates the tower, 824 feet from the ground. It is surrounded by a balcony thatteen foot across all around. The view that the forth platform at the foot of a below, in the exhibition ground, look likes below, in the exhibition ground, look likes below, in the exhibition ground, not filter the lightest patform accessible to the public, is likewise covered with concrete, and ornamented with the names of thousands and thousands and their names everywhere. Here stationery is soid, and thore are stands to write upon. Oppariunities are offered to write to friends from this location. I must confess that the senation was not very pleasing. It seems to be too high for real sold comfort, and particularly so when you cast your glance downward.

Above this highest platform there is still another deviation of eights-nine feet to the lightst point of the cover from which the

Above this highest platform there is still another clevation of eights-mine feet to the highest point of the tower from which the electric light beams forth, during the night, with a rod, green and bright patter afternately radiating. In addition, the tower sheds forth, from an almost endless array of smaller lights, brilliancy to everything around. There are also two spiral stair-cases of 1,796 stors each leading up to the summit, which are, also, canadic of holding 3,500 persons. To reach the top will cest each one 5 francs or, nearly one American dollar. Tickets are purchasable at every platform. The tower will hold at any one time 10,000 persons.

What a great, and sometimes necessary iring, its top would afford to a Nebraska egislature.

THE IRON CAGE.

Device With Which Louis XL

Equipped State Prisons.
For Louis XL, of France—whom Sir
Waiter Scott and Mr. Henry Irving
have made so familiar to the English
public—the iron cage had a great attraction and he seems to have equipped with it nearly every one of his state prisons, says all the Year Round. When the Due de Nemours, previous to his trial, was transferred to the Restile, he was put in a eage of iron; and the king learning that some indulgence had been shown to so illustrious a prisoner, wrote in the mest uncompromising terms to the Sire de Saint Pierre, one of the commissaries appointed to try the unfortunate prince. He was not pleased, he said to find that the fetters had been removed from the duke's limbs, and trial, was transferred to the Bastile, he removed from the duke's lin that he had attended mass when were present. And he charged him to take care that the prince never left his take care that the prince never left his cage, except to be put to the question—that is, to be tortured—and that this should take place in biscown apartment. Other important personages in the reign of Louis made acquaintance with these iron cages of his; among others. William of Harancourt, bishop of Verdun, and the Cardinal de la Balue. According to eminent French authousts. William of Harancourt, bishop of Vergun and the Cardinal de la Balace. According to eminent French antiquery, each enge was about 9 feet long, 8 feet broad and seven feet high, and consisted of a penderous framework of timber, strengthened by solid from chaps, and tenced in with stoutiron bars, weighing altogether 280 ponnd, and costing about 267 livres, at the then value of money. Phillippe de Commisse, the historian, makes some characteristic comments upon King Louis XI. and his cages. 'It is quite true,' he says, "that the king, our master, orders the construction of some 'rigorous prisons'-cages of iron outwardly and intervally, and with terriols iron bars, each about eight feet wide, and about the height of a man, or one foot more. The man who designed them was the bishop of Verdua, and in the very first that was made he was incontinually immered and lay therein for fearteen years. Many of us since have poured our curses upon him and I. for one, having had an eightmonths' taste of this kind of captivity. Formerly, too, the king caused the Germans to make for him some very heavy and terrible fetters to fasten upon prisoners' foot, and an iron ring to chap around the ankle, with a solid chain at tached and a great iron ball at the ood of the chair. These instruments of torture were knows as 'les filiettes du roy,' or the 'king's maidens.' These, never of the chain. These instruments of tor-ture were knows as 'les fillettes du roy,' or the 'king's maidens.' These, never-theless, I have seen on the feet of many prisoners of rank, who have since rises into honor and great joy, and have re-ceived many favors from the king."