# THE OMAHA DAILY BEE: SUNDAY, JANUARY 8, 1893-SIXTEEN PAGES.

### THE DAILY BEE.

## E. ROSEWATER, Editor

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## OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

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24.79 GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK. o before me and subscribed in my this 7th day of January, 1893. N. P. FEIL, Notary Public. Sworn to before [Seal] Average Circulation for November, 26,059.

A HUNDRED pounds of pork will soon

buy a ton of coal.

Two overhead nuisances that ought to be abated are the wires and the big theater hat.

A CRY for better milk inspection goes up from every kitchen in Omaha. Give the cooks a chance.

EIGHTEEN hundred girls were graduated from the Boston cooking schools last year. At this rate the whole country will soon know how to bake beans.

THE teachers and pupils of the public schools have once more got fairly settled down to steady work and the holiday vacation is only a pleasant memory.

IF THINGS keep on at the present rate Omaha will be a full-fledged music center ere long. We are becoming cultured by degrees. It is only a matter of time.

THE outbreak of typhus fover in New York City is to be regretted, but it may be the means of arousing the inhabitants of the metropolis to the importance of keeping out the cholera.

CIVILIZATION is advancing with rapid strides in Russia. Female convicts in Siberia are to be exempted from flogging and from wearing manacles and will hereafter be confined on short rations instead.

THE exhibit of the products and resources of Nebraska at the World's fair is a subject that demands early consideration at the hands of the legislature. Nebraska must not be permitted to lag bahind other states.

A CORPORATE DICTATORSHIP. The legislature has adjourned to next Tuesday. Do the people of Nebraska realize what this adjournment will cost them? Do they realize that this adjournment was brought about, if not absciutely dictated, by the corporate lobby as part of the program by which seventeen handcuffed senators have virtually bound themselves to throttle all legislation the people demand, and to which all the political parties have pledged themselves in the last campaign? Do the people realize that this adjournment to Tuesday is simply designed to give the conspirators against popular selfgovernment time enough to get their most pliant tools placed on the importnnt committees and through these committees to block all legislation that

dust ial classes from extertionate exactions and burdensome taxation? Adjourned until next Tuesday! Adjourned without completing their organization; without giving the outgoing governor a chance to send in his message, and without giving the incoming governor a chance to deliver his inaugural! Adjourned at the behest of corporate highwaymen and public plunderers, banded together for one common

tends to relieve the producers and in-

purpose, to dominate the legislature. How much longer will the people of Nebraska submit tamely to such outrages? How can any decent man countenance or condone such an abject surrender on the part of the people's representatives of their sacred prerogative? What can be expected of a legislature that will permit corporate heach men and corrupt lobby ists to interfere with its organization and dictate its committees? Why not adjourn sine die and be done with it? That would at least relieve the people of over \$100,000 of taxes. If the people of Nebraska are to be governed by a junta of conscienceless corporation managers and greedy contractors, why not abolish the legislature entirely and substituto a railroad dictatorship for our republican form of

valuable suggestions in his interesting report to the governor concerning the conduct of his department the past year.

would suggest that the test be raised to 105 ° or possibly 110°; that no brands relating to inspection, either by fire or other method, be permitted upon the barrel, excepting the brand of inspec tion as applied by the oil inspector or his deputy. Oil companies are in the habit of branding barrels with a fire test of various degrees according to their fancy, which brands may be correct and may not, but insomuch as a fire test is higher on the same quality of oil than the test' provided by our laws, and is invariably marked in large boldface letters and calculated to lead the pur chaser to believe he is getting an oil with a much higher test than the law requires or than our inspection shows. I believe some

the development of the country and the growth of the commerce of the lakes. It is useless to talk about the expense of an enterprise upon which such vast Interests depend, for that expense must sooner or later be borne, and every year of delay will take money out of the pockets of the people for which they never can receive a return.

ORGANIZE A CHAMBER OF COMMERCE. The decisive vote by which the new board of directors of the Omana Board of Trade were elected last Monday is recognized on all hands as an emphatic endorsement of a radical change of policy on the part of the men at the helm

of the board. It is expected that the new directors will infuse vitality into the board and make it what it originally was designed to be -- a mercantile association for the promotion of the interests of our jobbers and the establishment of a produce exchange. With these two objects steadily in view, and with the hearty and active co-operation of our wholesald merchants and grain dealers, the directors and officers of the Board of Trade will find a broad field for building up the commerce of Omaha. Heretofore the energies of the board have been scattered and frequently wasted by undertaking projects entirely outside of its

province. Side by side with the Board of Trade. two other organizations are exerting a wholesome influence for the promotion of Omaba's growth. The Nebraska Manufacturers and Consumers association has within the past year created almost a revolution among Nebrashans in favor of patronizing home industry and production of mills and factories in Omaha and every other city in this state has been stimulated and increased and new industries have been established in Omnha and other towns by the impetus given to the home industry movement. The Omaha Builders' exchange is another important factor in promoting the growth of Omaha, in stimulating construction with Nebraska made materials and encouraging enterprises that give employment to large numbers of

workmen in the building trades. The time is ripe for the amalgamation of the membership of the Board of Trade, the Manufacturers' association and the Builders' exchange as one great body, to be known as the chamber of commerce. This will make a body of 500 representative merchants, manufacturers and builders, whose combined influence in promoting great enterprises would be almost irresistible. While each of the three component organizations within the chamber of commerce would have its own field of activity, their strength united in favor of any project would become a power for good that has never before been felt in this

One reason and the chief reason why Omaha has been held back in her race for commercial supremecy has been the lack of concord and co-operation. Whenever any great enterprise is attempted our most influential business men have been pulling apart instead of pulling together as they do in Minneapolis, Denver and Stoux City. A chamber of commerce will tend to harmonize discordant elements, fortify and strengthen this city against formidable competitors and vitalize every

vania recognizes the importance of nomenal success, are in the main the hard-worked and enthusiastic members of facultics and the professions. making every preparation to head off

It is time that Nebraska had begun to show some interest in this method of extending popular education. This state has a well appointed university and there is no reason why it should not take up this work of university extension and give the people of this state an opportunity to avail them-selves of it. We should not be behind Wisconsin and Kansas in this matter, and the subject is one which the pres-ent legislature may very properly consider.

SOUTH DAKOTA'S DIVORCE LAWS.

The state of South Dakota has wor an unenviable notorlety by reason of the loose divorce laws of that commonwealth. For the last two years every husband or wife who desired to annul the marriage contract and could not present a satisfactory plea under the laws of the state in which they lived, or would be compelled to wait for

a verdict longer than they wished to do. would 10 move their place of residence to Sou h Dakota, where a brief habitat is sufficient to enable applicants for a release from the matrimonial ties to obtain their wish, without much regard to the character of their complaint. This easy method of severing the marriage bond has been a prolitable thing for the courts and lawyers of South Dakota, but

it has been a reproach upon the state. It is gratifying to note that the people of South Dakota have begun to realize that it is desirable to have reform in this respect and to get into line with the sentiment of other portions of the country in reference to this very important matter. No less than four bills have been introduced in the legislature proposing changes in the statutes relating to divorce. most of which attack the residence feature and propose that the term shall be lengthened to a year. One of these measures provides that no person shall begin a divorce suit before having been a bona fide resident of the state for one year, and if the cause of action shall have occurred outside of the state the term of residence shall be two years. It is perhaps not surprising to find that there is a considerable opposition to any change, but there is reason to hope that those who are hostile to an amendment of the laws relating to divorce will be found to constitute so small a minority that their influence will not have any effect in determining the question. At a time when the general sentiment of the country is taking positive form against loose divorce laws South Dakota cannot afford to occupy a position antagonistic to the general trend of public opinion. There is a general movement for more stringent legislation on this subject of divorce. For years the popular sentiment has been growing that the annul-

deal of labor and will give needed employment to a large number of men. ment of the marriage contract was too easily accomplished. No one who business push that has always characis familiar with the facts will doubt that there, has been ample justification for this feeling. Every consideration affecting the social welfare demands that there shall be reform in this direction, and there is sooner the work is begun the better less reason for tolerating loose divorce. everybody will be pleased. laws in a new community than in an old THE BEE has for years contended that

as possible rid herself of the reproach that she suffers in this respect by so amending her divorce laws as to have them in accord with the best statutes of the older states for the protection of the marriage relation.

## SECULAR SHOTS AT THE PULPIT.

New York Commercial: Are we to under the cholera and confesses that the port, stand from Dr. McGlynn's restoration that poverty is now abelished officially. quarantine and health laws of Pennsyl-

St. Louis Republic: With Dr. McGlynn and Dr. Briggs both triumphant against the hereav hunters, it is hard on poor Dr. " Pre-served " Smith to be thrust out among the

lost. What's in a name anyhow ! New York Sun: While Dr. McGlynn counts a great number of sympathizers among the Catholics, it is safe to say that the majority of those who have rejoiced at his restoration are enemies of the Roman Catholic church

Cincinnatl Commercial: Among malchurch goers in Philadelphia are two partie question of high feminine headgean One side denounces high hats as shutting out view of the preacher, and the other side lds them as offering opportunity for retired mans

Bartford Courant: We again remine aders interested in the fortunes of Pro-Briggs, alleged heretic, that the decision o the New York presbytery is by no mean-final. The case is sure to go to the higher church courts and to trouble the peace of American presbyterianiam for a idag time t

Chicago Times: Prof. Henry Preserved Smith was branded with heresy at the re-cent trial before the church authorities. Prof. Henry, etc., may thank his bucky stars and the sentiment of the age that the new year's dawn didn't find him broited or fried oil as well as "Preserved."

Minneapolis Times: Since the archbishop of Canterbury approved opening of museums and picture galleries on Sunday, part of the religious press of England only stops short of calling him worse than a burglar. The only comfort we extract from this is the reflection that all the bigots are not in this country

Chicago Herald: The campaign of Prof. taries A. Briggs against the creed of his church has lasted nearly two years. If an appeal shall be taken the decision of the ighest Presbyterian tribunal will be deliv ered in about two years from now. It takes a long time to determine whether the preacher is a heretic or the creed is heretical.

# BLASTS FROM RAWSHORN.

Good people never love bad company. A man with a prejudice is a man with

THE discussion in the senate of the bill proposing to suspend immigration The man who borrows trouble always has for a year disclosed the fact that there to pay big interest. is a very wide divergence of opinion re-There is no sweeter music in heaven that garding the expediency of such legislahe song that goes up from a grateful heart. tion. The inference to be drawn from Labor troubles are often caused by men to are trying to make a living without the first day's debate is that the pre-

work dominant sentiment in the senate is not If there is any of the hoz in a man the favorable to the extreme policy of putbristles will soon begin to show when he travels. ting a total stop to immigration, and it

Whenever the preacher takes a square ain sin every hypocrite in the church begins to dodge

Preaching experimental religion without experience is as easy to do as climbing pillars of smoke

be that with an adequate system of A hog in a pen never tries to be anything quarantine, under national control. else, but the one in a street car tries to pass himself off for a man. there would be no necessity for shutting off immigration for a year, though it

One reason why it takes so long to save the world is because so much of the preach ing is aimed straight at the head.

### TITILLATING TRIFLES.

When the corporations touch the collar but ton the Nebraska senate will do the rest,

Philadelphia Record: Bessie-Who were those singularly stupid young men you pre-sented to me last night, dear? Tessle—Oh they are leading members of the smart set. Browning, King & Co.'s Monthly: "'Dun' well, good and faithful servant, or your work won't be well done," said the tailor as he started his collector out,

Texas Siftings: A western lecturer has se lected for his subject, "A Bad Egg." This sub ject often strikes a lecturer unfavorably. The important question is, when is the work to be started? Judging by the

Washington Star: "Which do you like best Uncle Silas, tragedy or comedy?" "Well, fo the most part, "replied Farmer Begosh," believe I prefer tragedy, for when the killin comes ye feels that yer gettin' sorter square with the network. terized the men who have organized the canal company, to say nothing of their well known financial ability and standing, there can be little question that Rochester Democrat: The reason the plane is such a sympathetic instrument is because i is greatly touched every time it is played. they will carry out the plan. The

Philadelphia Times: The barber can hold another man's jaw, when he can't hold his own.

SENATORI II. POTPOURRI

Harrisburg Early Day (rep.): When they came to 'Choice for United States senator' the republicans here voted almost solid for A.S. Paddock. They realize that he made the states of the the state a good representative and his re election would be highly satisfactory

Nebraska City Press (rep.): The outcome the legislation of the nation. Nebraska is scuator may even be the decisive power in shaping the balance of power in the senate. Should republicans be able to hold the higher house they would yet influence the nation very largely. But it is doubtful whether republicans wish to do this.

Pupilition Times (dem.): The name of Senator Paddock's successor will be Bryan or McKeighan. It begins to look like Bryan the only democrat who could possibly wir independent support, and McKeighan is the one independent for whom democratic legisators would vote, and since a democratic independent coalition seems more than probable, we may prepare to address him as Senator Bryan or Senator McKeighan.

Grand Island Independent (rep.): If the requilicans subject themselves to railroad role, insisting on the candidacy of Tom Majors or on that of Lorenzo Crounse, whose election would make Majors governor of Neuraska, a fusion of democrats and inde endents will certainly come and defeat the epublicans But if the republicans respect the will of the people, which declared that they wanted Crounse for governor, and have use enough to propose a popular, liberal minded and able man for senator, they un-doubtedly stand a good chance to see their nan elected. If they refuse such sensible action they undoubtedly will solicit and deterve defeat.

York Times (rep.): There is no reason for our opposition to Senator Paddock except that he voted against the republican party on the three most important party measures that came before congress during his term as senator. Ever since he cast those votes it has been our opinion that it was not best to re-elect him and the Times has said so from the moment those votes were reported. The republican party of this state cannot afford to endorse the position of Senator Pad-dock. It is the position of our enemies and not of our party. If we endorse it by returning Mr. Paddock it is a surrender of every republican principle. It does not matter that Mr. Paddock has been a republican from the foundation of that party. If he deserts it and votes with the enemy it is time to let him down. There are those who think the great din and confusion created by the democrats and independents smote his car with such force that he thought the republican party was overwhelmed in Nebrasia and in stead of coming home and rallying the seat-tered forces of his party, he surrendered without making any conditions, certain it is that he voted against his party on the Lodge bill, which was intended to secure fair and honest elections, thus committing Nebraska to the support of election frauds and buillozing. He voted against the republican party on the silver question. Thus commit-ting the republican party of Nebraska to the selfish and dishonest policy of subsidizing a few millionaire silver mine owners at the expense of the government direct, and in irectly the risk of national bandcruptcy and financial disaster. There are a good many who gravely hint that the bullionaire have used large sams of money to in-fluence public sentiment and in other ways to advance the cause of unlimiting coinage. Senator Paddock also voted against the republican party on the tariff question: y his vote committed the republicans of vebraska to a vascillating, divided and undefined position on this great fundamental principle of our party. To return him to the rinciple of our party. To return him to the United States senate is to acknowledge that te has correctly represented the republicans of Nebraska. He is a pleasant man, a good man and an industrious worker, but he has trimmed his sails to catch a passing breeze for himself to the serious detriment of his party. He has courted the democrats and independents and boasts that they will vote for him. They certainly ought to, but hardly will. However, let him get th he cannot get the republicans. will let him get them if he can SOME MEN OF NOTE.

Governor Hogg of Texas is 39 years old and good man, weighing 375 pounds.

William F. Harrity has an income of \$25,000 a year as president of a Philadelphia isiness concern. Allsopp, the brewer, is now Baron Hindlip.

The original lord of that title no doubt ex-celled in back talk.

The heaviest man in congress is John W Rife of Pennsylvania. A special chair has

Congressman Curtis of New York is six

Franklin W. Smith of Boston is still agi-

ating the establishment of a national gallery

history and art in Washington, to cos

Senator Stewart of Nevada says that if

he republicans do not hurry up and pass a

free coinage bill they won't carry a single state west of the Rockies in 1896.

take he made in locating at Troy.

Trollope was written in twenty-fo

change of air ordered by the doctors

Three British brewers have been raised to the pecrage by Queen Victoria. Edward Murphy will sooner or later realize the mis-

The first novel of the late T. Adolphus

order to obtain the money to give his wife a

artery of trade and industry. Above one. South Dakota should as speedily

Oil Inspector Heimrod makes some

He says: If any changes are to be made in the law

steps should be taken to prevent these misleading brands.

government? A HIGHER OIL TEST.

city.

SEE that your coal dealer requires the driver to weigh on city scales every load of coal delivered on your premises and then get a certificate of weight before you pay. Every man is born tolerably honest, but sometimes he wanders away.

THE Chicago Board of Education has knocked out a boodling contract given to a school furniture trust, and this affords ground for the belief that the said trust was guilty of gross negligence and foolish over confidence. That board of education should have been looked

IT IS admitted by Goldwin Smith that "the Canadian Pacific railroad has, by its political attitude and conduct, made itself especially obnoxious to Americana." This is a frank admission and its truth is so well known in Canada that there should be no objection to the proposed retaliation.

THE failure of the Leeds Land and Improvement company at Sioux City with liabilities of \$500,000 indicates that a reckless spirit of speculation still prevails in some quarters, notwithstanding the general tendency toward conservatism. The time for forced booms in real estate has passed.

ALONG with the wreck of William Tell's arrow and George Washington's hatchet goes the great desert of Sahara, which has been shown by recent explorations to be watered by rains and productive of luxurient grasses. One by one the idols are being shattered and the old beliefs swept away.

**GOVERNOR MCKINLEY** has appointed three delegates to represent Ohio in the ship canal convention at Washington on January 12. This indicates that Ohio does not propose to be a passive witness of the effort that is being made in behalf of an enterprise in which she has a deep interest. The convention ought to be composed of representatives from every one of the states bordering on the great lakes and those of the west whose products go to the seaboard by the take route. If the preliminary agitation had been commenced in time this would have been realized.

**REPORTS** from the various charitable institutions of the city show that during the holiday week the poor and helpless people of Omaha were abundantly provided for. The distribution of charity has become so systematized that there is no longer any excuse for the existence of the chronic tramp and beggar. The Associated Charities has a means of learning whether applicants for alms are worthy of receiving them and also of giving poor people willing to work a chance to earn something to alleviate distress. When worthless vagabonds onter this city and run up against such a condition of things, they are apt to emigrate.

Experience has shown that the oil companies will take advantage of any loophole or weak spot in the law and the one which Inspector Heimrod has pointed out should receive the attention of the legislature. THE BEE in the past has investigated this subject considerably and has pointed out the necessity of a higher test for oils sold in the state. There can be no possible objection to making a good law better, except that which may be urged by the oil companies. We commend the subject to the merchant members of the legis-

IT DOES NOT PAY TO TEMPORIZE.

lature.

The regular annual agitation in favor of the improvement of the Eric canal is now in progress in the state of New-York. Governor Flower urged the importance of it in his recent message to the legislature and some of the newspapers, notably those which are not in favor of the ship canal idea, are calling upon the lawmaking power of the state to do something to make the canal useful. But it would be much better if all this energy were directed toward stimulating a public sentiment in favor of the deep waterway from the lakes to the sea. Experionce has shown that the state of New York will not keep the Erie canal even in a fair state of repair, to say nothing of deepening it and enlarging its locks, as is now proposed. The commerce of the country has entirely outgrown that little ditch and the insignificant 200ton boats that navigate it. It cannot be made a successful competitor against the powerful railroad corporations. Concerning the latter the New York Times says: "They are allowed to encroach upon the piers in this city set apart by law for canal boats and to hinder seriously the discharge of their cargoes. They monopolize the elevator facilities at Buffalo, and it is alleged that they charge exorbitant and unlawful rates for the transfer of grain to canal boats. It is known that they reduce their grain rates during the season of navigation so as to deprive the caoals of their fair share of the traffic and put them up to recoup their losses after the close of navigation.'

This is the condition into which the Erie canal has now fallen. The railroad corporations and the elevator monopoly have killed it. The people of the Empire state refuse to support it in accordance with the needs of the time, and even if they were to consent to the improvements now asked for, it would not be capable of meeting the growing transportation demands of the present, to say nothing of the future. It may be that another year or two of Erie canal experience will be required to convince the people of the utter uselessness of trying to make that small ditch a formidable competitor of the rail roads; but why not squarely face the plain truth that the canal is no longer adequate to meet the demands of the great lake commerce, and that a ship canal must take its place. What is needed is a more perfect appreciation of and the men to whom it owes its phe- ion.

all things it will bring together all our live, wide-awake business men and familiarize them with our weak points and our strong points, our wants and our resources.

PROGRESS OF A GREAT WORK.

The friends of popular education everywhere will find gratification in the fact that the work of university extension is making steady progress. At the national conference recently held in Philadelphia it was shown in an impressive and instructive way the remarkable and encouraging measure of success already achieved by a movement of recent origin and at its inception of very doubtful prospects. It is a fact familiar to those who know anything of the plan of university extension that it has been operative in England for several years, and has undoubtedly exerted a powerful influence in raising the intellectual level of the community. It originated in the recognition by liberally educated and thoughtful men of the necessity, or, at least, the great desirability of enlarging the mental horizon and stimulating the intellectual activity of the great masses of the people, who, too much absorbed in their daily labors, had failed to build upon the basis of the knowledge gained in their early life, or to keep abroast with the rapid and constant developments of modern thought. In view of these conditions, it was determined to make an effort to bring these people, already educated up to a certain point and not lacking in intelligence, within the scope of the higher culture of which the university is the natural center and most authoritative exponent. These people being unable to go to the university it was decided to bring the university to them, and by the organization of local education at centers under university direction to open up a popular channel of communication

with the most enlightened thought of the day. The movement, which had been carried to great success in England, where it originated, met with great favor as soon as it was instituted in this country. The people for whose benefit it was projected showed a gratifying inter-

est in the work. Wherever it was started there was at once exhibited a general poppular solicitude for its success. It gained ground rapidly in the eastern cities, in many of which it has been pushed with earnestness and vigor. It has made great progress in Philadelphia, and it has gained steadily in Rhode Island, Wisconsin and Kansas. In each instance the impulse was given and the movement has been molded by the leading educational institutions in those states. Brown university in Rhode Island and the state universities in Wisconsin and Kansas have been instrumental in carrying university education to the people, and in fact the sympathy and assistance of nearly every leading college and university in the country has gone out to this movement,

COLORADO is to have a great beet sugar convention on June 18, and to judge by the interest that is taken in it. something will be accomplished in behalf of the beet sugar industry in that state. The governor of the state will appoint twenty delegates, each chamber of commerce in the state will send ten, the Denver Real Estate and Stock exchange ten, and each city and town having a population less than 5,000 will have five, each county ten, and each agricultural society will be entitled to ten. It will be seen that this will be a large and general representation, and it is evident that the people of Colorado are decidedly in earnest in their efforts to promote the sugar beet industry. It is said that the Oxnards, who have two refinerics in Nebraska, contemplated putting \$500,000 into a factory at Brighton, Colo., but will do nothing until they know what congress is going to do about the sugar bounty. This is one of the principal subjects that will be considered by the convention. In the meantime, what is Nebraska doing? The beet sugar industry is an important one in this state and there is as much reason for action here in respect to the sugar bounty as there is in Colorado.

THERE is only one certain way of making and keeping the city clean during the coming summer, and that is for the municipal authorities to do the work themselves and not leave any part of it to be done by individuals. Exprience has amply shown that in most cases property owners and tenants will not obey the kaw in the matter of removing disease breeding refuse and very few are subjected to the penalties for such neglect. This having been the case in the past there is little reason to expect a satisfactory reform in future, and therefore to make sure of the desired result the city should take charge of the entire work of sanitation down to the smallest details.

It is evident that the democratic governors of New York and of Pennsylvania do not heartily favor the proposal to establish a national system of quarantine, though both of them in effect admit that without additional legislation by the states the security against an invasion of cholera will be inadequate. Gove nor Flower of New York says he is not opposed to a national quarantine, abut he does not favor exclusive federal control, which simply means that he would retain something for the state that could be parceled out to the politicians. There can be no half-way measures in this business if the country is to have a uniform, thorough and efficient system of quarantine inspection and supervis-Governor Pattison of Pennsyl-

the janitor service of our public schools costs the taxpayers of Omaha too much. Comparative figures presented elsewhere in this issue prove the fact. Almost twice as much is paid to janitors in Omaha than is paid them in other cities of Omaha's rank. There is no reason why school janitors should receive bet-

vania are confusing, but he carefully

avoids any suggestion in favor of a na-

tional system of quarantine. The atti-

tude of the governors of the two states

having the principal seaports is thus

shown to be in effect hostile to the

proposal that the federal government

shall assume the control and supervi-

sion of the quarantine system, and it is

to be expected that this will have an

important bearing upon the views and

action of the partisans of these gov-

ernors in congress. It is now pretty

well understood that the democrats in

congress will be nearly unanimous in

A BULLETIN recently issued by the

consus bureau concerning mortgage in-

debtedness in New Jersey, shows that in

the east as well as in the west the

greater portion of the mortgage in-

debtedness is upon city property rather

than upon farms. The mortgage in-

debtedness on farms in New Jersey, as

shown by the census report, was \$25,

755,096, and on homes or other real

estate \$66,029,089. It appears that 35

per cent of the farmers in that state

own their farms without incum-

brance. Compared with the new

west, however, the eastern states

do not make a very good showing in this

respect, for the eastern farms have had

many years in which to pay for them-

selves and all improvements that have

been placed on them, while those of the

west have been but a short time under

cultivation and may be said to have only

is only fair to say that those who

advocated this policy did not offer any

very convincing arguments in its sup-

post. The general feeling seemed to

might be expedient to authorize the

president to order a temporary suspen-

sion in the event of the danger of a

THE project of constructing a canal

from Omaha to the Platte river is

looked upon with much interest by the

laborers of this city, many of whom are

now out of work. It will require a great

cholera invasion becoming serious.

just begun to yield returns.

opposition to national quarantine.

ter pay for their work than do janitors in buildings owned by private citizens.

### A Great Truth in a Few Lines Washington News.

There is altogether too much of inertia and red tape about the proceedings of con-

### Getting Down to Hard Pan. Boston Herald.

Twelve newspapers published in Georgia in the interest of the negroes have issued an address in which they insist upon the use of the word "negro" in preference to "colored, "Afro-American," or any other term.

## Resenting Dictation.

Globe-Democrat. Bigger presidents than Cleveland ever will be were defeated in attempting to dictate the choice of officers in states. This is a sort of interference in local concerns which the people of no community would tolerate from any president.

## Uncle Sam's Great Snap. St. Faul Pioncer-Press. It is estimated that fires and accidents by flood and field have destroyed at least \$20.

000,000 of Uncle Sam's paper liabilities. By that sum he is the richer. There is talk of having congress in the near future remove this amount from the statement of the public

### Dangers to be Guarded Against. Washington Star.

That even the instruments of civilization are sometimes dangerous must be evident to any one who reads of subway explosions. that the conduit is the legitimate successo f the telegraph pole is an unquestionable of the telegraph pole is an unquestionable fact, but it by no means follows that the conduits should be sources of apprehension, or worse. The action of the gas in uncer-emoniously uplifting manholes so that its accumulated force might be released may be accepted by the companies controlling the conduits as an indication of what they ought to do once every week or so. Explosions to do once every week or so. Explosions would then be impossible

### The National Pay Roll. San Francisco Chronicle

The salaries paid to persons in the civil service of the United States amount to \$90,-000,000 annually. This seems like a tre-mendous amount, but when it is borne in mind that this sum pays the wages of 180,000 persons it need not appall any one. The avrage is only \$500 a year. The number of ublic offices has been increased 20,000 during the past ten years, but the additions were chiefly postmasters, some of them re-ceiving insignificant amounts. It ought to be added that a large proportion of the 180,000 are not exclusively employed by the government, but only put in a part of their time

# DON'T LOOK FOR THE FLAWS.

Ella Wheeler Wilcox. Ella Wheder Wilcor. Jon't look for the flaws as you go through life, And even when you find them t is wise and kind to be somewhat blind And look for the virtue behind them; for the cloudlest night has a hint of light Somewhere in its shadows hiding; t is better by far to look for a star Than the spots on the sun abiding. Than the spots on the sun ablding. The current of life runs ever away To the boson of God's great ocean; Doa't set your force galast the river's course And think to alter its motion. Don't waste a curse on the universe— Twill follow its course as before you. Doa't built at the storm with your puny form— But bend and let it go o'er you. The second with every diverties of the store of The world will never adjust itself To suit your whims to the letter; Some things must go wrong your whole life

long. And the sconer you know it the better. It is folly to fight with the infinite. And go under at last in the wrestle. The wisest man shapes into god's plan As the water shapes into a vessel.

Boston Transcript: Brown (reading)—Per-formances at the ancient Greek theaters be-gan at 7 o'clock in the morning and lasted often fully twelve hours. Forg—With the usual intermissions the ancient Greeks must have been pretty full by the time the green been provided for him feet six inches tall, when he isn't trying to reach up to the height of debate. curtain was rung down DJames McVeigh of Waycross, Ga., is S7

Concord Monitor: It has never yet been de-cided by competent authorities whether snor-ing is vocal or instrumental music. Calling i "sheet music" doesn't settle the matter at all years old, has twenty-three children living, and has never been sick a day in his life. Browning, King & Co.'s Monthly: "This is a temperance hotel, isn't it?" asked one guest of another.

ltimately \$10,000,000. "I think it must be," was the reply. "I never knew it to be full." General Kearney of Texas is a striking example of fame suddenly acquired by seiz-ing a favorable opportunity to make a few remarks through one's hat.

Philadelphia Record: A recent novel say of one of the characters: "He was as gaudy a a red man with the blues."

Atchison Globe: There are so many things to make a man tired that he never feels more than half well.

DEVELOPMENT. Puck.

She was a wealthy Gotham girl, Who recently was wedded Unto a supercilious lord, Long, lank and monkey-headed. First-class she sailed away with this

The historic chateau at Circy France, Bright flower of the peerage, Though her granddad came over here A peasant in the steerage. where Voltaira once lived has been sold to a wealthy French manufacturer for \$500,000.



ly see one there that you want ---well, you can have any one

in the window for a ten dollar bill. We never sold any of them for less than \$12 and lots of them as high as \$20. No use to describe them --- you won't buy 'till you see them, but when you see them you will buy them. \$10 for choice. Our coats are always proper in style, substantial in fabric and as well made as tailors can make them. We have nearly all sizes in the window, but it's time to unload and our sacrifice cuts no figure beyond the fact that you have the choice of any overcoat in that window for \$10.

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