THE OMAHA DAILY BEE: SUNDAY, JANUARY 22, 1893-SIXTEEN PAGES.

9.00

No Quarantine Legislation Can Be Secured Without New York's Consent.

CONTROLLED BY TAMMANY

YESTERDAY'S SKIRMISH IN THE HOUSE

Committee Measure Considered and the Lines Along Which the Battle Will Be Fought, Clearly Defined-Local Regulation Quite an Issue.

WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE BEE, 513 FOURTEENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., JAN. 21.

Immigration and quarantine were discussed all the afternoon in the house. Late in the day the house, instead of adjourning, took a recess until 11 o'clock Monday morning. In this way the house on reassembling Monday morning will again take up the quarantine bill.

Mr. Rayner of Maryland called up the quarantine bill which the committee will endeavor to pass. He made a brilliant speech in favor of national quarantine, pointing out the danger of an invasion from cholera and strongly urging the absolute necessity for combined effort to prevent its entrance. He stated very frankly that the measure under consideration did not by any means meet his approval, but that it was the utmost that could be done.

He was listened to very attentively and his definition of the powers of the constitution, in reply to an interruption from Mr. Crain, brought out a burst of applause in which the republicans joined the democrats. Mr. Crain endeavored to filibuster by offering a number of suggestions and amend. ments. His conduct proved so annoying to both the friends and the opponents of the measure that Mr. Boutelle of Maine finally

measure that Mr. Boutelle of Maine finally appealed to him to "give the microbes of reason a chance." After some discussion of the bill by Mr. Mal-lory of Florida and Mr. Oates of Alabama, both of whom opposed the measure, it was discussed by sections. The house after lis-tening to Mr. Rayner seemed to weary of the subject and it was plainly evident from the confusion on the floor and the reckless and inconsistent voting of the members that the dying interest would only be revived when the final voting began.

dying interest would only be revived when the final voting began. Colonel Stump's amendment adding the provisions to his immigration bill for a seven days' quarantine at the point of departure was defeated by a majority so overwhelming that Mr. Stump sank back completely dis-mayed. Bourke Cochrane, the Tammany pet, was principally responsible for the de-feat. He made a speech which, read be-tween the lines, was plainly for the con-sumption of Tammany's Irish constituents and it was so potent that scarcely a dozen members voted in its favor. Mr. Stump vanly sought to exclude Irish immigration from its provisions by restricting the quarvalidy sought to exclude Irish immigration from its provisions by restricting the quar-antine to "infected ports" but he was de-feated by a vote of 111 to 15. This defeat was all the more amazing since Mr. Rayner had accepted the amendment and the friends of national quarantine had been thereby pledged to support it. It was evi-dent that they did not.

Many Amendments Offered.

A long series of amendments by various members of the Texas delegation, headed by members of the Texas delegation, headed by Mr. Crain, followed, all attacking those pro-visions of the bill which authorize the secre-tary of the treasury to establish quarantine precautions in addition to those already ex-isting by local regulation wherever, in his judgment, they are inefficient. This provis-ion was one of the very vitals of the bill and the entire strength of the opposition was concentrated against it. Amendment fol-lowed amendment, all coming from Texas or New York members and all looking "to make," as Mr. Crain put it, "the state para-mount to the United States." But every amendment was promptly voted

mount to the United States." But every amendment was promptly voted down and the friends of national quarantine rested easier. Up to this time the New York members had not at any thme made too plainly evident their tender solicitude for Dr. Jenkins and the Tammany quarantine. Amos Cummings had sulked in his seat, be-cause earlier in the day Messrs. Cochrane, Fellows, Campbell and Rockwell had neg-lected to consult him in their conferences. But at this juncture Mr. Cochrane came for-ward with an ingeniously worded amendward with an ingeniously worded amend-ment, which he had compelled Mr. Rayner

unprovided with credentials. Kansas was one of the most conspicuous offenders in this one of the most conspicuous offenders in this respect. The populist delegated to bring on the vote of the state was presented to the president of the senate by Senator Peffer, Congressman Jerry Simpson and one of his colleagues, who vouched for him, but with-out the slightest scrap of writing from the electoral college, but this is not the kind of a voucher the treasury department demands in order to give him his mileage and pay.

on the action of the states have come utterly

Addressed Wrongly.

Addressed Wrongly. Many of the packages brought by the mes-sengers have had nothing on the outside to indicate their contents. Two states sent their votes to the president of the United States instead of to the president of the sen-ate, and Idaho sent her vote to the secretary of state. It was a marvel of good luck that hone of these packages were torn open and thus rendered invalid.

one of these packages were torn open and thus rendered invalid. Many states have failed to endorse on the package what it contained. Some messen-gers have been able to say that there was a sealed and endorsed package inside the outer envelope. In that case the president of the senate has opened the outer casing and found a duly certified package inside. In other cases the messengers have said they did not believe there was any sealed inner package, and in those instances the envelopes have been put in the senate safe and left un-touched. They may contain the electoral vote or they may not. The president of the senate has only the word of the members to aosure him that these packages as repre-sented. Some one might have changed packages on them. States Yet to Hear From.

States Yet to Hear From.

States Yet to Hear From. Senator Manderson of Nebraska, president pro tem of the senate, in the absence of Vice President Morton is custodian of these electoral certificates. He said this after-noon: "All of the states have transmitted their electoral votes by mail and all have been received by the president of the senate. Some of the western states have not yet sent their electoral vote by measured to ast Some of the western states have not yet sent their electoral vote by messenger, at least they have not been received by the president of the senate-Colorado, Connecticut, Flor-ida, Georgia, Indiana, Kentucky, Montana, North Dakota, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Tennessee, Washington and Wis-consin-fourteen." Senator Manderson advocates before a presidential election the issue of an au-

Senator Manderson ndvocates before a presidential election the issue of an au-thentic letter of instructions, addressed to the electoral colleges of the different states, so as to avoid these perilous mishaps. It is the understanding that Vice President Morton will be in his seat as president of the senate on Monday next, the fourth Monday in January. In January.

REPEAL OF THE SHERMAN ACT.

Mr. Bacon's Resolution for a Special Order

to Be Considered-Washington Notes. WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 21.-The rules ommittee, it is stated, will consider Mr. Bacon's resolution asking a special order for the Sherman act repeal when introduced in the house, and will give it the same treatment that was given the free coinage special order in the last session, but this will require the desired special order. Some day next week will probably be named as the time when the Andrew-Cate bill shall have right of way in the house. No cloture proposition will be embodied in the special order. The advocates of the Sherman repeal have discovered that under the rules cloture can be secured by amending the report of the rules committee, and it is asserted that such a

move is as well protected against filibustering tactics as are special orders reported by the rules committee. Mr. Andrew and Mr. Bacon have not yet signified whether it is their intention to move cloture, but the opposition expect it. This would be cloture by the house itself and not by the speaker or the rules committee. Whether or not cloture could be passed is uncertain, as many democrats are opposed to rigidly fixing a time at which all dilatory tactics must cease and a vote must be taken. Mr. Bland, Mr. Pierce and others announce their intention to filibuster, if necessary, against a repeal of the Sherman law, but thus far Mr. Pierce cannot count on more than fifty democrats to stand with him.

Mr. McComas' Nomination Opposed.

When the nomination of Mr. McComas to be district judge was called up in the execu-tive session of the senate today a stormy scene ensued. The debate was quite lively for a time, and a number of democratic sen-ators admitted that the situation had re-solved itself into a sort of political retaina-tion. They recalled the fact that during the They recalled the fact that during the liseases, was the next bone of contention last administration Mr. Cleveland had nom-Objections from Texas. nated the present vice president-elect for Three Texas members (Crain, Sayers and Anthony) were on their fect with amendthis identical office, and the republicans had held it up. held it up. This was their opportunity to get even, and some of the senators were not ments, and Crain was recognized. He moved to strike out the clause which authorizes the secretary of the treasury to make quaranbackward in expressing their intention of doing so, if it were within the range of possitine regulations at such ports where quaran-tine regulations exist under the authority of a state or municipality which (in the opinio of the secretary) are not sufficient to prevent the introduction of the contagious diseases into the United States or into one state from another

Its Consideration Provokes an Animated Discussion in the House.

NATIONAL QUARANTINE BILL

URGENT NEED FOR STRINGENT MEASURES

Congressman Rayner of Maryland Depicts the Dangers from an Invasion of Cholera-Objections from Texas-Yesterday's Work in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 21.-On motion of Mr. Hermann, republican, from Oregon, senate bill was passed extending until January 1, 1894, the time within which entry may be made of forfeited lands along the Northern Pacific railway between Walla Walla, Wash., and Portland, Ore.

Mr. Bankhead, from Alabama, chairman of the committee on public buildings and grounds, reported back the Scott resolution calling on the secretary of the treasury for information regarding the amounts appropriated for public buildings and the condition of the work. Adopted. Mr. Bacon, democrat, from New York,

from the committee on banking and currency. reported a bill to provide for the speedy redemption of United States currency and national bank notes which have become unclean and unfit for use. Calendar. The senate bill was passed for the aboli-

tion of post traderships. Mr. Blount, democrat, from Georgia, reported the consular and diplomatic appropriation bill and it was placed on the calendar.

Feature of the Day.

The feature of the house today was the consideration of the national quarantine bill. It was opened by an eloquent speech from Congressman Rayner of Maryland, who depicted the danger which was imminent to the people of this country from unrestricted immigration, and urged upon the house the necessity of agreeing to some national law which would protect the United States from any invasion of its most deadly enemycholera. He believed that the government had the right to protect the public health.

In conclusion he said: "I am in favor of preventative and not remedial measures, and I call upon this house not to adjourn without heeding the appeal that comes to us from every school of medicine, from every chamber of commerce, from every board of trade and board of health to guard the coast and to at least place in the hands of the hospital service the power to pass rules with which the states shall have no more right of interference than the militia of the states should have to interfere with the regular army in protecting our coast from the invasion of a foreign foe.

Should Be Possessed by the Government. "This is a power of all powers that this government ought to possess. I am opposed to leaving it to the states. This only means conflict and contention, and I am, above everything else, opposed to presenting to our people the awful policy of inaction." [Applause.]

people the awful policy of inaction." [Applause.] On motion of Mr. Stump, democrat, from Maryland, an amendment was adopted to the section authorizing the president to de-tail any medical officer to serve in the office of the consul of any foreign port for the purpose of furnishing information and giving bills of health. The amendment restricts such authorization of the president during the period to which the contagious or in-fections diseases are prevalent at that port. Then Mr. Stump offered as an amendment the first section of the bill reported by him from the committeee on immigration. It provides that no alien immigrant shall be permitted to land at any port of the United States who has not been quarantined at the port of departure for from five to seven days immediately preceding the day of embarka-tion. Rejected by a vote of 15 to 111. The section providing that the Marine hospital service shall compete with and aid state and municipal boards of health in the execution of their rules and the rules made by the secretary of the treasury to prevent the introduction of contagious or infectious diseases, was the next bone of contention.

exploit after he had captured Troy, and went ment against the proposed amendment and exploit after he had captured Troy, and went in "twelve ships and was gone twenty years." The existence of this land was well known, but a difficult voyage to make. Iceland and Greenland had long been settled. Eric the Red had explored far south from Greenland, and the county was named "Vinland." But, like the Vikings, their excursions had been for plunder and robbery, and they could ef-fect no settlement. The Indians fought them on every occasion. But it was from Columbus that the pres-ent settlement began, and to his name is due the greatest meed of praise. E. J. Coucu. ment against the proposed amendment and in favor of his own substitute. The substitute differs from the Washburn bill, in omitting all the faxation sections of the latter and inserting in lieu of them sec-tions declaring dealings in options and futures to be restrictions to and restraints upon commerce, to be illegal and void, to be misdemeanors, punishable with fine and im-prisonment. Mr. George did not conclude his speech, but will finish it Monday. The senate then adjourned.

BETTER SANITATIO

FULLER & WARREN'S CONTRACT FAILED

THE GREAT CONTINENTAL

FIRE SALE

THE GREAT FIRE SALE

Of Fine Clothing

Will open Saturday Morning, January 28,

at 8 o'clock, at the old stand.

\$100,000 WORTH--Nothing Reserved

A portion of the stock was slightly damaged

by water---no smoke or fire.

Wait for us at the Old Stand.

Continental Clothing House,

Corner 15th and Douglas Streets.

In Executive Session the Board Considers

CONSIDER HEAT AND AIR Action by the Board of Education at its Session Last Night. Been amicably adjusted and the shop is now recognized by the union. The trouble was settled by the three men over whom the hitch occurred voluntarily leaving the employ of Klopp & Barrett. A few minutes later the union's representative had arranged the entire affair satisfactorily. But one job office in the city is still beyond the pale of the unien.

SECOND TEST SATISFACTORY.

Another Trial of the Water Tower Proves its Efficiency for Fighting Fires. sterday after

to accept as the price of his support. It read innocently enough that nothing in the bill should authorize the federal authorities to "modify, suspend or relax" any existing local quarantine regulations.

Several speakers, among them Messrs. Boutelle and Dingley, pointed out that the sole purpose of the amendment was to pre serve the Tammany quarantine system and its fat patronage. Mr. Cochrane merely smilled and did not seem to consider it neces-sary to make any reply. He knew that the friends of the bill must come to his support, however odious was his amendment and he evidently considered one Tammany amendment more their fight than his. The roted down the amendment. Mr. Cochrane demanded tellers. They were about to be refused when Mr. Rayner arose and notified the friends of quarantine that the defeat of this amendment means defeat of the bill Tellers were granted and the amendment which only a moment before had been defeated was adopted by a safe majority.

Mr. Rush was the only Maryland member who voted against it. He believes that it is a Tammany trick of some kind by which the present Injurious discrimination against Baltimore in favor of New York will be perpetuated and he is therefore unalterably opposed to it. After the adoption of this amendment whereby the interests of Tammany are securely guarded, the discussion ended until Monday morning.

Western Pensions.

The following pensions granted are reported:

Nebraska: Original-Francis M. Cutler. Abraham Risley, Thomas Smith, Charles M. Blowers, Augustine Carpenter, Nathan Elliott, Joseph L. Pennington, Original Elliott, Joseph L. Pennington. Original widows-Lusebia Fuller, Mary Gown. Iowa: Original-Morgan Williams, George

W. Foster, James A. Bentley, Benedict Berger, Gottlieb Schultz, William H. Randolph, John Tacy, Edward Erickson, In-crease—James A. Wiggins, Jeptna C. Rosencrans, Original widows, etc.—Miriam Cross, Clarissa Empey, Mary Bottin, Han-nah M. Gates, Mary Boyles, Lucinda Foster, Eilen Messenger.

Miscellaneous.

Senator Manderson secured a quick report on the Omaha bridge bill and today had it called up and passed in the senate. The senate bill to abolish post traders in the army was passed by the house today.

This measure legalizes the past action of the War department in this respect. It has just become evident that the late Senator Kenna of West Virginia died a very

poor man. He left his widow in almost destitute circumstances, his long illness and its attendant expenses having consumed what little money he had saved from his salary. In order to provide for his widow and her large family the West Virginia delecongress met today and strong letter to Presidentadited elect Cleveland asking him to appoint Kenna postmistress at Charleston, W. Va. as soon as he enters the white house The salary of the office is about \$2,500. As Senator Kenna was one of the very first Cleve-land men in the United States senate it is thought very probable that Mr. Cleveland will make the appointment. P. S. H.

ELECTORAL VOTE OF STATES.

Returns from All Not Yet Received-Instructions Disregarded.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 21 .- The certificates of all the states of votes cast for president and vice president ought to be in the hands of the president of the senate by Monday next. As a matter of fact fourteen states have failed so far to comply with the law by sending on their electoral certificates by messengers and many of those states which have complied with the law have done so in so slipshod a manner that if the late election had been close the official ascertainment of the result, under the constitution and the laws, might have been made almost impossible and the whole government might

have been thrown into chaos. One of the first things to be noted is that many of the messengers purporting to bring

bilities. This contention was controverted by the republicans, who asserted that the condi-tions were not similar and that the position taken by the democrats was held upon false promises. The democrats took a different promises. The democrats took a different view of the case and opposed the confirma-tion because it was contrary to a doctrine enunciated in the last democratic platform, which declared in favor of home rule and the appointment of residents of all territories and the District of Columbia to all offices within those territories. Mr. McComas is not a resident of this district.

Washington Notes.

Instructions have been cabled to Minister Durham at Hayti to urge upon the govern-ment there the desirability of disposing, at the earliest moment, of the case of Frederick Meuvs, an American citizen who was confined in the prison at Port-au-Prince, and who has so far been denied a trial on the charges against him. Mr. Durham has also een instructed to make a demand upon the Haytian government in behalf of Mr. Meuvs, but no specific sum has been named.

All of the members of the cabinet who at tended the funeral of ex-President Hayes at Fremont, O., yesterday, have returned, except Secretary Noble, who left the party nont for a short visit to his sister in 'hicago,

Nominations: United States Consuls-John J. Piatt of Ohio (at present consul at Corm), at Dublin: Adolph G. Steader of Iowa (at present consul at Barmen), at Singapore; Rounsevelle Wildman of Idaho (at present consul at Singapore), at Bremen. Confirmations: United States Consuls-Nicholas Smith, at Liege; Henry M. Moore, at Three Rivers, Can.

RESULT OF A BANK FAILURE.

South Dakota Citizens Excited Over Recent Financial Trouble.

YANKTON, S. D., Jan. 21.-[Special Telegram to THE BEE. |-The excitement attendant on the collapse of the banking house of George R. Scougal & Co., occasioned by the death of the senior member a week ago, has reached almost fever heat and the air is full of ugly rumors and threats of depositors The opinion is expressed that Mr. Scougal committed suicide and one rattle-brained committee succee and one rattle-brained individual was about today looking for some one who had really seen Scougal dead. There is talk of exhuming the body to see if it is really there, and the arrest of Will Scougal, the junior member and bookkeeper of the firm, who is almost crazed by grief and mor-tification and who is in nowise resumption tification and who is in nowise responsible for the unpleasant results of his brother's death and revealed insolvency.

Meantime the investigation into the bank's condition by Dr. J. F. Cravens, receiver, continues and will be finished by Monday

continues and will be inished by Monday night. No information has been given out up to the present. No one knows what are the liabilities and assets. The heaviest de-positor was the Dakota Masonic Aid associa-tion, of which Scougal was treasurer. Funds amounting to \$7,000 belonging to the associa-tion of the bank but this loss will be tion were in the bank, but this loss will be made good by Scougal's hondsmen, L. B. French of Yankton and J. H. Teller of Chicago. The dead man carried life insurance amounting to \$28,000, of which \$5,000 has probably lapsed. The bank's liabilities will

each \$40,00.1, and the assets perhaps half that amount. Taken to Elkhorn.

The remains of ex-Sheriff Cameron Reeves were taken to Elkhorn yesterday afternoon for interment. A large number of friends accompanied the remains to the depot and a number went to Eikhorn to pay their last respects to the deceased.

Piles of people have piles, but DeWitt s Witch Hazel salve will cure them.

Bowers, republican, from Colorado, Mr. inquired whether the effect of the amend-ment was not to make the state authority paramount to the authority of the United States. Mr. Crain's reply was to the effect that the

state, (on a question like this), ought to be paramount. Mr. Bowers-That is the point I want to

reach. I want the people to know whether the states should be paramount or the United But I want to say that Asiatic States. cholera does not stop at the state lines or boundaries and it will not stop even when the Tammany tiger shows its teeth, it will walk over the tiger. [Laughter.] The amendment was rejected. Mr. Cochrane offered an amendment pro-

viding that nothing in the act shall be con-strued to authorize a federal officer to relax. modify or suspend any precaution or regula tion adopted by state or municipal authority for the exclusion of diseases, or to permit the entrance or discharge of any vessel where quarantine regulations have been esed by such authorities until the vessel tablis shall have complied with the resolutions.

Would Render the Bill Nugatory. Mr. Boutelle, republican from Maine

argued that the adoption of the amendment yould render the whole bill absolutely nugatory. On a division on the amendment the vote stood 87 to 95. Mr. Cochran demanded tellers, then asked to withdraw from his amendment the word "modify." But to this there was strenuous objection from Mr. Boutelle, Dingley and others,

"If you defeat this amendment you defeat he bill," prophesied Mr. Rayner. Then the the amendment was agreed to by a vote of 94 to 88. Throughout the debate the confusion in

the house was very great and its culmina-tion was reached when the amendment was offered, the reading of which could not be heard ten feet from the clerk's desk. To this fact Mr. Dickerson, democrat, from Kentucky, called attention. He added that the bill was an important one and should not be acted upon in a scene of such utter inattention. He therefore moved that the ommittee (for the bill was being considered a committee of the whole) arise. This was agreed to.

Then on motion of Mr. Rayner the house took a recess until 11 o'clock Monday. The effect of this action will be to bring the bill up Monday.

IN THE SENATE.

Anti-Option Bill Discussion Takes Up Most

of the Time. WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 21 .- The antioption bill was discussed for a little over an hour and then went over without action until Monday.

On motion of Mr. Sherman, from Ohio, the senate at 1 p. m. proceeded to executive business. The doors were reopened at half past 2

o'clock and legislative business was resumed. The credentials of Mr. Turpie, democrat, from Indiana, for his second senatorial term, beginning March 4, next, were presented and placed on file.

Senate bill to authorize the Southern Kansas railway to construct and maintain a pipe line from the north fork of the Canadian river, Indian territory, to the railroad, was

The anti-option bill was then taken up, the question being on Mr. Vilas' amendment to the George substitute, and Mr. George, demo-crat, from Mississiopi, continued his argu-

There are four names that to Americans stand forth as the four great voyagers of the

FOUR GREAT FOYAGERS.

world. These are Hercules, Perseus, Ulysses and Columbus. They each made remarkable voyages to the land that lay to the west of the shores of Europe. The leading question is Was this land the now America, or was it some other land? In the consideration of this problem we, west of the great Mississippl, are more interested in the facts than in the glory of the maritime nations of western Europe. Hence to name this land as lost or sumken isle as a "Lost Atlantis

will first investigate what America We itself has to say. In this connection we must not forget that the land now Mexico had a high degree of civilization; was built up with

up with towns, temples and schools, and had a written language and books. This language was a picture writing and we find specimens of it on the pottery and chiseled on the rocks and monuments. Whoever has up the Mississippi has seen this what are called the pictured rocks. The picture writing is similar to the ancient names of the constellations now in use. These records in Mexico were written upon scrolls of papyrus, prepared in the same way as was the Egyptian scroll writing and of the same material. The Induans preserve this language in their sign language, and no Indian has a name except it can be represented in picture. The early Spanish made a dictionary of this writing, making each sign and writing out in Spanish and Latin the meanings and uses. These records say that the earliest Mex were a simple people, without the knowledge of fire, and were called the Chickimex. But a people came to them from the southeast in boats and taught them how to make a fire, and the Chickimex became fire worshipers Afterwards they were larger and were called Toltex, when a people came the second time and they became sun worshipers and were

ad Aztecs. We all know that it was Prometheus who tiscovered how to make a fire, and that un-ter Zoroaster the people of the old world ome of them, were fire worshipers and that

hey afterwards became sun worshipers. Here are a number of items that cannot be overlooked. As to how the people of the old world and new world were fire worshipers before they were sun worshipers rests on the fact; and that there were light ages and dark ages, when no sun was seen and when the sun owas seen. Helius was supreme, then Jave, then Apollo. The mythological age of Jupiter was a dark age. This is told in the myths of all the world n the Egyptian mythology Ra was the lost or concealed sun. Horus, or the sky, corre-sponding to Uranus, was said to have put Ra in his coffin. After Horus was Osiris, or the new sun. In Genesis we read that "dark-ness was upon the face of the deep." Then there was light. The length of time of this

durkness may have been long enough to sat-isfy the most devout geologist. The land of Eden was an age of light. Then man dwelt in the land of Nod, or land of night. In Gen-esis vi.4 we read, "There were guants in the earth in those days." But the giants were not the Admite such that a predomite the Adamite race, but a preadamite race. All old nations tell of there having been giants. By the descriptions of Hercules and Perseus, and Ulysses, they all belonged to the great race. And when we say they had not ships that could cross the ocean we speak not from fact. Hercules performed twelve great exploits. One was to go to this dis-tant land, and to show he had been there he was to bring back a kind of anima₁ known. Persens performed many feats One was a voyage to this distant land. The The story of the voyage says "he went by way of the Pillars of Hercules." His story belongs to the Magian period, or written in the form of that period. He was to bring back the head of the Gorgon. The three Gorgons, like the three graces

The three Gorgons, me for arts of that and nine muses, presided over arts of that distant land. Medusa was patron of sculpture. Some one had seen a native of Europe chiseled in marble and 'twas said Europe chiseled in marble and 'twas par Europe chiseled in marble and 'twas said Europe chiseled in marble and 'twas said that Medusa turned persons into stone. Per-scus was to cut off her head and bring it back. This would show that this distant land invented the art of sculpture. Yucatan abounds in fine forms of sculpture. Ulysses sought to accomplish this great

OMARA, Jan. 20.-To the Editor of THE BEE The discussion in congress and in the press of quarantine and public health bills makes the opinion of Dr. John S. Billings, surgeon United States army, of interest at this time. He says in a recent letter to a west-

ern medical journalthat, in his opinion, "a system of national quarantine or maritime sanitary inspection can be organized and enforced in such a manner as to afford greater security to the country and cause less re strictions upon traffic and travel than result rom the present state and municipal systems. Such a national system would cost more than the present systems, because it would have larger and better plants, and Pernethenet en la ute better paid officials, but the cost, being de frayed from the national treasury, would be much more fairly distributed."

However thoroughly the truth of this opinion might be demonstrated, it is safe to say that the well known economy of our government in anything pertaining to san-tation will prevent its adoption, even in the face of an epidemic of cholera. At best we shall probably end with some half-hearted measure born of political exi-gencies, and modified by the specter of states righ s, rather than legislation founded on the advice of skilled sanitarians. It may be readily admitted that there are

many emergencies in which the state alone must take the responsibility, and that always the best public health measures will be realized from a combined national and state control. Many contagious diseases are indigenous to the country we live in. If a severe epidemic of smallpox or typhoid fever prevailed in Nebraska it would be a strange proceeding were we without any effort of our own to call upon the govern ment to stamp it out. There is even some good reason to believe

that Nebraska and other states centrally lo vasion from the north or south, while the seaboard states, east and west, might see rotection through rigid quarantine. Yet have not seen a single suggestion from ; newspaper in our state that we get ready as a state to fight this enemy. Probably Omaha will, under the supervision of our local board, "get its house in order." I be-lieve the work could be done much more effectually under the supervision of com-bined state and local boards of sanitation. But if our streets were as clean as the walls of the New Jerusalem this would afford little protection to the state in case of a general spread of cholera over this country next ummer. We might prevent suspects from ntering our commonwealth over the Union Pacific bridge, but what about Plattsmouth Blair and a dozen other avenues! It is true we have a State Board of Health, but it has not a vestige of sanitary power. The opinion of good lawyers is that under our constitution such powers may not be granted, or at any rate howers may not be granted, or at any rate the services required shall not be paid for out of the funds of the state. There-fore this board, appointed on other grounds, would find itself illy prepared to cope with an epidemic if it were possible to legally grant it the power. Sanitation is a science quite distinct from medical practice, and the average layman would do almost as well as the physician without special study and experience. Had our state placed in training such a body of men as were most suited to the work five or ten years ago we would now be prepared to meet any emergency. But, today, while other states with more liberal constitutions. and evidently more faith that money spent in disease prevention is a good investment, are making large appropriations for this purpose, the people of Nebraska stand almost alone in the humiliating confession that their state never has and cannot legally spend a dollar for a state board of health : not even the birth and death rate of this large populous state is known for any year of its existence A change of our constitution has been urged that would allow of the election of a board of railroad commissioners in Nebraska I respectfully submit that a change in this grasshopper document sufficient to permit the gathering of vital statistics and the pro-tection of the public from contagious dis-

cases as equally worthy of consideration. B. F. CRUMMER, ome Choice Rumors Concerning Cer. tain Janitors--Estimates and Income for the Year Submitted.

Heating and ventilation were the first matters taken up at the special meeting of the Board of Education last night.

The president and secretary were authorized to sign the contract for heating and ventilating the Lathrop school with the Western Temperature and Ventilating company. The report of the finance committee was presented, giving the estimates of funds needed for the school year. The estimates submitted were as follows:

1	reachers' sataries	£230.000
21	Janifors' valarlas	then warten
2	DOOKS, INDES AND SUDDILES.	B OOD 1
61	Stationery	6,000
	Supplies.	2,000
5	Furniture	4,000
	Fuel	12:0000
	Fuel.	15,000
e.	Repairs	7,000
•	Improvements	10,000
6.1	Rent	1,500
	Special taxes	4.000
2	Insurance Construction and additional sites	4,000
2	Construction and additional sites.	15,000
÷.	Salaries.	10.000
1	Interest and exchange	30,000
	Beautifying grounds	5.000
•	Telephone rent.	1.000
.1	For payment of bonds.	1.2000
21	Election expanses	6,500
1	Election expenses	3,000

Total. \$394,000 The committee anticipates the receipts as follows:

From licenses \$270.000.00 From fine State apportionment. To be made up from taxes. 64,000,00 Total \$394,000.00

The report was adopted and will be re-ported to the city council for action in the matter of making the necessary levy to provide the \$64,000 to be raised by taxation.

Dissatisfied with the Work.

special committee reported that the heating and ventilating apparatus of the Leavenworth school recently put in by Fuller & Warren company had been found unsatisfactory and the committee recom-mended that no more money be paid the ompany until the ventilating apparatus had been made to perform the work been made to perform the work agreed upon. The committee reported that the apparatus absolutely failed to come anywhere near doing the work called for in the contract. After a deal of discussion the report was adopted. Dr. Duryea offered a resolution to instruct

the secretary to write to the state superin-tendent of schools for an opinion as to whether or not the Omaha Board of Education could legally maintain a teachers' train-ing school with funds raised for the purpose supporting the public schools. It was adopted

On motion of Mr. Smyth a committee of four was appointed, the chairman to be one of the committee, to look after legislative matters at Lincoln, so that legislation detrimental to the schools of the city might be prevented. The president appointed Messrs. W. N. Babcock, Smyth and Coryell.

President Powell appointed as a commit-tee to consider proposed changes in the man-agement of the teachers' training school, agement of the Dr. Duryea, A. B. Thomas and Henry C Alcin.

Considering the Janitors.

The board then went into executive session upon the merits and demerits of certain anitors. Morris Morrison and Mr. Smyth protested

Morris Morrison and Mr. Smyth protested against the idea of going into executive ses-sion upon every trivial matter, but some of the members hinted broadly that there were certain things to be discussed that might precipitate a duel if talked of in open ses-

The board retired behind closed doors and considered the case of Janitor Miller of the Central park school against whom serious charges have been preferred, which were finally referred back to the committee on heating and ventilation.

Frinters' Troubles Settled

The differences between the Typographical union and Messrs. Klopp & Barrett have

k the nev Hale water tower was tested the second time. The exhibition took place at the corner of Ninth and Farnam streets, and the new piece of machinery stood in the middle of the street and directly in front of Union Pacific headquarters building.

After the standpipe had been raised by the chemical engine the steel tube was run up, and the nozzle was exactly fifty-five feet above the pavement. In order to see how far the machine could throw a stream, the smallest nozzle on the tower, one and three-cighths inches, was put on and two streams turned in. Water was thrown clear over the southeast corner of the Union Pacific head Then the pressure from the old quarters. steamer, which only pumps 700 gallons a minute, was turned on, and while the ini-creased pressure was felt and noticed by the

firement, it wasn't anything extra. Lincs of hose were then laid in from five hydrants in that vicinity and turned on. With the five streams on, water was thrown over the Union Pacific building, clearing the roof by about ten feet.

The nozzle was lowered a little in order to ce how far down the street the stream could be thrown, and it was found that it reached nearly to Eighth street. A line of hose held by two pipemen who

stood on the ground near the standpipe was held nearly straight up and the difference in efficiency was very noticeable

Dr. Casey, president of the concern manu-facturing the towers, and who operated the machine yesterday, said after the test, that machine yesterday, said after the test, that he was perfectly satisfied with the apparatus and that it would do all that was claimed for it. Chief Galligan is well pleased with the machine, and the five commissioners who witnessed the test also expressed them-

councilmen were present, and one of the city fathers expressed himself as being in favor of ordering another one at once

MOVING ICE.

Precautions Being Taken on Pennsylvania Rivers to Avert Disaster.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Jan. 21 .- The rise in the temperature causes much comment along the river. The breaking up of the ice has been the subject of much conjecture among the coal operators. It will take several days of warm weather to loosen the ice so that it can run out, and in the meantime every precaution will be taken by smashing he ice and by other means to requce the dangers to river property to a minimum. The ice varies from six to sixteen inches

thick and is covered with about three inches f solid snow. The river men do not expect an early break

and it is not probable that there will be a week of continuous warm weather. The ice in the river near Morgantown is said to be moving down stream in a solid mass and gorging during the day and freezing at night, o that it is plied very high at some places. The ice in the Ohio is loosening and gradually floating down stream and in some place gorging.

