E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. Daily Bee (without Sunday) One Year.
Listly and Sunday, One Year.
Six Months
Three Months.
Sunday Bee, One Year.
Saturday Bee, One Year.
Weekly Bee, One Year. OFFICES.

Omalia. The Bee Building.
South Omaha, corner N and 26th Streets.
Council Bluffs, 12 Paul Street.
Chicago Office, 3:7 Chamber of Commerce.
New York, Rooms 13, 14 and 15, Tribune Building.
Washington, 5:3 Fourteenth Street. CORRESPONDENCE

All commendations relating to news and editorial matter should be addressed to the Editorial Department.

BUSINESS LETTERS. All business letters and remittances should be addressed to The Bee Publishing Company. Omaha. Drafts, checks and postoffice orders to be made payable to the order of the com-

The Bee Publishing Company, Proprietors THE BEE BUILDING.

SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. State of Nebraska
County of Donglas. | 88.
Geo. B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee
Publishing company, does solemnly swear
that the actual circulation of The Datty Bee
for the week ending December 12, 1801, was as

Monday, Dec. 7. Tuesday, Dec. 8. Wednesday, Dec. 9. Thursday, Dec. 10. Friday, Dec. 11.

Average.

GEO. B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 12th day of December. A. D. 1891.

SEAL.

Notary Public.

The growth of the average daily circulation of The Ber for six years is shown in the following table:

| 1886 | 1887 | 1888 | 1889 | 1869 | 1897 | 10.375 | 16.298 | 15.207 | 18.577 | 19.555 | 28.440 | 10.302 | 14.139 | 15.500 | 18.509 | 18.791 | 55.312 | 11.507 | 14.400 | 19.893 | 18.547 | 19.155 | 74.065 | 12.191 | 14.316 | 18.744 | 18.550 | 29.664 | 25.923 | 12.439 | 14.222 | 77.181 | 18.3724 | 20.189 | 26.440 | 12.208 | 14.147 | 19.244 | 18.256 | 29.301 | 26.917 | 12.314 | 14.095 | 19.003 | 18.7728 | 30.007 | 27.303 | 12.341 | 14.095 | 18.003 | 18.7528 | 30.750 | 27.303 | 12.341 | 14.095 | 18.154 | 18.554 | 30.307 | 27.303 | 12.390 | 14.349 | 18.154 | 18.551 | 20.750 | 27.303 | 12.390 | 14.349 | 18.154 | 18.751 | 20.570 | 25.537 | 12.389 | 14.343 | 18.894 | 18.297 | 20.752 | 55.005 | 13.448 | 15.223 | 20.048 | 23.471 | ...

THE Chicago desperado is enterprising enough to drive a St. Louis robber to suicide.

BEET sugar and the sugar beet hold the boards at Lincoln today and all this interior region is listening intently for the discussion and its results.

COUNT TOLSTOI'S noble efforts on behalf of the famine stricken Russian peasants force an unwilling world to forgive him for perpetrating "Kreutzer Sonata."

still the only detense offered by E. C. Carns, chief oil inspector, to the serious charges of neglect of duty made and proved by THE BEE. SENATOR KYLE of South Dakota, in

attempting the grand straddle, has apparently come to serious grief. His duplicity will probably result in shelving htm so far as his legislative usefulness is concerned.

EDWIN M. FIELD was a plunger while he lasted and many a Wall street speculator chuckled at the thought of fleecing him. The young Napoleon of finance quit business \$2,000,000 ahead of Wall street, however, though bankrupt and insane himself.

GENERAL GRANT'S famous remark that it is always safe to trust to democratic blunders for republican success promises to be again verified if the first ten days of the present congress are any criterion from which to judge of the work of the session.

JOHN W. DANIELS, who was reelected United States senator from Virginia on Tuesday, is one of the ablest men on the democratic side of the senate. He is a law writer of national renown, an orator of the old but eloquent style, and a general favorite with his associates of both parties.

BRAZIL is too busy just now to ratify her treaty with the United States and asks for an extension of time. Unhappily for that country the business in hand is of a very serious character. It may result in either a weeding or a wake and therefore the request for additional time is reasonable and should be granted.

GENERAL NATHAN GOFF, ex-congressman and ex-governor of West Virginia, was appointed United States circuit judge of the Fourth district, and republicans everywhere will say that an able, faithful and deserving man was rewarded for valuable services to his state, his party and the nation when he

MONTANA has sold 250,000 cattle this year at an average of \$40 per head. This is the best year the cattle growers of the young state have ever experienced. It is safe to estimate the receipts from cattle, horses, sheep and wool in Montana this year will reach \$15,000,000. This is the country which a northwestern extension of the B & M. railroad will open up to the Omaha stock yards. These figures ought to convince almost anybody that the country is worth annexing.

As THE BEE predicted, J. D. Woodruff's breezy interview in Monday's issue concerning the Shoshone Indian agreement has already agitated the capital menagerie. Mr. Merrillat is verifying Mr. Woodruff's story in filling the newspapers with the merits of the majority report and is attempting to discredit the views of the Wyoming member of the commission. Mr. Woodruff is able to take care of himself, however, and his story will be heard by congress if not by the department.

Mr. BRYAN is recognized as the leader of the Nebraska delegation in the house, according to the Omaha doubleender. Leader of which Nebraska delegation? The independent, the fusion, or the straight democratic? At this distance Kem appears to lead the independent, McKeighan the fusion, and Bryan the democratic portions respectively of the Nebraska delegation and as each of these consists of one congresssound after his own nose.

The bill of Senator Cullom of Illinois to provide protection for railway employes by compelling railroads to use an automatic coupler is, so far as its object is concerned, a commendable measure. The killing and maiming of railway employes in this country is really appalling. According to the last report of the statistician of the Interstate Commerce commission the number of such employes killed and injured during the year ending June 30, 1891, was about 32,000, and the very large majority of these were the victims of the primitive and perilous coupling system. It is a record of casualities in a single industry which in any other country would be regarded as alarming, and would receive from the government not only prompt attention, but the application of the mest stringent legislation necessary to a remedy. In this country, however, the railroads have gone on from year to year killing and maiming tens of thousands of persons in their service without any serious attempt having been made to compel them to provide against such casualties. If it is in the province of congress to enact a law that will have this result it is certainly time it did so.

The measure introduced by Senator Cullom is peculiar in the method it proposes for determining the choice of an automatic coupler. It provides that the choice may be made by votes of the common carriers and the employes, the former to have one vote for every freight car owned, leased or controlled, and the employes to be entitled, in the aggregate, to one-third as many votes as may be cast by all the common carriers. The Interstate Commerce commission is to have power to decide upon the validity of the votes, and the choice of any particular coupler will depend upon its getting 500,000 votes out of a total of not less than 600,000. In case no choice is made a commission of five competent persons is to be appointed by the president to determine the coupler best to be used. If congress has the power to authorize a commission for this purpose, why not do so in the first place, instead of waiting for the result of the roundabout plan of voting, with its necessary details and delays? Is it good policy to allow the railroads and their employes, the latter being more or less liable to have their opinions and actions controlled by the companies, to have anything to do with determining this matter? A commission could act promptly, requiring only a few experiments with couplers to de-SILENCE, more or less undignified, is cide upon the best, but who can say how long it would take to know the result of

the voting plan? At any rate the bill provides for an automatic coupler, and also that all carriers are to equip at least 10 per cent each year of the number of freight cars used, so that after the year 1900, a time quite remote enough, all cars will be equipped as required by the bill. The object of the measure is good, whatever criticism may be made upon the methods proposed for attaining it.

MUST PURSUE BUSINESS METHODS. Mayor Cushing explains his action on the library ordinance and adjacent lot purchased that the ordinance and resolution had been signed prior to the service on him of the injunction. So far as the ordinance accepting the bequest of the Reed collection is concerned nobody will find fault. But the mayor had no more right to approve a resolution that involves an expenditure of \$18,000 out of the library fund when there are only

\$11,000 in that fund at the disposal of the library board than the council had to vote this overlap. The mayor and every member of the council who voted for this resolution have violated the plain provisions of the charter and laid themselves and their bondsmen liable to prosecution for the excess.

Right here let us say once and for all time that the action to enjoin the purchase of the lot adjoining the Reed library lot was brought solely with a view to restrain the deliberate violation of the charter and incidentally to compel the waiver by the heirs of the Reed estate of all their claims for reversion of that property before the city undertakes to expend \$100,000 in improving it.

The assertion that this is an attempt to force the relocation of the library is preposterous on its face. The proposition on which the bonds rest expressly requires the proceeds of these bonds to be expended on the Reed lot. Not a dollar of this money can be expended legally on any other location.

It is the duty of our city authorities to protect the city from the outset against the reversion of the grounds and buildings to the heirs of the estate. In other words it is their duty to insist that nobody shall hold a string to the property upon which the city proposes to expend not less than \$100,000 and in all p obability is bound to expend \$200,-000 before the structure is ready to be occupied for a library and museum.

E. F. Morearty is the most conspicuous member of the Omaha city council In the roles he has chosen in that body he has coupled his name with a notoriety which extends all over the country. An honest man would be humiliated by the prominence which Morearty has attained. Not so with the councilman

from the Seventh ward. Morearty has been through the flery furnace of two investigations lately. The first was occasioned by a suspicion that he had offered his vote in certain cases for boodle and in others was to be rewarded by the legal business of a corporation seeking a favor at the hands of the public. In the opinion of most people who followed the investigation Morearty only escaped conviction because the Afro-American in the wood pile was covered with liquid lime. In the other case he was charged with murder and escaped solely because of conflicting testimony at the preliminary

hearing. The gentleman's gall has been fed by these apparent vindications and now he demands a grand jury to ascertain whether or not E. P. Davis and C. Specht are interested in city contracts. If they are so interested Morearty has man all each leader has to do is to stalk | known it for at least a year, and has been an accessory in voting appropria-

PROTECTION OF RAILWAY EMPLOYES | tions to contractors with whom, according to Morearty, these councilmen have been directly or indirectly in partnership. As a reformer Morearty certainly caps the climax. It is as hard to conviet a man of boodling as it would be to convict a loose woman of a departure from the moral code. But if common report and current belief among citizens of Omaha could be crystalized into a jury verdict, Morearty would be down at Lincoln making barrels for Charley Mosier. This may not be complimentary but it is the blunt and unvarnished truth. From all such reformers as Morearty may the Good Lord deliver us!

> LOANS TO STATES FOR IRRIGATION. There is danger that the movement for reclaiming the arid region will be embarrassed and injured by the many plans proposed for its promotion. The last irrigation congress, reflecting the consensus of the most intelligent western opinion on this subject, suggested a simple, practicable and direct way by which the government could materially aid the states and territories in carrying out a policy of irrigation without making any demand upon the national treasury or involving the government in any financial obligation. This was that the government shall grant in trust, upon such conditions as would serve the public interest, to the states and territories needful of irrigagation, all lands now a part of the publie domain within said states and territories, except mineral lands. This pian received the approval of the sccretary of the interior in his annual report, qualified by the suggestion that with regard to the sources of water supply for irrigation there should be reserved to the United States the power of forfeiture and resumption in case of great abuse or a conflict of interests between states threatening to lead to actual violence between their respective populations, or allowing the irrigation of vast districts to fall into the hands of monopolies without sufficient protection for the people. This view was concurred in by the president in his annual message, and so far as we have observed it has met with no objection anywhere. Any proposition to involve the na-

tional government financially in connection with the reclamation of the arid lands is certain to meet with vigorous opposition, and therefore to injure the movement for that purpose. Such a proposition has been made in a bill introduced by Senator Dolph of Oregon, which provides "for the loaning by the United States of funds to the states or territories for the purpose of assisting in the construction of reservoirs, fountains, canals, artesian and other wells, and any and all other works used for the development, conservation and furnishing of water supplies for irrigation in aid of agriculture." Although the amount that may be loaned to any one state or territory is judiciously limited, still the plan would create a debt for which the government would be responsible, and the best public opinion of the country undoubtedly will a not sanction anything of this nature. There is a feature of this measure which may ommend it to an element of the people which is that the bonds of states or territories accepting loans shall be deposited with the United States treasury and notes issued to the par value of the oonds, such notes to be legal tender for all private and public dues not exceeding \$10,000. This would give the country another form of currency and might become the prolific source of an endless va-

Propositions such as this only serve to complicate the irrigation problem and retard the progress of the movement for the reclamation of the arid lands. The practical advocates of irrigation do not sk any such expelients.

IN THE INTEREST OF WATERWAYS.

A convention that will have some interest for the producers of the west and northwest will meet in Detroit today. Its object is to discuss the subject of improving the lake channels so as to permit the building and sailing of vessels of greater draught and tonnage, also the question of connecting the lakes with the ocean by a waterway capable of accommodating the largest steamers, and to take action which will enforce these matters upon the attention of congress. It is urged that the full usefulness of the lakes as highways of cheap and rapid transporta tion between the northwest and west and the Atlantic coast and Europe will never be realized until the twenty-foot channel which will soon be completed between Duluth and Chicago and Lake Eric ports shall have been extended to tidewater. Then steamships carrying 3,000 or 4,000 tons will ply rogularly between the lake cities and the ports of the old world, and the grain fields of the United States will be brought nearer the mar kets of Europe than ever before. Of course this must come in the course of the development of the country, and there is really no section of the nation so largely interested in it as the great west, for whose products even now there are not adequate outlets, as the grain blockade since the close of lake navigation sufficiently demonstrates. Notwithstanding the shipments of grain from the northwest by lake, during the past season, were unprecedented, millions of bushels of wheat remain in the cievators at upper lake ports and along the railroads. Our great inland seas are bound to play a most important part in connection with the transportation problem, and indeed are already doing The west and northwest, which have so profound an interest in that question, and one that must steadily increase with the progress of their devolopment, are not, therefore, unconcerned in the movement for improving the facilities of lake transportation and connecting our inland seas with the Atlantic ocean.

A RIGHTEUU. D. CISION.

Assistant Attorney General Shields of the Interior department has decided that Jane Waldron, the daughter of a white father and a half-blood Indian mother, was born a citizen of the United States and cannot claim rights as an In-

dian. He debars her and her children from the right to draw annulties and rations from the government, and refuses her the privilege of taking tribal lands in severalty.

This is a very important decision and will be far-reaching in its results if strained by the courts, in case of appeal, or if adhered to in the practice of the Interior department. It is a well known fact to persons familiar with Indian affairs that a great many persons almost entirely white, and abundantly able to provide for themselves, hang like leeches to the Indian reservations or their tribes for the sake of annuities, rations and lands in severalty. In many of the Indian schools one sees more Caucasian than Indian features and faces. Many of these are children of well-to-do white men who have intermarried with persons of Indian blood, but who scorn to be classed socially with the tribes to which they are connected by marriage. In almost every state of the union, since the new policy of allotment of lands in severalty. has obtained, claimants to lands spring up. In many cases men and women set up their Indian origin for the sake of ecuring lands or tribal moneys, whose maternal grandparents severed their tribal relations thirty and even sixty years ago. The Indians have doubtless suffered considerable loss from this cause in cash and lands and the nation

in rations. As we understand the decision, the children of white men married to women of Indian blood, where the mother has severed her tribal relations, are hereafter to be called white and not Indian. This reverses the old rule which classed all persons having the faintest trace of Indian blood as Indians and entitled to the immunities and privileges of Indians. It ought to discourage squaw men and will disappoint great many thrifty lawyers whose clients are clamoring after years and even generations of civilized life to be encolled as savages for the sake of allotments. It can do no injustice and can prevent a great deal of fraud.

THE tenacity with which a majority of the council persists in pushing through the Ketcham furniture contract is within itself a proof that there is something very magnetic in this job The council received notice of the injunction through the veto message of the mayor. It sought to evade the order of the court by passing a new resolution to award the contract to the Ketcham company. This is dangerous business and Judge Hopewell may see in it a marked contempt of court deserving his attention.

TAXPAYERS cannot afford to have the precedent established of paying \$18 each to the seven election officers required at each of the eighty-eight polling places in Omaha. There were 616 of these officers, and at \$6 each they will receive \$3,696, ... If their exorbitant demands are accoded to they will receive just three times as much, or \$11,088.

THE despised and obtrusive kodak was put to a new and important use in Philadelphia during the last election. Snapshots of suspects at different polls were taken, resulting in the discovery of a number of repeaters. The kodak's entry into politics promises to increase the popularity of the kodaks and to help purify politics.

OMAHA will cheerfully entertain the National Drill association and guarantee the prize money necessary to the success of the meeting here in June. Nothing less would be honest or honorable.

The Union Stock Yards company keeps well abreast of the times in South Omaha. It appropriates \$100,000 for next season's improvements.

CHRISTMAS is a great deal closer at hand than the consummation of that Ketcham furniture job.

MOREARTY wants a grand jury Morearty, you should be accommodated. THE injunction is almost as effective

THE bank pool is still solid.

as the grand jury.

Title 1 Undesirables. New York Recorder. If the no-rent policy goes into operation in England half-the dukes and earls and lords will have to come over as assisted immi-

> The fur Will Fly. Philadelphia Press.

When the Russian bear and the British ion get to fighting over the Cashmere goat, whatever else may happen the goat is sure

David's T ouble.

Governor Hill of New York will see in the resident of Switzerland a man after his own heart. The Swiss executive has decided not

Tumultu us Silence in the West. The response from the west to Governorenator mil's proposition to fix the policy of the democratic party by the repeal of the McKinley bill are not flattering to that

If Speaker Crisp-only had a couple hundred more first class committee chairman ships to bestow he bould make himself vastly

Crisp's Appalling Difficulty.

Cincinn Iti Cammerelal

more popular with the mob that rules the south wing of the capitol. A Commendable Measure. Mr. Paddock's pure food bill, recently intraduced in the sepate, has a special interest

in the drug trade, and is designed to stop abuses in which, in certain lines, there have been great profits. Adulteration is the death of trade, however.

Too Much or a Good Thing. St. Linus Republic. What a spectacie is presented just now in the inability of the railroad companies to handle the enormous grain crop. Everywhere the elevators are filled to bursting, and the entire rolling stock of all the ruliroads in the country is inadequate to transport the grain that is offered. Why should

davan's Aspeal.

Philipstelnfitte Itee and The appeal which has been sent to this country for aid for the strucken people of central Japan tells a pitco a story. Half a With my full span of eighty years.

million human beings left homeless by earth quake and fire, and all their means of livelihood taken away, implies a condition of suffering the full horror of which can hardly be grasped. Out of our bounty we should give, and that quickly.

THE GERRYMANDER.

Buffalo Courier (dem.): The president's observations upon the political gerrymander are just and commendable. Hartford Courant (rep.): The president makes an appeal to the people, irrespective of party, against the "perrymander" and in favor of fair ballot, that deserves to meet a

hearty popular response. St. Paul Pioneer Press (ren.): The most important request of the president couched in language which shows that this is near his heart and engages all his earnestness is for protection to the public against the in-

famous gerrymander. Indianapolis News (dem.): We advise the democrats in congress to take the president at his word and adopt an amendment that will prevent gerrymandering for national pur-poses. It is a game that two can may at, and the republicans may be in position before many years to make much more of it than the democrats possibly could.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat (rep.): General Harrison writes feelingly on the gerryman-der question, for one of these rascally schemes defeated him for re-election to the senate about five years ago. He developed such strength among the people at that time, however, that he became a presidential possibility, and later on a presidential actuality. Indianapolis Journal (rep.): It would be a

great relief for the country to see both parties in congress suspend the work of president making and partisan legislation long enough to unite in adopting and sub-mitting to the people a constitutional amend-ment which should at once and forever put an end to gerrymandering in national elec-

Charleston News and Courier (dem.): This aggestion of the president appears to be made in much better temper than most of his suggestions affecting the rights of the state to regulate their own domestic affairs. We e sure that it is said in much better form han anything that the president said when the republicans were in the majority in both branches of congress, and we shall hope for its impartial consideration by the members of congress from the south.

New York World (dem.): Now for the zerrymauder there is not one good word to be said. The right of every citizen to vote is sacred and should be secured by law. Uniformity in the method of choosing presidential electors is so desirable that, with the single exception of Michigan, all the states in fact and voluntarily choose them in the same way. But the framers of the constitution, believing that liberty is more secure under a federal republic of limited power composed of states regulating their own affairs in their own way than under a consoli dated government, wisely left it to the several states to provide for these necessities, each according to its own views and circumstances.

"LET US HAVE PEACE."

New York Advertiser: peace," said General Grant. And, standing beside his grave, Mrs. Grant pleads: "Let him have peace.

Philadelphia Ledger: The inconsiderate people who keep urging General Grant's widow to have his remains removed to Washington would cease troubling her if they had as much regard for her dead husband as they profess. She has expressed herself plainly and pathetically, and her wishes in matter should be scrupulously respected.

Cincinnati Commercial: The renewal the proposition to remove the remains of General Grant from Riverside Park to Ar-lington has stirred New York City up, and most emphatic protests are made, and the papers of the metropolis promise, if the measure is defeated promptly, that the long-delayed monument in honor of the great hero of the civil war shall at once be completed. Philadelphia Press: If the widow of Gen-

aral Crant objects to the removal of her late susband's remains from New York to some more national resting place, that ought to settle the matter. Her wishes should be re-spected and all agitation of the question should end. In spite of the shameless in-difference which New York so long mani-fest d, it would be scarcely less than inde-cent to persist us a magnetic against the cent to persist in a movement against the objections of the widow, and there is no reason to suppose it will be.

LET'S BE MERRY WHILE WE CAN.

Dallas News: Chicago now feeds her guests

Lowell Mail: The farmer who hides his light under a bushel incurs the risk of needng a new barn.

New York Herald: Figgs—The coroner's ury found that Hayrich died from a blow ad-ninistered by himself. Diggs—How in the world could that have Figgs--He blow out the gas.

Washington Star: Some of the most repre-hensible exhibitions of mud slinging ever known are now coming from the household hydrant.

'Tis the soul in the face that we prize in the And as much admiration we feel or the maid in her tippet of Astrakhan hair As for Miss Upperten in her seal.

Somerville Journal: "What will you do if you are elected?" asked the deputation of voters delegated to ascertain the ground whereon the candidate stood. "Great Scott." What shall I do if I am not elected!" grouned the candidate to himself before he had made an audible reply.

Life: The Czarina—Alex, there's a plot aradast us, right here in our own household. The Czar (carelessly)—Oh, I'm getting used to that sort of thing. The Czarina-But this is the most dastardly dot yet. The Czar-What is it? The Czarina (in awful whisper)—The cook is going to leave.

Photadelphia " "Oh, I've lost my heart."
The maid did sadly moan;
"For, spite of all my art.
Jack trumped it with his own."

Washington Star: "Do you make a rebate on this beefsteak that I ordered well done?" "Not as I knows on." was the cepty. "Well, you go to the cashier and ask him if he won't bill it as raw material."

CASHING CHIPS. New York Herstill

There's fun where the wind is blowing
The corn leaves dry and sere;
There's fun where the cider's flowing
Brown sparkling, sweet and clear;
There's fun in finding a red ear
And seeking the redder lips
Of the prettiest girl at the busking
To cash your forfelt chips.

Somerville Journal: Belle-I can truly say that I never firted with any man in all my Nell (thoughtfully)-What an awful lot of

It is pretty generally believed that the vil-lare bracksmith took advantage of his posi-tion at the beliews to put on airs. THE MACHINE AT WORK.

> The tire I humorist sat down. Despondent, dull and solemn.
> With not a thing to write about.
> And wrote about a column.

THE THREE AGES. From the French of Marie Constantin

My dears, when I was young like you—
O, days that long ago took wing!—
I had your wit, your sweetness, too,
And loved, like you, the spring.
Fondly do I remember still
How dear to me were fields and flowers:
How dear the hearts in lighter hours
Made captive in the gay quadrille;
A merry child like you, my dears,
And such was I at fifteen years.

Later, my heart, less wild and gay. To one devout espousal moved: 'n one devout espousal moved: and wedded joys, how sweet are they, to love and to be loved. To love and to be loved:
But sometimes, pensive and apart.
I prayed in secret sighs to heaven.
That some dear angel might be given.
To stir in me a mother's heart:
Wife and fond mother, too, my dears.
And such was I at thirty years. any one go hungry when the earth has been

O later! Onward still and on Time flies, like an advantage wave. And stranger autumn, both are zone, With all the loys they gave! Yet, will eye orney with age and pain, The hearts that to our babes we gave In their sweet innocence may live. And with their babes to young again; And such use I at learth, my dears.

CHANGING THE FENCE LINES.

Shifting of Political Friendships and Fights by the New Congrational Deal.

HOW THE STATE IS NOW APPORTIONED.

Arrangement of the Old Districts and the New-Chances of Can-

> didates - Status of the Alliance.

Next year will be a stirring time among

Nebraska politicians. The state will be entitled to elect six United States congressmen instead of three, and the aspirants for congressional honors are already coming to the front by the score. Prior to the meeting of the last state legislature there were but three congressional

districts in the state. The original First congressional district comprised the counties of Douglas, Sarpy, Saunders, Cass, Lancaster, Otoe, Nemaha,

Johnson, Richardson, Pawnee and Gage. The Second comprised all that portion of the state west of the First district and south of the Platte river.

The Third included all the counties north of the Platte not included in the First district. The south line of Washington, Dodge, Colfax, Platte, Merrick, Hall, Buffalo, Daw on, Lincoln and Perkins counties formed the boundary between the Third district and the First and Second, and the big Third includes everything in the state north of that line. In territory the Third district was twice as large as both the First and Second, but in population it was not equal to the First, and was about 70,000 greater than the

But the legislature, in accordance with the census of 1890, divided the state into six con-gressional districts.

The First district is made up of the counties of Cass, Otoe, Laucaster, Nemaha, John on, Pawnee and Richardson.

The Second comprises the counties of Douglas, Surpy and Washington. Douglas, Sarpy and Washington.

The Third includes Merrick, Nance, Boone, Platte, Colfax, Douge, Burt, Cuming, Stanton, Madison, Antelope, Pierce, Wayne, Thurston, Dakota, Dixon, Cedar and Knox.

The Fourth district includes Saunders Butler, Polk, Hamilton, York, Seward, Fillmore, Saline, Thayer, Jefferson and Gage.

The Fifth district includes the counties of Clay Nuckells, Wahster, Adams, Kograev.

The Fifth district includes the counties of Clay, Nuckolls, Webster, Adams, Koarney, Franklia, Harlan, Phe.ps, Gosper, Furnas, Red Willow, Frontier, Hayes, Hitchcock, Dundy, Chase and Perkins.

The big Sixth comprises the counties of Buffalo, Dawson, Lincoln, Keith, Custer, Sherman, Howard, Greeley, Valley, Wheeler, Garfield, Holt, Rock, Brown, Keya Paha, Loup, Blaine, Thomas, Hooker, Cherry, Grant, Logan, McPherson, Arthur, Deuel, Sheridan, Dawes, Box Butte, Cheyenne, Kimbali, Banner, Scott's Bluffs and Sioux.

This reconstruction has naturally created a This reconstruction has naturally created a general shifting of political fences and a re-arrangement of political friendships and

antagonisms. Some Candidates' Chances.

"I have it very straight," said a politician from the First district yesterday to a Bre man, "that Mr. Bryan will move out of the First before the time arrives for his place to be filled. He cannot hope to be elected in the First district as it is now organized. He will in all probability move to Omaha and try to win the nomination on the democratic ticket in the Second. In this he will be disappointed. There are influential democratic candidates in Douglas county who will not permit Mr. Bryan to come here and walk away with the prize. In my opinion Mr. Bryan will be retired to private life after his present term.

Mr. S. S. Alley, an attorney of Wilber, had something to say about politics in the Fourth district, when seen at the Payton. "Judge Hambell of Fairbury will be the choice of the straight democrats of Fourth district for congress, I believe," said Mr. Alley.

"He is a clean and able man and will make an excellent congressman. It looks as though ex-Governor Dawes of Crete would be the republican nominee if matters drift on as they are at present. James W. Dawes is the smoothest politician in the republican party in that district. He is the hardest worker in the district when he gets into a political fight. When he has been at the head of the republican forces of his own county they have nearly always defeated the demo crats. crats. Jin Dawes can make the republicans put on the ghost shirt and dance when other republican leaders in that county are completely hoo-dooed. You want to keep your eye on Jim Dawes. The only thing that will hold him down is the fact that he and his former partner, T. J. Foss, are having a hard siege of litigation. Foss is ambitious, politically, nimself and he will stand on Dawes as long

as he can." Where the Alliance Comes In. Deputy Sheriff Doane of Saline county was

also seen at the Paxton "I believe that W. G. Hastings will be the democratic-alliance candidate for congress. He is open for engagement, you know, at all times. He can't swing in as a clear cut democrat, because he publicly declared that he had cut entirely loose from that party last

"Will the alliance hold together for a hard fight next fall !"

Men are leaving that party in squads. There may be enough of them left to join in with the democrats and keep up a show of strength, out as a separate organiza be pretty badly shattered before the congressional election arrives."

WERE SHORT OF SAND.

Paving Contractors Have to Do Their Work Twice. Contractor Hugh Murphy has a force of

men at work tearing up and relaying the stone paving in the alley between Davenport and Chicago and Eighteenth and Twentyfirst streets, known as alley paving districts 389 and 390. The work of paving these alleys was completed less than two weeks ago, and thereby hangs a tale.
When Mr. Murphy's men had apparently

completed the work of paying the two alleys in question, Mr. J. M. Wilson, living on engo street between Eighteenth Nineteenth, asked Major Birkhauser, he met near the work to be sure and have the inspector on the job certify, when he made his report, that the work had been done according to specifications if such was the

Major Birkhauser at once became uneasy

and wanted to know if Mr. Wilson had seen anything wrong with the work. Mr. Wilson replied that he was simply wanting to know whether anything was wrong with the work or not. He was going to have to pay for it and wanted the certificate of the Board of Public Works that the specification had been followed by the contractor. Find Finally Mr. Wilson went to the Board of Public Works office and asked for the report of the inspector on the paving of the alleys. The report was produced and then the taxpayer received another lesson on the manner in which business principles are employed in city affairs. The report of the inspector simply certified that he had put in eleven days's work on one alley and two on another and was willing to accept thirteen days' pay in full settlement of his claims for thirteen

days' work. "What's this?" asked Mr. Wilson, going into the room where the members of the | tee having this subject in charge,

members of the Board of Public Works were in session. "That," said Major Birkhauser after a very careful examination of the paper which had caused Mr. Wilson's query, "is the re-port of Inspector Sedgewick on the paving of alleys in districts 389 and 390."

alloys in districts 389 and 390."
"Yes, but what does it mean!" persisted
Mr. Wilson. "Does he certify here that the
work has been completed! Does he certify
that the work has been done according to
specifications. Do you allow estimates on
such reports as this?" Mr. Wilson went on
to say that the report was no record at all and did not show how the work had been done,
"That's an inspector's blank used by the
old board," said Mr. Birkhauser, in explana-

"Yes, but if it is faulty, and a blind man can see that it is, why does this board use it?" asked Mr. Wilson, who was getting warm under the collar.

"I don't think you know what you are talk-ing aboat," suggested Major Egbert. "Perhaps I don't," retorted Mr. Wilson, "but I am certain that no member of this board knows what he is doing if he votes to pay for work on such a report as that made by this inspector. You admit that your inspectors never certify that the work has been done according to specifications and you admit that you take this important feature of the work for granted, not even requiring a statement from your inspector."

Then some member of the board discov-ored that the inspector's report was not a final one and Mr. Sedgewick was called in and asked what yet remained to be done. After a lot of questioning the inspector stated that the work had all been done according to the specifications, but that there

was some tamping yet to be done.
"They've tamped it once," said Mr. Wilson, "and have put the final layer of sand on the top of the stones. Are they going to tamp it again!"

Matters were left in this snape. Members the board apparently felt that Mr ilson knew there was something Wilson Enew there was something wrong with the work, but they could not find out what it was, as he persisted that he only wanted to see the final report of the inspector and have the board's certificate that the work had been done according to Two or three days after this meeting some

of Mr. Murphy's workmen began work tamping the pavement again. Mr. Wilson happened along and watched the work for a few minutes. He discovered that the men were not tamping the outside row of stones on either side of the alley so that the adjoin ng stones were from two to three inches "Why don't you tamp this outside row?" asked Mr. Wilson of one of the workmen.
"Because," was the frank reply, "that outside row is just level now with the twelve-inch line and if we tamped it down it

would show that there is not sufficient sand Then Mr. Wilson declared himself and demanded as a property owner that every stone in the alley be tamped. He had known all

in the alley be tamped. He had known all along, he said, that the contractor was putting in about three inches of sand when five were required by the specifications and he was simply waiting to see whether the board would certify to it or not.

Yesterday morning Mr. Wilson went to Mr. Birkhauser's office and asked if the board had accepted the work. He was informed that the members of the heart had discovered. that the members of the board had discovered that the paving had not been laid according specifications and that Mr. Murphy had been

required to relay it. That's why Mr. Mur phy's men are at work now. WILL BRANCH OUT.

Manufacturers and Consumers Association to be Generally Extended. The regular meeting of the Manufacturers and Consumers Association of Nebraska was held yesterday afternoon. It was observed that the attendance while it was fair was the smallest since the organization of the association. In the absence of the president, Vice

President Trostler presided.

Mr. Trostler stated that the members of the association should do more to advertise the Nebraska trade mark, as that is the distinguishing feature by which Nebraska-made goods may be identified. If the trade mark is not brought into prominence manufacturers who hold back and do not help the movement, will get an equal benefit. He also called attention to the fact that the mempers of the association had not filled out the ists of general membership and returned hem as they should.

The matter of carrying the organization nto the state was brought up again and it vas explained that the plans were being ected as rapidly as possible. It is propos it an early date to get together a number of Imaha manufacturers and visit the manuacturers of Lincoln and discuss the proposiion of forming a branch association there. The secretary reported that about forty members were still delinquent in dues and

several gentlemen walked up to the desk and of the association: John J. Muller, 1414 Far-nam, confectioner; C. H. Forby, 1408 Douglas, trunks; A. L. Undeland, 106 South Fourteenth; Phil Stimmel, 911 Jones, seeds; Omaha Carriage Top company, 214 North Fifteenth; Voegele & Dinning, 1110 Howard, confectioners; Omaha Basket Manufacturing

confectioners; Omaha Basket Manufacturing company; Festner Printing company, 1307 Howard, blank books; Steinhaus Engraving company, 634 Paxton block; F. Weideman, 1506 Farnam, cigars. The secretary stated that there was a great dearth of statistics regarding the man-ufacturing industries of the state and that he had sent out circulars to all the members calling for certain information regarding the

subject, and hoped that all would respond A catalogue of the association is being compiled and the secretary reperted that several prominer t merchants and bankers had taken advertising space in the book, amounting up to the present time to \$250. It was moved that any member who desired could have advertising apace in this book at the rate of \$20 a page.

Mr. Gedney suggested that some steps
ought to be taken in Omaha to make an

organized effort to bring in manufacturing establishments. Mr. Farrell had an estimate of the cost of a beet sugar and glucose plant combined. A very large part of the machinery used in a beet sugar factory is available for facture of glucose, and the extra expense of ombining the two is very small. Mr. Farrell's plan is to operate the factory for the manufacture of glucose after the sugar senson is over, and thus utilize the plant through-

out the year. BLAINE IN THE MAN.

Mr. Millard Tells the New Yorkers What Nebraska People Want. J. H. Millard, president of the Omaha Na-

tional bank, is stopping at the Fifth avenue

hotel, New York City, and in conversation with a reporter for the Morning Advertiser of that city, said: "There is nothing of special interest down our way just now. The people are quietly making the best of the splendid crops and naturally looking forward to the coming presidential nomination. Oh, yes, it is Blaine with the western republicans, and I think Cleveland on the other side. The tariff is not an important factor in our state, and although free silver was at first the great

cry, I think the sentiment is slowly chang ing in the other direction. Nebraska is con

servative anyway, and as long as the times are good the people are not in favor of radi-cal measures. The farmers alliance is not by any means dead in our state, but the good crops have caused many farmers to return to their first love, the republican party.' New Club House.

A meeting of the Omaha club will be held on Saturday evening to take final action upon the question of building the proposed new

club house. Reports will be received from the commit-

Highest of all in Leavening Power.-Latest U. S. Gov't Report.



ABSOLUTELY PURE