TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. | Tricks OF SUBSCRIFTION | | 8 cm | 1 mily Bee (without Sunday) One Year | 10 00 | 1 mily and Sunday, One Year | 10 00 | 1 mily and Sunday, One Year | 2 00 | 1 mily Sunday Bee, One Year | 2 00 | 1 mily Bee, One Year | 1 mily Sunday Bee, One Year | 1 mily Sunday Bee, One Year | 1 00 | 1 mily Bee, One Year | 1 00 | 1 mily Bee, One Year | 1 00 | 1 mily Bee, One Year | 1 00 | 1 mily Bee, One Year | 1 00 | 1 mily Bee, One Year | 1 00 | 1 mily Bee, One Year | 1 00 | 1 mily Bee, One Year | 1 mily Bee, One Y

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The Bee Publishing Company, Proprietors

THE BEE BUILDING. EWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

Frate of Nebraska

County of Douzlas.

Geo. B. Tsschuck, secretary of The Buz
Fublishing company, does solemnly swear
that the actual circulation of The Datay Ber
for the week ending January 2, 1892, was as
follows: follows:
Funday, Dec. 27
Monday, Dec. 28
Tuesday, Dec. 29
Wednesday, Dec. 30
Thursday, Dec. 31
Friday, Jun. 1
Saturday, Jan. 2 23,24 24,019

Average GEO. B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 2d day of January A. D. 1892.

SEAL. Notary Public.

Notary Public.

The growth of the averace daily circulat on of Tax Bgs for six years is shown in the fol-lowing table: 12,345 4,447 13,243 18,553 20,002 27,021 12,464 14,151 18,185 18,481 29,770 25,597 12,486 14,151 18,185 18,481 29,770 29,785 12,389 14,383 18,984 18,770 20,782 25,197 12,389 14,383 18,984 18,977 20,782 25,197 12,389 14,383 18,285 19,387 20,389 23,471 24,094 12,237 15,041 18,223 20,048 23,471 24,044

A NEWSPAPER which purloins its news is as contemptible as any other thief.

THE grand jury can do a great deal toward the cultivation of official honesty in these parts.

OUT in Wyoming when they cannot decently lynch a horsethief they permit him to escape from jail and freeze to

RECIPROCITY is limited free trade and tariff reform is limited protection. As usual, the republicans have the best end of the argument.

THE old city council has very little time left in which to commit deviltry. but citizens will not breathe easy unti it has gasped its last breath.

ALTHOUGH John Sherman drew first blood in the Ohio senatorial contest, Foraker came up smiling for the next round and the sparring continues with both men game.

WHY is it that the estimates of one city contractor go through the Board of Public Works without any unnecessary delay while those of others are held up for want of time to examine them?

IN a vain endeavor to be more metropolitan than usual Minneapolis started a new monthly magazine with the breezy title of "Westward Ho." The impulse was sh rtlived, however, and the enterprising publisher gave up his scheme after a single issue.

GERMANY offers her good offices as mediator between Chili and the United States. The offer should be declined with thanks by both countries. They can settle their little misunderstanding without foreign interference by the exercise of ordinary courtesy toward each

A FEW more years of enterprise and Yankee ingenuity will bring the new south well to the front in commercial and material development. She now has twenty-eight blast furnaces and rolling mills in operation and, aside from her cotton, rice and sugar, produced the past year 617,000,000 bushels of corn and wheat.

NEW MEXICO has some equity in her request upon the government for help in organizing a proper public school system. She has an unusually large proportion of illiterates among her mongrel population, and the ordinary school land allotment will hardly be sufficient to meet her situation, even with a heavy direct tax for school purposes. New Mexico cannot become a desirable state in the American union until she has made it possible for Mexicans, Pueblo Indians and Americans alike to obtain at least the rudiments of an English education in public schools.

THE Interstate Commerce commission will find a small but interesting case in Wastern lowa which ought to receive attention. Out of spite, apparently, one railway company refuses to receive car loads of coal from another, destined for the Glenwood Institute for Feeble Minded Children. As a consequence, the state institution is embarrassed and the good sense of the community outraged. The C., B. & Q. and Wabash should have settled their contention without distressing a public charity, but, as they have not done so, the Interstate Commerce commission should take the recalcitrant road in hand and teach it a les-

PEOPLE who know "White Beaver," as Dr. Frank Powell called himself in the show, will not predicate an Indian war in North Dakota on the alleged attempt of the redskins to take his scalp. Dr. Powell probably tells this story in order to have the opportunity to remind the public that General Miles commissioned him and Buffalo Bill to go in claw-hammer coats to Sitting Bull's camp and capture him, dead or alive, a little over a year ago. It was probably fortunate for both that Louis Primeaux and his Indian potice intercepted them before they reached Bull's camp. The Grand River Sioux have no grudge against the sensational ex-medicine man from La Crosse and his story looks for all the world as if it had been especially gotten up for the Omaha Fake Factory.

ANOTHER PLOT THREATENED.

President Harrison, in referring in his annual message to the change of method for choosing presidential electors adopted by the state of Michigan, did not overstate the importance of providing by constitutional amendment for a uniform method of appointing such ciectors. The federal constitution leaves the matter entirely to the control of the state legislatures. Its language is: "Each state shall appoint, in such manner as the legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors, equal to the whole number of senators and representatives to which the state may be entitled in the congress." Under this authority the legislature of 'a state may provide for the choice of presidental electors by congressional districts, as in the case of Michigan, or it may take upon itself the appointment of electors, and both of these methods have been in vogue in the past. The general course, however, almost since the foundation of the govrument, has been to choose electors by the voters of the whole state upon a general ticket, and as far back as 1832 there remained but a single state, South Carolina, that had not adopted this method. That state, down to the time of the civil war, continued to choose its presidential electors by a vote of the legislature, but after the war changed its method and conformed to the prac-

tice of the other states. In 1876 the electors of Colorado were chosen by the legislature, but since that date the method of choosing presidential electors has been by the voters of the whole state upon a general ticket. Thus, as remarked by the president, "after a full test of other methods, without important division or dissent in any state and without any purpose of party advantage, as we must believe, but solely upon the considerations that uniformity was desirable and that a general election in territorial divisions not subject to change was most consistent with the popular character of our institutions, preserved the equality of the voters, and perfectly removed the choice of president from the bineful influence of the 'gerrymander,' the practice of all the states was brought into harmony."

The tendency shown by the democratic party in several states, of which the Michigan departure is an example, to destroy this harmony has recently been very marked. It was strongly manifested by the last democratic legislature of Ohio, and it is not to be doubted that the democratic leaders of Iowa contemplated the "Michiganizing" of that state had the party secured control of the legislature. The success of the democrats in getting control of the New York legislature suggests the question whether they will not depart from the method of choosing electors by the popular vote, and it is intimated that they are considering the expediency of passing a law providing that this legislature shall appoint the presidential electors next year.

It is believed that this was the prime motive of Governor Hill in his fight to make the state senate democratic, and none will doubt that he is entirely capable of such an attempt to steal the presidency under the form of law. Having almost absolute control of the democratic machinery in the state, the cassage of a law directing the legislature to choose electors might give him great prestige in the nationa I convention, and he has only to convince himself of this to insure his using all his influence in favor of a return to this old and universally rejected method, regardless of possible consequences. The element now in control of democratic politics in New York is not to be deterred from anything that may promise to give it larger power by apprehensions of future danger. Hill and his followers are laboring for present aggrandizement, and nothing can be too reactionary or revolutionary that will serve their pur-

WESTERN DEMOCRATS. The opportunity is at hand for western democrats to assert themselves. The situation in New York is such that it seems almost impossible that a presidential candidate for the democracy can be taken from that state. Unless there is a most radical and unlooked for change there during the next four or five months it is questionable whether Mr. Cleveland can get a single delegate from Yew York in the national convention. The element that dominates the party now is bitterly and relentlessly opposed to him. Its leader is David Bennett Hill, and recent events have made him stronger in that relation than ever before. It is wholly unreasonable to suppose that he can be induced to change his attitude of hostility toward the "c aimant," and the following he has drawn to him will not desert him. If Mr. Cleveland cannot get the New York det gation there is small probability of his receiving the nomination. On the other hand, a Hill delegation might promise New York if he were made the candidate, but it could not give assurance that he would poll the strength of the party in any other state. There has been talk of a possible harmonizing of the New York factions on Governor Flower, but this is highly improbable, and, besides, the democracy of the country does not want Mr. Flower, who is not even the leader of his party in his own state.

The factional conflict in New York being thus practically certain, as matters now look, to defeat the hopes of the presidential aspirants of that state, opens to the western democracy the opportunity to name the next candidate of the party for the presidency. An earnest and aggressive movement to this end would undoubtedly draw to its support a number of the southern states. The near'y unanimous sentiment of that section is favorable to Cleveland, but it would not be difficult to change this to an available western man, if it could be shown that New York probably would be lost with Cleveland as the candidate, A great many influential southern democrats believe it would be sound policy to take a candidate from some other state than New York, and are on record in favor of a western standard-bearer if

an available man can be found. It is said that Senator Palmer of Illinois is again being talked of as a possibitity, but the almost insuperable objection to him is his advanced age.

man quite as old as Senator Palmer has ever been nominated for the presidency and, although he is a very vigorous man for his years, the chances would be largely against his living out a presidential term. There are men not so old. among western democrats who bave quite as much ability as Palmer and would be far more likely to command the support of the younger voters of the party. The democratic situation is complicated and promises to give the national convention a great deal of trouble. Everything indicates that a great deal of bitterness and bad blood will be created, with the inevitable effect of materially weakening the party. But at present the best and safest solution of the problem that confronts the democracy appears to be in taking its next candidate for the presidency from the west.

A MISLEADING STATEMENT.

Hon. John L. Carson of Auburn, one of the oldest and perhaps best known national bankers in Nebraska, calls the attention of THE BEE to a misleading remark in the report of the comptroller of the currency calculated to do Nebraska serious injury. Mr. Carson shows also that the reflection is not justified by the facts. The language is as follows: "It will be observed that Texas and Pennsylvania stand at the head of the list [in the number of national banks organized), as they have during the past two years, with seventeen new associations in each, Texas, however, having the larger capital. Following these come the states of Washington, Illinois and Iowa with eleven banks each and Nebraska and New York with ton each. Kansas shows nine new associations and ranks next to New York.' Then follows the objectionable expression: "It will be observed that notwithstanding the fatality attending banking operations in Kansas and Nebraska these states take prominent places in point of new organizations."

The exception to this statement taken by Mr. Carson is that we have had but four national bank failures and one suspension in the state in the past year. The suspended bank soon after resumed business stronger than ever. We have never had as many failures before in a single year, but inasmuch as there are 140 national banks in the state the record does not justify so serious a reflection upon our financial institutions.

But even if it were a desperate showing. Netraska does not deserve the discourtesy of such a fling from a public official. The comptroller's report goes to bankers and financiers throughout the entire country, and a statement like this from so high an official financial source is calculated to do us serious damage. There is no way of obliterating from the record remarks of this kind in a public document. The failures which occurred in Nebraska were due wholly to gross carelessness and causes foreign to conservative banking. They do not prove that any "fatality" attends the business in the state. On the contrary, the facts show that Nebraska banking institutions are exceptionally well managed. Mr. Carson has been at the head of one or more such institutions for more than a quarter of a century in this state and he is justifiable in resenting the imputation of the comptroller.

THE HASTINGS BUILDING.

Hastings is the metropolis of the western half of the great South Platte region. She is the commercial and political capital of the old Second congressional district, and as such is as fairly entitled to a federal building as Nebraska City and Beatrice. The United States District court holds periodic sessions in Hastings. Her postofilce business is as large as that of any town of equal population. The city is the center of a section of country which is growing rapidly and is destined to have a population of 20,000 to 25,000 by the end of the present decade. Without disparaging the claims of any other city in the state, THE BEE expresses the hope that the present congress will make liberal appropriation for a public building in Hastings. There can be no economy in depriving a city of over 10,000 population, that has already been designated as a federal court city, of the benefit of a United States court house and postoffice. As a matter of fact, the rental paid by the government exceeds the interest on the estimated cost of such a building. The policy pursued with regard to public building appropriations for the smaller cities by the preceding congresses has been penny wise and pound foolish. A government that can dispose of its 2 per cent bonds at a premium can afford to build fire proof postoffices in every city of 10,000 population. Such buildings would pay for themselves in twenty years by setting apart the difference between the present rental of postoffice buildings and the amount of interest paid on the capital invested. The affairs of the government should be conducted on business principles.

NEXT Friday the delegates to the National League of Press Clubs at San Francisco will pass through Omaha en route and they should be met by delegations from our various business men's organizations with a cordial welcome and such other courtesies as their brief stop in the city will permit.

JAMES E, BOYD is beginning to read his title clear, but regards all congcana latious premature until the supreme court has formally announced its de-

cision. THE oil inspectors' gang will scarcely wait upon the order of their going, but vacate just as soon as the decision of the supreme court at Washington is ren-

Nebraska's Generosity. Rapid City (8, D.) Republican. Nebraska deserves her prosperity. Out of her abundance she has sent a train load of corn to the Russian sufferers.

On the Right Track.

St. Louis Star. It must be a great reher to democratic editors to be able to cease their attacks upon President Harrison, Mr. Blaine, and otner great and good men, and let loose the vials of their wrath on the neads of people so well deserving of it as Messrs. Crisp, Gorman and There is one peculiar thing about democratic editors, and that is that their abuse of democrats who differ with them is

more bitter then even the denunciations of republicans in Highteous wrath at Bourbon Iniquity,

The Great Skinning Act.

New-Work Advertis Mr. Holman will please observe that the eyes of the nation are upon him as he goes through his great act of removing the epidermis from a government flea, with a view to securing the bide and tallow.

Democis Big Spottsmen.

The two strongest men in the democratic party today-Hill and Gorman-are the two most unscrupulous politicians in the country, without a single characteristic to recommend them to the approval of honest and reputable

Triumphant Reciprocity.

New York Tribune The policy of reciprocity continues to add, triumph to triumph. Our Washington dispatches contain full details of the agreenents which have been concluded with Great Britain in respect to nearly all the British dependencies in the West Indies, and also British Guiana. It is also stated that reciprocal arrangements are nearly completed with some of the Central American states, and there is expectation of the announcement of a like arrangement with Mexico, These announcements speak for themselves. The wisdom of the authors of reciprocity is again vindicated, and another notable achievement is added to the laurels of the present administration.

Chicago Tribune. It is better in every way that the decision should be in favor of Boyd. To all intents and purposes he was a citizen. He was also the choice of the people of Nebraska for governor. Were he to be kept out of the office during his entire term and a holdover be allowed to fill the place great dissatisfaction would be created in Nebraska. It is not usual for supreme court decisions to be known in advance, but it is to be hoped that there is no mistake in this report as to its findings, and that the man whom the people elected will be allowed to take his seat. Then the democrats will not be able to use Boyd's case as an excuse for giving seats in other states to democrats who were not the choice of the people.

Fictitions War Alarms.

Philadelphia Ledger. War alarmists are not confined to Europe. They have been at work over there for at least ten years prophesying an outbreak, discrediting official utterances and preferring vague rumors and "signs of activity," etc. Some day, if they keep at it long enough, they will prove by the event that they were right, ignoring their numerous failures. War alarmists in this country have not had much experience, but they were equally expert. When all their stories are denied one after the other and in detail, they fall back on the "active preparations" for war with Chili and the statements of anonymous individuals "acquainted with the facts." When their reports are read critically they are found to contain bushels of conjecture and insinuation based upon a single grain of fact, and generally a grain of fact susceptible to another interpretation.

SPIRIT OF THE STATE PRESS.

Some of the papers of the state have just begun to "kick" on the congressional district "gerrymander" which was accomplished by the legislature a year ago. So far these editorial protests are very mild, but they are apt to grow stronger as summer approaches and the campaign draws on apace. Here is one from the Grand Island Independent, a republican paper: "When the next congressional race is

called. Hall county will not be likely to be in it-she will be a stranger in a strange land. entirely outside of her jurisdiction. The last apportionment is in several respects a disgrace to the men who made it, and this is true both of senatorial and congressional dis tricts. The aim appeared to be to give it to Hall county in the neck at every turn of the wheel, but Hall county will help smash some lates all the same when the time comes. Here's another, this time from a bourber sheet, the Beatrice Democrat:

"Of all the imbedile acts of the last, logis ature, the meanest was the apportionment of the state into congressional districts. The Fourth district winds around Lancaster county, with Saunders county on the north and Gage on the south. It makes an oddshaped district, but we can stand it.'

A Stromsburg citizen who designates him self as a "Shylock," and who occasionally lends a little money at a rather stiff rate o interest, has been reading the paper printed at that place by I. D. Chamberlain, the Headlight. He finds that the immacutate I. ose fierce assaults on the 2-per-cent-amonth sharks have given him a bloodthirst reputation throughout the state, is greatest usurer of them ail. To prove it Mr. Money Shark quotes from the editorial coiumns of the Headlight: "The constant an-nouncement at the head of my paper fixes the price at \$1 per year in advance, or \$1.50 if paid after the year expires." The Shyf paid after the year expires." lock figures it out this way:

"When I take his paper from the postoffice I have accepted the terms on which he says can have it, and have thus made a usuriou contract. If the price of the year's subscrip tion was \$1 January 1, 1891, and is \$1.50 Jan uary 1, 1892, that extra half-dollar is 50 pe cent interest for the use of the dollar for a

vear. This reasoning forces the Shylock denominate Mr. Chamberlain a "brother and causes him to exclaim consistent in him to pluck my beard, spit upon my gaberdine, and say Begone, bas

usurer. There seems to be a hiatus in the entente cordiale, or something of that sort, between the defuncto would be governor of Dodge county and Nebraska's honorable represer tatives in the upper house of the national few words are not legislature. These written simply to display a knowledge of French and Hog Latin, but for the purpose of introducing a little paragraph from the official organette of the aspiring Fremont man who thinks he is still in state politics. The young man who grinds the machine has been reading Tue Bee's Washington dispatches, and notes the fact that Senators Manderson and Paddock have both given expression to their belief that the principles and purposes of the republican party are takingo a renewed hold upon the people of Nebruska, and that the prospects of the party are bright. This doesn't seem to piease him, and he gives a turn to the ganette's crank and produces the following

"It is to be regretted that Senators Man derson and Paddock are just hoisting their fair-weather signals. There was a place for them as beneficiaries of the party, in the them as beneficiaries of the party, in the midst of the storm that swept over the state a year ago. But they took to their cyclone celiars, and are just now getting their heads outside the celiar door and are doubtless sur prised to observe, that there are so few clouds and that there is so little destruction in the path of the storm, after all.

The Beatrice Democrat is trying hard to make it appear that Senator Paddock will have a hard row to hoe in cultivating Gage county politics during the coming campaign. The Democrat quoies a well known republican politician as saying:

"If the friends of Senator Paddock pursu the same course next fall that they did this, and attempt to run the party machine, Sen-ator Paddock will go before the legislature without the backing of his own county."

Some of the leading farmers in the inde pendent party are said to have held a private conference at Lincoln the other day to survey the floid, patch up the breeches made during the late political battle and prepare battle array to "march on to a glorious vicory in the coming struggle with the impaied heil." Among the enthusiastic men mentioned as being present at this council of war were Farmers Van Wyck, Wolfe, Blake and others, but Burrows wasn't to be seen.

Nebraska Contains at Present a Multiplicity of Candidates for Congressional Honors.

THE LINES OF BATTLE SLOWLY FORMING.

New Apportionment Seems to Contribute Zest to the Scramble for Office-The Six Districts and the Men Who Represent Them.

The picket lines in the political contest to be waged in Nebraska next year are already outlined in the rough. The outposts are being established, and the points of vantage on either side are beginning to show themselves. The most important matter to be decided n the near future by the republican state central committee will be the selection of congressional committees in each of the six congressional districts of the state. The redistricting of the state has, of course, abolished the old congressional machinery and made it necessary to provide a new equipment of central committees in each of the six districts to take the place of the three old committees now obsolete. Tho National Republican Central committee has recommended to the state central committee that the various congressional committees for the new districts be appointed by the state central committee and this matter will be one of the leading topics to be discussed at the next meeting of the republican state central

mittee, to be held at the Millard on January 14.

Will Respect Local Opinion There will doubtless be a disposition the part of some of the members of the committee to refer this matter to the leading republicans of each congressional district and o appoint a time for them to meet and select their congressional committees. Others will probably favor the appointment of these nmittees by the state central com Histrict co A warm and interesting discussion muttee. is expected

ongressional candidates in every district n the state are aiready in the field or preparing to take the field, and the indications are that the skirmish for the nomination upon the republican ticket will be brisk and persistent n now until next fall, when the nominations will be made.

Talent from the First and Second. The First congressional district consists of the following counties: Cass, Otoe, Laneaster, Nemaha, Johnson, Pawnee and Rich

The gentlemen who have been mentioned or congress on the republican ticket in the First district are: Church Howe, Thomas Majors, Judge Altan, W. Field, John C. Wat-son, J. L. Caldwell, Judge Chapman, Isham Reavis and Jesse B. Strode. There are others who have been suggested, but the above ar he more prominent ones.

The democratic probabilities spoken of by ding politicians are: W. J. Bryan, Frank P. Ireland and Frank White. The Second district is made up of the ollowing counties: Douglas, Sarpy and Washington

The probable republican candidates already nentioned are W. J. Convell and John L. Webster. The democrats mentioned for congressional nonors in the Second are Charles Ogden, Warren Switzler and T. J. Mahoney. The

independent leaders just now thrusting their intellectual fronts above the horizon of the future in this connection are Alian Root and V. O. Strickler. Third and Fourth Districts.

The Third district is made up of the following counties: Merrick, Nance, Boone, Platte, Colfax, Dodge, Burt, Cuming, Stanton, Mad-ison, Antelope, Piorce, Wayne, Thurston, Dakota, Dixon, Cedar and Knox.

Hon. George D. Meiklejohn. Hon. George W. E. Dorsey, Mr. John R. Hays, Mr. C. C. McNish and Judge Norris have been men-tioned as probable candidates for congress on the republican ticket. Judge J. C. Crawford, John M. Moan and Dr. Keiper are supposed to be putting up

rods to attract democratic lightning Judge Allen, Fred Jewell and Mr. Poynter will probably wear top boots and red flanner shirts with a view to catching the nomina tion on the independent ticket. The Fourth district will have a political show of no insignificant proportions. following counties are in the Fourth: Saun-

ders, Butier, Polk, Hamilton, York, Seward, Fillmore, Saline, Thayer, Jefferson and The republicans who seem to possess con ressional aspirations in that district are Hon. George H. Hastings, ex-Governor James W. Dawes, F. J. Foss and L. W. Coiby. The democrats may rally around one of the following gentlemen: W. G. Hastings, Judie Hambel or Dr. Johnson of Fairmont.

Judge Bates and I. D. Chamberlain appear gathering the independent strength about their camps.

Hustling in the Fifth.

The Fifth district will be a hummer.

includes the counties of Clay, Nuckolis Webster, Adams, Kearney, Hall, Franklin Harlan, Phelps, Gosper, Furnas, Red Wil-low, Frontier, Hayes, Hitchcock, Dundy Chase, Perkins. There are a few republica n this district who have not been mentioned in connection with the congressional nomine ion, but they will probably be heard from few days. Those already running prelim inary surveys across the field are: J. (Tate, of Hastings; Dan M. Nettleton, McPheeley, Searles of Nucbolis county, Mc Neeney of Webster, Dilworth of Adams of Harlan, Rhea of Phelps, and Adams of Nucholls.

The democrats will in all probability nom-inate "Sodhouse" McKeighan and ex-Speakor Elder will probably spring into the arena is the independent Spartacus. Bigger Than Some States.

The big Sixth is an empire in itself. I embraces the following counties: Boyd, Buffalo, Dawson, Lincoln, Keith, Custer, Sherman, Howard, Greeley, Valley, Wheeler, Garfield, Holt, Rock, Brown, Keya Paha, Loup, Biaine, Thomas, Hooker, Cherry, Grant, Logan, McPherson, Arthur, Deuel, Sheridan, Dawes, Box Butte, Chevenne, Kimball, Banner, Scott's Bluff and Sioux. There's plenty of congressional tim-ber in the sixth. Here is the array of republican talent from which to select: A. E. Cady, James Whitehead, Jack McColl,

A. E. Cady, James Willondad, Jack McColl, H. M. Grimes, Judge M. P. Kinkald, J. C. McCann, F. M. Dorrington, Judge Church, Judge Hamer and Aaron Wall. The democrats and independents will probibly unite upon Kem if he makes a rece which campaign orators will be justified in referring "with pride," etc.
The decision of the supreme court in the Thayer-Boyd case will, it is believed, settle one matter so far as the democratic party of Nebraska is concerned. Leading politicians believe that if Mr. Boyd is permitted to serve out his term as governor of the state, he will be renominated for another term by his

HASTINGS IS IN EARNEST.

A Critic Who Thinks That City Has Not Been Treated Fairly.

HASTINGS, Neb., Jan. 1 .- To the Editor of THE BEE: I notice in THE BEE of December io an article "In Behalf of Hastings," in which is given a synopsis of what has been done in congress by senators and representatives in behalf of a public building for this The article is doubtless written in defence

of the stubborn fact that Hastings has not yet received a building, and also as an apotogy, as it were, for her failure to receive it n the recent past.

It will be seen from the article that the

first bill for Hastings was introduced in the Porty-ninth congress (nearly ten years ago), and at that time Hastings was the in the state outside of Lincoin and Omaha that was asking for a building.

At the close of the Forty-ninth congress we were not aurprised to find that the bill had failed to become a law, and the reason: Too many heavy appropation bills," was, loubtless, a valid excuse.

This excuse, however, has to us throughout the years of the "fflicth and Fifty-first congresses regularly, ... ill it and Fifty-first congresses regularly, ... ill it This excuse, however, has o been led at the opening of each session of congress to believe that Hastings' chances were far in advance of any other city of the northwest; but at the close of the session we find our bill has failed to pass and this stereotyped excuse offered as a reason for such True, Mr. Millisen did report the bill

upon the expressed condition that three-fifths of the amount should be stricken out of it, and immediately after the carving (which didn't quite kill the bill), to make death sure, they raised the old objection that "appropriations were too heavy" an the cry of "put on the brakes" was raise And as was suggested by Reed, McKinley and Cannon, it was allowed to "sleep to death," and so the bill sleep and still sleeps. Truly the Hastings bill has had a hard road and it would seem that after so muc hard work and such a disastrous experience other cities with less population than Hastings would lack the temerity to ever hazard a bill for a public building in their behalf, and especially so when Hastings had the advantage of being the larger city and having the prestige of a federal court. But what do we find! Nothing daunted, Nebraska City. Beatrice and Fremont cast their nots in the great uncertain waters of public favor, long after Hastings had been struggling and

while she is in the threes of defeat, these cities succeed in filling their nets.

Now we are promoted to ask how did their bills escare the withering influence of "too many heavy appropriations!" How did they escape the illiberalism of the speaker that is said in the article. cited in the article; now did they escape the sentence of "the death sleep" of Tom Reed and William McKimley? We of the Second district have a right to know; and further we would respectfully ask of these cities to give us the secret of their success, for we wish it understood that the people of Hastings are of a liberal class, and if it takes other means out of the usual course we are anxious to know what it is, for "we are in

t." We want and need a public building.
Again we are surprised to find that the
Second congressional district with her spiendid republican record, having forty republican votes in the state legislature of three years ago, has so little influence in Washing-ton that she has never yet succeeded in get-ting one dollar of Ucited States money within her border, while other cities and counties, some of which have never been noted for great republican majorities, have succeeded in getting their public buildings without very much delay.

There is a good reason for this state of affairs, and one that will assert itself in the near future if western Nebraska is not given recognition. No newspaper or individual has any just

cause for saying that the people of Hastings do not appreciate what has been done for them. We have waited long and patiently and have been true to every republican trust. We are not disposed to make war upon other cities that have been more fortunate, but it is a fact, and we realize it fully, that Hastings and the Second congressional district have not received justice from the hands of those of whom she had a right to expect justice, and from whom, for value receive justice is so justly her due. F. P. O.

FRUIT OF PROBERTION.

anham's Trouble Emanates From a Luck

of Power to Control. LANHAM, Neb., Dec. 31.-To the Editor of THE BEE: We notice in THE MORNING BEE of December 28 a special telegram from Beatrice, Neb., reporting a fight and stabbing affray to have happened here at a dance on Christmas eve. We wish to say through the columns of THE BEE that the report is entirely false, as there was no dance or trouble of any kind. We believe the article a dirty fling at the fair name of our town. and for the purpose of influencing the County Board of Supervisors in the matter of granting a license for a saloon here.

'The latter clause of the article explains

itself: "They say Lanham has for some time been before the County Board of Supervisors for a saloon, and thus far has failed." A part of this is true at least, and the defeat has been caused by such work as article referred to. The parties oppo the saloon are not working in interest of true temperance, but are aiding Kansas bootleggers. Our town is located about one-half in the state of glorious prohibition Kansas, where prohibition is en-forced to the letter everywhere, the other half being located in Nebraska With me saloon on the Nebraska side of our little burg, Kansas bootleggers and dive keepers are carrying on a profitable business and we must admit that under the absence of a well regulated saloon, there is more drunkenness and disorder than there would be if a licens had been granted by the honorable Board of County Supervisors of Gage county.

BOOK REVIEWS.

cal Development and Exercise for Women. by Dr. Mary Taylor Bissell, and as the work s now published in cheap form in the Portin series, it is within the reach of the most moderately circumstanced. There is a fund of valuable information in this little work which should be imported to all who have in their care the guardianship of young girls. As the author says: "There are three distinct conditions in the life of the average young woman which are certainly capable of seriously retarding her physical development, as they now exist. and these concern her habits of dress, habits of school life, and habit of (not) taking exer-Published by Dodd, Mead & pany, New York, and for sale by J. S. Caul feld, Omaha, Neb.

"Old Raclot's Millions," by Emile Riche ourge, translated from the French by Mrs Benjamin Lewis, is a very pleasing story of the fairy tale order, and although by a French author, is pure in tone and illustrates how a man will sacrifice everything to his gread for noney, in an interesting and life-like manner Published by the Cassell Publishing com-pany, 104 and 106 Fourth avenue, New York

Christmas fiction is the leading element in Drake's Magazine for December. The storie are, as all short stories should be, worth telling and well told. Published at 11 Frankfort street, New York.

WHAT THE SCHOOL BELL SAYS. Journal of Education t is wonderful what unlike things

The school bell says to the boys, when it rings For instance, the laggard, who drags along On his way to school, hears this sort of song: way to school, hears this sc Oh-suz-hum? Why did I come? Study till four— Books are a bore! O how I wish I could run off and fish! See: there's the brook. Here's line and hook. What's that you say? Hurry up—ch? Oh-hum-ho! S'pose I must go. Study till four. Books are a bore! to boy who loves to be f

Then the boy who loves to be faithful and Who does what his parents think best he Comes bravely along with satchel and books. The breeze in his whistle, the sun in his looks, And these are the thoughts that well up like As he hears the old bell with its faithful ding-

the hears the old bell with its f.

dong:

Cling, clang, cling—
I'm so glad I could sing!

Heaven so blue,

Duty to do!

Birds in the air,

Everything fair,

Even a boy
Finds study a joy!

When my work's done
I'm ready for fun.

Keener my play
For the tasks of the day.

Cling, clang, cling—
I'm so glad I could aing!

ese are the songs which the two

These are the songs which the two boys heard. When the school bell was ringing, word for

Which do you think was the truer song? Which do you hear, as you're trudging slong? Don't be "laggard!—far better, I say, To work when you work, and play when you

HUSTLING FOR KAUTZ' SHOES.

Army Officers Making a Hard Struggle to Secure a Promotion.

DOZEN COLONELS PULLING WIRES

Probability That Otis Will Knock the Persimmon, but There is No Certainty as

Own Counsel. WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 2.-[Special to THE BEE. |-Brigadier General August V. Kautz, now commanding the military department of Columbia with headquarters at Vancouver barracks, will retire for age next Monday. His successor will be selected by

President Harrison from among the colonels

of the three arms of the service. Couse-

the President Keeps His

quently a dozen candidates are working every wire to secure the coveted prize. The leading competitors are Colonels Audrews, Wheaton, Carlin, Otis and Swaine of the infantry and Colonels Carr and Forsytho of the cavalry. Colonels Carlin and Wheaton are in Washington working hard. Colonel Forsythe is in Omaba. All have friends who are leaving no stone unturned. Colonel Andrews of the Twenty-fifth infantry is the ranking colonel of the army and has only two years to serve, but for reasons not stated he is said not to be scriously con-

sidered for the place. Colouel Carlin of the Fourth infantry has in excellent record of war service. He was in the old army and suffered in rank during the reorganization at the close of the war. Since that time he has been chiefly on the frontier. He retires in 1893 and his war. physical condition is considered as militating agninst his chances.
Colonel Frank Wheaton, Second Infantry,

was also in the old army. His record of service is phenomenal. He fought in every battle of the Army of the Potomac. In addition, ne saved Washington from Jubal Early a raid, commanding the twelve regiments which beat off the confederate leader when only seven miles from the capital. He was also with Sheridan in the Shenandoah valley. Since the war his record has been one of continuous service on the frontier. He is in Washington today for the first time in seventeen years. General Wheaton stands second on the list of infantry colonels. He is backed by strong New England and Ne braska influences.

Coionel E. S. Otis of the Twentieth infantry entered the war in the fall of '62 as a captain and left it as a lieutenant colonel. He had strong enough influence to retain the grade in the re-organization and became a colonel in '80. His record is not a long one but his political pole is longer. The strong chances are that it will knock down the persimmon. Secretary Proctor pushed hard for Colonel Otis when General Kautz was made brigadier, and Senator Proctor is working hard for him now. The impression in the war department is that Colonel Otis has been lecided upon. He will not retire until 1902

Colonel Swaine, Twenty-second infantry, is said to be the choice of General Schofield. He entered the Military academy in 1847 and has been in the service ever since. He was colonel of an Ohio regiment during the war the highest rank he ever attained until '84, when he took command of the Twenty-second infantry. From '69 to '74 he served with the Second infantry, now stationed at Omaha. Colonel Swaine has four years to serve. He

Colonel Swalle has four years to serve. He retires in 1895.
Colonel Eugene Carr, Sixth cavalry, was a brigadler general during the war. He is a West Pointer of the class of '50, and has a line record of war and frontier service. He retires in 1894.

General James W. Forsythe, Seventh cavalry, graduated from the academy in '56, and was a lieutenant colonel in war times. His service has been largely on staff duty since 1864, when he associated himself with General Sheridan and remained with that officer until his promotion to a coloneley in 1886 He is 57 years of age and does not retire dutil This completes the list of p obabilities

The selection will almost certail ly be made from the infantry arm. If the opinion of nine-tenths of the staff here stationed is worth anything, Colonel Otis will be the man. His chances require explanation. Up to a brigadier generalship, promotion seniority. Beyond a colonelcy promo within the president. He can make a brigadier of any officer he may select. General Crook, for in stance, was promoted from a lieutenant ley to a brigadiership over the head of forty ranking officers. The liberty given in this direction is due to the fact that many officers fitted to command a regiment are not competent to command a military department. There has been a strong sentiment for years in the War department in favor of seniority promotions irrespective of physical qualifications, the feeling being that the vererans of the war ought to be taken care of. Secretary Proctor, however, with his prac-tical ideas, insisted that the first qualification in a candidate should be his physical ability to take command of troops in case of war. He opposed General Kautz's promotion on the ground of his certain inability for field service and urged Colonel Otls' appointment for ather reason that he had ten years to serve and that young men were needed at the front, General Schofield, on the other hand, has recommended four of the senior colonels for the vacancy, including Wheaton and Swaine President Harrison never gives any inte-mation of his intentions, and on the eve of the vacancy "you pays your money and take" your choice,"

SAID TO BE FUNNY.

If Eve was made of Adam's rib, she must have been the first of the Arib tribe. The American hog is said to be the greasles unimal extant. If you don't believe it try

Johnkins: "It seems as if everything war manipulated by the Stock Exchange now." Billkins: "Yes, everything but life." Johnkins: "Yes, but I have seen some where that life is short."

Boggs: "Where now, Hoggs?"
Hoggs: "Going down to see old Throwen
out to ask him for his daughter's hand."
Boggs: "But what is this in your pocket?'
Hoggs: "A hand grenade—to use in case of
fire you know."

We have no sympathy for Samson. He should have known that the boys would at laught at him if he let his wife cut his hair.

Washington Star. A cold you get; 'tis bad, and yet
You might be cheerful under it.
E'en with that sneeze that shokes your knee
Whene'er you cough and thinder it.
Did not a score of folks who bore
Come and prescribe anew for it
Each certain quite, that he is right
And knows just what to do for it.

Drake's Magazine: What a world of won ders we live in. Hot words produce coolness Salt water gives us fresh fish. Next!

Epoch: "You say your present boss treat you better than Mr. Smith did?" "Yis, sorr, and oftener."

Oil City Blizzard: Mrs. Benthere (reading)
Mrs. South Side presented her husband with
handsome pair of twins. Mr. Benthere
illumphe I'h bet they are charged to him

Boston Transcript: The best way to keep
dlary is to keep it clean. Never write in you
diary, my son unless you desire to be sorry a
some future time in your life.

Washington Star: "I've had a good deal a trouble," said the milkman confidentially. "Yes," replied the cook, "I've noticed the even your milk has the blues."

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





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