Omaha. The Ree Building. South Omaha, corner N and 26th Streets. Council Bluffs, 12 Pearl Street. Chicaro Office, 3.7 Chamber of Commerce. New York, Rooms 17, 14 and 13, Tribune Building Washington, 513 Fourteenth Street.

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

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

The Bee Publishing Company, Proprietors THE REE BUILDING.

6WORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.
Etaie of Nebraska
County of Douglas.
Geo. B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Ber Fublishing company, does solomnly swear that the actual circulation of THE DAILY BEE for the week ending January 23, 1892, was as follows:

Average GEO. R. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 22d day of January. A. D. 1802.

SEAL Notary Public.

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

THE attention of Street Commissioner Dumont is called to the wretched condition of the Farnam street gutters. Mr. Dumont has not yet been relieved from his duties.

GARZA continues to be the most picturesque figure on the border in imagination, but he may be a very ordinary greaser in fact. Nobody except an alert newspaper correspondent has thus far taught sight of his person.

SIXTY car loads of Nebraska corn for Russia will be shipped this week, and the Minnesota contribution of flour is enroute. The generous people of the United States have never been appealed to in vain for assistance by destitute humanity.

CHAIRMAN SPRINGER and his partisan associates of the ways and means committee were probably disappointed to find that the Treasury department is entirely solvent but that information was given to them officially by Assistant Secretary Spaulding.

MEXICO, having caught and convicted two of the Ascension rioters or revolutionists, will execute them this week. Mexico is entirely justifiable in this instance, but if she kills all her revolutionists there is danger that she will depopulate the republic.

ECUADOR is projecting a revolution now, more to be in style than because there is any special occasion for the revolution. It is a very insignificant Spanish-American republic indeed which cannot work itself up to a revolution on very short notice.

THE political landslide of last Novem: ber was not only a popular remonstrance against boodlerism, but a loud and earnest protest against the retention of sinecures on the city's pay roll. It now remains for the council to carry out the wishes of the people regardless of all clamor from ward politicians and disgruntied office seekers.

WITH the democratic convention secured, Chicago ought to find it easy sailing to carry her scheme for another \$5,000,000 World's fair appropriation through the democratic congress. The riends of probable candidates will want the enthusiasm of a Chicago audience on the floor of the convention hall and will cheerfully vote to pay \$5,000,000 of the people's money for it.

RIVAL cities will please observe that Omaha's clearings are steadily on the increase and draw their own conclusions. Last year was dark and disagreeable for this city, but the clouds of busihess depression are rolling away. We Buter upon 1892 with the balances on the other side of the ledger and the promise is bright for a most successful business season. Last week's clearings show an increase of 42 per cent over the borresponding week of 1891.

THE president of the whisky trust is reported to have been very much amused over the story that the trust proposes to absorb all the distilleries in the country and he asserts that there is no probability of any such scheme ever being ponsidered. The Associated Press has promptly given as wide publicity to this denial as it gave to the original report, but there is one subject on which the Sublic still remains in the dark: What has ever been done about forreting out the perpetrator of the dastardly attempt to blow up a rival distillery in the suburbs of Chicago and what has been ne with the official arrested on the harge of being implicated?

THE Texas postmaster charged with having heisted a rebel flag over the stoffice building has made an explan ation and the incident will probably e permitted to blow over. The explanation is unique, however. The flag was made by the postmaster's sister beause national banners were scarce. The ady, "with only an imperfect knowldge of how the United States flag hould be fashioned," managed someow to get up a piece of bunting with bree wide stripes and nine stars, and is was the alteged rebel dag. Probsiy a postmaster's sister who does not thow how to make an American flag can e found nowhere else in the union save

ANOTHER VISIONARY SCHEME. Among the resolutions adopted by the

farmers alliance at its late session is a proposition that every town shall supply its citizens with fuel at first cost. This is doubtless intended as a concession to the working people of the towns and cities, who are more or less saturated with the visionary doctrines of Henry George and Edward Bellamy. The great body of our farmers do not realize that the greatest source of corruption in the government of our cities is the exercise of paternal functions which involve the collection and disbursement of large sums of money. They have probably read very little about the Tweed ring that dominated in New York years ago and plunged that city into millions of debt. They probably know very little about the misgovernment of New York by the corrupt cohorts of the present Tammany machine, nor about the hundreds of little Tammanies that plander and pillage the taxpayers of every American town of over 5,000 population. If our cities are to supply their populations with fuel at first cost they should also be required to supply them with meat and bread at first cost. We should not only establish a municipal coal yard. but a municipal bakery and a municipal butcher shop. And we should not rest there. The Massachusetts alliance demands that the states and cities should supply the people with whisky, wine and beer at first cost through public agents who are to act as municipal bartenders. If our cities are to supply all their populations with food, fuel and drink, why not also supply them with raiment? Why not have a municipal clothing store, a municipal dry goods shop and a municipal hat and shoe store all under one roof like John Wanamaker's great emporium at Philadelphia? That would be a great saving to the common people, although it would relieve the carpenters, brickmakers, bricklayers, painters, plumbers and other mechanics in the building trades of a great deal of labor which they now cheerfully perform at good wages in the erection of store houses, butcher and baker shops and the various establishments in which the interchange of commodities is usually

carried on in our cities. When we have made provision for all the people to get their fuel, food, drink and raiment at first cost at the great municipal coal yard, bakery, meat house, groggery and general store we must go one step further and provide the common people with shelter. We must establish municipal barracks that will house thousands of families and unmacried people all under one roof, under proper restrictions of course, and feed them at one colossal cook shop. That would bring down the cost of living for the common people of our cities to the very lowest notch. It is to be expected under such favorable conditions and with the concentration of all the functions performed by hundreds and thousands of dealers in fuel, meats, groceries, provisions, liquors, clothing and household utensils, there would be a great surplus of tradesmen and working people in the cities without occupation. These would very naturally be compelled to seek a livelihood on the farm, creating a very formidable competitor to

the present farming population. The only practical attempt ever made in this country to concentrate the traffic of a city was successfully conducted at Salt Lake City under the rule of the Mormon church, All good Mormons were commanded to buy their supplies at the Bullseye store, which had over its portals the following suggestive in-

Holiness to the Lord. (Bullseye.) Zion's Co-operative Store.

Zion's mammoth co-operative stand has been swept away by the hands of ruthless and grasping gentiles. It is very doubtful whether any such paternal project as the farmers alliance desires to see inaugurated in our cities will ever prosper. All we can hope for at best in the way of nationalism is to have our cities own and operate their own gas works. electric lights and water works, and, in the more distant future, their own street

STANFORD'S LAND LOAN SCHEME. Senator Leland Stanford has once more ventured to urge his scheme for the unlimited increase of paper currency before congress. His famous land loan bill proposes that the government shall issue legal tender notes and loan them to the owners of land to the amount of half its assessed value, charging the borrower 2 per cent interest per annum. When Stanford was delivering his speech in support of this bili last Thursday Senator Mitchell of Oregon drove a keen blade through Mr. Stanford's inflation project by asking whether under the proposed bill any corporation that owns large tracts of land-the land-grant railroads for example-could not borrow to half the assessed value, to which Senator Stanford

replied that they could. Herein is shown the prime motive, so far as the author of this bill is concerned, for the proposed legislation. It is to enable the land-grant railroads to dump upon the government the sage brush and arid lands in their possession at ten times the value of such lands, assuming that they have any value. There are millions of acres of such lands in California, Nevada, Utah and other states and territories which the landgrant corporations would be very prompt to dispose of by mortgage to the government at half the valuation, fixed by appraisers who would do their bid ding. Senator Stanford has always been able to have the government directors on his side of every matter affecting the Central Pacific railroad interests, and he would be equally successful in securing the good will of land assessors. The other corporations would take good care of themselves, and between them all the government would have no difficulty in exchanging tens of millions of its notas for land mortgages which the corporations would never take up. At the same time, the speculators who have bought up vast tracts of hand would unload upon the treasury the unsalenble portions of it and leave it in this hands of the government. Thus in a lew years

the government would have in its pea-

assaton all the comparatively worthload

land now owned by railroad corporations and speculators, and the country would have an enormous volume of paper currency with no better security behind

it than the Argentine cedulas have. But even if all cailcoad lands and lands in the hands of speculators were excluded from the operation of the proposed law, its effect would be very bad. The Stanford scheme is not new. Something very similar to it was attempted in England nearly two centuries ago. The Rhode Island paper money bank established at the close of the revolutionary war was based on a like plan, which was an imitation, on a small scale, of what was done in France early in the eighteenth century under the inspiration of the notorious adventurer. John Law. The most recent example is that of the Argentine republic. When that country went into the business of making loans on lands its paper money was at par with gold. At this time the circulation is about \$200 per capita and the paper dollar is worth no more than 20 cents in gold. The government is bankrupt, having neither money nor credit, and there is general paralysis of business and industries. The consequences of the Argentine experiment, in all essential respects similar to the one proposed by Senator Stanford, were felt not only in the republic, but they convulsed the financial centers of three great European countries and virtually ruined the first banking house of England, while the effect was severely felt

in this country. It is most remarkable that Senator Peffer, who has shown ability as an antimonopoly editor, should be caught by so plain a monopoly bait as the Stanford land loan bill. The California senator has chiseled the people of the United States out of \$50,000,000 or \$100,000,000 by processes well known to Senator Peffer, and a more unnatural alliance than the union of these two is inconceivable. The Stanford scheme will not, however, gain materially in strength by its backing from flat financiers. It was buried in committee at the last session and there can be no doubt that it will receive like treatment at the present session. The danger of the United States experimenting with any such pernicious and indefensible cheap money expedient is extremely remote.

SHOULD BE MADE TO DISGORGE. The citizens of Omaha have long since become familiar with the habitual cry of the newsboys: "Here's your World-Herald-all about the robbery!' Nobody who has bought that sheet has however found any reference to the

systematic robbery to which our tax-

payers have been subjected by that concern during the past twelve months. In the month of January, 1890, a contract was entered into between the city of Omaha and the proprietors of the World-Herald by which the latter agreed to publish all the official advertising of the city for the year 1890, and until another contract shall have been entered into, at the rate of 12 cents per square of ten lines nonpareil for the first publication and 8 cents per square for the second and all subsequent publications of all official notices.

This agreement was set aside by a farcical competition of the World-Herald with itself in December, 1890, and the price of official printing for 1891 and until another contract shall have been let for 1892 was raised from 12 to 29 cents per square and from 8 to 24 cents per square. The effect of this consummate piece of jugglery on the taxpayers is strikingly exhibited by the following figures from the records in the office of

the comptroller:		
January coo January Eebruary March. April May June. June. July August September October. November.	atract 1891. \$ 291 47 231 49 341 38 147 64 250 84 269 64 341 16 231 89 325 91 950 91	What same advertising would have cost under contract of 91. 91. 8 117. 96 18. 107. 96 18. 107. 96 18. 107. 96 18. 107. 96 18. 107. 96 18. 107. 97. 98. 107.
Totale.	91 one en	21.110.00
	January February March. April May June July August September October November December.	Paid to World-Herald contract 1891. January \$ 291 47 February 211 49 March. 341 38 April 147 64 May 250 84 June 269 64 July 341 16 August 231 89 September 325 93 October. 950 91 November. 203 99 December. 263 37

dean steal of \$2,358.92 from the taxpayers of Omaha. After committing this depredation in collusion with the late Morearty and Osthoff council, Mr. Hitchcock asks the court to step in and estop the mayor and

This is nothing more or less than a

council from ratifying a contract, which on the basis of the World-Herald's official advertising bills for 1891 would save the city 171 per cent, or nearly \$600 for one year's advertising. By rights, and as a matter of equity, an action ought to be instituted to compel the World-Herald Publishing com-

pany to disgorge the \$2,358.92 it has filched from the taxpayers in excess of what it would have been entitled to if the advertising contract of 1890 had been kept in force during the year THE GEM OF THE PLATTE VALLEY.

The city of Kearney strikingly illus-

trates what enterprise, perseverance and and indomitable pluck can accomplish. From a straggling village Kearney has within less than ten years grown to be a bustling, flourishing city with all the modern improvements possessed by any metropoli. Her broad business thoroughfares are compactly built, her publie buildings, hotels and theaters are substantially constructed and impressive in appearance, and her business houses and private residences are handsome and tasteful. In many respects Kearney is far in advance of any other city of her population on either side of the Atlantic. She enjoys the cheapest and most perfeet electric illumination of any city on the continent. She has a system of electric motor street railway that would do credit to may city of four times her population. She has an inexhaustible supply of water for domestic use and fire purposes, and, what is of greater advantage, she has a water power that will make her one of the greatest manufacturing centers west of Chicago. The first cotton mill west of the Missouri, now under course of construction, is rapidly approaching completion, and within a few months its 17,000 spindles

will be put in motion. The marvelous growth which has taken place in Kearney within the past few years is almost entirely due to the development of her water power which has been achieved by a heavy outlay of

local and foreignerapital. Nebraska can justly feel proud of what may truthfully be called thought of the Platte valley, and THE BEE extends congratulations to the citizens of Kearney upon

her bright and promising future.

THE SHAVER DEBATE. Arrangements likve been perfected for the joint discussion of the silver question between E. Rosewater and Jay Burrows.

The debate is to be conducted through the columns of THE BEE and Farmers Alliance, published at Lincoln; each paper publishing in full the presentation of both sides, and each side is limited to two columns of space in any single issue of the respective papers.

The opening arguments will appear in both editions of THE DAILY BEE of Wednesday, as well as in its weekly edition of the same date, and in the Farmers Allumee of the present week,

The discussion will be published once a week, and it is estimated that the points at issue can be fairly covered in three issues. Parties desiring to secure copies of the entire debate should send in their orders promptly.

PUBLIC SCHOOL MANAGEMENT

Omaha is justifiably proud of her publie school system. Its growth has fully kept pace with the increase of population. Our teachers as a class rank high and the general efficiency of the schools has been above the average. There is been done. On the contrary, nearly a great deal of room for reform, however, and THE BEE regards the present as an opportune time to make some suggestions.

Our schools are more expensive than they should be. The Boards of Education have not as a general thing deemed retrenchment a virtue. They have as a rule allowed expenditures, indulged in costly experiments and permitted leaks which business men would certainly have avoided had similar conditions prevailed in their own occupations. The first thing to be done in the board therefore is to cut off supernumerary emplayes reduce excessive salaries and guard against extravagant expenditures for fuel, supplies, sites and buildings.

There has been too much personal favoritism in the selection of teachers and janitors. One of the most pernicious customs is the foisting of relatives of members of the Board of Education upon the school pay roll whether they are qualified for positions or not. It is no cants are qualified. But their employment and promotion should be on merit alone and not because they may have influence to back them in the board.

Civil service principles should govern the employment, promotion and discharge of employes. As the affairs of the board are now administered a good janitor may be discharged because he is not a political worker or has offended a leading member. His tenure of office depends solely upon his ability to make himself useful to eight members of the board or to trade himself in through his particular backer. This is likewise true with regard to the selection of principals, assistant principals and higher grade teachers. The questions of length of service, especial qualifications and merit generally cut no figure. A member of the board has a friend or relative whom he wishes promoted and he pulls his wires until enough votes are secured to accomplish his purpose. There is altogether too much petty pot house politics in the management of school affairs.

The committeess do the business of the board in the main, yet few, if any, of these committees devote the time necessary to a proper performance of their duties. Their business of education in this city is run in a haphazard sort of style which encourages extravagance. Men receive no salary for their service, and therefore they excuse themselves for lack of interest and neglect of duty. There should be a reform in this particular. More time should be taken for the discussion of committee business and more attention should be paid to details. A closer supervision of every branch of the service would be conducive to economy and efficiency.

The rules of the board are hardly worthy the name. They have been printed and adopted, but a motion at any meeting and a majority vote can change them or wipe them out of existence. They form no check to ill-advised action. They are merely a convenience for the unajority and no protection to a respectable minority. If the board proposes to conduct its business in a business-like manner its rules and regulations should be so framed as to enable the minority to resist the onslaught of a bare majority at a meeting called perhaps especially to carry out a scheme which would not bear investigation.

ARBITRATION WITH CHILL Influential newspapers are urging an appeal to arbitration for settling the difficulty with Chili. They do this on the grounds that the people of the United States are aspeace-loving people, that the national influence is always thrown on the side of peace and that the government is committed to the policy of arbitration in this hemisphere. Still another reason is the vast disparity in the repulation and resources of the two countries, which in the view of many would render a declaration of war on the part of the United States discreditaable to us as a nation. There could be no honor or glory for this country, it is said, in whipping to small a nation,

civil conflict and is now engaged in | 000 is silver and \$1,150,000 is gold. As restoring its affairs to a normal condition.

There is cogency in this reasoning. It

asserts nothing that is not essentially true. But it seems to overlook or disregard some considerations that are very important. How far shall a peace-loving nation be expected to extend its efforts to maintain peaceful relations with a country that has committed against it a grievous wrong and manifests no disposition to redress the injury? What is a fair and reasonable toleration to be exercised in such a case, regardless of the relative power of the countries involved? In a difficulty where the honor and dignity of a nation are at stake, should the inferior size or resources of the offending country have any weight in determining the course to be pursued? Is such an issue a proper subject for arbitration? The pertinence of these questions must, we think, be admitted. The Chilian difficulty has been under consideration more than three months, and up to this time the government of Chili has given no indication of what it intends to do regarding the demands made by the government of the United States. Can it reasonably be said that three months is too short a time for reaching a decision in a matter of this kind, there being no question as to the facts? At any rate, if the intentions of Chili are friendly that could have been plainly made known, but even this much has no everything coming from that country has indicated an unfriendly feeling. There has been no warrant for this in the course of the United States government, which could not have done less than it has done with a proper regard for its rights.

The course of European governments may not be a good example for the United States, but it is worth while to remark that when an injury is done to one of them by a smaller power the question of inferiority is not permitted to interfere with the exaction of the penalty. It is a sound proposition that small and weak nations, like small and weak individuals, must behave themselves or take the consequences. But Chili would undoubtedly scornfully reject any consideration on the score of inferiority. There is reason to believe that her people are profoundly confident of their ability to carry on a war with the United States. As to arbitration, while it is true that this country is comoffense for parties who happen to be rel. mitted to the policy, it is equally true atives of members to aspire to positions that Chili declined, through her repreas teachers, provided always that appli- I sentatives in the pan-American congress, to accept arbitration as unconditional and obligatory. Apart, then, from the question whether an issue involving the honor and dignity of this country is a proper subject for arbitration, it is clear that a proposal to arbitrate should originate with Chili, and that country has given no intimation of a desire to settle the trouble by this means. Moreover, it was declared by the delegates from Chilf in the pan-American congress that they were "unwilling to entertain the illusion that any conflict which may directly affect the

THE PRECIOUS METALS.

erly decline it if asked.

dignity or honor of a nation shall ever

be submitted to the decision of a third

party." In view of this Chili will

hardly be likely to ask for arbitration,

and the United States might very prop-

Wells, Fargo & Co. have for many years published annual statements of the output of the gold, silver, lead and copper mines of the states west of the Missouri river. Although it is a full decade since this great corporation ceased to monopolize the carriage of these metals, its annual statements have by common consent been accepted as nearly accurate by statisticians. The mining industry of the west has

grown enormously in the last twenty years notwithstanding the general belief that it has been depressed. In 1871 the total yield of the precious metals in the transmissouri region, computed at their bullion value, was \$55,784,000, divided as follows: Lead, \$21,000,000; silver. \$19,286,000; gold, \$34,398,000. In 1891 the grand total reached \$117,946,-565, made up of the following items: Lead, \$12,385,780; copper, \$13,261,663; silver, \$60,614,004; gold, \$31,685,118. The copper output was not reported until 1880, being altogether insignificant. That year \$898,000 was realized from copper mines. It will be observed that the silver mining industry has grown most remarkably during the same period, while gold mining has not quite held its own. The silver product west of the Missouri grew from \$19,286,000 in 1871 to \$42,897,613 in 1881, and to \$60,614,001

In analyzing the product of the mines by states and territories for 1891, the Wells-Fargo Co. circular shows California still in the lead among goldproducing states, with a yield for the year of nearly \$10,500,000. Colorado stands next with \$4,647,000, South Dakota is the third, and her output reaches the handsome figure of \$3,196,-838. Colorado leads in silver, and Montana is about the only copper producer. The totals place Colorado at the head of the list, with an output of gold, silver and lead combined reaching \$28,203,037. Montana is very close to the centennial state, however, and her total figures up \$28,011,000. Utah is the third of the group, and California fourth.

Another feature of the annual report is the remarkable showing of the growth of the mining industry in Mexico. The neighboring republic which in 1887 produced out \$25,584,000 in gold and silver has increased her product through the ossistance of American capital* and onwhich has but just passed through a terprise to \$41,150,000, of which \$43,000,

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

ABSOLUTELY PURE

early as 1537 Mexico coined gold and silver and from that period until her independence in 1821 she had coined \$2,-151,581,960. From 1822 to 1873 the total was \$909,655,251; and from 1873 to 1891 the amount reached \$433,881,197. The grand total contributed by Mexico to the wealth of mankind is \$3,395,118,408. The world has drawn heavily upon Mexico's resources, but in spite of her marvelous mineral wealth she is today poor, though the last few years have witnessed a steady forward movement in which while not keeping pace with the United States, she has accomplished a great

THE judiciary committee of the house of representatives has been instructed to make an investigation into the character, rules, regulations, force, arms and equipment of the Pinkerton detective agency. The object, as explained by the author of the resolution, is to determine whether or not it is a legally constituted body, or whether it is not dangerous to the civit institutions of this country. Such an inquiry is proper and timely. There is a very general and, it is believed, well founded impression that this organization is managed in a way that is a distinct menace to the liberty of the people and the peace of the country, and this being so it is manifestly the duty of the representatives of the people in congress to ascertain what its status is under the law, as well as its character and the regulations that govern it. Whether it is a legally constituted body or not, however, there should be legislation, by the states at least, to prevent it from being employed to overawe the people and by a usurpation of authority to incite violence. The history of this organization is marked by bloodshed for which its brutal hirelings were alone responsible, and a repetition of this is to be expected whenever this agency is called upon to do service as an armed force. No foreign government would tolerate such a system as the Pinkertons have established, and it is still more out of place in a free country.

THE statutes provide for the use of the Foster cup by inspectors in making official tests of oil. No other cup can be used while the present law is in force. This being true, why did Petroleum Carnes go to the trouble of defending the Foster cup in his official report to His Excellency Thayer? Was it because he knew that the oil companies were partial to the Foster cup and had made a desperate effort in Iowa to have it substituted for the Elliot cup used in that state? Or is Carnes' fondness for the Foster cup due to the fact that there was "no legitimate complaint made" against it?

THE way to bring about reform is to do something that brings about reform. If our city council is in earnest its members should not allow themselves to be bulldozed or frightened by threats of l ward heelers who are opposing the reduction of the salary list and the abolition of sinecures. It was to have been expected that there would be great pressure against a radical reform in the city government.

ing a boarding house, may a kind providence he p the boarders!

SPIRIT OF THE STATE PRESS. The recent meeting of the republican state

entral committee has attracted a large share of attention from the leading editors of the state during the past week. The comments on the proceedings have been varied. As was to have been expected bourbon editors have scoffed and alliance journalists have scorned, while republican newspaper men have accepted or excepted to the campaign plans brought before the meeting. There have been some hard "kicks" made, but the most of these emanated from a bureau with head-quarters at Fremont. Leaving these out the editorial expressions in regard to the matters discussed have been uniformly favorable. The Nebraska 'City Press, after having studied the proceedings of the committer, remarks that they are "evidence of the fact that the republicans are alive to the necessity of a vigorous campaign next fall. Nebraska will be treated to such an exciting contest as she has never had for years, as it will take all the strength at the command of the republican party to resist the combined strength of the democrats and alliance. This of attention from the leading editors of the

will undoubtedly be the nature of the fight. will indoubtedly be the nature of the fight. The democrats realize they have no change and will throw their strength to the independents. But in this they will get left."

Editor Simmons of the Seward Reporter, witting on the same subject, says the committee "outlined a policy which will be of benefit in the pending campaign. There was a disposition shown to work together for the disposition shown to work together for the est interests of the party, regardless of per-onal preferences, and factional fights will not neer into the campaign this year. With such resolution on the part of the republicans of he state, they will present an unbroken from to the enemy and march forward to certain fictory. Nebraska is as surely republican on national issues as ever, and with the stimulus of a national campaign we believe that the party will achieve one of its old-time victor-

es in state, congressional and legislative lections." The references to the coming gubernatorial struggle have been noticeably "scattering" during the past week. Still there were a few Several papers have heard the name of Judge Crownse quietly whispered in connection with the governorship, and from the way they spoke of the gentleman it wouldn't be surprising if his name should be mentioned out efore long. Hitcheook County Republican has

isted to the head of its columns the name Tom Majors for governor, and has com-ned with it the name of J. G. Tate for congress.

The Hastings Independent Tribune alleges that Majors' nomination "is almost a foregone

that Majors nomination is almost a loregon conclusion."

The Grand Island Independent has had a pointer that "the republicans will try to put up the best men available," and then it in quires; "In that case what part of the woods will Richards run for." All of which leads the Fremont Finit, not Mr. Richards organ, to recklessly assert that Mr. Richards organ, to recklessly assert that Mr. Richards caving another campairn. He has had one tuss'e with the world, the flesh and the devil in the persons of the democrats, the independents and the prohibitionists, and he does not crave another."

Finally along comes the democratic Fre-

another."

Finally along comes the democratic Fremont Heraid with a line or two on the republican nomination, which closes with this cruel suggestion: "What's the matter with taking Thayer? You will doubtless have to, as he will hant on anyhow."

Talk about cardidates for the other places on the state tieset seems to have subsided, temporarity at least. The only office mentioned during the week was that of state treasurer. One editor refers to Andy Graham's treasurer. One outer refers to any ordinants eand dany for the place, and after recalling the fact that he developed a great deal of strength four years ago, asserts that "if he should become a candidate again this year for the nomination he would make some of the the nomination he would make some of the other aspirants wake up and seoot.

Another newspaper says of "Joe" Bartley of Atkinson: "During his eight years' business as a banker he has had an average of \$30,60 loaned out all the time, and during the entire period he has never forciosed a chattel mortgage, sued a man or spent a dollar in attorneys' fees."

The stir over independent politics, resulting from the state alliance meeting, has not entirely subsided yet. It is now announced that the struggle for the United States senatorship in the people's party ranks has narrowed down to General Van Wyck and Sam Elder, speaker of the last legislature. According to the prophet who forecasts the political situation. 'Speaker Elder's plan is to seek the senatorial seat through a re-election to the legislature and the speakership. General Van Wyck will seek a return to the senate by means of an election as governor. Ho considers bis monitation for governor practiconsiders his nomination for governor practi-cally assured, and with an alliance legisla-ture at his back he would proceed to foreclose and win the senatorship.

Beatrice republicans will organize a Blaine and Paddock club. It is alleged, though, that the names of some of the republicans of the Gage county capital will not be found on the list of charter members of the new organiza-

When it comes to talking about candidates for congress every paper in the state has something to say. They also have opinions to express on our present representatives. Here is one just hot from the pen of Major Hiatt: "Nebraska has three distinguished members "Nebraska has three distinguished members in congress. Bryan is distinguished for his youth and indiscretion. Mekeighan for his bomeliness and awkwardness, and Kem for his red head and verdancy. They have each made their mark in this bill of particulars." The same astute editor also remarks: "We are actually getting 'so many statesmen among us that it is dangerous to sling a stone for fear of killing an embryo congressman o governor.

Last fall the Fremont Flall was recognized Last fall the Fremont Flail was recognized as Congressman Dorsey's organ, and when it speaks concerning als alloged candidacy for a renomination, it ought to be considered as talking by the card. And this is what the Flail says: "When Mr. Dorsey decides to resulting a speaks concerning als alloged candidacy for a renomination, it ought to be considered as talking by the card. And this is what the Flail says: "When Mr. Dorsey decides to result in the constant of the sum of the constant of the sum of the card. And this is what the Flail says: "When Mr. Dorsey decides to result in the constant of the card. And this is what the Flail says: "When Mr. Dorsey decides to result in the constant of the card. And this is what the Flail says: "When Mr. Dorsey decides to result in the card. And this is what the flail says of the sum of the card. And this is what the flail says is the card. And this is what the flail says is the card. And this is what the flail says is grant and when it seems a constant of the card. And this is what the flail says: "When Mr. Dorsey decides to result in the card. And this is what the flail says: "When Mr. Dorsey decides to result in the card. And this is what the flail says: "When Mr. Dorsey decides to result in the card. And this is what the flail says is constant on the card. And this is what the flail says is constant on the card. And this is what the flail says is card. And this is what the flail says is card. And this is what the flail says is card. And this is what the flail says is card. And this is what the flail says is card. And this is what the flail says is card. And this is what the flail says is card. And this is what the flail says is card. And this is what the flail says is card. And this is what the flail says is card. And this is what the flail says is card. And this is what the flail says is card. And this is what the flail says is card. And this is what the flail says is card. And this is what the flail says is card. And this is card. And this is card. And this is such tha

then."
Tom Stevenson of Nebraska City is said to be anxious to run for congress on the alliance ticket and he thinks he could beat Church Howe and Billy Bryan.
General Victor Viquain is out for the democratic homination in the Fourth district. He retains his residence on his Saline county farm.

farm.
Senator Kelper of Pierce has left his boom for the democratic nomination in the Third district to take care of itself and started on a tour to Florida and perhaps to Cuba. There will be plenty of time for work when the

doctor returns.

John L. McPheeley manages to keep his name before the public in a good many papers, even outside his own district.

J. L. Keek of Kearney has a congressional kite in the air, and with a fair wind hopes to land it on the nominating side. It is whispered that Juan Boyle, the demo

eratic Jonah of western Nebraska, expects to step into Commissioner General Greer's posi-General Boyle would prove a good entertainer and would give Nebraska a reputation in some particulars if not as an agricultural state. tion as soon as Governor Boyd is reinstalled

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pants, checked pants, plain pants. For more money buy those marked down to \$6 and higher than that. Price cut some on these, but not so much as on the \$3.50 and \$4 pants tomorrow. Mail orders filled.

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