

THE DAILY BEE.

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WALKING is not good on the Sixteenth street viaduct but it is safer than riding.

IT WILL take something more than an unsupported statement from Charles A. Dana of the New York Sun to blast the reputation of General Russell A. Alger.

SPEECH is silver, but silence is golden; at least this is the interpretation given to the reticence of Governor Boies at the Denver Graystone banquet on the silver question.

MILLING-IN-TRANSIT rates can be secured for Omaha by the Nebraska lines; some body or organization should press the button, which would force them to do the rest.

OMAHA'S excellent Apollo club deserved the splendid audience which greeted its performance at Boyd's opera house. This musical club is doing more for musical culture in Omaha than any society or club ever before organized.

SENATOR HILL predicts that a democratic senator will be elected to succeed Frank Hiseock, his present colleague. Mr. Hill does not say whether he will attempt to occupy both seats or select a dummy to take that to be vacated by Mr. Hiseock.

THE wooden bridge across the tracks on Sixteenth street cost originally but \$35,000, of which the city's share was \$15,000. We have had our money's worth and it is time to abandon the structure for a new one of iron and steel on stone piers.

THE Union Pacific has had its own way in Omaha so long that it cannot imagine the city will assert its rights. Time will prove that the movement on behalf of the jobbers and manufacturers of the city against the switching extortion is not a mere bluff.

COUNCILMAN ELSSASSER presents figures to show that an 8-mill levy will provide a sufficient general fund for the coming year. Unless his calculations are all wrong, the best of the argument is on his side. If 8 mills is enough the council should not levy 11 mills.

READERS of the newspapers ought very soon to learn by experience that alarming dispatches about impending Indian wars are generally baseless. The telegraph today contradicts yesterday's story of a battle between cowboys and Navajo Indians in New Mexico.

WHILE the Cleveland men of New York are tearing their hair and the Hill howlers are dancing the war dance around the open grave of the stuffed prophet, Mr. William C. Whitney is complacently curbing his mustache and Roswell P. Flower is becoming unusually gay for a man of his dignity and years.

COLONEL WILLIAM F. CODY will participate in the Boyd celebration on Monday. Colonel Cody will make two governors, Boyd and Boies, seem insignificant, because he will be the biggest attraction in the procession, at the banquet and in the hotel corridors. Still, Cody's presence will add a picturesque feature to the occasion.

CHIEF SEAVEY says he is waiting to see what the policy of the new administration will be in regard to dirt-haulers. The chief will permit us to remark that this is not a question of policy. The ordinance is specific, the duty of the police department plain. He should enforce the ordinance and protect the streets from the intolerable filth now dropped upon them from dirt-wagons.

KEARNEY wants the state convention which is to nominate delegates to the national republican convention. Kearney's ambition is a worthy one and THE BEE hopes it may be successful. One of the two conventions should be held in the western part of the state, and Kearney as the most metropolitan of the interior cities of Nebraska has special claims upon the state and the party which deserve consideration.

THE ex-plumbing inspector from Poughkeepsie should not rush rashly into print. The job he held under a democratic mayor he may have earned by party services but his title to it did not rest upon experience, efficiency and ability. The less he has to say about an administration noted for the number of political roustabouts fastened upon the city pay roll the better it will be for himself and that administration.

THURSTON AND HARRISON.

Four years ago John M. Thurston went to Chicago as delegate to the national republican convention. By the help of Church Howe, who was then Nebraska's member of the national committee, Mr. Thurston succeeded in having himself named as the temporary chairman by just one majority in the committee. When the convention was called to order by the chairman and Thurston was handed the gavel a motion was made that the convention be allowed to name its temporary chairman.

Mr. Thurston has always had a very exalted opinion of himself and the thundering applause that greeted his speech turned his head completely. He conceived the idea that President Harrison could do nothing less than make him a member of his cabinet. He did not realize what was plain to everybody else, and plainer still to the president, that the selection of the general attorney of the Union Pacific railroad for a cabinet position in defiance of the prevailing anti-monopoly sentiment, would damn the president and ruin the party.

Mr. Thurston himself had proclaimed at Chicago that the nomination of Chauncey Dapew for president would lose the party the republican strongholds of Kansas, Nebraska and Iowa and could not fall to insure the re-election of Grover Cleveland.

From the day President Harrison omitted Thurston from his cabinet slate he became an object of Mr. Thurston's offensive displeasure. From that time this Thurston has never lost an opportunity to belittle Harrison and he has thrust his personal barbs into his back at every turn. The positive and peremptory withdrawal of James G. Blaine from a candidacy which Thurston and other disgruntled statesmen have sought to thrust upon him has afforded another opportunity for covert attack. Mr. Thurston's favorite way of firing his partisan arrows has been through the newspaper interview.

In the last number of the Nebraska democratic organ Mr. Thurston ventilates his spleen at Harrison by calling attention to the fact that the farmers alliance in the west has grown up under Mr. Harrison's administration, and he goes out of his way to foreshadow disaster to the party because, as he affirms, Mr. Harrison's candidacy would not have the tendency to break into the alliance ranks. On the other hand, according to Thurston, a large part of the alliance men are favorable to Blaine's reciprocity ideas and they look upon Blaine as a great leader whose statesmanship would be exerted for the interests of the agricultural west.

It is evident that Mr. Thurston wants to be understood that Harrison had nothing to do with reciprocity and that reciprocity has been inaugurated in spite of Harrison, whereas everybody knows that Blaine is in Harrison's cabinet and not Harrison in Blaine's cabinet, that Blaine never could have given us reciprocity if Harrison had not been in full accord with him.

The most unkind out of all, however, is the intimation that the uprising among the western farmers is to be ascribed to anything that Harrison has done or has left undone. Nobody knows better than Thurston that the farmers alliance was an active factor in north-western politics long before Harrison was thought of for president. He knows that the farmers alliance was thoroughly organized in Nebraska more than ten years ago. In 1885 it came near electing two out of our three congressmen and it had thirty members in the legislature that elected General Manderson to the senate. Mr. Thurston knows, what everybody in Nebraska knows, that the alliance in this state would have no following if it had not been for the persistent, pernicious and exasperating interference of the railroads with our politics.

The farmers alliance today is more than anything else a popular protest against the packing of the conventions of all parties by railroad mercenaries, against the systematic debauchery and corruption of our legislatures and our courts by the railroad power, of which Mr. Thurston is one of the ablest as well as the most dangerous representatives. Mr. Thurston has a laudable ambition to be prominent in the councils of his party, but his relations to the railroads will always be a barrier to its realization. Even with Blaine as their presidential candidate, republicans would not have dared to select their vice presidential timber out of the Pacific railroad lumber yard.

THE CLEVELAND PROTEST.

The meeting of New York democrats to protest against the action of the state committee in calling the convention to choose delegates to the national convention for February 22 was too distinctively and conspicuously a Cleveland meeting to have the desired influence. It was obviously a mistake to give it this character, but so intense is the devotion of the adherents of the ex-president that they cannot control the desire to give it expression on every occasion. Of course everybody understood that the movement was in the interest of Mr. Cleveland, but none the less it was a mistake to turn it into a public demonstration for that candidate, and in doing so the meeting lost weight which it would otherwise have carried.

However, it was a demonstration which showed that Mr. Cleveland has a numerous and influential following in New York. The language of the resolutions adopted is unequivocal and vigorous. The state committee is arraigned in terms that cannot be misunderstood and is called upon to reconsider its action. In the event of refusal to do this the committee created by the resolutions is authorized to take such action as may secure a proper representation of the people of the state in the democratic national convention.

The speakers were unsparring in their denunciation of the men responsible for calling the early convention. In all probability there will be two democratic delegations from New York to the national convention. It is extremely improbable that the state committee will reconsider its action and revoke the call for the February convention. That would be a surrender which Mr. Hill and his adherents cannot make without great danger of losing the stake they are playing for. Undoubtedly they expected a revolt when they decided upon the course they have taken, and if they were not fully determined to adhere to that course they could have changed it in advance of the meeting of the protesters and gained more credit than they could get from changing it now. It would seem safe to say, therefore, that no attention will be given to the protest of the Cleveland men, and that the Hill forces will gather at the appointed time and select a delegation to the national convention which Hill will control.

Moreover it will be the delegation which the national convention will seat, because it will be regular, regardless of the date of its selection. The protesting New York democrats will not have much weight against the Hill-Tammans combine with the practical politicians who will compose the national convention.

The democratic situation in the Empire state makes for republican victory next November. It is hardly possible that the factions there can be harmonized, and they certainly cannot be united on any New York candidate. No one outside of New York now talked of as a candidate could command the full democratic vote of that state. The prospect is most favorable that the republican party will carry New York this year and with it win the national contest.

THE RIGHT TO CONDEMN.

OMAHA, Feb. 12.—To the Editor of THE BEE: I read with care your recent suggestions about the existence and the use of the power of eminent domain under our city charter for the purchase of park lands. I think it necessary to say in THE BEE, with your permission, that Park Commissioner Lake long since advised the commissioners that the power of eminent domain seemed to be in the charter, minus the necessary "machinery."—I believe I use his own words—for his practical exercise.

But may I not ask the editor of THE BEE to give earnest attention to the proposed exercise of this power of eminent domain as applied to the purchase of lands for parks, to see if it is not in error in using the word "such a purpose." The power itself is a dangerous one. Its frequent abuse has wrought mountains of injustice upon defenseless citizens in our country. I know of no precedent to justify its employment in buying broad acres of land for park purposes by any municipal corporation. But suppose the power to do so were now complete in our Omaha case, and suppose that the city council should accept the advice of THE BEE, refuse to purchase in the ordinary and just way, in accordance with the expressed will of the people at the ballot boxes, every public interest being vigilantly guarded as is being done by the late conservative and conservative action of the city council, how long would it be before the city would possess its much needed park lands? Would not every single one of the victims of the power of eminent domain appeal to the courts, as would be his or her indefeasible right, and in this way postpone indefinitely, at no small cash cost, the acquisition of park lands?

I also ask the attention of the editor of THE BEE to the plans of the park commission for a park "system," which the law contemplates, with the scheme, already far advanced, whereby the parks recommended are planned to be connected with the center of the city, and with each other, by broad parkways. I regard this feature of the park "system" almost as important to the beauty and prosperity of the future city as the parks themselves. And, is it not so? Much of the ground for these broad driveways is already as good as donated to connect the city with the Parker tract, and to a connection beyond it with one devised and to be constructed by the Forest Law Cemetery association, and which, Mr. Hoffman Konatzke informs me, is to be offered to the city in an improved condition as a free gift. Am I not right in saying that we cannot, as a people, afford to break up these plans.

GEORGE L. MILLER. We do not propose to enter into a discussion of the legal points involving the right of the city to exercise the power of eminent domain for the acquisition of parks. That must be left to lawyers and courts. We do, however, differ most decidedly with the chairman of the park commission as to the propriety of exercising this right. We never can and never will have a well-planned system of parks and boulevards unless we do exercise it. We must have a chain of parks and boulevards connecting with each other and laid out upon ground that is most available. There never will be a time when every owner of grounds suitable for parks can be induced to part with his lands at reason-

able prices. Some of these parties would stubbornly refuse to sell at any price and others would hold up the city as soon as it was determined that their land is needed to lay out a park or extend a boulevard.

Railroads have always been allowed to take property for depots and right-of-way by exercising the power of eminent domain. Why should the city acting in the interest of the public health refrain from exercising it? The danger, if there is any, is in overvaluation and not in undervaluation. The pressure upon appraisers will not come from the taxpayers, but from the parties interested in getting a high appraisal. And wherever the appraisal is too low property owners have redress at the hands of courts and juries.

The talk about ratifying the will of the people is on the assumption that the voters had viewed the various tracts and were familiar with their value. The truth is, the people voted the park bonds blindly, in the belief that the mayor and council, who had to pass upon each deal, would act upon business principles and buy the largest amount of land for the smallest amount of money. They do not expect the council to neglect any opportunity to procure land on the best terms nor will they be excused for neglecting to condemn and acquire park and boulevard grounds by appraisal if it is found that the lands best suited cannot be purchased at reasonable prices.

ADVICE FOR IOWA.

The republican party of Iowa has carried prohibition until it has twice sunk beneath the waves. It has one more chance, and but one more, to rid itself of this dead weight, and to save itself from disaster. The present legislature is wrestling with the subject and the democrats are determined to fasten the incubus securely about the neck of the republican party.

Nothing will please the democrats better than to force the republicans to go into the national canvass with prohibition still in politics as a club with which to brain them. The prohibitionists remain solidly arrayed against both the old parties, but especially the republicans. They will either act independently or in conjunction with the independents in the ensuing campaign. They defeated Blaine in 1884, and they would cheerfully lend their aid in destroying the republican party absolutely in the next campaign.

If the republicans of Iowa permit themselves to be forced by the democrats into the position of sustaining the present prohibitive law, the chances of carrying the state next fall for the republican electoral ticket will be anything but encouraging. Political sense and legislative honesty unite to urge upon the republicans of the Iowa legislature to permit prohibition to escape from party politics. A reasonable license bill, with local option, is certainly preferable to a law which is not enforced, and is a continual source of expense to communities and trouble to all concerned.

THERE has been nothing so far vindictive the English prediction that the course of the United States government in the Chilean matter would alienate the South American republics. Not the slightest intimation has come from any of those countries that their people are offended at the course of this government or sympathize with Chile. There is not the slightest reason why they should be, since Chile's course toward her neighbors has not been such as to commend her to their affection. But in any event the people of South America have learned that it is the policy of the United States to cultivate their friendship and they are in no danger of suffering injury or insult from this country.

English influence has done all it possibly could to incite in the South American republics a feeling of hostility to the United States, and it has failed. This country is stronger now than ever before in the respect of the southern republics, and it will grow in their favor.

The editor of THE BEE has been favored by Mr. Walter M. Seely, general railroad pass distributor and former extraordinary of ex-Contingent Congressman Majors, with a large envelope headed "Senate Chamber, Lincoln, Neb.," and marked "personal." This official package contained a copy of the Lincoln Herald, with an editorial puff for the B. & M. granger with a hickory shirt and a volley of mud at Dr. Mercer. Why an ex-confed. democrat should be called upon to boom a republican candidate for governor we are at a loss to divine. It is in keeping, however, with the peculiar campaign that has been carried on for the last sixty days in central and western Nebraska by a set of political oracles who imagine that their posteriors are concealed from sight while they are engaged in throwing dirt.

The "young democrats" about to cast their first vote who eloquently propose to follow the democratic banner carried by Boyd, Morton and Miller, is not very familiar with the history of Nebraska. Nobody suspects either Morton or Miller of democratic leadership in these degenerate days—when young Mr. Hitchcock is at the helm of the great democratic organ. It has been a long, long time since Boyd, Morton and Miller smoked peace pipes in the same Samost or any other tope or carried torches and flags in the same procession.

That is a significant letter which a Chicago School Furniture company addresses the secretary of the Omaha

Board of Education, of which the opening sentence is, "If your school board intends to award the contract for furniture to the lowest bidder," etc. The company is not in the school furniture trust, and therefore the suggestive hint may give the concerns not in the trust assurance that Omaha is not owned by the furniture trust. It is necessary to prove this, the bids should all be rejected on Monday and new advertisements inserted to give the furniture firms fighting the combine all the chance possible to secure the contract.

UNCERTAINTY regarding the result of the conference of the people's party, to be held in St. Louis February 22, is said to have a peculiar effect upon politics in Kansas, so far as the democrats and new party men are concerned. They are entirely at sea as to what course to pursue. Meanwhile the old delegates have deposited their old delegates because they were not sufficiently enthusiastic for a new party and have elected in their stead a delegation which will make a vigorous fight at St. Louis in favor of a convention to put a presidential ticket in the field. The leaders of the new party in Kansas, believing that that party will have a national ticket, have refused to consider propositions from the democrats for fusion on a state and electoral ticket, but it is predicted that in case this belief shall prove to be mistaken it will not be possible to hold the people's party together in that state. The result of the St. Louis conference will have a decisive effect on the new party generally.

THE effort to effect a fusion of the democratic factions in Louisiana has failed, and the warfare between them is being carried on with unabated vigor. There is very small probability that further efforts will have a different result, in which case there should be an excellent chance of republican success. There has been some factional trouble in the republican ranks, but the present tendency is to harmony, and in the circumstances every republican in Louisiana ought to put aside any personal grievances he may have and do his part to put the state in republican control. There has never been a better outlook for doing this than there is at present and the opportunity should not be lost.

NEBRASKANS will remember that in 1872 Hon. Henry C. Lett of Brownville was the democratic candidate for governor against Colonel Robert W. Furnas. They will remember too that Mr. Lett has been a governor by brevet ever since. Governor Lett has just been defeated for mayor of Salt Lake City. As he ran upon the democratic ticket he was called Colonel Lett. Brevet titles come freely to our old friend, but the real dignities and emoluments have an unhappy habit of eluding the genial and handsome gentleman.

HARRISON as a critic. New York Evening Sun. It is said that a recent literary performance leads Mr. Harrison to regard his secretary of state as the foremost American author.

The Hooped Whoop. Washington Star. Russell A. Alger expresses the opinion that it is a healthy thing for a party to have a number of presidential candidates. According to this diagnosis both parties are enjoying the greatest robustness.

WATERBOONIAN WISDOM. Lincoln Journal. Mr. Harrison will see his own successor upon the national republican ticket, and if there are those who think that he will prove a weak nominee, or a candidate easy to be beaten, they will find themselves mistaken.

The Voice of the South. No other democrat can, as matters stand, carry the state of New York—no other democrat can smash this busy conglomerate of wooden-headed mugwumps and democratic tramps. It is not only in Georgia and the south that the party is turning to David B. Hill and the Democrats everywhere recognize in him the man to lead them to victory.

FACTORY WITHOUT SENSE. But by fakes the small correspondents manage to earn an honest penny from week to week. If they could only grind out a gist every day they would be in clover. But of course that would spoil the market, so they have to wait several days after making a lot to let the public forget. In that respect they show more business sense than the Omaha World-Herald man who has 'em every day and has 'em bad.

SHORT AND SHARP. New York Herald: It's no disgrace for our neighbors to be poor.

Kate Field's Washington: Don't judge cashiers by appearances. Judge them by their disbursements.

Chicago Tribune: Captain of Arizona Regulators (adjusting the nose)—A man of your talents, sir, is bound to rise.

Life: He—What do you regard as most essential—beauty or wealth? She—Well—er—I'd marry wealth if I were you.

San Francisco Journal: The whistling plow-boy has always been a favorite subject for pastoral poets, but they have always been careful to describe him at some other time than just the moment after his plow has brought up suddenly against a rock.

Hiccupped Blotter: Creditor—It's no wonder I can't find you at home, when you are here all the time in the saloon drinking.

Debutant—Don't you see that the reason I drink is out of beer despair at not being able to pay you?

Siftings: There's many a slip between the piff and the church door.

New York Herald: Jesse—Miss Sears has a good voice, but she is always attempting the comic.

Bea—What did she sing last night? Jesse—"Make Me a Girl Again Just for To-day."

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

The conflict over the new Prussian education bill has ended for the present in a compromise and a committee. The ministerial crisis is held over by the favorite device of modern diplomacy, a modus vivendi. Neither Herr Miquel, minister of finance, nor Herr Benningson, president of the Hanoverian administration, will resign for the present. The German emperor and Count von Caprivi seem to have discovered that even in Prussia people have opinions, and that political convictions are not renounced on the instant at the command of a minister. The bill is now in the hands of a committee of twenty-eight, with government majority, varying on various points from two to ten or eleven. Count von Caprivi has intimated that concessions will be made. No concession can be made which will satisfy the liberals and not enervate the measure. The principle of the bill is a state school with state machinery for enforcing the teachings of its own faith according to the forms of one of the other of the recognized confessions or sects in Prussia. If this principle be maintained liberals must oppose it. If it be abandoned the bill is so much waste paper. The present intention is to force the bill through. A majority of about thirty is believed to be certain in the Landtag; but, says a competent witness, popular agitation against it is increasing. All over the kingdom the press, limited as it is, muzzled as it is, speaks out. Opposition papers—they call themselves independent, meaning that they are not in government measure—denounce the bill as a purely clerical measure intended and well calculated to put primary education in Prussia under clerical control. So it will or would, if that insular signature in the Munich album had not told the world that the will of the king is the supreme law.

Mr. Chamberlain's accession to the leadership of the government party in the House of Commons will give special prominence, no doubt, to his socialistic schemes. He very likely has in mind yesterday when he rebuffed the vinegar into the wounds of his Tory associates by explicitly saying that he took the position of leader as a liberal. His plans for better housing of the poor and for securing small leaseholds to tenant-farmers are apparently to give way, for the present, to his project of state pensions for the aged. On that subject he contributes an article to the February number of the National Review, in which he sets forth the details of his plan—a plan which is subjected to a most destructive criticism, from the financial and practical point of view, in the London Economist of January 30. In general, he would imitate the German plan of providing an old-age insurance for workmen upwards of sixty-five years, by payments from an accumulated fund to which the workmen himself, his employer, and the state should contribute in equal proportions. He objects to the present system of postoffice annuities that it requires payments which a great many laboring men, with only "a week's reserve between them and starvation," are utterly unable to make; but the Economist shows that, on his own plan, fully as large or larger payments would often have to be made.

The Neue Freie Presse of Vienna has just published an elaborate article on the subject of Turkish armaments, and declares that the sultan has succeeded in raising the effective strength of his forces to 1,000,000 men, of whom 700,000 could be mobilized. The difficulty is to provide them with improved modern weapons, a necessity which gives rise to political as well as financial questions. For the last ten years Germany has supplied the Porte with all the torpedoes, rifles and cannon which the latter power has been able to find money to pay for, and France thinks it time that she had a share in the business. Her ambassador at Constantinople induced the sultan to send a military commission to the famous Canet foundry, but as yet the Turkish experts have not been convinced that Canet's guns are better than Krupp's. The most pressing military problem for Turkey just now, however, relates to the arming of her infantry. The Ottoman army now possesses three different systems of rifles independently of the Winchester central fire carbine. It has 500,000 Mausers, caliber 7mm, old system, 230,000 Mausers, caliber 7mm, and an order has been given for 250,000 Mannlichers to the German Manufacturer, Loewe. As this difference of systems would be likely to have serious consequences, it has been decided to reconstruct the Mauser-Henry rifle, the model of the new Mannlicher, which would give 780-rifles for the troops of the line and the reserve, while the Mausers would be distributed to the Bash-Bazouks and other irregular troops. Contractors of different nationalities are endeavoring to obtain the contract for the transformation of these 500,000 Mauser-Henry rifles. The only serious competitors are the Germans and French.

Nothing but wind. Captain Jack MacCall is at the Millard. There is a well defined breeze stirring just now that promises to swell the sails for the MacCall boats as the winner in the next gubernatorial race. A prominent south Omaha republican said this morning to a reporter: "I am for Jack MacCall. With Jack MacCall for governor and a good Douglas county man for state treasurer we can weld the republican vote of Douglas county and the rural districts firmly together. Omaha republicans will stir up a sectional fight if they insist on what we call the 'big game' but if they make a break for a secondary place on the ticket they will get it, and the whole state will be wiser than it is."

Mr. Henry E. Kryzer of Neligh was in Omaha yesterday for the purpose of arranging with United States Attorney Daler for the forwarding of his bond as receiver for the Neligh land office to Washington. Mr. Kryzer was asked a short time ago to fill the place made vacant by the resignation of Mr. A. Lundvall.

Speaking of the political atmosphere in the vicinity of Neligh Mr. Kryzer said: "There has been a good deal of indefinite speculation concerning the candidates for governor, but no settled or well-defined sentiment has been expressed in favor of any of the alleged candidates as yet. Jack MacCall has been frequently spoken of, Tom Majors has a good many friends up there and Dr. Mercer of Omaha has been mentioned by quite a number as a very likely man for the nomination."

Republican State Committee Call. Omaha, Feb. 12.—The state central committee will meet at 2 o'clock sharp Saturday afternoon, February 20, at the Millard hotel, Omaha, for the purpose of apportioning representation of the several counties, fixing upon the time and place of the next state convention to elect delegates at large to the national convention at Minneapolis, and such other business as may come before it. Chairman Republican State Central Com. U. B. BALCOMB, Secretary.

Fifteen Thousand for a Yearling. SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 12.—A number of horses have been purchased for Senator Stanford by eastern men. The principal animal was Beautiful Bells, a yearling, for which \$15,000 was paid, the largest price ever given for an animal of that age.

BROWNING, KING & CO. S. W. Corner 15th and Douglas Sts. Figure it out yourself-- February, March, April and maybe during a little bit of May you'll find it pleasant to wear heavy underwear. We've knocked the prices silly on our underwear for this week. A lot at 40c a garment, 75c a suit. Fine merino 75c a garment, regularly \$1. Very superior wool underwear \$3.75 a suit, that we always got \$5 for and lots of others. You can also make \$4 to \$8 if you buy a business suit this week. Browning, King & Co. Open Saturdays till 12 P. M. Other evenings till 9 P. M. | S. W. Cor. 15th and Douglas Sts.