## PURIFYING THE PRIMARIES

Republicans Earnestly Discussing Means to Render Conventions Representative.

WHY CITY CAUCUSES ARE CORRUPT

Mr. Rosewater Explains His Objections to the Plan Which Gives Ward Heelers Control-Many Opinions-Dates for the Primaries.

The republican county central committee met yesterday afternoon at the league headquarters opposite the Millard hotel for the purpose of discussing the rules adopted by the joint county and city central committees for the government of primary elections.

There were about twenty members of the county central committee present and several hours' very earnest discussion took

Mr. Unit from the joint committee read the rules as adopted and printed in THE BEE on March 14.

Mr. Edwards was opposed to the adoption of rules so elaborate and complicated for the present. He thought that it would be better to give the matter more deliberate thought

and more time in earnest committee work. The chairman, Mr. D. H. Mercer, said to the committee that he had asked Mr. E. Rosewater to be present and address the meeting upon the subject, and he then asked Mr. Rosewater to speak.

### Should Be Plain and Simple.

Mr. Rosewater said: "This is not a new subject with me. I have advocated reform of our preliminary plans for the management of elections for a long time. About fifteen years ago I tried to have a system of registration for republican voters inaugurated. That was before we ever heard of the Australian ballot law. But some objected to the registration plan because they held that certain factions would get control of the registration books and handle the business to suit themselves. suit themselves.
"I think you should start this reform with

plain, simple rules that everybody can under stand and that will not be so complicated as to be impracticable. After you have made a start, the rules can be made more elaborate and specific if necessary. I don't like the idea of restricting the qualifications of voters at the primaries in the manner prescribed in the rules you have here for discussion. These rules state that no one shall have a right to vote at the primaries who has not supported a majority of the candidates on the repub-lican ticket at the last election. I don't see how you can make a rule of that kind, when the call for the republican national convention distinctly states that all voters who inlican party in the coming campaign shall be invited to take part in the election of dele-gates to the national convention.

Evils of the Caucus Plan.

"Now with regard to calling caucuses my experience has convinced me that the caucus is a detriment. A caucus is usually nothing but a cut and dried affair, gotten up by a cer-tain clique. They meet in a little room some where, somebody mentions a few names and yells out a motion to make them the regular caucus nominees, and a dozen more yell aye, and that's the end of the whole thing. The next day these names are held up as the choice of the people in that ward, whereas they are simply the choice of a lot of ward heelers who have been hired to pack the caucus. The dissatisfied ones then get up another ticket and are called bolters. The caucus rarely select delegates who represent the great majority of the voters, and there are but two things for the independent voter who has a mind of his own to do—either bolt the caucus ticket or stay away from the primaries and let the election go by default. "I am in favor of abolishing the caucus entirely. Let the voters decide at the regular primary election upon the delegates they wish to elect and do away with the caucus.' Don't Tax Delegates.

Mr. Rosewater was also opposed to the plan proposed in the rules for assessing each man who wished to have his name brought before the primaries for election as a dele-gate \$2 to be applied to the payment of primary election expenses. He believed that such a scheme would be unfair. It would hinder some poor men from being elected, and a great many men would consider it an insult to demand the payment of \$2 before their names could be placed on the primary ticket. He believed in letting all loyal reput-licans, and particularly the office holders, contribute toward paying the expenses of the primary elections.

He advised the adoption of simple plans

based upon the Australian ballot law said that great care should be taken to see that none but legal voters residing in the wards where the polling places were located were permitted to vote. Mr. Rosewater then advised the committee

to take steps toward fixing the time for the primary election to elect delegates to the county convention for the reason that the congressional convention meets on April 23 and the state convention meets on April 27.

Some Divergent Opinions. Mr. Charles Unit took the discussion and held that the rules as adopted by the joint committee were all right. He declared that the \$2 assessment plan was the most feasible method of raising money, and the caucus, he thought, was the proper way to set the machinery of elections machinery of elections in motion. He thought some steps had to be taken to start the business and the caucus was the best plan. Mr. John W. Honza favored the \$3 assess-

ment and was also in favor of holding ward Mr. John Jenkins held that caucuses fre-

quently resulted in boosting men to the front who were not representative men. He was in favor of a simple plan to start with and later in the campaign more elaborate plans might be adopted. Mr. Bruce McCulloch of South Omaha

was well pleased with the rules as adopted, but he thought the subject should be more fully considered before being finally adopted by the county central committee.

Mr. Crocker believed in the caucus plan of starting the wheels in motion.

Mr. Rosewater again took the floor and ex-lained that the caucus was all well enough plained that the cancus was all well enough in the country and in precincts where all the voters could meet in one small room. The cancus under such circumstances took the caucus under such circumstances took the place of a primary election, but the caucus was a useless and corrupt arrangement for cities where it was impossible for a tenth part of the voters to take part in a caucus and where caucuses simply amounted to a scheme to foist upon the people a set of delegates or candidates who were the choice of a small faction. The caucus plan was at the bottom of a vast amount of fraud and corruption.

Strict Application of the Rule. "The caucus idea," said Mr. Rosewater, "is just like the government of twos and sixes in the city council. Eleven men control the council, six men control the eleven and two men control the six. In this way tho two men practically control the whole eighteen men of the council. In the same manner a dozen men can go from one caucus to another and rush through a lot of names with a burry and call them the regular caucus delegates. The caucus system is a hum-bug. There is no use to hold a primary if you hold caucuses. There is no use to have

you hold caucuses. There is no use to have two proliminary gatherings.

"There is a law governing primary elections, but no law by which caucuses can be governed. And there is just where the difficulty arises. The gaug of ward workers can manipulate the caucuses to suit themselves and that's the reason I say the caucus should be entirely abolished and let the people express their preference for delegates at the primaries called by the central committee.

To Eliminate a Source of Fraud. "If the various groups of republicans in the different wards wish to hold caucuses let them do so, but the central committee clet them do so, but the central committee should not recognize any cancus at all. Let twenty or more voters present to the central committee the names of the delegates they wish to have elected, and let the central committee place those names upon the primary ticket, along with other names presented to the central committee in a like manner, but let us do away with this idea of having the caucus nominees foisted upon the people as the regular party nominees. I like the plan that has been adopted in New York and many other large cities, of having the cluba present the names of delegates to be voted for at the primaries. The clubs hold the caucuses and the central committees

have nothing to do with them until the names have been agreed upon by the clubs. I want to see this source of fraud and evil, called the caucus, eliminated from the work of the central committees."

No Action Taken. Mr. Rosewater's remarks created quite a stir, and after he left the room the discus-sion continued.

Pat O. Hawes made some remarks in which he upheld the caucus idea.

After discussing the matter for another bour, the committee decided to postpone final action upon the rules until this evening. The

action 2pon the rules until this evening. The committee will meet at 7:30 tonight to take final action upon the rules.

The committee then decided to set the date for the primaries on April 21, and the county convention will be held on April 23 at 2 p. m. In Omaha and South Omaha the primaries will be held from 12 noon until 6 o'clock, and in the country precincts from 7 until 9 o'clock p. m.

Each ward in Omaha has a right to tine delegates, South Omaha will have eleven and each of the country precincts will have five delegates in the county convention. The congressional convention will be held on

Another Prize Problem.

A gentleman visiting a patient in a hospital said to the attendant "That sick man's father is my mother's son." What relation existed between the visitor and the patient? The Queen will give an elegant Mason & Risch or Steinway fine toned upright piano to the first person answering the above problem correctly; an elegant gold watch for the second correct answer; a china dinner set for second correct answer; a china dinner set for the third correct answer; an elegant silk dress pattern for the fourth correct answer; and many other valuable prizes. Elegant special prizes will be given for the first cor-rect answers from each state. Each person answering must enclose fifteen United States 2-cent stamps for "The Canadian Queen Galop," the latest and most popular piece of 50-cent copyrighted music issued during the past year, just out, together with a copy of past year, just out, together with a copy of The Queen containing full particulars, and a beautiful water color engraving "Easter Morning." The object of offering these prizes is to increase the circulation of The Queen, which already is the largest of any publication in Canada. By sending today you may secure a valuable prize. Address The Canadian Queen, "O," Toronto, Can.

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REMEMBER THE DATE, SATUR-DAY AFTERNOON AND EVENING. THERE ARE HUNDREDS OF FINE SEATS STILL TO BE HAD AT 50C

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Visit the Ensor Institute, South Omaha, and investigate the cure for liquor,

Marine Band concerts, Exposition hall. Reserved seats on sale at Meyer's music store. DUNDEE MOTOR TROUBLES.

F. A. Nash Wants a Claim Satisfied by a

Judgment-Court Notes, The troubles of the Dundee Place street railway are being aired in the courts before Judge Keysor and a jury. In this case F. A. Nash has brought suit against the Patrick Land company to recover \$3,288.41. He ex-Land company to recover \$2,288,41. He expects to prove that the Patrick Land company owes him that amount. The netition states that during the year 1891 the land company nurchased from A. and B. Roberts of Philadelphia the iron for the Dundee street railway. It was shipped to this city and the whole bill was paid by Nash, who was informed that the money would be returned.

The case of the state against A. J. Reed is on in the criminal docket. The defendant is charged with having embezzled \$200 from Van Dusen & Co., of Sioux City. Last year Van Dusen & Co., of Sloux City. Last year
the prosecuting witnesses were running a
book concern and Reed was their agent.
The jury which considered the facts in the
case of Robert H. McBride against the
World-Herald publishing company returned
a verdict, finding for the defendant,
McBride was a police officer and while in the
discharge of his duty, the defendant published an article to the effect that he entered
the house of a Mrs. Little at Seventeenth and he house of a Mrs. Little at Seventeenth and Webster streets and there made some inde-cent proposals. The plaintiff denied the charge and brought suit to recover \$10,000 to patch up a damaged reputation.

Pat Horrigan appeared before the court

yesterday and gave bonds in the sum of \$530 for Tom McNamee's appearance. At the last term of court McManeo was convicted of manslaughter and sentenced to ten years impris sentenced to ten years impris onment. The case went to the supreme court on error and was sent back and a new trial ordered. McMance was charged with having been instrumental in the death of Elsie Williams, a woman of the town. He has been in the county jail nearly one year.

A Close Call. Mr. J. P. Blaize, an extensive real estate dealer in this city, narrowly escaped one of the severest attacks of pneumonia while in the northern part of the state during the re-cent blizzard. Mr. Biaize had occasion to drive several miles during the storm and was so thoroughly chilled that he was unable to get warm, and inside of an hour after his reurn he was threatened with a severe case of turn he was threatened with a severe case of pneumonia, or long fever. Mr. Blaize sent to the nearest drug store and got a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, of which he had often heard, and took a number of large doses. He says the effect was wonderful and that in a short time he was oreathing outly assily. He kent out their at he medicine. quite easily. He kept on taking the medicine and the next day was able to come to Des Moines. Mr. Biaize regards his cure as simply wenderful, and says he will never travel again without a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy.—The (Des Moines, lowa) Saturday Review. 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by druggists.

Omaha compressed yeast strictly pure. C. D. Woodworth & Co., successors to Weity & Guy, 1316 Farnam street, manufacturers and dealers in harness, saddles, etc.

The Ensor the Only Liquor Cyre. With scientific treatment, no failures and no time lost, Visit the institute, South Omaha.

Unabated Confidence Still Prevails in Business Circles.

TRADE AT PRESENT DULL, BUT IMPROVING

Brighter Outlook for the Great Industries -Exports and Imports for the Week -Business Failures-Wall Street for a Week-Clearings.

NEW YORK, March 25.-R. G. Dun & Co's. Weekly Review of Trade says: Business indications are not quite so clear. There is on the whole less evidence of improvement in distribution, and yet the prospect in the great industries seems brighter. The movement of grain and cotton falls off and the sharp decline in prices is felt in many quarters, but the tone in the iron, wool, cotton and shoe manufacturies is rather improved. The money markets are abundantly supplied. With unusually conflicting signs, the confidence which prevails in business circles is still unabated.

Wheat has dropped to 93% cents, a decline of nearly 3 cents for the week, though stronger in the tone, the receipts having been 2,500,000 bushels, and exports only 870,-000 in four days. Corn is nearly a cent stronger, with exports of 1,344,000 bushels in four days, but oats are one-fourth of 1 cent lower; pork and lard a shade lower. Oil has declined 2% cents, and coffee one-eighth of 1 cent, Cotton is down to 6% cents for middling uplands, although receipts this week have been much less and exports greater than a year ago; the stocks at all ports have diminished, but still 4,400 bales greater than the same time last year. Silver has fallen to 40.44 pence per ounce, the lowest ever quoted, and at New York only SS14 is paid for bullion. The prices of com-modities as a whole have declined threefourths of 1 per cent during the week and are now 18 per cent lower than at a year ago at this time.

Reports from Trade Centers. At Boston bad weather affects the dry goods trade, which is yet quite satisfactory. At Bridgeport the plush works are stopped

At Hartford the wool trade is fair. At Philadelphia sales of dry goods are smaller than of late, though equal to last

At Baltimore manufacturers of cotton duck and architectural iron are busy with abundance of orders.
At Cincinnatti machinery is brisk, surpassing the trade of former years, and retail busi-

ness brighter.
At Cleveland rolling mills are full of work, though at prices 10 to 15 per cent lower than ever before. Business in dry goods and hard-ware is good and in other branches fair. At Detroit trade is equal to last year's, but has no snap.

At Chicago increase is seen in receipts of breadstuffs, dressed beef, cheese and butter, but decrease in provisions, cattle, hides and wool. Merchandiso sales are equal to last Unfavorable weather affects spring trade

at Milwaukee and seriously hampers trade at St. Louis, though the feeling is hopeful. At Minneapolis trade is good, though flour is very dull, and at St. Paul business is dull. At Omaha very active and at Kansas City improving in retail business, though receipts of cattle and hogs are light.

Improvement is seen at Denver and also at

Louisville, but Memphis reports no improve-meat; Montgomery a moderate trade and Savannah some decline. At New Orleans business is quiet, though there is a better movement of cotton and sugar is active.

In the Iron Market,

The iron trade shows a better tone in spite of the low prices. Larger sales of pig from are reported since the recent decline and there is less pressure to sell. Structural from is fairly active, with better prices. Bar tron is more active and there is an improved demand for plates. The stronger market for copper here and abroad is counted proof that a combination has been formed. Tin is strong

and lead fairly active.

The woolen market is doing unusually well for the season, though very low prices and sharp foreign competition in some branches are seriously felt. The cheapness of cotton helps the manufacturer the me because the demand fairly sustains the price

Merchandise exports exceeded imports in February by \$21,256,124. The exports of do-mestic products have fallen for three weeks of Murch and are about \$656,000 larger at New York than a year ago, while imports have been \$4,500,000 larger, indicating for the month a considerable excess in imports. But for the uncertainty how far foreign relations will affect money and business here, the gen eral confidence in the future of trade would seem to be justified.

The business failures occurring through-

out the country during the last seven days number 231, as compared with totals of 240 last week. For the corresponding week of last year the figures were 256.

ON WALL STREET.

Discussion of Silver by Congress Causes Hesitation in Speculation. NEW YORK, March 25. - Bradstreet's Weekly Wall Street Review says: The discussion of the Bland silver measure at Washington has this week furnished the chief cause for further speculative hesitation. At the same time it would seem that Wall street had discounted the possibility of the bill becoming a law and that the decline of bar silver this week to the lowest figures recorded in modean times, measured the chances of such action as estimated in financial circles.

Europe has not been prominent as a factor in the stock market and the participation from that quarter has been confined to spasmodic selling of a few special stocks. The sharp advance which has occurred in exchange rates may indeed, be connected with the silver agitation and represents more closely than to the operations of the share market, aroused by the proceedings in the house of representatives. The side-tracking of the Bland bill was to a certain extent a relief to the market. Nevertheless extent a relief to the market. Nevertheless

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Indigestion, Dyspepsia

depressed spirits, hideous dreams, and a multitude of other

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Indians, she has given us a vegetable compound of herbs, roots, barks, and flowers, called

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which is unfailing in its cure of all digestive and blood disor-

ders. Indigestion and Dyspep-

sia are frequently caused by impure blood. Sagwa is Na-

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Kickapoo Indian Oil

miseries too well known to the average American.

it would seem that a certain feeling of uncer-tainty kept the market in a narrow and pro-fessional state. But though its feverishness DUN'S REVIEW OF THE WEEK fessional state. Hau though its feverishness and sensitive condition was apparent, it seems that little inducement was afforded for bearish attacks on values in general. Some declines were produced in the opening of the week and, later, the president's message on the seal question was used as a cover for a bear raid. Nevertheless the firmness of the market has not disappeared.

Chief Pesture of the Week.

The principal advances are recorded and the most marked activity was confined to the industrial specialties. There were also some bullish demonstration in the leading Vanderbilt stocks and coal shares, in spite of the uncertainty about the action of the government of New Jersey, manifested a tendency torise. Against these demonstrations, how-ever, is to be set the decided weakness of Northern Pacific, which for a time seemed to give a bearish tone to the entire list. The feature of the week was the industrial group with Sugar in the role of chief performer. Chicago Gas also developed increased active strength and Distillers somewhat firmer, Cordage also showing a decided firmness, Northern Pacific preferred was the most striking of the weak shares manifestations. Somewhat similar tendencies developed in the common shares and in North American. Considerable interest attached to the progress of Lake Shore. During the early part of the week the coal stocks were quiet, with later a sharp upward movement in Reading. Richmond Terminal securities were inactive. Among the mine specialties Colorado Coal

CLEARING HOUSE STATEMENTS,

Omaha Again Makes a Splendid Showing, Being Second on the List, New York, March 25 .- The following table compiled by Bradstreet's gives the clearing house returns for the week ending March 24, 1892, and the percentage of increase or de-crease as compared with the corresponding week last year:

New York	\$707,653,1611	13.9	
Boston	83,158,156	6.2	*****
Chleago,	83,558,156 89,422,144	20,3	******
Chleago,	72,599,989 20,145,310	23.0	
St. Louis	20,145,310	1.6	*****
Baltimore	12,084,058 13,114,986	7.9	17.0
Baltimore	12,172,000	8.6	
Pittsburg	14,206,480	12.7	
New Orleans	9,440,866	*****	1.4
Kansas City	8,015,258	4.0	
Виплю	7,718,362 6,003,013	14.7	9.8
Minneapolis	6,116,391	99.7	2.5
Detroit	6.031,965	22.7 13.5	
Milwaukee	5,484,5.0	17.6	
Omaha Providence	5,214,378	42.4	*****
Providence	4.909,600	6.3	*****
Denver	4,960,696 4,946,450	26.9 11.5	*****
St. Paul	4,822,034	17.3	
Houston	3,404,307	12.1	
Indianapolis	8,853,490	4.3	
Memphis	3,705,198	48.7	*****
Columbus	3,005,900	14.0	2.6
Richmond	2,100,989 1,974,030	15.5	2.0
Hartford	1,674.038	10.0	2.7
Duluth	1,653,838	13.0	12222
Nashville	1,660,276	****	18.3
Washington	1,670,944	10.4	******
Peoria	1,635,167	36.7	15555
Peoria Portland, Ore	1.600.771	4.0	12.3
Rochester	1.726,770	10.4	
Rochester	1,914,719 1,803,771 1,726,770 1,504,255 1,192,181 901,059	15.5	*****
New Haven	1,192,181	17.3	*****
Portland. Me	864.104	*****	21.6
Waco	1,225,980	13.9	
Springfield	1,223,869	17.4	
Sioux City	1.056,528	11.7	*****
Sioux City	1,121,171	*****	29.9
Norfolk	837.810 835,484	*****	5.7
Lowell	629,479	*****	7.0
Grand Rapids	891,805		3.2
Scattle	904.049	30.i	8.0
Syracuse	196,887	491-211-25	******
Des Môtnes	827,482 980,915	33.8	*****
Los Angeles	077,296	2.0	101010
Lincoln	612 146	14 4	
Wichita	538,491	10.2	*****
Lexington	538.491 406.027 628.749	17.6	*****
Birmingham	628,749 300,928		21.0
New Bedford	356,021	10.5	0.1
Topeka	3.895.204	2.7	
*Savannah	3,895,904 1,408,553		
*Atlanta	1,047,000		
*Blughamton	233,300	*****	*****
(Pote)		23.2	
Outside New York	\$1,149,555,071 411,931,910	11.7	
Dominion of Canada-		1222	1000
Montreal	9,957,918	28.4	*****
Halifax	1,124,652	36.1	
Toronto	5,328,941	*** **	******
Hamilton	1 001,043		******
Total	\$16,841,504		
		-	

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Before retaining take a large pair of old gloves und spread mutton tallow inside, also all over the hands. Wear the gloves all night, and wash the hands with olive oil and white castile soar the hands with only on and white cashe sou, the next morning.

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boys from four to fourteen years old, whose clothes are getting "frayed" and who are "afraid" that they wont have any new ones on account of mamma's easter bonnet or "Dads" new spring overcoat costing so much money—are requested to call their parents' attention to the fact that we are going to sell during the present week Knee Pant Suits—made of handsome ali wool brown plaid cassimere, for two dollars-and very fine Havana brown diagonal Knee Pant Suits for three-fiftyjust your size.

# BIG BOYS.

boys from thirteen to nineteen years oldwho have arrived at that time of life when they want their clothes to look as near like a man's as possible in cut-in style--in pattern-can get fits (in suits, of course,) during this week in very fine all wool diagonals for five dollars and seventy-five cents. These suits are in three pieces, coat, vest and long pants, and are "right in line."

LITTLE MEN,

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BIG MEN.

little men, short men, tall men, stout men, slim men, strong men, weak men, "square" men, "flats," "rounders," and in fact every man, is hereby cautioned against buying a spring overcoat without "Nebraska Clothing Co." on the hanger inside the collar. To do so means a loss of from three to eight dollars. "Nebraska's" spring overcoats are \$5, \$6.75, \$7.50, \$9, \$10.50, \$11.80, \$14.50, \$18.

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