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SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

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State of Nebraska.

County of Donglas.

George B Teschick secretary of The Her Publishing company, does soleunly awear that the actual circulation of The Datik Her for the week ending November E, 1822, excepting the extra 3 o'clock edition, was as follows:

Average

GEO. B. TZSCHUCK Fworn to before me and subscribed in my pre-cree this little day of November, 1872.
[Seal] N. P. FEH, Notary Public. Average Circulation for October, 24,421.

31.017

CALHGUNISM is again abroad in the

land. A HOWLING success, they claim; but then the democrats are always howling.

IT is written in the wildernesses of the Big Sixth that the five-cent statesman, Kem, is a winner.

NO INTELLIGENCE has reached this office since last week's flood of the hiding place of Pugnacious Donnelly. ONE can see through that meeting of

plate glass manufacturers, but surely such a combine can be smashed. NATURAL gas has been piped into

Chicago. Most people have thought

that natural gas and Chicago were co-THE administration-elect will start in to cancel mail steamship contracts.

and Britannia will continue to rule the wave's for four years longer. THE last charge against Charles F Peck, the New York statistician, has been dismissed. It was only a bluff to

save democratic votes-and it saved

ANOTHER great European has fallen upon evil days. Ferdinand de Lesseps, "the great Frenchman," when \$4 years old, is to stand before the bar of justice

as a criminal.

THE reports of the officers of the Modern Woodmen of America, now in session in this city, show that organization to be highly prosperous financially and rapidly growing in membership.

GREENLAND is said to have increased in population 5 per cent during the last ten years. Greenland offers one attraction to some of us here, in that it has never been known to go democratic.

EX-SPEAKER ELDER ought to be kept out of the legislature on any grounds. It is a matter of congratulation, however, to know that his election was illegal and he may be legally thrown out.

Some republican chumps are exhibit ing their want of sense quite profusely in these days of sorrow. One of these is Senator Pettigrew of South Dakota, who certainly needs a guardian or an oral padlock.

THAT landslide did a good thing in the service of truth, though doubtlessly unintentionally; it took the pretty "nonpartisan" veneer off the Farmers Alliance and Industrial Union and disclosed the crinkled grain of an active democratic organization.

SOUTH DAKOTA has three democrats who are already in pursuit of the office of assistant United States attorney, and no doubt there are others who would take the job. There is going to be a great rush for the spoils of office and it is setting in early

You are right, Mr. President Loucas, "many joined [your] ranks from selfish motives, hoping to use the political upheaval to their own personal advantage," but you would have been still nearer the truth had you said very few joined it to advance the interests of the | dersement of that policy. class your organization nominally aims to benefit.

ONE of the most interesting and important conventions of organized labor recently held is the general assembly of the Knights of Labor now in session at St. Louis. Many questions of importance to the wage-earner will come up for discussion and the cause of organized labor will undoubtedly be benefited by the free interchange of views. Mr. Powderly is quoted as saying that he can see no reason why the Homestead matter should be considered at all by the assembly, but it will probably come up in some way before adjournment.

IT WILL interest many people to know that the sunflower, which grows more freely and naturally than any other plant in this part of the west, is possessed of some qualities of practical value. In Russin, where the sunflower is much cultivated, its seeds are made to yield a palatable oil for culinary purposes and the residuum is usad as fodder for cattle. For the latter purpose it is in great demand in Great Britain, Denmark, Germany and Swglen. The plant is cultivated on a commercial basis in Russia and has been for fifty years. It is a common product of the whole of southeastern Russia and its cultivation is becoming very common One advantage of sunflower culture is that it does not exhaust the soil. No doubt, corn is more profitable in Nebraska, but perhaps a thrifty farmer might get something out of the sunflowers that grow in rank luxuriance upon his waste land.

AN ASPECT OF THE SCOAR INDUSTRY. The sugar beet interests of Nebraska

are only beginning to be developed, but it is already apparent that beet culture is destined to take rank as one of the most important industries of this state. Apart from the manufacture of sugar it appears that the cultivation of the sugar beet may have an influence upon another interest that is of great and growing importance to the farmers of this region. The manager of the Standard Cattle company, which has an extensive feeding station at Ames and a number of cattle ranges in the west, is contemplating the use of beet pulp on a large scale as a fattening food for stock. His investigations at the sugar factory in Norfolk have led him to believe that beet pulp is a cheap and effective food for fattening stock, and this conclusion is supported by the experience of cattle raisers in Europe. For the purpose of giving the matter a thorough trial this continuan proposes to plant 500 agree of the land owned by his company with beets next year. The crop will be shipped to the sugar factory at Norfolk and the pulp obtained will be fed to the cattle. The experiment will be of great value to the farmers of Nebraska, as it will demonstrate whether or not the sugar beet may be made doubly useful to the farmer. That it pays to raise beets for sugar seems to be already proven by the experience of many farmers in this state who have engaged in the industry. If the pulp is shown to be a good cattle food after it has yielded one profit to the grower and the Sugar manufacturer, the former will be a gainer.

It is said that the manager of the cat tle company, who is preparing for the experiment above referred to, does no think that any more sugar factories will be built in this state until the policy of the Cleveland administration concern ing the tariff and bounties on sugar shall have become settled. That, however, is a matter of conjecture. And yet it is certain that the splendid start which this industry has already secured has been very targely due to favorable legislation, and it may reasonably be doubted whether Nebraska would today be minufacturing beet sugar at all it such legislation had been denied. It is now an industry of considerable magnitude and importance, and if properly fostered it is sure of a rapid growth, Its peculiar characteristic is that it contributes more directly to the pockets of the people in general than most manufacturing industries. The material employed is taken directly from the hauds of the farmer, without any preliminary processes of preparation, and the manufacturer is thus brought into the closest touch with the producer of the raw material which he uses. There are no profits to be paid to middle men and the farmer thus gets every dollar of the dif

ference between cost and selling price. If experience shall prove that the beet pulp is valuable as a food for cattle the profits of the sugar industry in Nebraska may be greatly increased. Nowhere else in the world could it be more advantageously used. With the most profitable cattle market in the United States located conveniently near them the farmers of this region are prepared to make good use of every facility for increasing their contributions to the world's ment supply.

BIMETALLISM IN ENGLAND.

That the cause of bimetallism is making progress in England is shown by the fact that both the manufacturers and operatives of Lancashire, where there s a great labor agitation, are unanimous in supporting the bimetallic theory. Lancashire exerts a very strong influence upon political affairs in England, and its united voice in favor of bimerallism will receive attention from the government. The views of this industrial center are expressed in the statement that "the exceedingly unsatisfactory condition of our productive industries and of commerce generally is largely due to the appreciation of gold and the violent fluctuations and uncertainty of exchange between gold standard and silver standard countries," and that "the best and most effective remedy" for the existing industrial depression in British manufacturing centers "would be secured by an agreement, on a broad and international basis, to reopen the mints of the leading nations of the world to the unrestricted colunge of both gold and silver, and that to that end her mujesty's governmen be earnestly requested to co operate with other nations at the forthcoming monetary conference to secure such an international agreement." There can be no doubt as to the meaning of this, It is an unqualified declaration in favor of bimetallism, and from the character of its source it is a highly important in

This stand of the Lancashire people has received the approval of such influential public men as Mr. Balfour and Jacob Bright, who have avowed their entire sympathy with the Lancashire program. Mr. Balfour recently sald that what primarily determines relative values is not cost of production, but demand and supply, "and not only may governments have an effect upon demand and supply, but every day they do affect demand and supply, and the whole existing currency legislation of the world, be it the currency legislation of bimetallic France, or the currency legislation o America, any one and all of these different systems of legislation do affect the demand for the precious gold and silver, and by affecting the demand they do affect the relative prices." He proposes to the British people that they shall, by international arrangements, fix some reasonable ratio of exchange between gold and silver coins, and he thinks that by such legislation they will create an automatic system by which the demand for gold and silver respectively shall be such as to maintain a ratio at the point at which they

Of course there is a strong array of dissenting views and undoubtedly a very large majority of the British people are uncompromisingly opposed to bimetallism, but manifestly the cause is making progress there and will continue to grow, at least while industrial depression remains. It is possible that the Laucashire movement, if is should gain in force by securing the indorsement of other industrial centers, may

exert an influence upon the forthcoming monetary conference, though the outlook for such an international agreement as is suggested is not at all prom-Ising. The difficulties, in the way of an agreement seem insuperable

THE BUSINESS SITUATION.

All reports from the business centers of the country agree in saving that the result of the national election has not as yet had any disturbing effect upon business. There was less interruption due the election commercial matters appear to have settled down to normal conditions, with the prospect of continuing so. Expressions of uncertainty are heard from manfacturing interests, but there is no general fear that the party which will control the government during the next four years will make such radical changes in the fiscal policy of the government as to do violence to any interest. Change affecting everything in the tariff will undoubtedly be made, but it is not probable that they will be so sweeping as to operate disastrously to manufacturers. Mr. Cleveland knows that if his party were to break down American industries it would bring ruin to itself, and it is the belief that he will dominate the party which prevents the business interests from losing confilence altogether.

Expressions from democratic sources show that the party appreciates the gravity of the responsibility that has been devolved upon it. For thirty years the country has had a protective tariff, and it has during that period realized unprecedented growth in material wealth and enjoyed an unexampled measure of prosperity. To strike down this system at once would produce a commercial revolution which would destroy the party responsible for it, and while there are democrats who would not hesitate to try the experiment, so strong is their he tility to protection, the wiser men of the party will not permit it. The more intelligent business men doubtless take this view of the sltuation. They will conduct their future operations with caution. It is not to be expected that there will be any extensions of any class of business ponding action on the turiff. Manufacturers who had contemplated onlarging their plants will abandon the idea. There will be no marked industrial progress during the next year or two, and business generally in lines affected by the tariff will remain in its present state, and will not enlarge. But there is no good reason for apprehending a decline, at least so long as the democratic leaders do not threaten worse things than they have

While the business situation, therefore, is generally represented to be satisfactory, there is in the outlook nothing towarrant a feeling of discouragement or distrust. Common sense dictates the observance of conservative methods, but there is no necessity for cultivating fear and regarding the future with

THE VICAL POINT.

The World-Herald has delivered itself of a labored editorial on the subject of the union depot controversy in which the vital point at issue is studiously ig-

The obvious intent of the World-Herald editor is to impress upon the minds of councilmen his assumption that the compact between the city and the Union Depot company is no longer of blinding force upon either party. In effect, he waives on behalf of the city all the heretofore insuperable obstacles to a fair and equitable settlement, and points to the terms of the proposed compromise, the acceptance of which would

offer the easiest way out of the dilemma. The Union Pacific and Burlington roads owe this city adequate depot facilities. The enormous traffic in and out of Omaha demands it and every business consideration, it seems to us. would induce the roads in self-interest to provide decent accommodations for their patrons. Set aside the original agreement, ignore the contract of 1889, disregard the legal status of the union depot matter, and the potent, all-pervading fact remains that Omaha is entitled to far better treatment at the hands of these roads than they have ever been willing to accord her. It has been one long, sorry series of broken pledges and disappointments. It is not strange, then, that the best man of this city demand that the city council shall now protect the corporate rights of Omaha in any settlement of the union depot controversy that may be reached. When the people of this city youd a boad subidy to the Union Pacific and donated the ground upon which the depot stands and over which the approach to the bridge leads, it was done with the strict and specific understanding that all roads from the east, north and south should be admitted to terminal privileges upon those grounds at fair and reasonable rentals. A section of this agreement

* * All passengers and freight coming from the east on all lines of road seeking a connection with said Union Pacific railroad shall be delivered and transferred to the Union Pacific upon said depot grounds. That said Union Pacific railroad shall

within one year expand in the building of passenger and freight depots, etc, upon said grounds, a sum not less than \$100,000, and maintain these buildings and offices thereon . * That under proper rules for their regulation, the trains, cars and engines of all railroads now, or hereafter, running into or out of Omana and Council Bluffs shall have mobstructed access and transit to and over said bridge and its approaches, and such roads shall have the right to take or cause to be taken, their trains, cars and engines, with their freight and passengers, over and across

compensation, without discrimination, handrance, preference or delay, The value of these provisions is inestimable. They must not be annulled. The people of this community will never

said bridge and its approaches, at reasonable

submit to their annulment.

LET THE ENTERPRISE PROSPER. The Manufacturers association, after thorough preliminary consideration and discussion, has finally taken definite steps toward the erection of an exposition building suited to its needs. At yesterday's meeting the talk gave place to action and several thousand dollars were subscribed to set the enterprise going. It is believed by many of the best business men in the city, men who do not often make mistakes and are not

at all visionary. Lat there is not only a real demand for the proposed building, but that it can be built without serious difficulty. Matters of detail in regard to the enterprise are yet to be settled, but the work of securing the money will

now go rapidly forward.

There ought to be no trouble about securing the necessary subscriptions of stock. There must be a sufficient number of enterprising and public spirited business men in Omaha to come forward and put their shoulders to the wheel to the campaign than usual and since and secure the ergetion of a commodious and convenient exposition building. The demand for a large and centrally located auditorium has long been recognized here. It would be utilized in many ways which need not now be specifically pointed out. Omaha is becoming more and more a gathering pince for all kinds of societies and organizations, and the importance of having a suitable place for holding great meetings is apparent. Let the work of securing the necessary money for this needful enterprise go forward prosperously. The Manufacturers association needs the exposition building now proposed and the city of Omaha needs it. The money required will, we believe, be promptly subscribed by our live business men.

> MR. POWDERLY is still advocating the colley of practically putting a stop to immigration. He again presents his views on this subject in his annual address to the organization of which he is general master workman, expressing the opinion that there is great danger threatening the labor of the country in the existing policy regarding immigration. Mr. Powderly would fix a term of ten years, during which time no immigrant should be allowed to land, with a view to remaining, unless he had sufficient means to sustain himself and those dependent on him for one year. Powderly has been agitating this idea, according to his own statement, six years, and he has made very few, if any, converts to it. He will keep it up, however, though no more successful in the next than in the last six years in impressing people with the correctness of his views. The labor of the United States has not suffered from immigration. The average of wages in this country is higher now than when Mr. Powderly commenced his agitation to restrict immigration, and labor is as well employed. There is no danger to any interest in this country from admitting people who come here with the ability and the will to work, and the purpose to become American citizens. The wonderful development of the United States would have been impossible without the policy of immigration, and the nation is still far from the limit of possible growth With a strict enforcement of the immigration laws, there is no danger of more people coming here than can be readily absorbed. Mr. Powderly's professed fears are altogether fanciful.

THE present winter promises to be one of great hardship to the poor of England, and particularly those of London. Many thousands are out of empioyment and a great number are obliged to work on short time. Reduced hours of labor means a great deal to those who are receiving such small pay for full hours that they can hardly make ends meet. The American work ingman has reason to congratulate himself that he is escaping the cruel consequences of such an industrial depression as now afflicts Great Britain. The English government has a serious problem to consider in the demands made by the idle workingmen for employment upon public work. They must be given employment or starve.

IT costs the people of Great Britain a handsome sum of money to maintain the splendor of royalty. The queen is now making preparations to go to Florence for a visit next March, and the problem is, how to find a house large enough to accommodate her majesty and the party of about 100 lords and ladies and servants who will accompany her during her stay of a month in tho Italian city. The servants alone number about fifty. Royalty comes high, and the American taxpayers may well congratulate themselves that they have none of it.

May the Arab Never Return, Calamity has folded its tent and stolen out

Missouri Just Discovered It. St. Louis Republic. J. Sterling Morton must cease parting his name in the middle. He is a man of too much force and ability to be thus handi-

What's the Matter with Nebraska? When a republican wants to sock a streak f sunshine in these dark days he is fain to

ook to the northwest, where lows and Minnesota glitter liko jewels. A Blot on the Escatcheon.

It has been decreed by the city council o Omaha that the squaw and cowboy hereto-fore forming a part of the design for the city seal shall be abolished. This is right and it in the line of progress. A squaw and a cow poy, however meritorious and deserving in their proper spheres, have no place on the escutcheon of a city that aspires to preeminence as a pork backing center.

Hurry Up the Millennium.

Chicago Teinung. If we are going to have the millennium why the name of common sense should it b layed a year and a half or more! have it at once. The democrats have prom ised it in their platform. The workingmen are eager for it. The majority of the neople have voted for it. Besides, if protecton is damaging the people, why should it not be squeiched at once! Therefore give us the extra session March 5 and ict us all march jubilantly into the promised land together.
Do not delay the blessings and keep the whole country on the rack of slow torture for a year and a half. The democrats will

be just as well qualified to put their free trade in operation July 4, 1893, as July 4, 1894, and who knows if they delay how much their arder for tariff reform may cool off! It wil be safer to give the people the blessings as soon as possible. So burry up the mil-lennium.

Tidal Waves.

Glob - Dem scrat. Tidal waves in presidential elections come every twenty years, and those in congres sional elections every eight years. The former occurred in 1832, 1852, 1872 and 1892, and the latter in 1874, 1882 and 1893. After twelve years of continuous power in the sidency the republicans will again laid out in 1912, and in congress they overwhelmed in 1898-just in the middle of a republican presidential term

> It Was a Rumons Victory. Grand Island Independent

Mr. Andrews may have been defeated by 1,000 or 3,000 majority, out he must be cred-ted with having reduced McKelghan's 10,000 najority of two years ago to such an extent that McKeighan may say with Perrhus "Another such victory, and I am ruined." Andrews was far superior to M. Keighan to the greater power of his logic and the skill ful handling of the better republican arguments. Andrews has gained a good reputa tion and made large numbers of friends. Has it Come to Stay?

Chicago Acus Rec vit. What of the people's party! With meeratic allies it has carried the states of Kansas, Colorado, Nevada, North Dakota and Idaho, It almost captured Neoraska and South Dakota. It made a hard fight for Oregon, and may even have secured on elector there. It polled a heavy vote in Min nesota, Alabama and other states. No other third party has accomplished so much during the present generation. Has it come to

epublicans alike a determination to strike at the existing law relating to the purchase of silver and the issuing of certificates to be used as money. The silver states hav ing flocked by themselves are quite likely to ind both the old parties arrayed not only against the free comage of sliver, but against heavy purchases of silver by the govern-

Whether the old parties can face each other to line of battle four years hence, or whether the new third party, firing at both rom the flank, will lead them to make comnon couse against a common for remains to be seen. That the latter will be the case is of course the triumphant prophecy of the people's party leaders. If that party should succeed in bauling the south way by the heels, as it has the west, the old parties would be quite likely to run together like two melted snowbanks on one niliside.

TALK ABOUT AN EXTRA SESSION.

New York Herald. Let us have no extra session. Give all the time and thought to such modifications of the McKinley bill as are peeded, and "go slow."

Globe-Democrat: It would be a good thing for the republicans if Cleveland should con-clude to call a special session of the next congress; therefore, he is not likely to do so. New York World: Whatever shall be leemed wisest and best next March Presi ent Cleveland can be relied on to do. But t is too early yet to decide the question. The democratic party is not going to rush mat-ters. It will not cross bridges till it gets to

Chicago News Record: All things considered, there is not much to be said against the calling of a special session. To be sure, the everlasting question of "party policy" thrusts itself forward and demands consideration, but Mr. Cleveland is not noted for his deference to political expediency. And, after all, party policy in these times ites along the same lines as good public policy.

Philadelphia Record: Republican journals and some of the republican leaders are urg-ing upon the democratic party the necessity of calling congress together in extra sessito revise the tariff. The democrats will do so such thing. They will go about this difficult task with deliberation. In the mean-time, however, the republicans may assist in the task by passing in the senate the tariff bills already approved by the house and

Philadelphia Times: Without assuming to possess any information on the subject be-yond what is known to every intelligent ob-server of the situation, we feel entirely safe in saying that President Cleveland will not call an extra session of congress to hasten tariff revision. Extra sessions of congress are memorable in our political history chiefly for the disasters they entail upon the adminstrations that called them, and Mr. Cleve land is not likely to err in that line.

Chicago Times: If, after the adjournment of the present congress and the nomination of the president-elect, it shall seem to so cool-headed and sagacious a man as the presi-dent-elect, advised as he will be by party sentiment, that the occasion is so extraordinary that a special session of congress must se called, well and good. The advice of the enemy, however, will not be taken, may be doubted if the sober second thought of the party will incline to proceed wit great haste and possibly with danger to the accomplishment of what Mr. Cleveland once described as a radical and sweeping rectifica-

Chicago Heraid; The democratic party amot afford to raise any false hopes by pursuing a dilatory or hesitating policy. It cannot afford to keep the business of the country waiting for a period of nice months longer than is necessary. Least of all can it afford to lead people to think that it has not been in earnest in pattling for tariff reform and that it does not propose to make an material change in the republican tariff pol ley which has heaped burden after burde upon agriculture and labor for the benefit of privilezed classes. It must act quickly and redeem its pledges in full or the people serve it in 1804 and 1806 as they served the republican party in 1800 and 1892.

More Money for Union Seminary. New York, Nov. 16 - Union theological seminary has just been presented with \$175 .-000. The gift was made without conditions and is to be employed to complete the endowment of the seven professorships in the seminary. The donors are John Crosby Brown, A. E. Douge, D. Willis James and Morris K. Jessup. The gift, being made after the seminary has withdrawn from the control of the general assembly, is regarded as significant.

Masked Men Roba Bank. WOODSTOCK, Minn., Nov. 16 .- Two masked

men entered the Bank of Woodstock at 8 clock last night and demanded of Cashier Perry and Assistant Cashier Craig that they open the vault. One took Perry in charge while the other forced Craig to open the vault. The robber then helped himself to what he wanted. They escaped with \$1,000. Detectives have gone in pursuit of them

HIS MOTHER'S PIE.

Laura R White in Puck A dainty young wife made a "beautifut ple." For him who was king of her heart: It suited her taste, and it suited her eyo And was a production of art.

he gave him a piece at the table with pride." And watched her dear idol partate; I made it myself." said the fair, loving bride; "And how do you like what I bake?"

The bridegroom gazed down at the wonderful ple: The bride sat in tremulous fear. At length he returned her this doubtful "It isn't like mother's, my dear."

Tears shone in the depths of her gentle blue tiow could be such inguage repeat?
No love," he continued, "this pic is a prize;
Mother ne'er could make one fit to cat."

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



Speculation as to Whom the Lagislature Will Elect to the United States Senate.

DEMAND FOR A STRAIGHT REPUBLICAN

Senator Paddock's Friends Insist that His Record Will Give Him a Pall with Cleveland-The Opposition to

His Re-Election.

The fact that the republicans are short three or four votes of a majority of the legislature on joint ballot has not in the least discouraged Senator Paddock, whose friends are hard at work to get every reputlican to pledge his support to the senator. The senator it is said is very confident that no will be able to get democrats and independents enough to insure his re-election when the legislature meets. He claims that the independents have more to hope for from him than from any other republican. His

him some democratic votes. A very close friend of Senator Paddock says that the independents and democrats will never be able to fuse on any one man when the legislature meets and the senator can make himself very useful to his friends even though the republicans will be out of power, because Cleveland will need his vote in the senate. The friends of the senator also hope that if he be re-elected they will be able to retain their places for some time to come because the interests of the democratic administration will compet Cleveland to go slow in making changes to Nebraska so long as he needs the senator's vote in the senate to help confirm his party appointees.

record on the free silver question and his op-

position to the McKinley tariff will bring

Tom Majors is Willing.

On the other hand, it is an open secret that Tom Majors has been jaying his wires for some time to dip into this senatorial fight and will doubtless be an active factor in the coutest. Then there are a number of promi-nent republicans in the South Platte country who insist that the state must have a straight democrat or a straight republican or nothing. They claim that Senator Paddon has always been a trimmer, and they do not besitate to say that even Van Wyck would be preferable, because he is positive in what he says and does and in any event would have no debts to pay and no hangers-on to keep in office.

Some of the leading republicans interviewed on this subject who are not candidates for the office express themselves strongly in favor of standing up for a first ciass man whether he fails or They insist that the party should have a leader and that he should be a man who would not hide in evelone collars who there was a storm blowing, leaving the party o fight out its own salvation.

Another republican, who would not permit The Bee to give his name, and who has occa very active in the present campaign, points back to the events of the last two or three years and lusists that had the party been blessed with courageous and capable leadership it need not have gotten into a ole. A leading republican who lives no far from Grand Island said yesterday that ie was decidedly in favor of a new deal.

Sentiments of a Leader.

"The trouble with the party," said he with some spirit, "has been that the appointments have been of a very low order. Booders and notorious bums have been places that should legitimately have been given to honest, upright and decent republicans-republicans not for revenue but from principle—men who work for the party, not for the sake of office, but because they want the party to remain in power. reprobates, roustabouts and scalawags are driven to the rear and the clean, reputable men of the party come to the front, we will have no trouble in Nebraska. Nothing but disaster will come so long as men are at the head who favor disreputable cattle in preference to hard working, honest republicaus."

A party leader who lives in the northern ection of the state said at the Miliard yesterday that the trouble which has overtaken the party is due largely to corporation and railroad influence, "yet if the next senator from Nebraska is to be corporation man let us have a corporation man of brains—net a dummy who may be sent to the senate merely to do the bidding of the corporations

The general sentiment among republican leaders who have been active in the campaign is that the members of the legislature should ot commit themselves to any candidate, but hold themselves ready to do whatever would be best for the party. If it is possible to uncompromising republican all should be united upon nim, but the consensus of opinion is that it would be a serious drawback to the party in the future to elect a man who would sell himself out to Grover Cleveland at once and trade away the parcy for the loaves and fishes. "If we do not have votes enough and cannot induce independent-republicans to vote with us for an out-andout republican, then we had better stand to gether and compliment an honorable repub-lican with our votes and let the mongreis fuse and elect whom they please. That would not do half as much harm as to elect an india rubber politician who is all things to all men-some political Esau who is will ing to sell his birthright for a mess of pottage. There are plenty of good men A Lincoln politician who came up to attend court yesterday, and who is very much

opposed to the re-election of Senator Pad dock, said that there are three men in ly one of whom he would gladly sup port for the senate. He considers Allen W.

Field a possibility and believes that T. M. Marquette and G. M. Lambertson will find many supporters among republicans who want straight goods.

Bustling for Speakership.

Already the speakership fight is on, and . lively bustle has been inaugurated by the friends of v. rious possible candidates te einch the selection of the presiding officer of the lower house of the next legislature.

R. H. Oakley of Lancaster was the first to get out on the track, and aithough it is barely a week since the election, he has settled down to the work of capturing the place. Ite was in this city a day or two ago to sound the Douglas delegation and see how many of the seven republican representatives elect could count on to assist him in his desire to be elevated to the speaker's chair. It is stated that he is not the unanimous chince of his own county, but whatever opposition there may be will manifest itself land It is understood that John C. Sepraska City is also a candidate, b of his emissacies have as yet appeared in the

Church Howe is likewise declared to be an opirant for the place, despite his assertion hat he is not a candidate and that he has work to do on the floor of the bouse that will keep him busy. He that as it may, he has been putting in twenty four hours per diem in this city for several days past and only eft for home vesterday afternoon after stating most positively that he would be seen no more of men until the convening of the legislature, It will be remembered that Nemana county instructed nor delegation for Mr. Howe for instructed ner delegation for Mr. Howe for United States senator and lo and behold, he was the only reoublican representative elected from that county. Considerable in-terest is manifested as to how the resolutions will be introduced and whether Mr. Howe will have to read them himself, but the matter does not seem to be giving that

urbane individual any uneasiness.

Douglas county has a candidate of her own for the speakership, and T. D. Crane 18 being industriously groomed for the place. A meeting of four of the republican representatives elect was need last evening to discoss the situation, and see what the chances might be. It is claimed that this county is a a position this year to demand just about whatever she chooses, and that too, with very good prospects of securing it, provided she presents an unbroken front and can evinced a disposition to nail the cierkships and everything else in sight, but it is quite purprises between this and the first week in

THE BRIGHT SIDE OF THINGS.

Chicago News Record: "Let's see; you ran or office a week are, didn't you?" "No: I walked."

Philadelphia Ledger: Prof. Swift of the Warner university says there are six comets now visible in the heavens—a regular posso cmet at us, as it were.

Indianapolis Journal: "It is a remarkable fact, observes the philosopher. "that when a young man and woman make a bet of kisses on the election, the result is sure to be close."

Philadelphia Times: People lost in the story or on a desert always walk in a circle. This comes of one leg being slightly ionger than the other. May be the result of its having been puried too much.

Elmira Gazette: News costs; you can't ven get a report from a gun free of charge. Binghamton Republican: Some people can never say goodbye gracefully, but a building knows how to speed the parting guest.

Browning, King & Co.'s Monthly: Figgs-When Jobiots opened the door yesterday norning he felt over a basket containing a Diggs—Does he know to whom it belongs?
Figgs—No: but he suspects that there was a woman in the case.

Chicago Tribune: The court had sentenceds um to six years in the penitentlary, at hard abor, for the crime of having three morewives than the law allows.
"Think of the sorrow, ludge," exclaimed the
prisoner, deep y moved. "that this will bring
to four estimable familles!"

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If you are sincere in encouraging honest manufacturers in giving you pure preparations instead of worthless ones, at fair instead of seemingly cheap price, is it worth the chance to purchase the dozen and one adulterated extracts on the market instead of Dr. Price's Delicious Flavoring Extracts of Lemon, Orange, Vanilla, etc., that impart the natural flavor of the fruit, and are endorsed for their purity,

strength and economy? A trial of Dr. Price's Delicious Flavoring Extracts will prove a great movement towards good eating, active digestion and happy homes.

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than the common, ordinary citizen, for this is the time of year he comes out in a brand new suit, and if it's made in the highest

style of the art and if it fits well and if it wears well and costs something like sixty dollars he's glad it did i't cost any more: but when he meets his friend with a new one that its as well, looks as well, and is as well, and cost half as much as his-then that makes him tired \$16, \$15, \$20, \$25, like that—that's the way we sell them We make all the suits we sell and we know they are just as good as any on earth or London,

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