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SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION State of Nebraska, County of Douglas.

George B. Tzschuck, secretary of THE BEE Publishing company, these solemnly swear that the actual circulation of The Datty BEE for the week ending December 24, 1892, was as fol-lows: lows:
Sunday, December 18......
Monday, December 19.....
Tuesday, December 20....
Wednesday, December 21.
Thursday, December 22.
Friday, December 23.
Saturday, December 24.
Ground GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK. Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 24th day of December, 1892, [Seal] N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

Average Circulation for November, 26,059.

It is in the power of Mr. Cleveland to prevent Carl Schurz from returning to the republican party four years hence. Will he do it?

THERE is always safety in honest money, but experience has demonstrated that there is serious danger in financial experiments.

THE newest fad in polite society in the east is giving Christmas presents to the poor. It is the best fad that polite society ever adopted.

MR. CLEVELAND can prove his professed devotion to civil service reform by retaining Commissioner Roosevelt, who is neither a partisan nor a crank.

THE bank clearings of Chicago are larger than those of Omaha, but they do not show as large a percentage of increase over last year as those of this

THE call for a ship canal convention, to be held at Washington on January 12, has been endorsed by a large number of boards of trade and other commercial organizations.

IT is believed that the staunch loyalty to the republic in the French provinces will prevent a successful revolution even if one should be attempted by the hot-headed Parisians.

THE idea that cold weather is confined to the west and that the blizzards all originate in this part of the country will not stand at all. When it was 150 below zero in Omaha the other morning it was 28" below at Plattsburg, N. Y.

A COUNTERFEITER has just been found who put more silver into his dollars than the government does. It is no wonder that he did not prosper. Such a man would be capable of putting the smallest apples in the top of the barrel.

THE Bellamy idea has been given a practical trial in Rio Janeiro, having been applied to the sale of fresh meats to the inhabitants. With no appreciable improvement in the quality and no reduction in the prices the total cost to the consumers of meats has been increased by \$650,000 in six months. This is not very encouraging to dreamers of dreams.

SENATOR CARLISLE of Kentucky ought to make an able secretary of the treasury. He is unquestionably one of the strongest men intellectually in the democratic party and is, perhaps, without a peer in the party in his knowledge of financial and economic questions. Until recently he was among the free silver men, but it is said that he has desected that company. His views regarding tariff reform are not extreme.

SILVER mining in Mexico is not attracting capital at present and the miners are contemplating reducing the output, as a means of raising the price of silver. This is the right idea. The real trouble with the white metal is one of overproduction and as soon as this is stopped and the supply brought within the limit of demand the price of silver will recover. Such a policy would be more efficacious than any legislation or even an international agreement.

THE proposal to suspend immigration for one year is not gaining supporters. The more the matter is discussed the more clearly does it appear that there is no necessity for so radical a departure from the policy maintained since the foundation of the government. With a thorough and effective system of national quarantine, such as is contemplated in the bill agreed upon by the joint committee of the two houses of congress, and the provision that the president may temporarily suspend immigration in case the danger of a cholera invasion becomes serious, there will be ample precaution against cholera.

THE feeling in New England and the northwest regarding the competition of Canadian railroads is voiced by the Boston Advertiser in the remark that both of these sections are obliged to depend upon the Canadian roads for that fair play which they cannot get from the great American roads between the east and the west. The people of New England and the northwest are not unwilling that the foreign corporations shall be subject to the same legal regulations and restrictions that we apply to our own roads, but they will firmly oppose, from considerations of self-interest, any attempt to shut out Canadian competition.

NATIONAL QUARANTINE.

The present congress will undoubtedly provide for a national quarantine system, the importance of doing this being recognized by men of all parties and the only opposition to it coming from the few persons who regard the proposed policy as an interference with the rights of the states. In the presence of a serious danger such a view will have no weight with people whose common sense is not overshadowed by their prejudices. The right of the whole people to be protected against an invasion of cholera is immeasurably greater than the right of a state to make quarantine regulations or let it alone, as it may choose. The whole people-those inland as well as those on the seaboard-are concerned in this question, and therefore all should have a voice in determining the character of a quarantine system. The inadequate permanent establishments at most of our maritime quarantine stations and the apparent impossibility, except in extraordinary emergencies, of obtaining appropriations from local authorities of sufficient money to erect extensive and complete quarantine establishments in accordance with modern science and accurate knowledge of the nature, the mode of spreading, and the means of preventing cholers, are incontrovertible reasons why the public cannot rely upon independent local quarantines for the defense of the whole country against the introduction of the common epidemics, much less of epidemics of cholera, which are the most dangerous of all and the most difficult to arrest. The bill agreed upon by the joint

committee of the two branches of congress, and which will be reported as soon as congress reassembles, does not propose to interfere with the quarantine laws of the states, but to provide for their enforcement. It requires that wherever regulations exist the hospital service of the revenue marine, under the direction of the Treasury department, shall have power to enforce such regulations. Where there are no quarantine regulations, or where they are not sufficient to prevent the introduction of contagious diseases, it is made the duty of the marine hospital service to report the facts to the secretary of the treasury, who shall order such additional rules and regulations as may be deemed necessary to establish an effective quarantine. Another important provision of the bill is for consular inspection at foreign ports by sanitary experts, who shall supervise the inspection and disinfection of all vessels leaving infected ports. This is obviously a very necessary regulation. The bill authorizes the president, in the event of danger of the introduction of cholera from foreign countries becoming serious, to suspend immigration until all danger from infection has passed. This provision may be subjected to the criticism that it gives the president an arbitrary power, but there is no good reason for apprehending that it might be abused. President Harrison will not have an opportunity to take any action of the kind, and the country would have no hesitation in entrusting such authority to Mr. Cleveland, who has not shown any sympathy with the people who are demanding a suspension of im-

If the proposed legislation is adopted it will probably dispose of the question of suspending immigration for a year. The fear of a cholera invasion is the pretext for the proposal to put a total stop to immigration, so that with ample provision for keeping out cholera by a thorough and effecient national quarantine system and competent consular inspection, the advocates of a suspension of immigration for a year will have no excuse for their cause.

CLEVELAND MEANS TO CONTROL. If reports are correct regarding the wishes of Mr. Cleveland as to the organization of the next house of representatives, it is evident that the president-elect does not propose to be satisfied with simply cunning the administration, but means to control the legislative branch of the government also. It is not to be doubted that Mr. Cleveand feels that the country is looking to him rather than to the democratic party for whatever policies may be put into effect during the next four years, and therefore he proposes to have at his command men whom he can rely upon in congress to regard his wishes. The president-elect intends to have his own way, if possible, and in order to do so he must have the house committees in the control of men who are in accord with his views of public questions.

Doubtless this is an altogether natgral desire, but Mr. Cleveland has taken a somewhat extraordinary way to make it known. It is not an unprocedented thing for a president-elect to be consulted regarding the organzation of a congress controlled by his party, but nothing quite like what Mr. Cleveland is reported to demand has ever before happened. No president or president-elect has ever before assumed so great a prerogative of dictation as Mr. Cleveland is credited with. It is true that the situation is peculiar. The democratic party is divided on the tariff and on silver. As to the former there is a radical element which is prepared to slash the tariff very close to the line of free trade. This element is stronger than the conservative portion of the party which would be satisfied with very few changes in the tariff. Mr. Cleveland, so far as can be judged from his public utterances, occupies a middle ground. As to silver a considerable majority of the democrats in congress are in favor of its free and unlimited coinage, and to this policy Mr. Cleveland is firmly opposed. The party being thus divided on the most important subjects of future legislation presents a situation which may be held to justify the president-elect in interfering to an unusual extent in the matter of the organization of the congress that will come in with him and which he expects will carry out his

policies But it is by no means certain that the course Mr. Cleveland is taking will result in enabling him to accomplish what he hopes for, while it must inevitably make him enemies in his party who may be expected to avail

manifest their resentment. The men who are turned down at the comof Mr. Cleveland cannot mand reasonably be expected to accept such an arrogant interference-with complacency. They will not allow themselves to be kicked to the rear without manifesting some sense of the indignity, and as they will have nothing to hope for from the administration they will hardly be disposed to show a very strong interest in its wishes. There is one feature of this matter which republicans may get some gratification from. That is the distinct renunciation by the democratic president-elect of the leaders in the present house of representatives. Mr. Cleveland has put the mark of his disapprobation upon Springer, Holman and the rest, not omitting Mr. Bryan, and these inaividuals will find no little difficulty in effacing it. Our political history does not present a parallel to this crushing blow administered by a party leader to aspiring politicians who fancied themselves ordained for leader-

WHAT IT COSTS TO RUN THE COUNTY. During the year 1892 Douglas county will have expended in round figures \$340,000. About \$270,000 of this sum represents outright expenditure; \$33,000 represents permanent improvements in the way of bridges, roadways and public buildings, and \$37,000 has been deposited in the sinking fund for the redemption of the county debt and interest

The expenditures classified are as fol-

Court expenses, including juries and attendants at district and county courts, salaries and incidentals of the county judge and county attorney, \$40,146.49. Expenditures on the poor farm and outdoor poor relief, \$42,227.97.

Expenses of the jail, \$18,315.47. Maintenance of insane, \$7,543.65. Election expenses, \$11,301. Maintenance of court house, \$19,139,58. Salaries of county officers, \$12,575. Coroner's office, \$3,644.93. Surveyor's office, \$4,306. County school superintendent, \$1,-

813,66. Books, printing and stationery, \$10,-655, 19,

Tax list and assessment work, \$14,-403, 35,

Advertising, \$5,933.65. Agricultural society, \$3,912.15. Soldiers relief fund, \$6,727.88.

These figures are suggestive. The county poor farm, exclusive of outdoor relief and salary of the superintendent and matron, costs this county \$20,000 a year. Computing the board of paupers at \$4 per week, which is about double the actual cost of feeding, and assuming the cost for clothing and medicines to be \$50 a year for each pauper, we have been paying for the maintenance of eighty persons year in and year out without counting their work as worth a dollar. Or computed at \$2 a week, which is abundant in view of the fact that half of these alms people are aged men and women and invalids, we are paying for 160 inmates. The actual average all the year round does not exceed 50.

We have expended during the present year for outdoor relief \$20,930. That amount would have given \$2 a week to over 400 families for six months of the week for the six months between November and May to 200 families. The question is Where did the \$21,000 for outdoor relief go to? How many persons in actual distress have received fuel and provisions, and how many people who are abundantly able to take care of themselves have shared with

The jail expenses are an enormity. Three thousand dollars a year will fully cover the cost of jailers and guards That leaves \$15,000 for boarding prisoners. Very respectable boarding houses are glad to take all the boarders they can get at \$3 a week. At that rate Douglas county has paid enough to board 100 prisoners year in and year out. This is a very expensive luxury. At the present rate, 35 cents for two meals a day, the county pays an average for 125 prisoners all the year round. This is crowding the mourners. Why should the county pay for keeping 125

prisoners year in and year out? The advertising expenses are apparently excessively high, but in reality two-thirds of the \$6,000 paid out this year is for printing the tax list in four foreign languages.

The cost of assessment work and the tax list appears very high, but it would be satisfactory to the taxpayers if the assessors would appraise and list property in accordance with law.

It is doubtful whether this county is justified in paying \$3,900 a year to the agricultural society. The exemption from taxation of half a million dollars worth of land used by the society for one week's fair is a sufficient bonus for all the benefits the county derives.

FREE COMPETITION DEMANDED.

Speaking of trusts and combines in general, and referring to the great anthracite monopoly in particular, the Boston Advertiser says: "Unless the spirit which has been shown by the people of this country in times past has died out beyond resuscitation and beyond belief, such tyrannical insolence will not be endured very long after it has made itself felt sharply enough to be fully understood." The same journal says that "whoever and whatever strikes a blow at free competition in trade, strikes a blow at the only sound reason ever given, or that ever can be given, why the old laws against extortion should not be revived and en-

We believe that the extortion with which the coal combine is now oppressing the people, though it is cruel and hard to bear, will be in one respect a source of benefit to the country. The present temper of the public mind in regard to it indicates that the limit of forbearance has been reached and that a revolt against trusts and combines is imminent. How much longer the people would have forborne in patience if this burden had not been laid upon them it is hard to say, but there is every reason to believe that they will forbear no longer. They have been heedless in the past of the encroachments of these themselves of every opportunity to alliances of robbers for the purpose of

plunder upon a inrge scale, or at least their protest his been feeble and alfruitless. Now they are most thoroughly awakened to the necessity of action." There must be no restraint or hindrance of competition. and in order that there may be none there must be not only enactment, but vigorous enforcement of laws that will prevent it. If the time has come when competition can be throttled with impunity by trusts and combines of vast financial strength the will of the people can no longer be said to be the law of the land. The revolt against such tyranny, which is now gathering force, will be one of tremendous energy and power when it comes, yet it will be accompanied by no noise or excitement. It will be silently accomplished by the enactment and enforcement of laws which will reflect the popular will.

IT HAS been announced by President Eliot of Hacvard college that he is ready to accept the university annex for women as a part of the college. The annex has been in existence twelve years and has been successful from the beginning, although it has not been under the government of the college authorities. The admission of women to Harvard upon equality with men will make the third New England college that has recently admitted women upon such a footing, and it is believed that all of the eastern colleges will sooner or later adopt the same policy. The time is not far distant when every institution of learning will cease to make any discrimination between the sexes, and when the girls of America will be given every educational advantage now possessed by the boys. This is entirely apart from all considerations of chivalry and may be set down as the direct result of the enlargement of wo man's sphere of usefulness in the world. There are now many fields of activity open to the gentler sex which a few years ago were entirely monopolized by men. The world is moving, and as it moves the conditions of life and of society constantly change. It is no longer argued that woman is only fit for domestic duties and for social functions. Most men would rather think of her as a manager of the household and as a light of society, but the fact is now everywhere recognized that many thousands of women must support themselves by their own efforts and become recruits in the vast army of breadwinners. In order that they may be able to do this to the best advantage it is necessary that they shall have ample preparation for their work. Thorough educational advantages are becoming as necessary for our girls as for our boys.

A GREAT public meeting is to be held at Montreal on January 2, when Premier Mercier is expected to come out squarely for independence or annexation. Delegates will be present from all over the Dominion. One of the premier's friends is quoted as saying: "We will at last hear a man of courage, who has played an important part in the country, squarely expressing himself on the matter, boldly facing the future and telling us without ambiguity where is the immediate salvation of cur race." Of course independence must first be achieved before annexation will year; or we could have distributed \$4 a be possible, and it is not unlikely that a step in that direction will be taken at this meeting. The growth of the pop ular feeling in Canada in favor of some change from existing conditions is remarkable. That country has always been slow and conservative, but the leaven of American influences is beginning to work. The wonderful development and progress of the United States has been a powerful object lesson to Canada.

A GREAT proportion of the manufacturers of this city are making preparations for enlarging their business during the coming year in anticipation of increased trade. If the local factories do not grow in number very fast they certanly grow in size and importance, which is the best proof in the world that they are prospering. If this goes on for another year it will attract the attention of outside manufacturers to such an extent that new factories will be started here by the investment of capital brought from elsewhere, though it would be much better for the town if its own citizens were the investors. If the future is to be judged by the past there will be for all time to come a splendid field in Omaha for manufacturing enterprises, and to suppose that the field will not be occupied is to suppose that shrewd manufacturers in other places do not know a good thing when they see it.

WHY this prolonged howl against railroad discrimination? Is there really anything in it? Ask the dealers in farm implements-or any other implements. Merchants who ship goods from Omaha to points in Iowa must pay the local rate plus a 5 cent bridge arbitrary, while Council Bluffs and eastern shippers of goods to points west of Omaha do not have to pay the Bridge arbitrary. Is this not discriminating, and if not what is it? If the Omaha Board of Trade had any snap it would make that bridge arbitrary so odious that railroad managers would plush for it. Omaha merchants are entitled to just as fair treatment as that accorded to the merchants of any other town on earth.

THE Russians are not behind the rest of the world in some respects. They are building a great crematory at St Petersburg in which all dead animals will be reduced to shes instead of being thrown into the river as they have been heretofore, and as they too often are in some cities of this country.

Will Burrows' Rope Be There.

Denver News.

The Kansas and Nebraska Farmers alliance will hold daily and nightly meetings in Topeka and Lincoln during the sessions of the Kansas and Nebraska legislatures. If the boodlers' lobby can handle the secret caucus of the alliance it may be able to control legislation, otherwise boodle will be

Too Gorgeous for Earth.

Acte Orleans Times. To justly describe the most brilliant of all rilliant events, the Columbian ball in licksburg, one's nen should be dipped in liquid gold and rainbow tints. The gaily decked ballroom, the soft strains of music, the kaleidoscopic blending of color in velvet, silk, satin and gauze, the gleam of jewels,

the fairy fitting forms, the courtly cava-liers, all combined to make a scene like unto the night when "Belgium's capital had gathered then her beauty and her chivalry.

A War Scare Dissolved, Minneapolis Trilaine. Those terrible Canadian eruisers have dwindled down to harmless little one-gun affairs and another war cloud has dissolved

And More Reliable, Too. Cincinnati Commercia Respecting the composition of Mr. Cleve-

land's cabinet, perhaps the safer and more satisfactory plan is to wait and see what he

does about it

permit the outrage.

Block the Park Raiders. Chlorgo Inter Ocean. That projected railroad through the Yellowstone park should never be built. a branch road to some mining camp called Cooke City. The public is not interested in Cooke City, but it is in the Vellow stone park. They can reach railroad com-munication without running through the park. Under no conditions should congress stone park.

Quebec Holds the Key.

New York Sun.
Canada having once acquired absolute nutonomy, however, Great Britain's assent to any subsequent movement would not be needed; and it requires no prophet to foretell what use the inhabitants of Quebec would desire to make of independence. Canadians would be no better off in independence than hey are now, unless they availed themselves of their new situation to declare their desire for admission to the American union.

What Free Trade Will Do.

Chicago Tribune. In the first sixteen days in Decomber money orders aggregating about \$1,600,000 were sent from the United States to Europe by the mails, all of it understood to be sent by former immigrants to their kindred in the old world. The movement is not likely to be repeated if the democrats institute free trade in this country. The result of such change must be to send down American wages to the European level, and then the workers would have little to spare for their friends on the other side of the broad At-

Industrial Value of Immigration. George F. Parker in The Forum, It is easy to get a fairly accurate measure of the contribution of the foreign-born population to industrial development. In 1880 lation to industrial development. In 1880 this element comprised 14.44 per cent of all this element comprised 14.44 per cent of all the people of the land. This 14.44 per cent furnished 21.63 per cent of the persons en-gaged in all occupations. In other words, one-seventh of the entire population did something more than one-lith of all the work. While the foreign-born population did more than its share of the work of all one more than its share of the work of all occupations, it performed considerably less than its part of the work pertaining to agri the single great interest which during the past twenty years, has not ken full pace with the general development. In these days, when we are told much of the necessity for protecting American labor, the great preponderance of foreign-born persons in the manufacturing industries deserves notice from the advocates of this policy, as well as from the promoters of restriction.

NEBRASKA AND NEBRASKANS.

While switching at Gibbon, Brakeman Hunt of the Union Pacific had his hand caught between the bumpers and badly

The Wayne Herald says the improvements in that thriving town during the year aggregated \$164,335. The number of students in the Normal college is 173. West Point has four citizens, whose com-

bined weight is more than half a ton, thus beating Oakland, whose four heavy men lack four pounds of weighing 1,000. Burglars who blew open the safe in the depot at Columbus were greatly disappointed when they discovered that the onl

of their work was the acqusition of a Waterbury watch. Albert Gibson endeavoyed to fix a piece of machinery in the roller mill at Gibbon and his hand too close to a cog wheel. will be laid up for some time and his hand will be useless for months.

While Horace Eiseley was climbing a tele phone pole at Norfolk, he slipped and fell, the climbing spur on his right foot penetrat-ing the shoe on his left foot and cutting the big toe so badly that a portion of it had to

S. Carlson, section foreman of the Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley railroad at Brainard, was run over by a freight and instantly killed. He had climbed on a loaded car of lumber that was being switched into the yards for the company's use, when he slipped and fell under the wheels. He leaves a wife and three children.

PASSING PLEASANTRIES.

Chicago Inter Ocean: Nothing strange thout whisky being advanced—it always goes o the head.

Boston Transcript: The man who can play cards, with his wife as a partner, and never scowl during an entire evening, may as well order his halo at once.

Atchison Globe: When a man is sick he takes melancholy enjoyment in looking at his

Boston Courier: Nothing seems more in-redible than the tidings of a toper's going into decline. Bultimore American: "I think," murmured the handcuffed convict, "that I must be a poor financier, for I have more bonds on hand than

I can manage. New York Herald: Rich Banker-I hope you ppreciate the fact that my daughter is a oble, self-sacrificing creature and will make ou an excellent wife?

Prospective Son-in-law-I go, slr; and I assume that she inherited those very desirable qualities from her esteemed father. Detroit Free Press: "You have sent me a oill which I pald once. Here is the receipt," aid an angry customer to a merchant with whom he dealt. "I beg your pardon," said the merchant neckly, "I recollect." "I see you do," retorted the customer.

Chicago News Record: She-Do you believe one's fate can be read in the hand, as people say?

He—To a certain extent. Give me your hand, for instance, and I can tell that my fate will be sure to be a happy one.

Brooklyn Life: Indulgent father—Why, my dear, you had a party last month. How often do you wish to entertain your friends? Baughter—This one is not to entertain my friends, papa, but to sumb my enemies.

Chicago Tribune: The young woman in the gay headdress had called in response to an Yes, I want a good cook and general house-

"Yes, I want a good cook and general house, "but st a week seems pretty high." "I never work for less, mem." What will you expect in the matter of "You can hev two afternoons out durin' the week, mem," said the caller stiffly.

HIS SACRIFICE. Clothier and Furnisher. He used to come into the store In fancy vest arrayed. And oh! the necktles that he wore, The colors he displayed!

But now no tints about him lurk, On different plans he's built. Alas! his best girl's hard at work Upon a crazy quilt.

What Is It?

' In point of fact it is the freedom from poisonous and spurious ingredients, the excellence in flavor which gives to Dr. Price's Delicious Flavoring Extracts of Vanilla, Orange, Lemon, etc., their wide popularity and increasing sale.

The retail grocers are learning that quality rather than price is necessary to retain the confidence of customers and make a successful business.

SENITORIAL POTPOURRI.

Gothenburg Star: Paddock's republicar from or name a better or more available man for United States senator.

York Times: The successor to Senator Paddock should be a republican, all wool and a yard wide. A man with the independent variously is no better than a chronic independent

Nebraska City Press: By the way, ye wily politicians who flit about the capitol at Lincoln and make and unmake men and at Luccon and make and unmake men and things would best mind your eye. General Van Wyck is quartered at a neighboring hotel, and he is not there for fresh air only. There is plenty of that on the hilliops of Otoe county; but few senatorial plumbs come to maturity here.

come to maturity nere.

Valparaise Visitor: All parties will concede that Mr. Paddock is strictly in touch with Nobraska sentiment, his ideas, aims, and votes are all of the western class and are worthily and fearlessly shown by his atare worthily and fearlessly shown by his at-titude upon various questions that have been before the senate during his term. hope to see the honest independents come up to his support and force the republicans who are opposing the senator to make a change if their factics, in this manner doing them selves honor by honoring a man who i

worthy to represent the great state of N braska in the senate of the United States. Kearney Hub: No one particular candidate for the United States senate from Nebraska can be built up and elected by tearing some other candidate down. Every republican is entitled to a fair show, just as every repulsional is entitled to his preference of a candidate. A multiplicity of candidates may not be the best thing at a time when there are not enough straight republican votes to elect. but no person can well deny the impolicy of making attacks on any candidate who may possibly lead the party out of the wilder-ness. So far as the Hub is concerned it has its preference, as is well known, and it pro-poses to maintain that preference in the face of any or all adverse opinions, but at the same time it cannot be drawn into a coniro versy that will cause it to lose its head and throw stones at a republican who is a candi-date in fact or who has been suggested as a possible candidate. It isn't built that way

Lincoln News: Some republicans who are actively engaged in the senatorial campaign believe that victory must be achieved at all hazards and they advocate the use of a coruption fund if necessary. But it will be far better to elect a democrat or independent to succeed Senator Paddock than to elect a republican by dishonest methods and brin everlasting odium on the party. The part is just now in a critical condition. It has passed through a cleansing process and occupies a better position than it has for years. But it must needs be very careful. A mistake now may undo all that has been accomplished. The election of senator in this state has on several occasions been attended with almost open bribery. And it will be well if on this occasion there is no cause for public scandal. It is when circumstances exist similar to these which prevail in the Nebraska legislature that it so be desirable to change the system of electing senators. Close legislative contests, accou panied as they generally are by discredita-ble practices, present one reason why senators should be elected by the direct vote of the people,

LICENSES GRANTED.

Saloon Keepers Who Put no Faith in the Guaranty Given Permits. At last night's meeting of the license board the following applications for liquor licenses were granted:

James Douglas, 1322 Douglas street; Frank Francl, 1502 Williams street; Gladstone Bros., 1308 Douglas street; Louis Lauritsen, 1109 Farnam street; Mathias New, 592 South Thirteenth street: Patrick Ford, 1002 Day enport street; Chris Rossen, 1625 Howard street; Ernest Wetzig, 2818 Farnam street Jacob Landroch, 1264 South Sixteenth street;
Peter Nelson, 1019 Farnam street;
Paxton Bulett & Davenport, 1540 Farnam street; M. Shaller, 1806 South Sixteenth street; W. F. Wendhausen,
Twentieth and Pierce streets; William Weeker, Fourteenth and Williams streets Peter A. Smith, 2023 Cuming street; Augus ephan, 1306 Douglas street; D. W. O'Neil 824 North Sixteenth street; Edward Krug 1924 Clark street; Laues Hansen, 821 Sout Seventh street; Anheuser Busch Brewing company, 705 South Thirteenth street; As mus Josten, 2552 Leavenworth street: Minns Worth, 324 South Tenth street; B. Silloway, 314 South Fourteenth street; T. J. Foley, 1412 Douglas street; Fred Stacker, 3612 North Thirtieth street; N. Yager, 1108 Far-nam street; Gus Carey, 1120 Farnam street; Adolph Brandes, 1201 Douglas street Fritz Bloemer, 1601 Leavenworth street Hans Wiggers, 1512 Dodge street; Augus Schroeder, 2401 Cuming street; Henry Roer feldt, 611 North Sixteenth street; Henr Rohlff, 2301 Leavenworth street; J. F. Morr son & Co., rear 1517 Faraam street; J. H. McTague, 1509 Faraam street; Dominick Hart, 1201 Cass street; Gabriel S. Erb, 1208 Howard street; Charles Block, 313 South Fourteenth street; Henry Wiese, 314 South Thirteenth street.

A resolution was passed declaring that unless specially ordered all iteenses should be made out for the first floor of all buildings where liquor was to be sold. So far 236 applications have been filed and

110 licenses granted. About thirty protests are now on record. Immediately after the 1st of January the board will instruct the chief of police to close all places found selling liquors without a license.

The protests against Murray & Culling-ham, 1216 Farnam street, M. Kilgallon, 112 South Fourteenth street, and Daniel Young,

906 North Sixteenth street, will be heard at 1906 North Sixteenth street, will be heard at 3 o'clock Saturday afternoon.

In executive session the board refused the application of William Krag, 2709 Leavenworth street. The protest of General Brooke in regard to granting licenses near

ort Omaha will be heard Saturday after,

HE PREFERS THE SENATE

Carlisle is Not Anxious to Enter Cleveland's Cabinet.

DICTATORIAL METHODS NOT PLEASING

Kentucky's Tariff Leader Sees No Glory in Serving Where Independence of Thought or Action is Not Permitted.

> WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE BEE,) 513 FOURTHENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 29.

There is a good deal of quiet discussion just now as to whether Senator Carlisle will accept the invitation to enter the cabinet as secretary of the treasury which Mr. Cleveland is reported to have tendered him. Good authority exists for stating that Mr. Carlisle does not wish to enter the cabinet. There are several reasons for his hesitancy. In the first place the Kentuckian does not believe that he will gain any glory by becoming secretary of the treasury with out being permitted any independence of thought or action. Then Mr. Carlisle is not a rich man and he could not well afford the scale of living which is expected of a cabinet

As to the tariff bill, if it is to be framed in the Treasury department and sent to the next congress for ratification, Mr. Carlisle might be expected as a tariff expert to feel particularly at home in the treasury, but Mr. Carlisle does not believe that the next administration will be able wholly to tenore members of congress who have given much time and study to the tariff. He thinks, however unwilling the incoming dictator is, he will be obliged to consult with some of his party leaders. In that case Mr. Carlisle would prefer to be in the senate, where he can make his fight to impress his own individuality upon the new tariff. He and Mr. Mills are known as the extreme free traders of the senate, but there are many details upon which they do not agree and Mr. Carlisle would like to be able combat his old friend upon these points in to committee and on the floor. Moreover, if Mr. Carlisle were to resign from the senate a fight might be precipitated between the followers of Watterson and of Breckenridge to succeed him. It is believed that Mr. Carlisle has al-ready advised. Mr. Cleveland not to weaken the senate, and to select his cabinet, so far s possible, from outside that body. Mr. Carlisle's warning that the demo-

cratic side of the senate should be as strong as possible is a part of the advice that pre-cipitated Mr. Cleveland's declaration against Mr. Murphy,

As to Silver Legislation.

It is thought probable that action upon any of the various propositions looking to the repeal of the Sherman silver purchasing act of 1890, will originate in the senate at this The reason for this is is no disposition on of republican senators here is no part of rep relieve the democ part senators relieve the democrats from their responsi-bility. It is claimed that Mr. Cleveland, if ne wishes any action, has but to indicate his policy and the obedient house will send to the senate a measure representing the financial plan of the incoming administra-tion. This, it is urged, is a good opportunity for Mr. Cleveland to exhibit his own skill in "originating policies," an art at which he does not consider Edward Murphy, jr., of Troy an adent

Some of the senators who voted against free silver also favor inaction in the senate because they think any blow at silver should originate with the democrats, as the repubican party had already borne the brunt of the battle for sound currency not only in the silver-producing states, but in the states of the west and northwest, where the populist vote has become heavy, moreover, just at this time, when the election of senators is pending in some of these states with the control of the senate itself at stake, these senators think it justifiable politics to leave the financial question to the lower branch of congress.

Fourth class postmasters have been appointed in Iowa as follows: Addie C. Rilew, Cedar Valley, Cedar county, succeed-ing Nina Grunwell, resigned; W. F. Colvin, arpsburg, Taylor county, succeeding H. P. Jacqua, resigned.

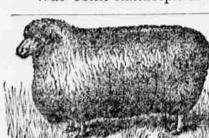
Mr. G. M. Lambertson today assumed the duties of his new office as assistant secre-tary of the treasury, He has been tary of the treasury, He has been with his children at Mineral Point, Wis., ever since his appointment, and junlified there about a week ago for the faithful discharge of his new duties. has met with a recent affliction in the death of his wife, and his visit to his children in Wisconsin just at this time was in conse-quence of that event. He paid his respects to the president today and was introduced by Assistant Secretary Spaulding to all his official associates. P. S. H.

> By Honorable Means. Lincoln News.

A republican should be elected to succeed ion. Algernon Sidney Paddock; but he should be elected by honorable means. The republican party cannot afford to steal a senator, and we do not believe it will stoop to such methods.

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