E. BOSEWATER, Editor PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

THERE OF STREET, PTON Daily Bee without Sunday One Year. \$ 8 Daily and Sunday, One Year. 10 hree Montles. unday Bee, One Year aturday Bee, One Year.... Weekly Bee, One Year.... OFFICES.

OFFICES.
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State of Nebraska, * | County of Douglas. George B. Tzschuck, secretary of THE BER Publishing company, does selemily swear that the actual eleculation of THE DAILY BEE for the week ending December 24, 1892, was as fol-

Sunday, December 18 Monday, December 19 Tuesday, December 20 Wednesday, December 21 Thursday, December 22 Friday, December 23 Saturday, December 24 GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 24th day of Docember, 1892. [Seal] N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

Average Circulation for November, 26,059.

THE LEGISLATURE.

THE BEE has completed arrangements for printing the fullest reports of the legislature during the coming session. These include a full staff of efficient correspondents at the state capital and an exclusive wire from the state house, running into Tun Bez editorial rooms, with operators at both ends. In this way THE BRE will be in constant receipt of news from the state capital and will be able to print in its several editions, each day, the reports up to the last moment before going to press. It is the intention to print the proceedings and matters of interest connected with the legislature more fully than was ever undertaken by any Omaha paper. The reports will not be confined merely to the proceedings of the senate and house, but will include inside information, as far as it can be obtained, concerning the plans and purposes of the rings and combines that may be formed, as well as the designs and actions of representatives of corporations who may desire to promote or defeat any pending, measure. The undercurrent of news and gossip relating to thesenatorial contest will be given to BEE readers as no other paper can give it.

For sale by all newsdealers.

Ir is reported that a Chicago alderman is going to resign. He should be investigated at once.

MR. LAMBERTSON says he is for Paddock for the senate, but who is the Lancaster delegation for? It's votes and not wishes that count in a senatorial fight.

THE talk of selecting Frederick R. Coudert as a compromise candidate for senator from New York is quite funny. Mr. Condert is no friend of Tammany, and his election to the senate would leave that organization out in the cold altogether.

Some idea of the way in which New York City is governed may be had from the fact that the horses of the fire department in that city are now on short feed because there is a shortage in the fund for oats and hay. The men who run the government of the metropolis are never hungry.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY LAMBERTSON sends out a statement by Associated press that he is not a candidate for senator, but we would bet a nickel against a rubber button that he would not decline if he were elected any more than he would decline the appointment of assistant secretary.

MILWAUKEE is wrestling with the problem of incendiary fires. The last conflagration in that city, involving a loss of about \$500,000, was caused by a bomb thrown into a building by some person unknown. The police force has been strengthened by the addition of 100 men and great excitement and apprehension exist. The man who tries to burn a city is a greater villaln than the assassin who stabs his victim in the

THE latest accounts of Russian persecution and despotism in the treatment of the unfortunate people who are the victims of Russian prejudice and hatred should arouse the indignation of the civilized world. The heartless brutality of the Russian authorities, from the highest to the lowest of them, seems to have no limit and to regard neither age or sex. It is a burning disgrace to the civilization of the closing years of the nineteenth century.

MR. GLADSTONE passed his eightythird milestone on Thursday and was still steady on his legs and showing no abatement of intellectual vigor. England needs the grand old man as much now as ever and much depends upon a continuance of his ability to remain at the head of the home rule movement a little longer. If he lives to witness the achievement of the purpose upon which his heart is fixed his life work will be well rounded out.

It is reported that President Harrison objects to the pian of the secretary the treasury of issuing bonds to increase the gold reserve of the treasury. The president, it is said, does not want any new bonds issued under his administration. This is quite creditable, but it is a little singular that Secretary Foster should have gone to New York with a proposal to issue bonds, as seems to have been the case, without a knowledge of the president's views on the matter. At any rate there is clearly no necessity at present for issuing bonds and none is probable during the present administration. That being the case it is manifestly wise to leave the question of selling bonds to obtain gold to be decided by the next administration.

EIGHTEEN NINETY-TWO IN HISTORY. The record of the year 1892 closes with today. It presents features of interest to the students of politics, of ecoagmic conditions and of social evolution. The closing year has been an eventful one for the United States. In material progress this country has experienced a greator commercial and industrial growth than ever before in a single year. Its foreign trade reached the highest amount in our history, while domestic industries have been satisfactorily prosperous. These conditions have given abundant employment to labor at removerative wages. Nevertheless the existence of a popular discontent for which the general situation seemed to afford no justification was shown in the decisive defeat of the political party whose policy contributed largely to produce the highly favorable material conditions. This result, while having no immediate effect upon the commercial and industrial interests of the country, is of the greatest importance in its bearing upon the future of those interests. The American people having declared that they want a change of economic policy from that which has prevailed for thicty years, the party that will soon come

into control of the government is expected to make a radical departure from the existing revenue system. Hence the result of the national election of 1892 was the most important that the country has experienced since the election of 1860 and promises to be the most far-reaching in its effects Political events in foreign lands have been highly interesting and important.

In Great Britain the defeat of the conservative party and the return of Mr. Gladstone to power was a triumph in the interest of juster treatment of -Ireland, though whether that result, clearly demanded by the popular voice, will be attained, is still a question. In Germany the demand of the government for a largely increased army appropriation has caused a great deal of political perturbation and has had the effect to strengthen the socialist party. There is evidently a strong and growing feeling among the German people that the limit of oppressive taxation for maintaining a great standing army has been reached. France has had two ministerial crises during the year, the last one, due to the disclosures in the Panama canal scandal, having put republican institutions there to a severer test than they had before experienced in several years. The outcome of this matter, which has sent one man to a suicide's grave and blasted the reputations of a number of others, cannot now be confidently predicted, but it is believed that the greatest danger to the republic has passed, and that in any event the loyalty of the provinces to republican institutions will preserve them. There has been some political commotion in Italy, giving evidence of a growing sentiment there in favor of a republic. Overwhelmingly in debt, the financial problem is the most serious one that disturbs the Italian government, while the people groan under the heavy burden of taxation. Spain, whose treasury is also bankrupt, has just passed through a ministeriai crisis without serious consequences, but it would not be safe to say that the peaceful conditions will long continue. The government appears to be honey-combed with corruption in every part and a popular uprising sooner or later with a view to a general reform is highly probable. The quarrel between Norway and Sweden growing out of the dissatisfaction of the former with the union, has

of warlike promises. Both in the United States and Europe the year 1892 will be memorable for costly and deplorable labor conflicts. The strikes at the Cœur d'Alene mines and at Homestead, with their incidents of riot and bloodshed, will long be remembered, and it is to be hoped that this generation will not witness a recurrence of such outbreaks. The strike of railroad employes at Buffalo was another of serious character to the extent that it interfered with the business of the public. In England the great strike of the cotton spinners, involving many thousands of workers, reduced many of these people to destitution and resulted in great privation and hardship. The strike of miners in France was a formidable affair which for a time threatened serious results. Labor dissatisfaction has shown itself in other countries, and quite generally the year has been marked by a

been growing intensely for some time

and may at any time developinto a

serious conflict. In South America the

year has not been unusually fruitful of

those political outbreaks common to

that section of the world, though recent

advices have not been altogether devoid

great deal of unrest in this direction. With respect to social and moral advancement the year 1892 will doubtless compare favorably with any that has gone before, though progress in this regard is not seen on the surface. There is every reason to believe, however, that the world has at least not gone backward socially or morally. work of public philanthrophy has had much placed to its credit during the year, and all the agencies that contribute to the melioration and the elevation of mankind have been maintained and improved,

THE YEAR'S RAILROAD BUILDING. It is shown by figures presented by the Railway Age that railroad construction in the United States during the year now nearly closed has been only about 4,000 miles, as compared with 4,500 miles tast year, and it appears that with two exceptions, 1984 and 1885, this is the smallest record for fifteen years. These figures cannot be taken as indicating that the railroad business of country is languishing howthe for while the increase in mileage has shown a slight falling off there has been a great growth in the facilities of the roads already in existence. The present is a period of improvement in equipment and the lines now in operation are able to handle a vastly greater volume of business than they could in former years. The opening of new territory has not lately proceeded at such a rate as it once did, but the development of that already opened

has gone forward with great rapidity, thus making it necessary for the established lines of railroad to keep pace

with growing traffic demands. But our present mileage of 175,000 miles is equal to nearly one-half that of the whole world, which shows that our gain has been much more rapid than that of other countries. In proportion to area the railroad mileage of Europe exceeds ours, though there are half a dozen of our states that exceed Great Britain, France and Germany in mileage in proportion to area. In proportion to population Australia leads, followed by North America, Africa, South America, Europe and Asia in the order named. With the single exception of Sweden no country in Europe is credited with ten miles of railroad to every 19,000 in population, but in this country only two states fall below that figure.

Railroad construction in this country is no longer carried on as a wildcat speculation. It is reduced to a more solid basis than formerly and few lines are built that are not actually needed. This wise policy is likely to prevail in the future and there is no probability that this country will ever again witness an epidemic of speculative railroad building.

A ONE-SIDED BARGAIN.

Among the concessions embodied in the union depot compromise is a quit claim title from the city to the greater portion of Tenth street covered by the viaduct. In other words, the compromise ordinance directs the mayor to include in the deeds from the city to the Union Pacific all that portion of Tenth street under the viaduct south of the premises owned by McGavock, formerly known as Bell's drug store, and extending to the abutment near Mason street. The only reservation made is that this property shall be used for railway yards and trackage purposes. The natural outcome would be that this roadway would be inclosed by the railroads as part of their yards, and all access cut off except by their permission. The ownership of the land under the viaduct would inferentially carry with it the ownership of the viaduet.

There is also a provision deeding a large portion of Eighth street not formally conveyed to the railroad com-

pany. The question is Why should the city deed away that portion of Tenth street without an equivalent? The pretense that we get a valuable concession in the new depot is preposterous. A city like Omaha is entitled to respectable depot accommodations and facilities for going in and out. The Union Pacific and B. & M. are obliged to give Omaha decent depot facilities and they can be made to do so without concessions that involve millions of dollars of property and leave the city to the tender mercies of managers who may be friendly today and very hostile next month. Who knows who the managers will be six months hence? Instead of managers who are interested in building up Omaha we may have managers interested in building up rival cities south or | in one political union. When this comes

east. In any event, Omana should not surrender the rights she has acquired by former contracts until she has an ample guaranty that the bridge and transfer embargo will be abolished by competiother property of equal value in exchange. The Winspear triangle rightfully belongs to the city and we need no quit claim for it from the railroads. The courts will give Omaha a clear title if the city's rights to it are contested.

CUBAN ANNEXATION. There are a great many people in the United States who believe that ultimately Cuba must became a part of the United States. The idea is a very old one. A great many years ago it was seriously proposed that this government should offer to buy the queen of the Antilles from Spain, and if that country would not sell then we should take the island. Several expeditions were in past years organized in this country to capture Cuba and annex it. There has for years been a party in the island, though a very small and undemonstrative one, favorable to annex-

It appears that this feeling is growing. The people of Cuba are so well satisfied with the results of the reciprocity arrangement with the United States that they cannot contemplate with equanimity the possibility of losing the commercial benefits they derive from this arrangement. There is a strong pressure on the Spanish government for a modification of it that will give the flourmakers of Spain a better chance in the Cuban market, and there is also a possibility that the arrangement may be unfavorably affected by the reimposition of a duty on all sugars. These conditions are troubling the people of Cuba and consequently an agitation of the question of annexation is starting. A staff correspondent of the New York Tribunc. referring to this, says: "The great industrial interests of the island, which forty years ago had their base of profitable exchange in Europe, are now indissolubly connected with the United States. Commercial union with the United States has been shown by practical experience to be absolutely necessary and marvelously helpful. The only hope of a permanent revival of the island's fortunes lies in political union with the United States." He says the annexation sentiment is rapidly becom-

ing an irresistible force. Perhaps this is a matter which sooner or later this country may be called upon to seriously consider, but Spain will not readily part with Cuba, and the United States could neither encourage a revolutionary attempt to wrest the island from Spain or take it by force, for in either case it is probable that all of Europe would be on the side of Spain. It is doubtless true that annexation would be advantageous both to the United States and the Cuban people, but this country cannot seek nor encourage it. It may come, but probably as an event of the remote future.

THE Manufacturers association has taken an important step in directing its secretary to make a tour of the state and visit all of the retail dealers in

every town in the interest of home patronage. It is and undertaking that will involve a great deal of work, but it is sure to produce results beneficial to all concerned in the success of the home patronage movement. The association's representative, will seek to promote the interests of its members by inducing retailers, large and small, to put in lines of Nebraska-made goods, and when he gains the assent of the merchant he will at once notify all manufacturers of that kind of goods in Nebraska who are members of the association and they will call upon the dealer to get his order. This, of course, will bring members of the association into competition with one another in all cases when more than one firm is engaged in the same line of business, and thus the buyer will have the advantage of low prices; but it will act as a check upon competition from other states by pledging the retailer to patronize the home producer, other things being equal. Herein is found the kernel of the home patronage principle. The plan is not to ask the retailer to make a sacrifice for the benefit of the Nebraska manufacturer, but only to ask him to give the latter preference if his goods and prices are as satisfactory as those of the outside competitor. The carrying out of this plan may be expected to increase the membership of the Manufacturers association, as its benefits will only be extended to members.

IT is said that President Harrison has decided not to make any general extension of the civil service rules, though he may extend them to postoffices where they have not yet been applied. The president has been giving this matter careful consideration and has been strongly urged to extend the rules. and if he has decided not to do so it is doubtiess in deference to the incoming administration, which he probably thinks should have the largest possible opportunity for satisfying the demands of democratic place-hunters. It is by no means certain, however, that Mr. Cleveland would not have approved an extension of the rules by the present administration.

THE senatorial fight in New York is interesting only as the result will demonstrate whether Mr. Cleveland or Senator Hill has the greater influence with the democrats of that state. The president-elect has been very plain in saying that he does not think it would be wise to send Mr. Murphy to the senate, and it is well understood that that gentleman is the choice of Senator Hill. who does not want a Cleveland man as a colleague. It is a square fight between the democratic machine and the Cleveland faction, with the chances at present apparently in favor of the former. The end of the battle may be a compromise.

REPRESENTATIVE HOLMAN is quoted as saving that the time will come when the whole American continent, from Alaska to Cape Horn, will be embraced to pass the field of the great objector will be vastly broadened.

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

Well informed political judges in Europe now assert that unless the quarrels between tion. And we should not deed a foot of. Norway and Sweden are soon patched up in roadway or property unless we get some satisfactory fashion it is not improbable distinct and individual powers. When it is understood that the principal quarrel between them at present hinges on the appointment of foreign consuls, the prophecy may seem slightly absurd on its face; and yet it is by no means impossible of fulfilment. Certainly there are many politicians in Norway today who openly and with some popular approval advocate an entire disruption of the dual kingdom; and as the union between the two countries is largely a formal one it is by no means unreasonable to suppose that events may conspire to break the slender threads of political expediency which bind Norway and Sweden together. The union, of course, was not entirely of Norway's choosing from the beginning. When, in accordance with the decision of the great European powers, Norway was taken from Denmark and handed over like a bundle of goods to Sweden, the Norwegian people very properly protested that they had some rights in the matter. Such doctrines, however, did not prevail generally in Europe at that time and the protest at first went almost unheeded. Then the Norwegians prepared to revolt and might have done so had not Charles XIII. prevented the uprising by agreeing to allow the people of Norway many privileges of self-government. The "Riksact," or agreement of union was enacted, under which Norway and Sweden were declared to be "two free and independent, yet indivisible and inalienable kingdoms." time wore away, it was evident that Norway was not entirely "independent." The tariff systems of the two countries are strikingly different. Sweden is what the tarid be former calls a "high tariff" country, waile Norway believes in a tariff for revenue only. Yet Sweden makes all the commercial treaties, controls the appointment of all the consuls and diplomatic envoys for the dual kingdom, and, in brief, has exclusive management of the foreign policy.

In this matter Norway honestly believes herself to be unfairly treated. The two countries have in all matters of local government entirely independent systems. Each has its own parliaments, its own ministry, its own code of laws, its own army and navy, its own system of finance. Each country regulates the affairs pertaining to those systems independently of the other. Therefore, Norway daims with much justice that it is also entitled to special consuls who will be in sympathy with its own tariff policy and not with that of protectionist

The undercurrent of confidence that the republic is striving to rid itself of this incubus of the Panama scandal is the most encourag ing feature of the French situation. Nobody seems to feel seriously alarmed over the plots against the republic, whether they be royalist, imperialist or Boulangist, since the government has taken hold of this scandal in carnest. So long as the government hesitated and seemed to fear the consequences of complete exposure, there were signs public confidence was wavering. now that Carnot and his cabi but have been forced in self-pro net tection to promise in effect that no guilty man shall escape, the people in all parts of the country seem to rally to its sup port. At the bottom of all this, or at least an important factor in it, is the popular conviction that no form of government is so good for France as a republic. The democratic idea has taken a firm hold on the peo ple during the score of years they have gov erned themselves, and with it has grown this confidence in their own capacity for

self-government. This fact makes a royalist or imperialist movement in France a predestined fallure. If a revolution should come it would more likely be in the opposite

Porfirio Diaz has been for fifteen years called president or vice president of Mexico, He has been in fact its military dictator. In that time all the forms of popular gov ernment have been maintained. Elections have been held, congresses have met Constitutions have been adopted, amended and readopted. All this has been mere form. Diaz was the ablest soldier in Mexico. He has remained so. The small, well-disciplined force which he once com manded in a buckskin shirt with two navy revolvers and a saber in his belt in the chapparal along the Rio Grande is the germ from which the present Mexican army grew It is the best armed, the best organized and the best disciplined force Mexico has ever had. It has given the country peace and security. Railroads have been built, trade has increased and population grown under

its protection. As long as this army remains faithful. Diaz will remain dictator in fact and presi dent in name. The only facts which make the present news from Mexico different from the news of previous risings in the northern provinces are the numerous signs and reports which indicate that various generals high in command appear to think that the army is no longer faithful and are risking their lives on this opinion. If they are right, Diaz will fall, but no power in Mexico. outside the army can shake a man who com mands an army 35,000 strong, armed with breechloaders. Its rank and file is the scum of Mexico, but a Remington rifle asks no questions of the moral character of the man who handles it.

The advanced age of Sagasta will scarcely permit him to remain much longer in public life, and the liberal party of Spain may have ere long an opportunity to justify its name and fulfil its mission under the leadership of General Dominguez, who has accepted a place in the new cabinet. General Dominguez, who is, it is well known, a nephew of Marshal Serrano, and who has long been the darling of the army, seems predestined to fill the role taken by General Primalmost a quarter of a century ago. Experience has shown that, without the co-operation of the army, the republicans can never obtain control of Spain. If they once gain a coadjutor in the person of a liberal, who is at the same time a distinguished and influential general, they can easily subvert a dynasty which has no real hold on the affect tions of the people. All that has upheld the monarchy in Spain of recent years is the chiv alrous reluctance of Spanish officers to assail with violence a throne whose tenants have been a woman and a child.

The announcement that the Austrian war office, at the instigation of Emperor Francis Joseph, is considering the introduction of the two-year service in the army and militia, in order to pave the way for an increase of the war and peace effective, shows that the triple alliance is really disturbed by the Franco-Russian treaty. The Austrian emperor evidently approves of the German army bill, and sees, with Emperor William, the necessity of increasing his forces, in order to lessen the great disparity which exists between the two great factions of Europe. The French and Russian armies, exclusive of the latter's Asiatic troops, number about 8,500,000 of trained soldiers. The new army bill, which seems to have small chance of being passed by the Reichstag, would give Germany an increase of 84,000 men, while the proposed Austrian measure would, if adopted, enlarge the latter's army in time of war by about 120,000 soldiers. Even if both bills were adopted, the combined forces of the triple alliance would be inferior in point of num bers, by over 100,000 men to the present standing army, which could readily be inweased of France and Russia. In view of the fact that Italy is very lukewarn to the triple alliance, the German and Austrian emperors are well justified in their anxiety to rendet their armies more numerous and

And the Mercury is Falling. Washington Star. The unbroken ice between Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Hill still remains thick enough to

> The French Political Pot. Louisville Courier-Journal,

The present French republic has lasted a remarkably long time, as things go in fickle France, and it would be according to the natural order of things for the royalist sentiboil over while the government is stirring the Panama coals.

Revamping an Ancient Truth. Philadelphia Record.

Leading clergymen in Kansas admit that prohibition is not merely a failure as au agency to promote temperance, but that it has a most demoralizing tendency in breedng contempt for the laws. Such is the re sult wherever the prohibitory experiment has been tried. It is a notorious fact that in the principal towns of Maine the illegal sale of liquor is under the protection of the authorities, to whom is intrusted the en forcement of the prohibitory laws.

FERNINST THE MURPHIES.

St. Louis Republic: Mr. Murphy may be senator from New York some other time, but not this time. Mr. Cleveland's "personal convenience" will be too much for him. Chicago Inter-Ocean: Mr. Cleveland does not want Edward Murphy elected to the sen-ate. Will Senator Hill draw Murphy off the track? Mr. Hill just dotes on Cleveland and lies awake nights to think of things that will make the president-elect happy—and then he does something else.

New York World: We do not believe that the democrats of this city and Brooklyn ap-prove of the choice of another senator from the interior, ignoring the special needs of these great cities and overlooking all their capable statesmen. We are very sure that Edward Murphy, jr., ought not to be elected

Minneapolis Tribune. Now that Mr Cleveland has openly declared that Edward Murphy is not the right man to succeed Senator Hiscock, it will be just like the Hill-Sheehan outfit to elect Murphy for pure cuasedness. In the United States senate Hill and Murphy could have bushels of fun with their old enemy.

Kansas City Times: If Mr. Murphy is chosen against the judgment of the president-elect the country will be in a mood to take senatorial elections from the legislature. The sentiment in favor of that change been growing, and it would not take h more than the success of Murphy under the circumstances, to concentrate demand for popular elections which could not be denied.

Flavoring **Extracts** NATURAL FRUIT FLAVORS.

Of perfect purity-Of great strength-Lemon Orange Economy in the Rose, etc. Flavor as delicately Economy in their use. and deliciously as the fresh fruit

NATIONAL COMMITTEE PLANS

Special Session to Be Held in New York Next Month.

TO SECURE PERMANENT HEADQUARTERS

Some of the Republican Managers Inclined to Think the Campaign of 'Ninety-Six Should Be Opened at the Earli. est Possible Moment.

WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE BEE, 1

513 FOURTEENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 30. Chairman Carter will call together the epublican national committee for a special ession in New York early in January. Mr. Carter has been somewhat opposed to taking this action on account of the great expense and time involved in bringing together the members of the committee from all over the United States, but he has been persunded that an early meeting of the committee will be for the best interest of the party. It is understood that the advice of Senator

Quay had not a little to do with Mr. Carter's decision. It is the intention of the republic can managers to begin at once the campaigr of 1896. It is to begin that movement in a organized and systematic fashion that the national committee will be called together The first question that will confront the committee will be as to its own organization. There has been a discussion precipitated by Vice Chairman M. H. De Young of Call fornia as to who really is the chairman of the national committee. Mr. Campbell of Illinois was regularly elected to that position, but his resignation was accepted by the executive committee and Mr. Carter was executive committee was empowered at the last meeting of the full national committee to take charge of the campaigu. That some what indefinite commission makes it a matter of uncertainty as to whether the executive committee had the power to select a successor to Mr. Campbell and it is also a question whether the executive committee. the campaign being over, is even now in

There will be no serious disagreement over this question and its discussion will amicably end in the election of a chairman who may or may not be the present chairman, Mr. Carter. The position of the chairman of the republican national committee is usually nothing but a name during the four years which clapse between presidential cam-paigns, now, however, it is expected that at the coming meeting of the national committee the position of chairman important activity, fter the next r merely after the next national convention, but during every month and week and day of the period bet ween now and then. In fact it is to bring this about that will be the main purpose for call ing the national committee together at this

The campaign of 1896 will begin, if the advice of ex-Chairman Quay and many others is followed, in 1893. A proposition will be submitted to the national committee to es tablish permanent headquarters either New York or Washington, Perhaps C cago may be an aspirant for these permanen headquarters, but the principal contest will be between Washington and New York This probably will make the most spirited fight in the meeting of the committee. Many members of the national committee do no wish to see these headquarters in New Yowk because they fear that its manage ment would fall under certain local influ ences there which were recognized as detri mental throughout the recent campaign. There is almost an angry opposition amount

members of the committee to the suggestion that the permanent headquarters be placed in charge of Mr. John Mulholland, who in not known to party leaders outside of New York. Members of the national committee vho visited Chairman Carter's headquarter during the recent campaign were more tha offended by local influences which seemed to control Mr. Carter's surro and are likely to protest against any renewa

May Locate in Washington.

It is probable that the propo headquarters will not be locaced by the com-mittee in New York City. The committee at this time has under lease a commodious house in Washington formerly occupied by the United Service club. It is possible tha the United Service club. It is possible that this may be engaged by the committee for the next three years. The building was used during the recent campaign for the distribution of republican literature. The establishment of permanent headquarters will lend unusual interest to the election of offiers of the committee.

It is understood that Chairman Carter is not averse to continuing in his position. t is equally well understood that he will not be an aggressive candidate if any serious op-position to his re-election is manifested. Two other names, those of Ret Clarkson of Iowa and of Mr. Manley of Maine have sugvested themselves to many members of committee as desirable successors to Mr. Carter. Neither Mr. Clarkson or Mr. Manev will be avowed candidates for the chair manship, but it is thought probable that on or the other will be chosen. The office of secretary of the executive committee ha been resigned by Mr. McComas of Maryland who has been appointed by President Harr ton to the supreme bench of the District of

It will be necessary for either the national

committee or this new executive committee to select some person to take the place of Secretary McComas in assisting the new chairmant; the direction of three years' campaign and the

three years' campaign and the manage-ment of permanent headquarters. The national committee at its meeting may create a new executive committee which could readily be called together to decide any question which might arise as to the conducting of permanent headquarters.

Miscellaneous. Major Paddock of Omaha left this evening for home, after a two weeks' visit with his daughter in Washington.

Senator Manderson took the evening train tonight for the west. He expects to arrive in Omaha on Sunday and spend two days in that city before his return.

P. S. H.

Bellamyism and Budge

Springfield (Mass.) Republican. If the governor signs the bill, the state of South Carolina will go into the liquor business in July, 1893. The bill which the legislature has passed provides for state dispensaries, ten in Charleston county, ten in Richland, and one each in the other counties where alone intoxicating liquors can legally be sold in the state. The state is to furnish the liquors, charge the dispensaries a licenso fee of \$500 for the privilege of selling them, and after the latter have recouped themand after the latter have recouped them-selves for their outlay the state is to have the profits of the business. Sales must not be less than one pint, or more than five gal-lons in quantity. It is practically the Bell-

A Suggestion to Resolutionists,

New York Tribune,
Those who are in the habit of making good resolutions on New Year's eve which they break with premptness and dispatch the next morning, might possibly secure four days of grace by making them today.

GAGS AND GRIMACES.

Washington Star: "It may be true that I am not very strong as to staying powers," said the snow, "but I usually manage to cover the ground."

Brooklyn Life: "Do you hold fast to your ideals?" she asked. "I would if I had a chance," he answered softly. "You are mine." Boston Transcript; The theater deadhead is opposed on principle to an income tax.

New Orleans Picayune: The flower that is born to blush unseen really has nothing to born to blust blush about.

Boston Courier: You may jocularly tell a man he's a lyre, but it isn't wise to harp on it Rochester Democrat: The man who creets

a large building on a very small lot does so be cause he is short-sited.

Philadelphia Record: Jolly Uncle: "Well, lad, spose you're a little short of funds as usual this holiday season!" "I am, indeed, uncle: but I hope Yuletide me over the difficulty." Atchison Globe: Never lie in bed thinking

that the cat that is mewing at the door to come in will get discouraged and quit. Nuisances never become discouraged. New York Herald: "You can't have the old excuse of 'no snow' now," she whispered, after suggesting a sleigh ride. "Well," he answered, "it's pretty near the same thing—now it's 'no cash."

Indianapolis Journai: "I never thought that Molly Braynse would be foolish enough to marry Lord De Kay. She is not one I should expect to be fascinated by a title." "She isn't fascinated. She wants to get better prices from the magazines."

Detroit Free Press: The Ohio woman had Tetroit Free Frees: The Onto woman made called to see her lawyer about bringing suit for divorce from her husband.

"On what grounds, madam, do you propose to bring suit?" he asked with dignity.

"Um-or, well," she hesitated, "I haven't decided whether it shall be Dakota ground or Illinois ground."

Clothier and Furnisher: Travers-This overcoat seems pretty tight around the chest.
Tailor—When you have taken the money out
of your pocketbook to pay for it, sir, it will fit
all right.

> CUPID'S JOKE. Judge.

"Forbear!" cried the maiden as Cupid passed His bow tightly strung and his arrows quite "Forbear!" he replied with a wink in his eye.
"Not so, pretty maid, I am hunting for deer."

THE NEW YEAR MINUET.

Ladies' Home Journal. It was danced in the hall by the fire's red glow,
For the palms hid the lamps at the side,
And each form was outlined in the floor below,
While the shadows were spread far and wide, While the shadows were spread far and wide, But the shadows were misty—a softened gray— In accord with the slow melody. The light of the fire drove the dark lines away, While it lent all a sweet mystery.

Both dancers were courtly and figures of grace,
Yet the maid held my fancy alone;
The glow gave a blush to her beautiful face;
In her dark eyes a fairer light shone.
And then as she curtsied, so stately, so slow
With the grace of an age that is past,
It seemed like a dream of the long, long a
Like a dream that I knew could not last.

So stately, so slow, was each step that she And so graceful the head that she bent; The old fashioned fan, that at times cast

Such an air of true elegance lent. The place of the dance gave a place to my And I dreamed of the days that are dead; the spell of the dance was by sorcery wrought And the hurrying modern days fled.

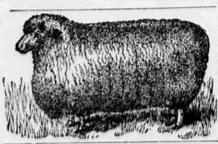
It was peace—the sweet rest of the olden day. When all idols were not overthrown; When romance still lived, and as king, Love held sway,
Before Mammon to ruler had grown.
And all those who watched were bewitched by the dance.

the dance, And they dreamed 'till the measure was o'er— Today was forgot in the short backward glance And the charms of the day gone before.

Largest Manufacturers and Retailors

A Great Kicker.

Was John Randolph of Roanoke? They say he



was so much opposed to the tariff on wool that he would go 40 rods out of his road to kick a sheep. He had it so bad that he probably would-

n't appreciate the benefit we are giving this week on heavy wool underwear. All heavy underwear will go at straight 20 per cent off regular plainly marked prices. If you kick on that 'cause you've got 'nuff underwear, try the other sale. Every man's suit and overcoat in the house is cut like this, (no special lots, the whole business included) \$12.50 suits or overcoats are \$10. \$15 suits are \$12.50 and so on. Inventory next week; that's why we are making these reductions.

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