

## THE DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.  
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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION  
State of Nebraska,  
County of Douglas,  
I, George B. Tschuck, secretary of THE BEE  
Publishing Company, do solemnly swear that  
the actual circulation of THE DAILY BEE for  
the week ending December 31, 1892, was as  
follows:

Sunday, December 25, 1892	26,070
Monday, December 26, 1892	23,620
Tuesday, December 27, 1892	23,645
Wednesday, December 28, 1892	21,645
Thursday, December 29, 1892	23,556
Friday, December 30, 1892	23,611
Saturday, December 31, 1892	24,553

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my  
presence this 31st day of December, 1892.  
N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.  
(Seal)

Average Circulation for November, 26,059.

The sheep and the wolves at the state  
capital will have to part company pres-  
ently.

IT BEGINS to look as if Ed Murphy  
had a few friends among the democrats  
of the Empire state.

ENGLAND is taking vigorous steps to  
bar out cholera this year, and England  
is not to have a World's fair either.  
The need of vigorous action in this coun-  
try is imperative.

FOUR-LEGGED porkers are 'way up.  
At \$7 per hundred, delivered at South  
Omaha, the farmer that has hogs for  
sale has no reason to complain that he  
does not get back the price of his corn.

THE legislature should assert its  
power and notify the corrupt gang of  
oil-room plotters to ramoose or give an  
account of their nefarious work before  
an investigating committee.

THE overhead wire nuisance must be  
abated. Property owners in the busi-  
ness portion of the city should make  
themselves heard on the subject with  
such earnestness and unanimity that  
the council would be compelled to heed  
the demand.

EIGHT or ten of the "best citizens" of  
Magalloway county, Kentucky, engaged in  
a shooting affray on Tuesday, and the  
result was one man killed and five  
wounded, four fatally. When Ken-  
tucky's "best citizens" get out their  
guns something is sure to happen.

MUCH is made of the fact that only  
one passenger in every 2,000,000 was  
killed on the railroads of this country  
last year. The thing to do is to keep  
off the cars just about the time that the  
2,000,000 mark is being reached in order  
to avoid being that one killed passenger.

WANTED—Seventeen political Pinker-  
tons to waylay all anti-monopoly legis-  
lation and all bills offensive to the cor-  
poration-contractors' pool. Recruiting  
offices for this service will be found at  
the principal hotels at Lincoln. Good  
pay guaranteed.

THE latest feature of the cruel sport  
of winter horse racing at Gutterburg,  
N. J., is the use of a stimulant that is in-  
jected into the veins of the jaded ani-  
mals. The racing of horses in mud and  
snow and on frozen tracks was bad  
enough, and it is now time to put a stop  
to the whole business.

AT SOUTH OMAHA yesterday forty-  
eight hogs sold for \$1,223.04. The ani-  
mals averaged in weight 364 pounds,  
and fetched 7 cents a pound, the highest  
price ever paid for hogs in this market.  
The top price in Chicago was \$7.10, and  
in Kansas City \$6.90, thus illustrating  
the value of South Omaha as a market.

THE way in which prohibition works  
in Maine is shown by the fact that 808  
liquor dealers are paying the United  
States tax of \$25 as retailers, or one to  
every 836 inhabitants. Besides those  
there are the city and town agencies, the  
wholesalers and the illicit dealers, the  
latter being very numerous. The pro-  
hibition problem certainly has not been  
solved by the Maine experiment.

MOST of the large cities of the coun-  
try have a workhouse, and we know of  
no city where such an institution has  
not proved highly useful both from  
penal and reformatory points of view.  
Omaha ought to have a workhouse,  
and there can be no doubt that such an  
institution in this city would be found,  
as the mayor has suggested, valuable  
in ridding the city of the classes that  
fill workhouses.

IT is observed that the authorities of  
the eastern cities in providing precau-  
tions against the possible outbreak of  
contagious and infectious diseases dur-  
ing the coming summer, attach a great  
deal of importance to a thorough inspec-  
tion of milk used by the people. Every-  
body knows the danger attending the  
use of impure milk. Omaha should fol-  
low the example of other cities in re-  
quiring a careful inspection of milk.

SOME people will receive old green-  
backs and bank notes with misgivings,  
now that it is announced that they have  
been found upon investigation to con-  
tain the germs of disease, and a larger  
demand for silver currency may result.  
It is proposed to authorize the secretary  
of the treasury to issue new notes in ex-  
change for those that are soiled, but ab-  
solute immunity can only be secured by  
handling coin which cannot harbor dis-  
ease germs.

## THE DEADLOCK IN THE SENATE.

The people of Nebraska are begin-  
ning to realize the significance of the  
deadlock in the state senate. It is noth-  
ing more nor less than a treacherous  
plot on the part of the confederated  
corporations to dominate the state by  
blocking all legislation that does not  
meet their approval. The infamous  
bargain by which these conspirators  
against good government are seeking to  
rivet brass collars upon the necks of  
seventeen senators is a disgrace to the  
state and a high crime against a free  
people.

No honorable man can afford to have  
himself enrolled as a political Pinker-  
ton enlisted to strike down every mea-  
sure which antagonizes the pooled cor-  
porations. It is notorious that the con-  
ditions under which democrats of the  
senate have agreed to vote with republi-  
cans are subversive to self-government,  
and would, if carried out, absolutely de-  
stroy the objects for which legislatures  
are convened. It is a compact to nullify  
the will of the people by depriving their  
representatives of the freedom of action,  
without which there can be no legisla-  
tion for the people.

The constitution has hedged our law-  
makers about with all safeguards to give  
the utmost freedom to the two houses.  
Individually and collectively the mem-  
bers of both houses are made the cus-  
todians and exponents of the popular will.  
If the conspirators who are seeking to  
dominate the senate by overawing and  
corrupting a majority of its members  
succeed in their plot free government  
in Nebraska is overthrown.

The republican members of the state  
senate who desire to redeem the party  
from the odium which it has incurred by  
reason of the abject subservience of  
many of its leaders to the influences of  
corporate monopoly, have an opportu-  
nity to earn the gratitude of the people  
and give practical proof that the  
pledges made in the republican plat-  
forms of 1890 and 1892 are to be faith-  
fully kept. The republicans have noth-  
ing to gain by the unholy alliance  
through which the railroad bosses and  
corporation hirelings, that swarm at the  
capital, are trying to organize the senate.  
If the fourteen republicans make them-  
selves party to this dastardly plot, republi-  
cans will never elect another  
governor or another legislature in Ne-  
braska.

We realize the lamentable fact that  
treason against the state is being com-  
mitted under the mask of party when in  
fact it is railroadism and bootlegism  
run rampant. The manifest duty of  
every self-respecting republican in the  
senate is to wash his hands of this un-  
clean business. If the senate cannot be  
organized by republicans upon an hon-  
orable basis and without mortgaging its  
members and selling out the people  
let republicans vote with the indepen-  
dents who are willing to assume the  
responsibility.

## ADDING TO THE EXCLUDED CLASSES.

A bill has been introduced in the  
United States senate by Senator Chan-  
dler which provides for adding four more  
classes to those now excluded by the im-  
migration laws. These are: Persons  
over 12 years old who cannot read and  
write their own language, the aged  
holding a parental relation being ex-  
cepted; persons who have not sufficient  
money on arrival to support themselves  
for two months, the amount to be required  
not to exceed \$100 for each single person  
or head of a family, or \$25 for each  
member of a family accompanying;  
blind, crippled, or otherwise physically  
imperfect persons incapable of doing  
manual labor, unless such are assured  
of abundant support and not likely to  
become a public charge; members of  
societies that favor or justify the un-  
lawful or criminal destruction of prop-  
erty or life. The measure proposes a  
change regarding naturalization, re-  
quiring sixty days' notice of applica-  
tion, and contains, among other things,  
provisions for more vessel room and  
better accommodations for immigrants.  
There will probably be no very strenu-  
ous objections urged against this bill,  
though it may be said that the pecuni-  
ary condition required might operate to  
keep out a great many desirable im-  
migrants. If this requirement had been a  
part of the past policy of the country  
the population would be less than it is  
by millions of industrious and useful  
citizens who came here with nothing  
more than their strong arms, brave  
hearts, and the determination to better  
their worldly condition. As to persons  
belonging to societies which "favor or  
justify the unlawful and criminal de-  
struction of property or life," it would  
seem well to designate what societies  
are intended. Would a member of a  
nihilist society fall under this inhibi-  
tion? If so it would place this class of  
political revolutionists in a position  
which they have not hitherto occupied  
in the opinion of the American people,  
and this government has always refused  
to include nihilists in its extradition  
agreements. Could we consistently now  
refuse them an asylum in this country?

The provisions of Senator Chandler's  
bill, which require steamship com-  
panies to allow more room for im-  
migrants and to accord them better facili-  
ties, are evidently designed to raise  
the cost of steerage passage. The con-  
ditions in respect to space and ventila-  
tion are not nearly so bad as they were  
years ago, when the average time of  
steamers was from two to three weeks.  
There is still room for improvement,  
however, and if legislation by congress  
can bring this about without materially  
increasing the cost of passage it will be  
an important reform. The steamship  
companies will, doubtless, hotly oppose  
the proposal to change their method of  
crowding on emigrants as long as there  
is any space left to receive them, since  
the change would reduce their carrying  
capacity for these passengers nearly  
one-half. The interests of the steam-

ship companies are not to be considered  
as paramount when it comes to a ques-  
tion of the welfare of human beings.

## OUR RIGHTS IN PANAMA.

The announcement that the Chilian  
and English companies running up the  
coast to Panama will not grant through  
bills of lading to goods to or from New  
York, by way of the Pacific Mail line,  
after the current month, is an act of  
discrimination against American inter-  
ests which it seems reasonable to as-  
sume is a part of a scheme to exclude  
Americans from any rights in the  
isthmus of Panama. It has been evi-  
dent ever since the French company got control of the  
railroad across the isthmus that there  
was a plan forming to shut out Ameri-  
can trade as much as possible, with a  
view to placing the entire commerce  
going in that direction in the hands of  
Europeans. In order to protect them-  
selves the American investors in the  
railroad, which was constructed almost  
wholly by American capital, instituted  
proceedings in the courts of New York  
and a decision has recently been ren-  
dered by the supreme court of that state  
granting an injunction restraining the  
Panama railroad company from execut-  
ing any contract which will have the  
effect of diverting the business be-  
tween Panama and the Central Ameri-  
can ports from United States interests.  
The mandate of the French receiver of  
the railroad, that through bills of lading  
would not be issued to goods shipped  
from American ports across the isthmus,  
was also set aside.

This judicial action has received at-  
tention in France, and from the ex-  
pressions of a leading Paris journal  
it would seem to be regarded  
there as in the nature of a bluff.  
The subject of American rights  
in Panama has been receiving the at-  
tention of the authorities in Washington,  
and the prevailing opinion appears to be  
that this government has jurisdiction  
under treaty arrangements over the  
Panama railroad and that it is its duty  
to assert it and to protect against the  
action of the French receiver. The posi-  
tion is that the company is operating  
under an American charter, granted by  
the state of New York, and is therefore  
amenable to our laws. This is the mean-  
ing of the decision of the supreme court  
of New York, and it is held by the for-  
eign affairs committee of the two houses  
of congress to be sound.

An international controversy is very  
likely to arise from this matter between  
France and the United States, but what-  
ever may come of it this government  
cannot afford to yield any of its rights  
in Panama or refuse to protect the in-  
terests of its citizens there. It is evi-  
dent that a great mistake was made in  
allowing the railroad to pass into French  
control, but having allowed this, it is  
now clearly necessary to take steps to  
put a check upon further foreign efforts  
to dominate the isthmus, whether pro-  
ceeding from France alone or from that  
country in combination with other  
powers. The subject will probably re-  
ceive the attention of the present con-  
gress, though whatever may be decided  
upon will doubtless await execution at  
the hands of the next administration.  
Meanwhile an expression from the  
French government in the matter will  
be awaited with interest.

## AFTER THE ANTHRACITE ROBBERS.

Among the governors of eastern  
states who have referred to the coal  
combine in their messages this year none  
speak so large or so powerful a consti-  
tency as Governor Flower of New York.  
For this reason, if for no other, the  
governor's utterances upon this subject are  
interesting at this time. Although he  
is a capitalist himself, he is not in sym-  
pathy with schemes of public robbery,  
and if his words to the New York legis-  
lature are heeded they will produce  
good results in the direction of legis-  
lative restraint upon the gigantic an-  
thracite monopoly.

Governor Flower says of the Reading  
deal: "The combination differs from  
similar organizations in certain respects,  
which make competition absolutely  
impossible. So far as is known prac-  
tically all the anthracite coal in the  
world is contained in three counties in  
Pennsylvania, and 85 per cent of the en-  
tire traffic is controlled by the coal com-  
bination. It can raise the price of  
anthracite coal as high as it can  
find purchasers." As to the remedy  
that is in the hands of the people he  
says: "These conditions present a state  
of affairs that challenges serious con-  
sideration. Have the people of this  
state any means of legislative relief  
against such a monopoly of a natural  
and necessary product? The question is  
worthy of your earnest attention. If  
the companies engaged in this combi-  
nation enjoy public privileges granted  
by the state of New York the state  
should exercise its undoubted right  
to impose conditions upon the en-  
joyment of those privileges, and such  
conditions should at least guard the  
people from unwarrantable exactions in  
return for privileges which the people,  
through their representatives have con-  
ferred."

If the members of the legislature of  
the state of New York have as much  
respect for the views of the governor as  
they have hitherto shown they will  
not pass these urgent words by un-  
heeded. It is within the power of the  
Empire state to place a  
restraint upon the coal monopoly that  
will be felt. While it is true that the  
cost of coal is far lower in that state  
than in the west, the increased price im-  
posed by the combine is as severely felt  
there as anywhere, and the complaints  
of the people are as loud and their in-  
dignation is as great as if they were  
paying the fabulous prices that pre-  
vail west of the Missouri river.  
What will the New York legisla-  
ture do about it? What will the legisla-  
ture of Pennsylvania do about it? Governor  
Pattison of the latter state has not  
neglected the subject in his  
message. He speaks of the operations  
of the combine as a flagrant defiance  
of the constitution and calls for a remedy.  
If every eastern legislature that has  
power to deal with this oppressive  
monopoly will do its duty something  
may be accomplished for the relief  
of the suffering people.

Those who are specially interested in

the relations between the United States  
and Hawaii have found something new  
to talk about, and it is a subject of con-  
siderable general interest because  
Great Britain is disposed to take a hand  
in everything relating to the Pacific  
islands. The question has lately been  
raised by Hawaiian newspapers and  
public men whether or not the  
right of the United States to main-  
tain a coaling station at Pearl river  
should be extended beyond next year,  
when, it is claimed, the treaty by which  
the right was granted will have ex-  
pired. The British opposition to the ex-  
tension of the American right is said to  
be pronounced and British influences  
are at work against it. But now comes  
the statement from Washington, cred-  
ited to a member of the senate commit-  
tee on foreign affairs, to the effect that  
this government does not admit that its  
rights in Pearl river will expire next  
year, nor at any other time, as it se-  
cured the perpetual right by granting  
exemption to certain Hawaiian im-  
ports for a period of seven years. It  
was in view of this permanent right  
that \$200,000 was appropriated at the  
last session of congress to establish a  
naval station at Pearl river. Such  
rights as the United States fairly pos-  
sessed in the Pacific should be strictly  
maintained, for Great Britain leaves no  
stone unturned to secure and maintain  
supremacy in that part of the world.

The legitimate course to be pursued  
by the legislature is to organize both  
houses. When that is done a joint com-  
mittee should wait upon Governor Boyd  
and notify him that the legislature is  
duly organized and ready to receive his  
message. This is not merely a matter  
of courtesy, but a duty imposed upon  
the legislature by the constitution,  
which also requires the governor, at the  
beginning of each session and at the  
close of his term of office to give to the  
legislature information of the condition  
of the state, and shall recommend such  
measures as he shall deem expedient,  
together with an account of his receipts  
and disbursements and estimates of the  
amount of money required to be raised  
by taxation. The canvassing of the vote  
on executive officers should in reality  
follow the delivery of the retiring gov-  
ernor's message, while the inaugural  
necessity must follow the canvass.  
Two years ago everything was upside  
down in the state house, hence neither  
the retiring nor incoming governor had  
a chance to deliver his message in due  
form.

ALTHOUGH the total death rate of  
Chicago is shown to have been a little  
smaller during the past year than that  
of New York, the number of deaths  
from typhoid fever was far greater in  
the former than in the latter city. New  
York had 399 typhoid fever deaths,  
while Chicago had 1,470, and even these  
large figures were surpassed by several  
hundred during the previous year.  
It is well known that typhoid fever re-  
sults from bad sanitary conditions  
almost entirely, and may be  
prevented by cleanliness. What does  
the Exposition city propose to do about  
this during the present year? She is  
sending a great deal of money that is  
supposed to go to promote cleanliness  
and health, but somehow it does not  
produce the desired results. There are  
millions of people who are just now feel-  
ing a sort of personal interest in the  
sanitary work of Chicago and who  
earnestly hope that the money spent for  
that purpose this year will neither be  
wasted nor stolen.

THE proclamation of the president,  
granting amnesty and pardon to those  
Mormons who prior to November 1,  
1890, had violated the laws of the  
United States against polygamy, but  
who have since that date abstained  
from the unlawful practice, will have  
the approval of the liberal sentiment of  
the country. Although it was stated in  
the last report of the Utah commission  
that there were still polygamous mar-  
riages, it is not to be doubted that as  
an institution of the Mormon church  
polygamy is dead, but at any rate it  
was the proper and just thing to re-  
lieve those who have shown obedience  
to the law from the harassing danger  
of prosecution. The effect of this will  
undoubtedly be good in inducing others  
who may still be violating the law to  
reform their course.

SENATOR SHERMAN appears to have  
a doubt as to the constitutional power  
of congress to make a law regulating  
contracts, such as the proposed anti-  
option law, but he is in accord with the  
object of that measure so far as it aims  
to secure to the farmers the fair and  
just market price for their products. It  
is fairly to be inferred from this that  
when the bill comes to a vote Senator  
Sherman will be found among its sup-  
porters. There may be something in  
the doubt regarding the constitutional  
power of congress to enact such legisla-  
tion, but would it not be well to test the  
effect of the proposed law and let the  
courts decide the question of constitu-  
tionality if the speculators should go to  
the courts, as they would undoubtedly  
do?

A BILL aimed at the Pinkerton mer-  
cenaries has been introduced in the  
United States senate. It makes unlaw-  
ful the bearing of arms by a body of ten  
or more men as a military force, unless  
called forth by the properly authorized  
civil or military officers, and makes it  
the duty of the president to disband  
and disperse any such organization.  
The measure does not quite reach the  
case so far as the Pinkertons are con-  
cerned, because it leaves open an easy  
way of evasion. It is perhaps, however,  
as far as congress could go. The people  
of each state must protect themselves  
by adequate legislation against the  
danger of invasion by such armed forces  
as the Pinkertons.

that of congressional bills. The prac-  
tice of beginning a bill of six or eight  
lines near the bottom of the first page  
and carrying over one or two lines to the  
second page for the purpose of having  
the two whole pages measured as solid,  
is a swindle on the taxpayers.

CAN a man in the public service con-  
scientiously perform his duty to the peo-  
ple, where the interests of corporations  
are involved, when he is the recipient  
of favors from the corporations? The  
reasonable view is that he cannot. A  
free pass on a street railway puts a pub-  
lic official under obligations to the cor-  
poration that detracts from his indepen-  
dence when he is called upon to con-  
sider the rights and interests of the  
community. So it is with every other  
form of corporate favor to men in public  
life.

REPUBLICAN members of the senate  
who have the courage of their convic-  
tions and don't want to be classed with  
the bootlickers and brass-collared gentry,  
had better stand up for Nebraska  
and for the republican party. A  
combine with corporation democrats for  
any purpose will reflect discredit upon  
them and give the party a backset  
from which it is not likely to recover.

## "THE DEEPS ARE DUMB."

A good deal of talking about cabinet  
appointments is going on, but it will be noticed  
that the man who is to make the appoint-  
ments is not doing an act.

## A DANGEROUS INNOVATION.

The United States citizen who killed a  
Russian nobleman in a duel should make a  
lecture tour in France in the interests of the  
great American shotgun.

## Let Well Enough Alone.

After mature deliberation the democratic  
doctors of laws have about concluded to let  
the tariff as at present in force continue to  
disturb their country's constitution, yet to  
let it remain in this respect the pill  
merchant who gave a patient with consump-  
tion something that would cause a convul-  
sion, but as he had no other cure he didn't  
know much about consumption, but could  
bark—on this.

## Good Times for a Year at Least.

Republicans are easy. If congress fails to  
meet in an extra session it will mean an-  
other year of republican prosperity and pro-  
tection, and so far as the republicans are  
after business, if they do meet and "smash  
the tariff," the sooner the misery will end  
upon the tariff. The thing for every business  
man to do is to make the most and best  
of his opportunities. No interest should be  
allowed to sag that can be kept alive and  
active.

## FUSION AND CONFUSION.

Chicago News: The Montana way of or-  
ganizing a state legislature has about it some  
of the careless grace of a gentleman from  
Bitter Creek reaching for the pistol in his  
pocket.

Minneapolis Tribune: They have been  
having a profane old time over the election  
in Wyoming, and even the governor-elect  
has been suggested to take the oath of  
office twice.

Chicago Dispatch: Revolution has broken  
out in the Montana legislature, and if Mon-  
teith should have observed the coroner is  
likely to find plenty to do in that neck of  
the woods from this time forward.

Minneapolis Journal: The fusion of Mon-  
tana democrats with their "natural allies"  
appears to have been successfully accom-  
plished. The populist organization is simply  
the sort of democratic party.

St. Paul Globe: There is a beautiful sim-  
ple and charming about republican  
methods in Montana. They consist merely  
in adopting previous state-stealing opera-  
tions as precedents for similar action in the  
next emergency.

St. Paul Globe: Kansas starts into the  
new year with a phenomenal run of hard  
luck. Jerry Simpson declines to have him-  
self assassinated in a future senatorial  
campaign, and Mrs. Leary denies the rum-  
or that she is going to move to Wyoming.

Kansas City Journal: There is too much  
bother and strife over the organization of  
legislatures in the western states. Republi-  
cans must see to it next time that western  
legislatures are carried by a sufficiently  
strong republican majority to make troubles  
of this kind impossible.

## LEGISLATURE AND LOBBY.

Fremont Herald (dem.): The fate of  
Taylor is a healthy example to hold up be-  
fore the disreputable members of the Nebraska  
legislature.

Plattsburgh Journal (dem.): The Lincoln  
Herald is right in opposing a democratic cauc-  
us nomination for governor. When the time  
comes the democrats can all easily unite on  
the right man, and in the meantime they can  
vote as such individual prefers, but to make  
any man the caucus nominee would be to  
hamper matters in such a way as to make  
the election of an anti-republican more difficult.

O'Neill Frontier (rep.): According to Tim  
Barr, our representative, Smith, proposes to  
revolutionize things when he gets to work  
at Lincoln. He is preparing a maximum  
rate bill, a bill compelling railroads to fur-  
nish patent car couplers for all cars, a 10 per  
cent bonded forfeiture of principal and in-  
terest on all bills, a uniform assessment bill,  
and a road law. Now please watch Smith  
closely and see how much he accomplishes.  
This paper will give him all the credit he de-  
serves.

Grand Island Independent (rep.): The  
anti-monopoly republicans ought to unite in  
resisting the caucus despotism, organizing  
themselves independently and make their  
own arrangements with sensible members of  
the populist party and liberal democrats, so  
that under all circumstances the railroad  
gangs would be denied their old rascal  
power. There ought not to be a regular  
fusion for the sake of getting office, but a  
mutual agreement to assist each other in  
favoring all liberal measures for the benefit  
of the people.

Lincoln News (rep.): One of the beauti-  
ful sights to see is the lobby that has been  
turned loose with the iron-bound collar of  
the Burlington railway scratching its neck.  
Along in about a thousand years the owners  
of the rail will be glad that they can make  
money by ridding themselves of these bar-  
nacles and allowing the people to fix the rates.  
The lobby has its eye fixed on several sec-  
tions of state law west of the city, but it re-  
mains to be seen whether or not they can  
hypnotize the legislature while they slide a  
few hundred freight cars into the city.  
Broken Bow Republican: If the republi-  
cans of the state legislature will stand  
boldly out against fusion and work solidly  
for the maintenance of the principles of the  
republican party, and lead in such reforms  
as are for the best interests of the state,  
they will accomplish more for the party than  
they will by any other means. The fusion  
of the United States senator by fusion. It will  
be better policy for the party to let the session  
adjourn without the election of a senator  
than to fuse and will give better satisfaction  
to a large majority of the republicans of the  
state.

## CONSIDERED QUITE A PRIZE

Some of the Questions Involved in the  
Control of the Senate.

NO CROOKEDNESS WILL BE TOLERATED

Republican Statesmen Determined to Pre-  
vent the Seating of Any Member  
Whose Title is Secured by  
Corrupt Methods.

WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE BEE.  
310 FOURTEENTH STREET,  
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 5.

Which political party will control the  
United States senate after March? This is  
the question which most that are at all in-  
terested in the future of the country are  
now troubling the minds of statesmen and  
politicians, some of whom have places and  
want to retain them and wish to see their  
policies carried into practical legislation.  
The control of the organization of the upper  
branch of the United States congress is  
merely in a mercenary sense a splendid prize.  
Every senator of whatever politics has at  
his disposal at least one appointment, that  
of a private secretary. Aside from this there  
is no legislative body in the world more  
elaborately equipped with personal service of  
every description than is the United States  
senate. Its luxuries have become proverbial  
and its pay roll covers everything from open-  
ing a door to sheathing a horse.

Not mere patronage, however, inspires the  
interest which is now keenly felt in the  
question as to whether the republicans or  
democrats shall control the senate when  
the Cleveland administration comes into  
power. It is organization of committees  
with their powerful influence upon legisla-  
tion and the probable votes upon the open  
floor of the senate upon measures involving  
political policy which is at stake.

## Republican Senators Caucus.

For these reasons there was exceptional  
interest shown in the caucus of republican  
senators held today—far more interest in-  
deed than in the regular proceedings  
of either branch of congress. The caucus  
was secret, but enough of its  
discussions have become known to make it  
evident that the republicans are determined  
to fight to the last inch for the control of  
the committee. This does not mean that  
the republican senators differ from the op-  
ponents of the caucus in their views on the  
republican caucus committee. Rather, that  
the democrats are almost sure to gain con-  
trol of the senate. It does mean, however,  
that wherever there is equal ground for  
contest that a contest will be carried rigidly  
and faithfully through the elections com-  
mittee and will be fought out on the floor of the  
senate.

The alleged purchase by democrats of  
populist votes in the doubtful western states  
will be fully confirmed in the caucus, and  
an corruption actually perpetrated in these  
legislatures this month the facts will be  
made plain to the people of the country. It  
has been suggested that the senate will be  
so close as between the republicans and  
the democrats that there may be some diffi-  
culty about the confirmation of the cabinet.  
This suggestion lacks all the elements of  
probability. It has always been the custom  
for the senate to confirm without question  
and even without reference to special com-  
tees, the cabinet nominations of an incoming  
president. The right to name his own  
official household is always conceded to the  
head of an administration. The third  
vice president of the United States, who  
was at the caucus, said he was  
not at all surprised that the democrats  
in the senate were upon minor nominations is, how-  
ever, interesting. That possibility must be  
kept in mind, for the democrats are doing  
more exacting information is telegraphed from  
the west as to the result of the caucuses  
upon the question of the senate will be held by  
legislatures in doubtful states.

## Hopes of the Republicans.

Aside from the question of the control of  
the senate the republican caucuses today  
discussed the order of business which has  
been proposed by the democrats for the  
anti-option bill and the measures pro-  
viding for a national quarantine and for the  
restriction or suspension of immigration.  
Senators Sherman, Frye, Dolph, Cullom,  
Platt, Washburn and Quay will report an  
order of business to another