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STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss.: George B. Tschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of The Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee, printed during the month of December, 1889, was as follows:

Table with 3 columns: Number, Date, and Total. Rows include dates from 1 to 31, with a total of 746,000 copies.

Now get ready for the senatorial combat. Is it not about time for the Omaha charter amendments to be introduced into the legislature?

It's a wise child that knows its own father. It is a wise man who can foretell who will be the successor of Senator Allen.

It has been six years since Nebraska has witnessed a real senatorial struggle, but the popular interest in a free field and a fair fight has not been dried up.

The first bill of the session will pass by unanimous vote. It will be the bill making appropriation for the salaries and expenses of the members and employes of the legislature.

So we are to have a bird day in Nebraska if the present legislature concurs. Inasmuch as we have, on Arbor day for the first time, the birds should have a day of their own also.

The ballot for United States senator tomorrow will be complimentary, as there is no possibility of any candidate receiving a majority of the votes cast in each of the two houses.

With close party majorities in both houses it may be put down as settled in advance that the emergency clause will be called into requisition only sparingly by the present Nebraska legislature.

The sixteenth amendment to the federal constitution to prohibit states from disfranchising citizens on account of sex will take up the usual amount of valuable time in the legislature, with the usual result.

Now that the Omaha Public Library has five paintings and a collection of valuable curios as a souvenir of the Transmississippi Exposition the first stone of the foundation for a museum and art gallery is laid.

The fakirs are not all dead yet. The latest yellow rookback is to the effect that Carnegie proposes to buy the Philippines for \$20,000,000, to make the Philippines a present of their own country.

It is announced that Governor Poyner will carry out his anti-pass ideas by refusing to accept free passes tendered him by the railroad companies.

The close of the exposition and the alleged boycott of the Omaha jobbers by the country merchants does not appear to have seriously affected the volume of business in Omaha as reflected by the clearing house returns.

Innocent legislators are actually moving for the repeal of the statutory provision relating to the destruction of grasshoppers which has ornamented Nebraska law books ever since the direful grasshopper visitations of the seventies.

In imposing additional restrictions and license fees upon foreign insurance companies doing business in Nebraska it should be borne in mind that fire insurance companies can raise their rates arbitrarily and make policy holders pay every dollar of additional taxes, while the life companies have uniform rates for the whole country, based on mortality tables.

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BRITISH SELFISHNESS.

We said a few days ago in regard to British desire that the United States should hold permanent possession of the Philippines, that it was prompted by a keen sense of British interests.

The statement of Senator Foraker, that it was not the intention of this government to keep permanent control of the Philippines, but to give the people of the islands an opportunity to establish an independent government, was received in England with foreboding.

The belief being that the Ohio senator reflected the attitude of President McKinley. Having been informed that Mr. Foraker spoke only for himself, the dispatches say that the British mind has experienced great relief and undoubtedly the English merchants and manufacturers now feel that their trade with the Philippines is secure.

At present they have about three-fourths of the commerce of the islands and under the open door policy they will probably be able to retain this proportion. At all events their chances of doing this will be much better with the United States in control of the islands than if an independent government were established there, which would be very likely to institute an economic policy favorable to the industrial development of the islands.

Of course the organs of British opinion tell us that we have a perfect right to govern the people of the Philippines, that the doctrine of the consent of the governed does not apply to them, because they are incapable of governing themselves. Yet as a matter of fact they now have self-government and all the indications are that they are getting on very well under it, considering the circumstances. The Filipino national government seems to be performing its functions to the satisfaction of the people. It is maintaining an army, it is levying sufficient revenue for an economical administration and it is preserving order within the boundaries of its authority. In view of this there is manifestly no warrant for the assumption that the Filipinos are incapable of self-government.

But as we have heretofore said, the American people cannot safely be guided by British opinion, which is prompted wholly by a most profound concern for British interests.

THE STATE SHOULD CONTROL. When Nebraska became a state the Nebraska Deaf and Dumb Institute was under the control of a close corporation chartered by the territorial legislature. Its incorporators were privileged to perpetuate themselves by naming their own successors. In 1871 an appropriation was made by the legislature to construct suitable buildings for this institution under conditions that vested in the state the ownership of the ground occupied by them. Taking advantage of this appropriation, the self-constituted directors located the institution adjacent to lands which they individually owned and otherwise sought to derive personal benefit from the state's generosity.

Thereupon the legislature declared the Deaf and Dumb Institute to be a state institution and placed its control under a state board, leaving the private corporation high and dry.

The experience with the Deaf and Dumb Institute has been in part repeated by the Home for the Friendless. For a number of years that institution has been a bone of contention and it will so continue until the institution is taken out of the hands of irresponsible private management and placed absolutely under state control.

The last legislature enacted a law placing the Home for the Friendless under the control of the state, but its managers refused to turn over the property for which the state has paid and are holding on in the hope that the present legislature will repeal the law enacted by its predecessor and leave them to expend the state's contribution for all its maintenance. The claim of these good Samaritans is based on the assumption that they have acquired vested rights to dispense public charity out of the state treasury. This position the legislature cannot countenance.

If these friends of the friendless had any title to the grounds and buildings their claim might deserve consideration, but their attempt to manage an institution unowned and supported by the state is unreasonable and unjustifiable. Their course justifies the supposition that the home was created and is maintained for the benefit of the matrons and employes rather than the destitute and homeless under their care. Under no circumstances should the state tolerate private control of a public institution.

MISDIRECTED SYMPATHY. Chief of Police White has been severely scored by Police Judge Gordon and one of the district judges for causing the arrest of a man charged with running a saloon without a license and trying to keep him in jail over night. The learned judges expend a great deal of sympathetic gush over the indignity and hardship inflicted upon what they call a victim of police despotism and take this occasion to remind the chief of police that other saloon keepers to whom license has not been actually delivered are permitted to run un molested.

There is as much of a parallel between the case in hand and the cases cited as there is between a horse chestnut and a chestnut horse. The case which has called forth so much judicial indignation is simply this: A few weeks ago the county attorney filed an information in the criminal division of the district court charging the keeper of a certain resort with running a gambling house. On trial of the case the keeper admitted that the premises had been used for gambling, but claimed that he had no part in the game, but that it had been carried on by employes. On this technicality the jury brought in a verdict not guilty.

When the keeper of the resort applied for license to the police commission the board had before it the reports of police officers that left no room for doubt that his place was a resort for gamblers and grafters and the board therefore refused to grant the license. Thereupon the applicant opened another resort without a license. His arrest in the act of dispensing liquor without a license was there-

IN STRICT CONFORMITY WITH THE DUTY OF THE POLICE TO CLOSE ALL PLACES TO WHICH NO LICENSE HAD BEEN GRANTED.

The terrible hardship upon the keeper of a disorderly resort should touch the tender sensibilities of the police judge is not in the least surprising, but we doubt whether the community will grieve over it or feel disposed to resent the so-called outrage committed by the police.

As to the cases of other resorts to which licenses had been voted by the board, but not actually delivered by the clerk, there is no ground for discussion. The police are governed by the list of licensed liquor dealers furnished from day to day by the license board and not by the diplomas hung on the wall back of the bar.

While Chief White may, in his zeal to clear the town of professional law-breakers and suspicious characters, have overstepped the mark, he cannot justly be charged with spiteful persecution of reputable people or despotic methods in dealing with people who willfully subject themselves to the rigors of the law.

THE LAW AND LYNCHINGS. Last year there were 127 lynchings reported, of which 118 occurred in the southern states. Several southern governors in their messages recommended the passage of laws to punish lynching, among them Governor Ellerbe of South Carolina, in which state there were fourteen lynchings in 1889. The governor declares that there is no excuse for the demoralizing savagery that breaks out now and then and with increasing menace threatens the course of the law whenever an unusually heinous offense is committed. He suggests that any officer charged with the duty of holding and protecting a prisoner who shall allow him to be seized by a mob shall forfeit his office, as his failure to protect his prisoner is confession of his indisposition or inability to perform the high duty committed to him. Such officers, he says, will never correct lawlessness, for they are either in sympathy with it or afraid of it. Governor Ellerbe further recommends that any county in which a lynching is committed shall be liable to the heirs of the victim in the sum of \$5,000 and that men who shall be convicted of participation in lynching shall be deprived of the right to vote or to hold office in the state.

Possibly legislation of this kind might prove to some extent effective, but we are inclined to agree with the view of the Baltimore American that the forfeiture of office by those who allow lynchings to occur could hardly be expected to act as a deterrent, nor would a law withholding suffrage from those convicted of lynching amount to anything until such convictions become far more frequent than they are now.

"Here is the secret of the whole matter," says the American. "The prosecutions of the lynchings, in ninety-nine cases out of 100, amount to nothing. They are arrant farces and lynchings will not stop until the courts do their duty, until those entrusted with the collection of evidence do their work without fear or favor, until juries convict and judges punish. Then, and not until then, will lynchings stop." This states the matter frankly and fairly. The failure of those charged with the enforcement of the law to do their duty is largely responsible for the prevalence of the crime of lynching and it is unfortunately true that these officials are supported by a strong public sentiment.

A WASTEFUL MEASURE. The Morgan bill for the construction of the Nicaragua canal, which will be taken up in the senate tomorrow, is a wasteful measure. The bill proposes that the United States shall build the canal under the concession obtained in 1889 by the Maritime Canal company, paying that corporation for its interests. It is proposed to give the company \$5,000,000 in bonds for all it has and owns and wipe out all obligations of every kind. The question is, Are the property and services of the company worth that sum? In the opinion of the Engineering News, a journal whose expert judgment is entitled to the highest consideration, they are not.

According to that journal the visible assets of the company, including the work done on the canal, machinery, etc., are worth not to exceed \$200,000. Its surveys, maps, plans, etc., have some value, but if the route be changed, as proposed, they will be of little practical use. A liberal estimate of the value of this asset makes it worth \$300,000. There is another asset of the company—the franchise from Nicaragua and Costa Rica—and this the supporters of the Morgan bill value most highly, but it is pointed out that article 43 of the company's charter declares, in effect, that the franchise will be forfeited in October, 1890, unless the canal has been completed from ocean to ocean by that date. There is a qualification which promises an extension of the franchise another ten years if "great capital" has been invested and "good will and ability" have been shown and it is upon this that the supporters of the measure chiefly rely. But there has been no investment of great capital and the work is not only not yet completed, but is practically not yet begun, from sheer financial inability. If the franchise of the canal company is not already forfeited, as the government of Nicaragua appears to hold, from non-use, it would be forfeited by an express provision of the charter if the United States were to step into the company's shoes. The charter expressly forbids the transfer of the rights it confers to any foreign government. Therefore the franchise is not worth \$5,000,000 or any other sum.

We do not believe that congress will pass any measure that provides for putting public money into the pockets of the men who constitute the Maritime Canal company. They have no just claim to any such consideration. This company was incorporated by an act of congress with the profession that it never wanted a dollar from the United States. As was said by Senator Caffery, it retired from active life and became a corpse. Under the Morgan bill it is resuscitated and it is proposed that it shall be paid nearly or quite twenty times what its assets are worth.

AT THE MOST LIBERAL ESTIMATE. SUCH RECKLESS THROWING AWAY OF THE PUBLIC MONEY CANNOT BE JUSTIFIED AND A RESPONSIBILITY MUST BE ASSIGNED TO SOME PARTY MAKING HIMSELF RESPONSIBLE FOR IT.

From one of the recent consular reports it appears that nearly 600,000 persons are employed in Germany in the tanning and leather manufacture, with an output of leather articles for home consumption and export aggregating in value \$150,000,000 annually. The output would be considerably greater if the Germans could be induced to give up their crude methods and adopt the most modern processes and machinery. But why should not American energy and American genius supplant the German leathermakers at least in the American and other foreign markets? With the materials and demand at our very door the American leather industry can and should soon control the whole situation.

Some of the imperialist enthusiasts are making a great deal of noise over the Monroe doctrine and pretend to find in it some justification for retaining dominion over every foot of ground that has ever come under the protection of the American flag. Where the Monroe doctrine fits into the expansion doctrine, however, would be difficult to see, even with the aid of a microscope. Bearing in mind the American continent is kept out of the American continent is not apparent, nor would we should ourselves move over into Asiatic islands, had China or Japan promulgated a sort of Monroe doctrine of its own, would not the United States have been expected to observe it?

According to dispatches from Honolulu visiting notables are still periodically entertained at the American legation over which the former American minister presides as special agent of the United States government. An American legation on American soil is something that would have startled the fathers of the republic had it been suggested as even a possibility. A British legation in Canada would be no more out of place than an American legation in Hawaii.

A Pointed Inquiry. The California fruit growers think a Nicaragua canal would save them \$3,600,000 a year. Well, how much stock would they take in it?

Geographical Variations. The Washington newspapers refer to him as John W. Bryan; in New York they call him Colonel Bryan, and in Nebraska he is plain Bill.

Blind Men Needed. Cleveland Herald. In a recent campaign the defendant, a railway corporation, asks a new trial because the fair plaintiff flirted with the jury. If this sort of thing keeps on there will have to be twelve blind men in the jury box.

Corn Beats Baled Hay. Chicago News. Iowa wants to put a bill of cellulose made from cornstalks around every battlement of the United States, thus making it fireproof. The idea seems to be an improvement over the baled-hay plan and all rivalry between Iowa and Kentucky may be avoided by allowing the latter to furnish whatever corn juice is necessary.

Paying Off Cuban Soldiers. General Gomez wants the United States to pay the insurgent army \$40,000,000. He thinks that sum would be adequate compensation for their military services. This would be at the rate of \$1,000 apiece for 40,000 men, but the general needs half as many under arms, and probably never more than 15,000 active soldiers, which would be about \$2,500 all around. It may be added that General Gomez would take the responsibility of distributing the money.

Keystone of American Sentiment. Senator Moon's eloquent protest against the proposition to accept the Spanish flag against their consent strikes the keynote of a sentiment inborn in every American heart. It was the main spring to our resistance to Great Britain, and has been a governing principle in our whole national life. We cannot consistently at this late day attempt to govern distant provinces by Spanish methods and it is fortunate that some United States senators have enough genuine Americanism in their make-up to resist this "land grabbing fever."

American Millions for Malaya. Springfield Republican. Mr. Hearst shows that a permanent increase of our national expenditures by \$150,000,000 a year—and that extra sum will be necessary if the United States acquires the Philippines—is precisely the same thing as adding to our national debt \$5,000,000,000 per cent. The man of the newspaper that claims commercial advantages from Philippine annexation must show that it will more than balance an addition of \$5,000,000,000 to the national debt, the burden of which the common people of America must bear. The man does not live, nor the newspaper exist, that can show it.

UNDECORATED HEROINES. Tribute to the Work of American Women in the War. Philadelphia Times. The Philadelphia Times presents Miss Margaret Livingston Chandler, a woman of noble lineage with gold medals by special act of congress in recognition of their work for ill and wounded soldiers in Porto Rico, though designed to confer individual distinction, in its larger significance offers a tribute of honor to the part played by women generally in the recent war. The example of the Spartan women who, handing the shield to their sons admonished them, "with it or upon it," has become historic, but this exalted spirit of self-sacrificing patriotism was no more characteristic of the women in Greece of hundreds of years ago than of the women in the America of 1890. Their daughters, sisters, sacrificed their affection upon the altar of patriotism and dedicated their dearest to the cause of their country.

No Greek nor Roman legions marched to the war leaving more loving women behind them than the American army of 1890. No army was more sustained by the thought of home and all that the word implies than the American army of 1890. And for every bullet that winged its way from Spanish hands to the American army, there were women's lips that it might fall wide of its mark. On field, in tent and in hospital woman's hand was quick to smooth the pillow of the sick, cheer the convalescent or close the eyes of the dying. All the heroes of the war of 1890 were behind the scenes. There were heroes in the home as well as in field and on sea; and while they will never receive gold medals, nor will their names be emblazoned on history's scroll, they are the heroes of the war, the women who have aided with a still brighter lustre that honored name—American womanhood.

STATE PRESS ON STATE POLITICS.

North Platte Tribune (rep.): There is no good reason why State Treasurer Meserve's bond was reduced a half million, even though it is furnished by a guaranty company.

Keary's Hub (rep.): For his first term of office State Treasurer Meserve gave a bond for \$2,000,000. For the second term he gives a bond for \$1,500,000. Why this rebate of half a million? Of course his first term bond had whole stacks of straw in it and probably not \$1,000,000 worth have been collected under it. For the second term he gives a guaranty company bond, which is doubtless good, but it is no better than the first one theoretically or in the eyes of the law. Had a republican governor reduced the bond amount, it would have been a great blow in popular opinion. Again, why was the amount reduced for Meserve's second term?

Freemont Tribune (rep.): State Treasurer Meserve has given the state a guaranty company bond instead of one signed by individuals. Unfortunately the laws are such that a guaranty bond is not recognized as valid, yet this is the best form of security, provided the company furnishing it is itself a reliable one. There are a great many guaranty companies and among them are many that are unreliable. The cost of the bond is \$1,000 a year, which, as matters now stand, comes out of the pocket of the treasurer, which leaves him a scant salary of \$1,500 a year. His bond should be accepted and the legislature should appropriate the money to pay for it. He should not be asked to manage the business of the state treasury for such a pittance and experience has shown that private bonds are worth no more than the paper on which they are written. It is time we were having a change for the better.

Populion Times (dem.): An alleged fusion bureau at Lincoln is sending out some nasty letters about Inspector Edmiston, accusing him with passing-grading and other unpopulion tricks. Why this attack on Edmiston? Why single him out for attack when it is patent that all state employes are equally guilty? We object to such a discrimination in the state house fields, and so also were all the state house fellows, save Lichty. But Edmiston has done more for the propepetic cause than any score of his traducers. He is the best organizer the fusion forces ever had in Nebraska. He always gives his time and money to the cause. It is easy to kick a man when he is down, but it is cowardly. Edmiston is down now, but in the estimation of the Times he is still a better man, a better pop than the men who have so soon forgotten his good work for fusion in Nebraska.

Auburn Granger (pop.): State Treasurer Meserve at the beginning of his second term, and accounting for every dollar that has come into his hands during the first term, gives a good and sufficient bond for the faithful performance of the duties of that office. He is the best of the kind, and for the turning over of every dollar of the state's money to his successor in office. This bond costs Mr. Meserve just two-fifths of what he is to receive in salary for the next two years, but it leaves him independent of such banking institutions as have the habit of becoming security on the treasurer's bonds in return for the use of moneys belonging to state funds. Whether the state legislature will provide for the \$2,000 that the said bond has cost Mr. Meserve, or not remains to be seen. The Granger looks at this as a straight business proposition, and believes the state can better afford to pay the \$2,000 than to longer have a state treasurer at the mercy of bankers and the funds jeopardized. And now we will suggest that instead of appropriating \$1,500 every biennial year toward the redemption of the state's bonds, the money be appropriated to reimburse the treasurer, whose management of the affairs of the office he fills has saved the state more than ten times that amount.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE. The work of renovating the tomb of Juliet in Verona has been begun. It is intended to restore the entire edifice, making it twice its present size.

Senator Mason, to whom the sailors of New York sent the Spanish flag of Manila, gained his popularity because of his speech on the battle, which, when the papers reached the Philippines, won him the gift without a dissenting voice.

William J. Bryan and A. J. Beveridge, republican nominees for United States senator from Indiana, once took part on different sides in an intercollegiate oratorical contest and the latter's friends are pleased to recount the fact that he secured first honors and Mr. Bryan second.

W. E. Stanley, governor-elect of Kansas, has recently requested the committee to having his inaugural reception in charge to furnish a list of those of his Wichita friends to whom he wished invitations to be sent. The governor-elect sent the committee a Wichita city directory.

John Keay, who will, if he shall live, undoubtedly succeed Mr. James Smith as senator from New Jersey, is a citizen of varied acquisitions and experience as a lawyer, manufacturer, banker and politician. He has been twice a member of congress. He is able, popular, shrewd and energetic.

When Senator Burrows returned to Washington after winning his fight for re-election in Michigan he was the recipient of many congratulations. Senator Ellkins said: "Fingering made you dig potatoes, though, didn't he?" "Oh, yes," replied the reply, "but I found a great many more than our governor expected me to find."

Agoncillo, personal representative in Washington of Aguinaldo, the Philippine leader, has made himself the subject of considerable ridicule because of the high and mighty airs he assumes. He and his retinue of servants and interpreters are living in style at the Arlington hotel. He only sees newspaper men one hour each week.

A statistical sharp points out that bachelor life is an incentive to crime and clinches his argument by showing that the rate of crime among unmarried and married is two to one, respectively. This information wears whiskers. Everybody knows, particularly the yoked, that married men are too busy busting to harbor thoughts of mischief.

Richard Croker, Jr., wearing a suit of overalls, has begun the practical study of electrical engineering at the Westinghouse shops, East Pittsburg, where he will be joined soon by his brother Frank, who will also study electricity. It is said that their father has entered an alliance with the Bookings, builders of the Brooklyn bridge, to engage extensively in the manufacture of iron for fireproof construction.

Samuel Eberly Gross, the Chicago real estate man who is suing to restrain the production of "Cyrano de Bergerac" in this country, bases his action on the allegation that in 1896 he printed and privately circulated a play of his own writing called "The Merchant Prince of Corvillie" which bears a striking resemblance to the play in big nose and also belongs to the class of a stupid fable is prompted by a wise friend. He heretofore charges M. Rostand with plagiarism.

There are no republicans in either branch of the Mississippi legislature, the sessions of which are limited by law to thirty days. The same as the duration of the New York sentence for disorderly conduct in default of a bond to keep the peace. In last year's legislature there were three republicans, but which are limited by law to thirty days.

There are now 176, there is, even in Mississippi politics, no republican cloud so dark but what it may have a silver lining, and the silver lining in this case is the absolute freedom of the republicans party of Mississippi from all objectionable, pernicious, unwise, unpatriotic and ill-considered legislation at the capitol.

HOOSIERS SENATORIAL FAVORITES.

Albion News: While the republican members of the legislature are working for the election of a United States senator they should bear in mind that they are at the same time making it either possible or impossible to elect one two years from now.

St. Paul Republican: To a man at a distance it looks as if there was very little encouragement for D. E. Thompson in the election of the legislature. Lancaster county, having been awarded both the speakership of the house and the presidency of the senate, is not in a very graceful position to push her claims for the United States senatorship.

Bradshaw Republican: The republican should be encouraged by the rebuilding up of republicanism in this state, which was so nobly begun under his leadership in the last campaign.

Hooper Sentinel: If the voters of the state of Nebraska had a chance to decide the senatorial question the candidates outside of Judge Hayward would not be in it. It is becoming more evident every day that Judge Hayward is the people's choice to succeed Allen in the United States senate, and it is to be hoped that the people's representatives at Lincoln, when the time comes, will consider the wishes of their constituents.

Omaha Times: Hon. G. M. Lamberton of Lincoln is recognized as one of the brainiest men in Nebraska and we believe also that he stands very close to the great mass of the people. He is also recognized by the administration as a wise counselor and should be chosen to the responsible position of United States senator would be a strong factor in the higher branch of congress.

Tekamah Herald: Don't get nervous over the election of a United States senator. The members of the legislature are level-headed republicans, who have the best interests of the party in view just as much as we have who are many miles away from the scene of action. It may take some time to make the choice, on account of the numerous aspirants who are vying for the office, but we believe that the logical candidate.

Hastings Tribune: The present senatorial aspect at Lincoln shows M. L. Hayward in the lead. D. E. Thompson second and John L. Webster third. With the rank and file with Hayward and with the big lead which he has he should certainly win out in this contest; if his supporters have the necessary staying qualities. Mr. Hayward is a man who is worthy of the responsibility that is placed upon his ability. The only objection that can possibly be raised against Mr. Hayward is that he is not a Lincoln man. There is no doubt at all that the election of Mr. Hayward would be a great benefit to the state and the welfare of the republic.

Clay Center Sun: It will be noticed that we have espoused the cause of no candidate for the United States senate, but have advised a careful examination of the merits of the opposing candidates. A thought occurs to us that Nebraska's air may have developed men not in the legal profession who would ably represent the state in congress. It is natural for lawyers to be lawmakers and they are called upon to a larger extent than those of other professions, but they should by no means be given a monopoly of the business. The legal ranks are constantly being augmented by those who enter them as a means of political preferment, becoming professional politicians and bending their whole energies to getting office. There is an army of lawyers now after the senatorial position. We haven't a word of objection to file against any of them, but Senator Thurston brings the question, and why wouldn't it be good politics to give a man from some other ranks the preference, thus getting diversified talent?

Grand Island Independent: The republican party of Nebraska as represented by the members of the legislature are level-headed and bending their whole energies to getting office. There is an army of lawyers now after the senatorial position. We haven't a word of objection to file against any of them, but Senator Thurston brings the question, and why wouldn't it be good politics to give a man from some other ranks the preference, thus getting diversified talent?

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