

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

R. BOEWAERT, Editor. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION: Daily Bee, (without Sunday), One Year, \$5.00; Six Months, \$3.00; Three Months, \$1.50; Single Copies, 5 Cents.

OFFICE: Omaha, The Bee Building, Cor. N. and 24th Sts. South Omaha, Ringer Bldg., Cor. N. and 24th Sts.

CORRESPONDENCE: All communications relating to news and editorial matters should be addressed to THE EDITOR.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION: George H. Tschobik, 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 February, 1896, was as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Copies and Amount. Rows include Total Copies, Less Deductions for unsold and returned copies, Net Sales, and Net Daily Average.

Sworn to before me at Omaha, Nebraska, on this 23rd day of March, 1896. N. P. FEILL, Notary Public.

Great Britain ought to try a book of a color other than blue. The blue book on Venezuela does not seem to come up to requirements.

If any public officer requires a substitute to perform the work which he draws a salary, why should he not pay him out of his own pocket?

The Booth family seems to be sufficiently numerous to maintain its hold on the machinery of the Salvation army and also on all the offshoots of the Salvation army that may turn up now or in the future.

Our amiable contemporary refers to the administration democrats as the "Botter's" brigade. And that, too, after it consumed two whole columns of the editorial space of a recent issue in explaining when botling is justifiable and imperative.

Perhaps if the city law department had instituted the proper legal proceedings to recover the money lost in the treasury defalcation the bondsmen of the late treasurer would be inclined to be a little more liberal in their offers of compromise.

The State Board of Irrigation ought to have some power of control over the stocking and bonding of irrigation enterprises. The experience of the public with watered stock and over-bonded railroads is not such as to commend more of the same kind.

The railroads have agreed on a rate of one fare for the round trip to all the national political conventions this gladsome presidential year. They have not, however, agreed to dishonor free passes in the hands of friendly Indians who carry credentials as delegates.

Major Handy pays Nebraska a handsome compliment when he writes that "the single favorite son whose candidacy has any vitality is Manderson of Nebraska." Coming, as it does, from one of the chief McKinley boomers, this is a concession that ought to be encouraging.

The republicans of Nebraska will need all the votes they can get this year. That is what makes their democratic friends smile that benign smile when they see the local republican committee making a mistake that is calculated to keep the democrats in line for the democratic ticket.

In refusing to pardon Cherokee Bill, President Cleveland has practically informed that ungenerous statesman that he does not care whether Cherokee Bill votes at the next election or not, and that he prefers not. If this doesn't throw light upon the third term discussion nothing will.

Within the past few days snow has fallen over a considerable portion of the state, which inspires the hope that the soil will be in excellent condition when winter breaks. Fall wheat is now reported in prime condition, and in many localities the soil possesses a normal degree of moisture.

The Western Union Telegraph company is being sued at Lexington, Ky., for \$1,800 for tardiness in delivering a telegraphic message. Should the company lose a few suits like this, it will find it profitable to extend the mounted bicycle messenger corp which was first introduced in Omaha to all of its delivery stations.

The constitution of Nebraska prohibits every citizen from holding the office of state treasurer more than two successive terms. That is why the numerous candidates for the custodianship of the state's funds feel perfectly convinced that there must be a change in the state treasurer, and that they are the men to institute the change.

And now the democratic World-Herald is busily engaged in naming for the republicans of the Fourth congressional district the man who shall receive their nomination for congress. Its intermeddling is, of course, entirely disinterested except so far as it is anxious to help the republicans put up a candidate when a fusion of the opposition can easily beat.

Mayor Bronch would probably appoint a city electrician without further delay if he could find a man who knows nothing about electricity and is willing to risk assuming the duties of the office. There would not be much risk even then, as the mayor and council could easily relieve him by ordinance of all the work except that of keeping their political wires in repair.

PAVING THE WAY TO CONTENTION.

While The Bee has no disposition to foment factional feuds, it does feel it incumbent upon it to reiterate against all attempts at the subversion of established usage and the usurpation of authority on the part of any individual or combination of individuals who happen to have control of the machinery of the party.

The call of the national committee, which we reprint for the general information of all republicans, prescribes explicitly the conditions under which delegates to the national convention at St. Louis shall be chosen. The republican committee cordially invites all persons who believe in republican principles and endorse the republican policy, whether they have previously acted with the republican party or with any other party, to unite in the formation of a national ticket. Any edict on the part of local committees to establish any other test than that laid down by the national committee is null and void, and the exclusion from the primaries of voters who affirm that they believe in republican principles and pledge their support to the republican national ticket is sure to pave the way to contention and is liable to jeopardize party success in the coming election.

It was contrary to usage for the state committee in issuing the call for the state convention to apportion the representation among the counties according to the vote cast for state treasurer at the last state election instead of according to the vote on the national ticket at the last presidential election. That, however, may perhaps be a minor irregularity that will work no hardship and result in no perceptible difference in the composition of the convention. But the call for a district delegate convention promulgated last week by the chairman of the republican congressional committee of this, the Second, district was issued without authority from the committee. Not only does it violate in this the provision of the national call that says the congressional district delegates shall be chosen at conventions called by the congressional committee of each such district, but in apportioning the representation according to the vote on state treasurer two years ago instead of according to the vote on representative in congress, it violates the further provision of the national call, which requires the nomination of district delegates to be made in the same manner as the nomination of a representative in congress.

These departures from accepted precedent are really serious in their nature and if allowed to stand unchallenged might easily lead to greater usurpations. The call for the Second district convention should be revised and reissued by the proper authority in conformity with the provisions of the national call. In the interest of party harmony, no step should be taken that might alienate much needed republican votes, and any steps already taken tending in that direction should be retraced.

POSSIBLE EUROPEAN CHANGES.

It is believed that important changes in the relations of European powers are likely to take place in the not remote future. There can be no doubt that Italy's recent Abyssinian disaster has weakened, both morally and materially, the present dreadnought and the dispatches ever since that event have shown the existence of a strong feeling of solicitude in certain quarters regarding the effect of the Italian situation upon the triple alliance. It was at first thought that the inevitable result must be the dissolution of the alliance by the withdrawal of Italy, and this view seemed to obtain support when Rudini, who had not been friendly to the alliance, was made prime minister. Later indications, however, are that Italy has no desire to withdraw from the alliance with Germany and Austria, since to do so would leave her in an isolated position, but it is a serious question whether she can continue to be a party to the dreadnought in her bankrupt condition without endangering her domestic peace, or to increase taxation in order to maintain a great military establishment might easily lead to revolution.

According to the latest advices the understanding between Germany and Austria is not only undisturbed, but is believed to have been widened, with reference to a possible conflict of the former with Russia and France. The Austrian-German alliance would be formidable without Italy. The war footing of the Austrian army is 1,800,000, with 45,000 officers, and in addition to this the landsturm, available for recruiting the army, is over 4,000,000 even. The German war strength is estimated at 3,000,000. Russia and France could put as many men in the field, and possibly a greater number, but not as well disciplined. With Italy in the alliance the forces available to the dreadnought would largely exceed those of Russia and France. The disadvantage of the nations in the triple alliance, in a war with France and Russia, would be in their naval power.

A suggestive feature of the latest advices is the statement that Germany intends to adopt a more friendly attitude toward Great Britain, whose contents with the dreadnought Austria regards as an important factor in the situation. There is reason to believe that this is not mere conjecture, for recent events must have convinced the continental powers that Great Britain is in a position to exert a powerful influence on European affairs and that it is a mistake to isolate her as they have done. The British nation fully improved the recent opportunity to show Europe how well prepared it is for any emergency and to demonstrate its great naval superiority. Nor does it propose to stop where it is, but will increase its strength. Such a power may be hated, but it cannot be ignored, and if Germany and Austria can secure British good will for the dreadnought they will have accomplished something of very great importance for the maintenance of European peace. It is a question, however, whether Great Britain can be drawn into any new arrangement with European powers, she being apparently

very well satisfied with existing conditions.

The Abyssinian incident was pregnant with grave possibilities and among them very important changes in the relations of European powers seem probable.

SENATORS BY THE PEOPLE.

The senate committee on privileges and elections has ordered a favorable report on the proposed constitutional amendment providing for the election of United States senators by popular vote. Three republicans and two democrats of the committee voted in favor of the report and two republicans and two democrats against it. It had not been expected that the proposed amendment would receive the endorsement of a majority of the committee and the result must therefore be regarded as very strongly indicating the growth of sentiment in congress favorable to the election of senators by the people.

That such sentiment has made rapid progress in the country during the last few years there can be no question. This has been attested by the fact that in several states political conventions have declared their preference for senatorial candidates, and the election of legislatures has been largely influenced by such declarations. It is hardly to be doubted that were this question submitted to the people it would be found that an overwhelming majority favors the popular election of senators, and it is safe to say that if congress shall submit the proposed amendment there will be no difficulty in securing its ratification by the required three-fourths of the state legislatures.

Referring to this question of electing United States senators by popular vote, the Cincinnati Commercial-Gazette finds in the Kentucky senatorial contest an object lesson favoring a change. There can be no question that Senator Blackburn is not the choice of a majority of the voters of Kentucky. The result of the last election abundantly demonstrated this. There can be no doubt that could the people have voted upon his candidacy for the senate he would have been defeated by a larger majority than Hardin, the democratic candidate for governor, was. But lessons of this kind are not needed to support the proposition that United States senators should be elected by direct popular vote. There is no lack of arguments in favor of it. It is in accord with our republican system of government. It would bring senators nearer to the people and imbue them with a higher sense of responsibility to their constituents. It would tend to make them more careful to consult popular sentiment. It would conduce to greater faithfulness in the performance of their legislative duties. It would relieve the senate of the edict that now attaches to it of being the bulwark of the corporations and monopolies, and would strengthen it in public confidence. A report submitted to the house of the last congress in favor of the popular election of senators declared that the senate, under its present mode of election, has outlived its usefulness, and expressed the opinion that if the proposed change were made the senate would regain its position in the regard of the public by a more sensitive response to the popular demands. The reasons in favor of a change are as strong now as they were then.

There is no probability that the senate will pass the resolution proposing the constitutional amendment, but the favorable report of the committee will bring the matter forward for discussion and the more it is talked about the stronger will become the demand for a change, which sooner or later is certain to be made.

LET THEM HAVE A HEARING.

Local insurance agents have at last concluded that the popular demand for a reduction of insurance rates can no longer be ignored. They have therefore indicated a desire to have their side of the controversy presented before the insurance committee of the Retailers' association, to which the investigation of this subject has been assigned. The underwriters' representatives should by all means have a full and fair hearing. Nobody in this community desires to take snap judgment against the insurance companies, nor is there any disposition to exact any concessions from them that are unreasonable.

If the insurance agents can make a showing that would justify a continuance of the excessive ratings adopted when our water supply was alleged to be deficient, when the wiring of buildings was alleged to be defective and when the fire fighting force was said to be inefficient, the property owners will cheerfully acquiesce. If they can show any good reason or justification for exacting 50 per cent more for insuring fireproof office buildings in Omaha than is paid for insuring the same class of buildings in Kansas City, Minneapolis and San Francisco, they will silence much complaint. If they will show why a wholesale grocery concern in Council Bluffs, occupying a building of ordinary wooden-plank construction, filled with all sorts of combustible goods, is rated only 1 cent per \$1,000 higher than the best fireproof buildings in Omaha and very much lower than the same class of mercantile houses in Omaha, the information will not be able to prove that the fire risk in Omaha is greater than in San Francisco or Minneapolis or Kansas City or Council Bluffs, nor will they be able to convince any rational person that there is any valid reason for maintaining higher rates in Omaha in 1896 than were exacted in 1890. It will be equally difficult to persuade our business men that they should be taxed exorbitantly forever because the insurance companies sustained losses in Omaha years ago, or that they should contribute more than is properly their share toward making good fire losses in other cities.

Omaha does not expect any special favors at the hands of the underwriters, but it does expect and has a right to demand equal treatment with that accorded other cities similarly situated. It protests against every discrimination that lays upon its business interests an extra burden not borne by their com-

petitors and handicaps them in the race for their legitimate trade and traffic.

The complete photograph of republican presidential possibilities which is projected upon the stereopticon canvas by a New York composite paper honors Nebraska as no other state is honored. It presents among the presidential possibilities both Senator Thurston and Senator Manderson. Whether the selection of these two candidates was inspired by the desire to supply the composite photograph with spectacles or whether a gentle zephyr from Washington has whispered the name of Thurston as the residuary legatee of McKinley is a mystery which it would take a Roentgen X-ray light to penetrate. Suffice it to say that the appearance of the Thurston likeness is suggestive.

It was a democratic senate that established the rule that where a legislature failed to elect the successor of an outgoing senator the position must remain vacant and no gubernatorial or interim appointee will be recognized. It was predicted at the time that this perversion of the constitution would come back to plague its authors at some future time. If Kentucky is compelled to go with only half representation to the senate after Senator Blackburn's retirement, the first taste of retribution will be a hand.

South Omaha has emulated a bad example set by Omaha by suspending the fire limit ordinance and throwing down the bars against the erection of a fire-trap building. There is serious doubt whether the council would be sustained by the courts in such business. The rights of adjoining property are placed in jeopardy, which is always a dangerous thing to do. The time will soon come when such suspensions must stop, and that cannot now be done without a show of gross impartiality to prospective builders.

That story about Japan coming over into the United States to compete with American manufacturers in their home field with many articles in which we supposed ourselves secure does not comport well with the announcement that Japan is about to have several of its new warships constructed in American shipyards. If the Japanese really excelled the American in all the useful arts and mechanical industries, they would be prone to build their own ships.

The Kindest Critic.

Notwithstanding the new photograph it still takes death to discover a man's virtues.

Test of Endurance.

The Cuban spy-master in the United States appears to have received a test of endurance, just as it has in Cuba.

Change for the Better.

St. Louis has entertained two conventions that nominated unsuccessful candidates for the presidency, and this year she is going to entertain one that will name a sure winner.

Yuba Neglects.

Science now informs us that Perrin's comet has passed us and will never again be visible to the inhabitants of the earth. Would that it had stopped long enough to take on board about two-thirds of the politicians of the earth.

Abolishing Fee Offices.

An important reform was carried through the house last week in the form of the legislative appropriation bill. It abolishes the fee system in connection with the United States courts, and provides salaries instead for marshals, clerks and deputies, and the saving of several hundred thousand dollars yearly in the expenses of the government, for the fee system was open to gross abuses, which had developed to a scandalous state of things in the southwest particularly. It devolved upon the judiciary committee to prepare the substitute salary system and defend it in the house—a task of no mean magnitude, in which Representative Gillet of this district bore a considerable part.

People's Right a Foot Ball.

The "war" in Kentucky gives an admirable illustration of the effect of things done in the exercise by legislative bodies of the constitutional right to decide for themselves upon the election and qualifications of their own members. The contesting of a member of the house was a purely partisan proceeding. The unseating of two senators was of the same character and was done in the same spirit. The law passed in Kentucky was nothing judicial or justifiable about either proceeding; yet both were, so far as it appears, strictly in accordance with the constitutional provisions of the law passed in pursuance thereof. The question that arises is whether it is not time to make a change in the constitutional provision which authorizes such a course. When the people have chosen a man to the house or the senate they ought to have some rights in the matter of having the representative or senator seated. As it is they have none whatever.

TEXAS SETTING.

Job never asked for a new trial. Every card has his own sidewalk.

The dancing master should be quick at figures.

Fishing smacks are used in angling for a husband.

There is no limit to the age when a man makes a fool of himself.

It is sheer nonsense to attempt to cut the hair of a bald-headed man.

There is one beauty about suicide—it usually strikes the right party.

The man without enemies may not be much of a man, but he has a soft time of it.

An artist's charub is a good deal like boxing the ears of a man with a bad wig.

There isn't much difference in a grass-hopper and a grass-widow, after all. Either will jump at the first chance.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Senator Culbertson denies that he has withdrawn from the presidential race.

It is estimated there will be 150 cent for the cent for tribute.

The national convention hall now in course of construction at St. Louis will cost \$60,000 and will seat 15,000 persons.

The unanimity of Iowa republicans in favor of Senator Allison has recently been discovered in Minnesota recently and discovered 1,540 republican votes, 224 democrats and 150 populists.

The straw vote sent is abroad in the land, apparently unimpaired by former frosts. It is a factor in Minnesota recently and discovered 1,540 republican votes, 224 democrats and 150 populists.

The Buffalo Express is working up a McKinley boom in the Ohio valley, but because it cordially dislikes Boss Platt, a barrel of McKinley buttons was distributed in Buffalo last week.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN CALL.

Full Text and Official Apportionment of the Original Document.

To the Republican Electors of the United States: In accordance with usage and the instructions of the republican national convention of 1892, and by direction of the national committee, a national convention of delegated representatives of the republican party will be held at the city of St. Louis, in the state of Missouri, on Tuesday, the 16th day of June, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of nominating candidates for president and vice president of the United States, to be supported at the next national election, and for the transaction of such other and further business as may be brought before it. The republican electors in the several states, and the electors without regard to past political affiliations, who believe in republican principles and endorse the republican policy, are cordially invited to unite under this call in the formation of a national ticket.

Each state will be entitled to four delegates at large, and for each representative in congress at large two delegates, and each congressional district, each territory and each insular area shall be entitled to one delegate at large, shall be chosen by popular state conventions called on not less than twenty days published notice and not less than thirty days before the meeting of the national convention.

The congressional district delegates shall be chosen at conventions called by the congressional committee of each such district in the same manner as the nomination of a representative in congress is made in said district. That in any congressional district where there is no republican congressional committee the republican state committee shall appoint from the residents of such district a committee for the purpose of calling a district convention to elect district delegates. The territorial delegates shall be chosen in the same manner as the nomination of a delegate in congress is made.

The delegates from the District of Columbia shall be chosen at a convention to be called by the committee of three provided for by the national committee at its meeting in Washington City on December 10, 1895, and such convention shall be constituted of members elected in district primaries to be held at such time and places, and presided over by such judges of election as said committee may appoint.

In addition to the representation now authorized by the rules of the national convention for the territories of Utah, New Mexico, Oklahoma and Arizona, the committee advises each of said territories to elect four delegates, and the admission of such additional delegates to the convention is recommended. An alternate delegate for each delegate to the national convention, to act in case of the absence of the delegate, shall be elected in the same manner and at the same time as the delegate is elected.

All notices of contests must be filed with the secretary of the national committee in writing, accompanied by printed statements of the grounds of contest, which shall be made public. Preference in the order of hearing and determining contests will be given by the committee in accordance with the dates of filing such notices and statements with the secretary.

THOMAS H. CARTER, Chairman. JOSEPH H. MANLEY, Secretary.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 14, 1895.

The convention will consist of 918 delegates. Each state, territory, District of Columbia and Alaska will have the following number of delegates:

Table listing delegates by state/territory: Alabama 20, Arkansas 10, California 22, Colorado 10, Connecticut 12, Delaware 8, Florida 10, Georgia 12, Idaho 8, Illinois 24, Indiana 16, Iowa 12, Kansas 10, Kentucky 12, Louisiana 10, Maine 12, Massachusetts 12, Michigan 12, Minnesota 12, Mississippi 6, Missouri 12, Montana 6, Nebraska 6, Nevada 6, New Hampshire 6, New Jersey 20, New York 22, North Carolina 12, North Dakota 6, Ohio 24, Oklahoma 6, Oregon 10, Pennsylvania 24, Rhode Island 8, South Carolina 12, South Dakota 6, Tennessee 12, Texas 16, Utah 6, Vermont 8, Virginia 12, Washington 12, West Virginia 12, Wisconsin 12, Wyoming 6.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

Chicago cheerfully acknowledges the pre-eminence of New York as the hurricane city. Kentucky's reputation for hair-trigger precipitancy was fatally wounded in the senatorial melee.

The affairs of state go awry in Spain the reason is obvious. The young king is Alfonso XIII.

A Washington enthusiast flashed a roll and offered to bet \$1,000 to \$1 on his presidential favorite. A weary walker instantly covered the amount and fled.

'Tis an ill wind that blows nobody good. The senatorial fight in the Kentucky legislature has blocked the election and the term expires by limitation on the 17th.

Prospective Senator Dupont of Delaware does not view with fear and trembling the dates of his own election to the senate. Dupont has smelled powder before.

New York's cat show was an incomplete affair. The favorite snuff office feline too absorbed with private affairs to lend distinction as well as assist to the function.

Colonel Jack Chinn is the name of the democratic starter in the Kentucky senatorial race. Reports of the music in Frankfort indicate that the colonel has numerous competitors.

An extra stock of 1,000 carloads of ice, laid by in St. Louis, is considered sufficient with the regular supply, to keep spontaneous spirits at a proper temperature during convention week.

An eastern paper makes the mistake of commending to congress the maxim, "Millions for defense, not a cent for tribute."

It is a palpable fact that nine-tenths of the republicans believe that McKinley is the most logical candidate for president, and many have expressed themselves as being mentioned in this connection. When he was first spoken of it was believed by many that his candidacy was the object of drawing the state from McKinley—some believe that yet—but General Manderson says that he is a bona fide aspirant for the position and believes that with the help of his own state he may secure the nomination. The average Nebraskan is loyal to his home, and could

NEBRASKA'S FAVORITE SON.

Verdon Vadette (Rep.): Now let the Nebraska club, which is "standing up for Nebraska" so strong, give the Manderson boom a big shove and show that they are "standing up for Nebraska" as well as "standing up for the Republic."

Red Cloud Argus (Rep.): Should neither McKinley nor Reed receive the nomination it is bound to come to the west. In that event the fight will be between Manderson and Allison, with the chances in favor of the Nebraskan.

O'Neill Frontier (Rep.): If Nebraska, by sending a Manderson delegation, can cause a deadlock between the strong boys, and thus secure the nomination of Manderson, that is what we want. Thurston says he will assist Manderson if an opportunity should present itself. Here is an opportunity.

Burwell Progress (Rep.): While the Progress is a great admirer of Senator Thurston and believes he is entitled to all the honors granted to him by the people of the state, we believe he is taking a step too far when he attempts to dictate to the delegates from this state to the national republican convention how they should vote. We believe our state should honor one of its citizens or go unrepresented. The feeling in favor of William McKinley is understood, but it is not absolute unanimity.

Elwood Citizen (Rep.): There are few republicans in Nebraska who have not a warm spot in their hearts for our General Manderson, and who would not delight to honor him in any way possible, as his patriotism and sterling qualities have endeared him to the rank and file of the party, but it is a fact that with all this esteem, General Manderson can only be considered as a probable nominee, not entering the list of probable candidates. Nebraska may undoubtedly be classed in the McKinley column.

Clay County Star (Rep.): It isn't likely that the republican nominee will be defeated in any event this time, but it behooves the party to deliberate well before choosing their presidential nominee. We have a public opinion in Nebraska that is very honorable of voting for him at first and as long as he stands any chance of election, or at least until it is positively known that Nebraska's vote can count.

Tilden Citizen (Rep.): The fact that Senator Charles F. Manderson has come out as a presidential candidate has raised quite a stir in the papers and politicians of the state. So far as the citizen is concerned, it would be for Manderson, first, last and all the time, did it think he stood a chance of receiving the nomination, but as far as public opinion is concerned, McKinley's candidacy seems to be of but local importance, and that his name has been brought up for a purpose not altogether compatible with a strictly republican candidate, so we say, it seems that way, but we don't know. Even Manderson himself may be ignorant of the impulse which prompted his friends to insist upon his coming.

Wakefield Republican (Rep.): Many Nebraskans, whose first choice is McKinley, are also proud to recognize the commanding position of the late General Manderson, and record of our eminent fellow citizen, General Manderson. While the leading candidates for the republican nomination are undoubtedly McKinley and Reed, we believe we will know that neither of these great men may be the nominee, McKinley is in the lead, but for this very reason his friends need exercise great caution and careful consideration of other candidates in order that the man from Ohio may, when the final test of strength comes, be pretty generally conceded the ultimate victor, wherein he is not already first. We have had an eastern man for president a good while; now it is time for a change.

Aurora Republican (Rep.): General Manderson comes out squarely and says he is a candidate for the republican nomination for president and believes his chances are good. This ought to settle the question as to whether he is a candidate in good faith or in the interest of some one else. General Manderson is too honorable a man to allow himself to be made a tool of in the interest of any other candidate. It is exceedingly unfortunate that any one, through general ignorance, should think that General Manderson in his own state. If the fight is kept up it will cause a division in the ranks of the republicans of this state for many years and will endanger the supremacy of the party in the state. It is unprecedented for a state to oppose the nomination of one of its own citizens, who stands as high as does General Manderson. The people of this state have been very kind to Senator Thurston, and esteem him very highly, but many republicans will resent any attempt on his part to carry the state against General Manderson.

Norfolk News (Rep.): If the present excitement continues until the convention, over from Nebraska, the state is likely to witness a very serious split in the republican party. There is already too much heat over the matter, and unless cool heads get control of the state and district conventions, the result is likely to be disastrous. Factionalism within the party and the most serious blow which could befall it, and every effort should be made to avoid the condition which has practically wiped the power of democracy out of existence in this state.

It is a palpable fact that nine-tenths of the republicans believe that McKinley is the most logical candidate for president, and many have expressed themselves as being mentioned in this connection. When he was first spoken of it was believed by many that his candidacy was the object of drawing the state from McKinley—some believe that yet—but General Manderson says that he is a bona fide aspirant for the position and believes that with the help of his own state he may secure the nomination. The average Nebraskan is loyal to his home, and could

And by my case, I would remind my kind Californian kinks since I was here last? She (sweetly)—Oh, yes; he will fetch your hat if you whistle!

A SIGNIFICANT INCIDENT.

Washington Star. King Meekle winked merrily. And said, "You will observe You cannot draw the color line in estimating nerve."

AN EVERYDAY EVENT.

Chicago Record. I've a letter in my pocket. That I would not, could not show. For its dated superscription Was indited long ago. And the dimpled hand that penned it Was with but a used to hold. When we spooned among the shadows Of the summer days of old.

She became my wife soon after. And upon my wedding day, Handed me a little letter. Saying: "Post it right away." "It has no objection sir," she replied. With a vow to mail it soon; But I had much to remember On that busy day in June.

And today my clothing-cleaner, With an air of mystery, Brought a package to my office. "It is a signed secret," he said. He is married. In the package, Soiled and marred with crease and blot, With its dated superscription, Was the letter I forgot.

Had this master purchased his wearing apparel of this world have never occurred, for we can make a youngster or young man irresistible in one of our new spring suits. We are having an opening this week and are showing a very choice selection of refree, sailor, 2-piece and 3-piece suits, in many qualities and colors, besides some very dainty neckwear and shirt waists.

That SPECIAL shirt waist of ours with two collars and link cuffs is very swell, and already is in great demand. Mothers and children are especially invited. Young men always welcome at

Browning, King & Co.,

Reliable Clothiers, Furnishers and Hatters, S. W. Cor. 15th and Douglas Sts.



"Will you," the young man holly cried "say you will be my wife?" The lovely maiden, coyly replied, "Not on your natural life."