

THE PROSPECTIVE WATERLOO

Importance of the Political Battles to Be Fought Next Fall.

ALIGNMENT OF THE OPPOSING FORCES

The Inns Struggling to Hold Their Ground, the Outs Rallying for a Triumphant Charge—Summary of the Outlook to Be Filled.

Although 1894 is what is known as "an off year" among politicians, it promises to equal presidential years in importance. The success of the republican party in last fall's elections and in municipal contests last spring has stimulated party leaders and a determined effort will be made to wrest control of congress from the democracy.

The state legislatures chosen next November will elect upward of twenty United States senators and an entire new house of representatives is to be voted for. It will thus be seen that the people will again have an opportunity to remake both branches of congress. The workers of both parties are consequently very active in all of the close states, especially where the senatorship is at stake.

In addition to these vacancies for the terms ending in 1895, the legislatures of Wyoming, Montana and Washington have already elected congressmen. Iowa has already elected Senator Wilson. Kentucky has chosen Senator Lindsay to succeed himself. The legislature of Louisiana will also have the naming of the successor of Judge White. Senator Walthall will resume the senatorship in 1895.

IMPORTANCE OF THE STATE CONTESTS.

So, on the whole, the state legislative contests will be of great importance. All of the Oregon state, county and precinct officers are to be voted for on June 4, and the real battle will commence with the April convention of the democratic party. The command of Messrs. Waldron, Markberry and Pritch, will have a full ticket in the field. At present the governor, Sylvester Pennoyer, is attorney general and the adjutant general are democrats, while the remaining officers are republicans. The legislature will choose the successor to Senator Berry. The political sentiment in the state has not yet crystallized into movement, except to develop the certainty of an entire populist ticket.

Missouri's fate depends will be of little importance. The democratic convention in Kansas City May 15 nominated candidates for judge of the supreme court, for state superintendent of schools and state railroad commissioner.

New York has its state election this year and both parties are preparing for an aggressive contest. The republican party named shortly after the constitutional convention, probably early in July, and it is more than likely that the republican party will secure a renomination, some one else taking the place of Lieutenant Governor Sheehan. The anti-Hill faction is already organizing throughout the state, with a view to controlling the convention. Should they succeed, which is exceedingly problematical, Governor Flower would probably be defeated for the nomination and warm friends of the administration named.

The republicans are already looking about for gubernatorial candidates. In New York, Governor Schieren of Brooklyn, Judge Gaynor and, possibly, ex-Vice President Levi F. Morton. It is also possible that Governor Flower would be re-elected.

INDIANA AND ILLINOIS.

In Indiana the republicans hold their convention on April 25. The republican ticket in office in that party are said to be more numerous than in any campaign for the past twenty years. The offices to be filled are those of secretary of state, auditor, treasurer, attorney general, judge of the supreme court, clerk of the supreme court, superintendent of public instruction, state geologist and state statistician. No senatorial vacancy will exist and so the legislative fight is not of national importance.

Illinois has its senatorial fight already in progress, and in all likelihood the conventions, which meet in April and May, will announce the party candidates for the seat now occupied by Senator Shelby M. Cullom. Ex-Congressman Cable, Governor Altgeld, ex-Congressman William R. Morrison, Congressman William M. Springer, Congressman Black and Hunter have all been mentioned as possible democratic nominees, while republican success will probably mean the reelection of Senator Cullom. In the state elections Illinois elects a state treasurer, superintendent of public instruction, three trustees of the University of Illinois, half the state senate and 18 members of the lower house. In addition, county officers will be chosen everywhere.

Pennsylvania's legislative convention will be held in May, when the contest for the gubernatorial nomination will come to an end. Philadelphia's delegates have already announced their candidates, and the nomination of General Hastings and, as every other section of the state has a candidate, it promises to be a rather warm contest. The state elects one-half its state senate, its entire lower house, a governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of internal affairs and an auditor general.

NORTHWESTERN STATES.

The roster trial will have an important bearing on the state election in Wisconsin, and the echoes of the Bennett law agitation will perhaps be found reverberating when the campaign fairly opens up in that state. Wisconsin votes for governor, secretary of state, state treasurer, state superintendent, commissioner of insurance and railroad commissioner, half the state senate and the entire lower house. No senatorial election is on the tapis to elug legislation this year.

have Senator Manderson's successor to choose. In addition the state votes for governor, lieutenant governor, treasurer, auditor, secretary of state, attorney general, commissioner of public lands and buildings and superintendent of public instruction.

South Dakota elects all its state and county officers, and a legislature to choose a successor to Senator Richard F. Pettigrew.

North Dakota elects all state officers, a judge of the supreme court and all county officers. There will be no senatorial vacancy next year.

Only votes only for secretary of state, minor state officers and for congressmen. Its first congressional election this year will be that in May in the Third District to choose the successor to Congressman Frank Wyoming elects its state officers and state senators for four years. Its assemblymen and county officers hold office two years.

This year all these offices will be filled and the legislature will elect a successor to Senator Joseph M. Carey and fill the vacancy in the short term which expires in 1899. The governor's appointee not having been recognized. The legislative deadlock which made this condition possible may occur, as the candidates are as numerous as they were two years ago.

Idaho has its state, district and county officers to elect and a legislature which will choose the successor of Senator Shoup.

Senator Higgins will have to contend for re-election in Delaware. His state votes for governor, two-thirds of the state senate, the entire assembly and for all the principal county officials.

The leading republican candidates for governor and congressmen are E. G. Bradford and Dr. H. R. Burton. Mr. Bradford is one of Delaware's most famous lawyers and Dr. Burton has been prominent on the state executive committee.

Washington elects two supreme court judges, its county and precinct officers and its legislature is expected to fill the vacancy occasioned by a deadlock, similar to that of Wyoming.

Nevada has only its state, county and congressional elections next November. Senator Wolcott of Colorado will succeed himself in March, 1895. His state, however, has a bitter contest on hand for 1894. Governor White was chosen by the fusion of the liberal democrats and the populists, expects to run again, and the republicans will make a warm effort to defeat him. Colorado elects all its state officers in November.

Michigan has a successor to Senator McMillan to elect and a state ticket to take the place of the late Senator McMillan. The relations of the amendment return frauds will undoubtedly secure Governor Rich the republican renomination. It is not unlikely that Don M. Dickinson will be his democratic opponent.

A DEAD BONAPARTE.

Matrimonial Episodes the Chief Features of His Life.

Louis Clavis Bonaparte, a grand nephew of the first Napoleon, died in London on the 14th inst. He was the son of the late Prince Lucien Bonaparte, but was not acknowledged as such by him until October 12, 1891, a short time prior to his death.

When Clavis was acknowledged by Prince Lucien Bonaparte, he had a young daughter, a Miss Laura Scott. Two days after he received the right to call himself Bonaparte he married Miss Scott, though he had secured no legal separation from the woman he had previously married. A short time thereafter Rosalie filed her petition for a dissolution of her marriage with Clavis on the ground of the relations existing between him and his second wife. Rosalie also charged that Clavis for Bonaparte, as he was then known, had taken \$100,000 worth of jewelry which he had presented to her and given it to his new wife.

The N. K. Fairbank company of Chicago have lately brought suit in the United States court against W. L. Henry of this city for \$5,000.00 for infringement of their trade mark, "Cottolene." The N. K. Fairbank company sets forth that they originated, prepared, and put upon the market the new food product consisting of refined Cotton Seed Oil and a small proportion of Beef Suet, making a pale yellow material of the consistency and substance of lard, almost without odor and intended to take the place of lard in cooking.

In order to indicate the source and genuineness of their new food product, they originated, coined, and use as a trade mark the word "Cottolene." The healthfulness and many other advantages of Cottolene over lard were so apparent that Cottolene became at once very popular and is now largely sold all over the country.

The new food product and its name "Cottolene" have become widely known as the product of the N. K. Fairbank company. The trade mark described as a steered mark for Oleaginous Food, consisting of "consisting of a head or neck of a steer or other bovine partially enclosed by sprigs and branches of the cotton plant."

The N. K. Fairbank company charges that W. L. Henry of Macon, Ga., a dealer in fresh meats and food products generally, has been and is endeavoring unlawfully to avail himself of the benefits of the name "Cottolene" and its popularity; that he has been and is selling a product similar in kind, but inferior in quality, under the name of "Cottolene" to the injury of the original and genuine "Cottolene," and to the loss and injury of its manufacturers, the N. K. Fairbank company.

The infringements upon the trade mark of "Cottolene" have become so frequent, and so many dealers are selling an inferior article and claiming it to be Cottolene that the N. K. Fairbank company are determined to protect their customers and propose to sue every retail dealer who is thus imposing upon his customers and infringing upon the N. K. Fairbank company's trade mark.—Telegraph, Macon, Ga.

FRENCH VIEW OF AMERICA

What a Man Who Saw One City Thinks of the Whole Country.

UNIQUE OBSERVATIONS ON THIS COUNTRY

Some Experiences Which Will Hardly Coincide with Those of the People of the United States—The Ice Man Touched Upon.

The Frenchman, whose travels in the United States are limited to New York City, gives the following account of life in America. After speaking at some length of life in general in this far western region he particularizes as follows:

"The smaller trades will show some other peculiarities of American life. The druggist does not confine himself to the sale of drugs, as with us, nor does he content himself with extending his trade to perfumery, toilet water, soap, rice powder, hair restorer, false hair, and brushes of all descriptions. One step further he goes and he beholds him embellishing his windows with silk handkerchiefs and cravats. But the most interesting of the supplementary articles the druggist dispenses are the drinks of all kinds. Starting out with the supposition that thirst is an evil for which it is his duty to provide the remedy he promotes himself as a wine merchant, and, in a measure, ennobled by the dignity of the pharmaceutical profession, the sale of alcoholic liquors is the staple of his business. Drunkards and tipplers regard this with great satisfaction, but the temperance reformers are not so pleased. The sale of liquors in saloons is prohibited by law, the god of Americans, apparently, requiring a weekly purification of the people's souls. The government of the United States has too much anxiety for the health of her people to close the saloons for the sake of a few dollars, the face of a loyal citizen, who, perhaps, is afflicted with an excruciating colic, a pistol shot buried in his chest, or an eye smashed by accident by some playful boxer. The result is evident. The incorrigible drunkard, who fears neither the word of the law, nor the punishment who cannot enter even the side door of a saloon, goes instead, cool, calm and collected to the drug (7) store, and there treats himself to plentiful draughts of liquor, prohibited anywhere else, but which the druggist protects and sells under the shadow of his sacred pharmaceutical rights. There is a continually changing crowd in these stores similar to that in our popular bars. Drinks are cheap, too, for these noble apothecaries, as the diplomatic people do not condescend to make a "good thing" out of their clientele, but draw their profit from the fact that the drug store alone have the right to sell liquors on Sundays and national holidays.

"The privileges of these indispensable establishments extend yet farther, for, although bars must be closed at midnight, druggists may remain open all night if they please—for the public good, let it be hoped. Then, too, as in this little article, which would seem to us not to have the faintest connection with pharmacy, the postage stamp. Should you want one, go straight to the druggist's, and here, and nowhere else, you will find them.

"Drug stores also serve as a sort of bureau of general information. Generally in the larger houses one or two clerks are stationed at the desk, are at the disposal of the public, who enter, consult them, and go away with a prescription. But, then, pharmacists make no complaint, especially as they are very likely to be benefited by this generosity, as more than half the people who come to consult the directory doubtless allow themselves to be tempted by the refreshments offered to the inner man at the bar counter.

"You will naturally, therefore, pronounce the American pharmacy a very injurious institution. The business flourishes at the expense of the customer's health. In the midst of the multitude of side issues one can see how impossible it is that the pharmacist can give the proper attention and care to the filling of prescriptions.

"However, they have nothing to fear in this 'land of liberty,' as in case of poisoning by mistake all they have to do is to pay an indemnity to the heirs, and nothing more is said.

"Another business which pays very well to the ice-man's, is in winter as well as in summer, at all times and in all places, Americans drink ice water. It is the children's favorite amusement to fill their little silver goblets. Even in the parks and squares, where the water cooler, but generally with the inscription, in large letters, 'Free ice water,' and in one corner the inevitable alms box, with its prayer to the people who stop to buy a cent or two for the ice. The collections thus made are devoted to the poor.

"The ice wagons deliver every day at each house, where, this is very convenient, the ice men cut and weigh the desired quantity.

"One can readily see how very large the wholesale ice business is, in fact, numerous fortunes have been made in it.

"The American servant rejoices in an excruciating reputation, and is cordially detested by every one. He is a native-born antipathy for blacking, and it is impossible to prevail on even a scullion to blacken your shoes; consequently, there has arisen a large corps of shoeblicks, who, through the streets, deafening you with their cry, 'Shine! Shine!'

"This is considered the most menial occupation, good for no one but poor negroes and gamins of 10 to 15 years.

"This is why every American man or woman, without ever thinking of it, in the morning, clean to the knees, but below that covered with the dust of the street; this is why one cannot find the length of the streets of New York for five minutes without finding the sidewalk obstructed by a man who is having his shoes blacked or his pantaloons brushed; this is why, when traveling in the United States, one must guard against putting his shoes outside the door when he goes to bed; they will be pounced upon as having passed their usefulness and will never be seen again.

"It costs 5 cents to have your shoes blacked. Some years ago it cost 10 cents, but since there has been so much competition in the business the price has been lowered."

Matrimonial Fidelity in Kansas. A good deal of fault has been found with married men. It being charged that they do not love their wives as much as they should, but Atchison has a husband so loving that he is a nuisance to his wife, in the opinion of the Globe.

She is suing for a divorce because her husband bothers her with his attentions. We suppose he wants to kiss her goodby every time he leaves the house, and kiss her again when he comes in, and his wife has become tired of such foolishness.

We have long concluded that a man should keep up attentions of this kind until his wife tired of them; we suppose that if this man had not been so devoted to his wife on leaving the house and again on returning to it she would have found fault with him for nothing, but his fault was in not stopping it when his wife became tired of it.

The Scholar and the Parrot. St. Nicholas relates that a learned scholar possessed a parrot which was always in his study. It sat upon the back of his chair

and picked up some phrases in Greek and Latin. In addition the wife comments the scholar mutters as he pores over his books. Every day students came to the scholar in pursuit of knowledge.

It happened that the scholar fell sick and for many days was unable to attend his class. On recovering he returned to his study and found the parrot perched on the back of his chair holding forth to a much augmented class, which stood lost in admiration. "My friends," said the scholar, "to seem to know a thing contents you more than to know it really. I resign my charge and henceforth the parrot shall be your teacher." And, strange to say, when the scholar left them with the parrot the students were well pleased.

MADE A FORTUNE.

A Philadelphia Convinced Congressman on a Tariff Question.

Several attempts have been made by business men from different parts of the country to point out certain defects in the pending tariff bill, but their advice has not been received with any great degree of credit by the members of the tariff committee, although it is probable that some corrections they have indicated will be made by amendment when the tariff bill is taken up for consideration in the senate.

This reminds me says a correspondent of the Chicago Herald, of an incident that occurred at Philadelphia some time ago, when the tariff was being revised by the republicans. One day a gentleman appeared at the room of the committee on ways and means who said he was engaged in the wool business and had noticed some defects in the wool schedule which he would like to point out to the committee. He was informed that all of the members of the committee were busy, and it would be impossible for them to see him. He replied that he had come from Philadelphia and he believed to be an errand of duty and patriotism, and asked only a few minutes of their valuable time. The clerk of the committee informed him that it would be impossible to get a hearing; that the committee understood the wool schedule pretty well and did not need any advice or suggestions. The gentleman then said very coolly: "You may tell the members of the committee that the next time I come here of the people's duty they will send for me, and that their refusal to see me now will cost the government a good deal of money."

He returned to Philadelphia, arranged for the loan of a sheep from a friend for \$1,000.00, and started the most reliable buyer in his employ for South America with instructions to buy \$1,000,000 worth of live sheep. When they had been bought and slaughtered and skinned and the carcasses had been sold for nearly enough to pay their cost. The duty on the pelts was 12 1/2 cents each, which was paid, and then Mr. Foulke set to work to shave the wool from them with razors. As a result he got about 4,000,000 pounds of wool into the United States free of duty.

The collector of customs of Philadelphia insisted that he should pay duty on the wool, but he refused, and pointed out a law which authorized the collection of duty on wool on the pelt. The collector appealed to the secretary of the treasury, who referred the matter to the tariff commission. Mr. Foulke said that Mr. Foulke was right, and that any one, as the law read, could bring in sheep pelts by paying the 12 1/2 cents duty on the pelt. As the duty on wool was 10 cents, he was 33 cents a pound. Foulke's profits were nearly \$1,500,000, and when the matter was brought to the attention of the committee on ways and means they said that it was a defect in the law he had come over from Philadelphia to point out to the members of the committee, and that he had done so unmercifully, and they declined to see him he thought he would teach them by an object lesson.

GEN. SLOCUM AS A "COO" MAN. Came Near Being Arrested with General McMahon for Being Too "Coo" in the Matter. How near General Slocum came once to arrest as a common swindler will bear telling, says Kate Field's Washington, for no other reason than that he was a "coo" man better than he did. He and General McMahon were on their way home to New York from an inspection of the Soldiers' home at Dayton, O., and stopped at Philadelphia for breakfast. While waiting at the station for the signal to board their special car McMahon observed a man whom he recognized as an acquaintance, a friend of a social turn, approached him and shook hands cordially, saying: "Hello, you old fellow!" "Bradford," obligingly interjected the stranger.

"Of New York, if I remember?" continued the man, affably. "No, of Bryn Mawr," responded the stranger.

"Ask me—Bryn Mawr, I had forgotten. Glad to see you. When did you get to New York?" Just then Slocum came up. He had caught the name and recollected a Bradford who had written for him the information that he was "Why, hello!" he exclaimed, "you old fellow!" "Delighted to see you. My name is Slocum. You're Bradford of Bryn Mawr. Knew you from the first moment I saw you. How have you forgotten me?"

Bradford, meanwhile, had edged toward a policeman in the depot. "I can't say, Mr. Slocum, but I don't know you," said the policeman. "I don't propose to join you in any kind of a game this morning. The fact is I knew you both to be confidence operators from the first moment I saw you. You're a policeman, who had evidently 'caught on' to the game."

The flushing of open sewers is not a matter as to whose investigation the majority of the city fathers are particularly enthusiastic, but some recent Cornell graduates have taken up the subject so thoroughly that they have developed some most interesting facts, which go to show that the efficiency and valuable process this branch of a city's health department may be constituted.

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Science in Flushing Sewers.

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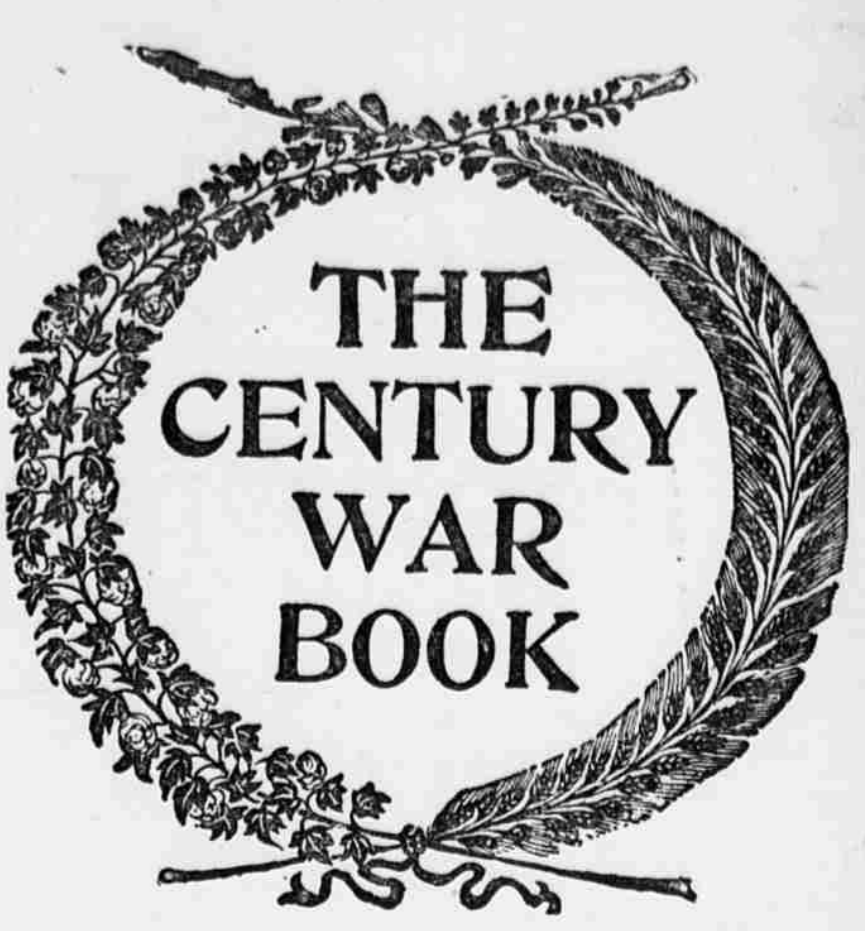
Choate's Exaggeration. When the first English dictionary, containing some 1,000 new words, had just been published, he exclaimed: "For heaven's sake don't brook to get hold of it." The humorous remark was an acknowledgment of the eloquent advocate's phenomenal command of language and of the wealth of his vocabulary.

No matter what topic Rufus Choate discussed, says Youth's Companion, words, sentences, suggestive and stimulating, came forth at his command and took their place in long, rhythmic sentences. A member of the Boston bar said that one of the most earnest and eloquent advocates of a jury he ever listened to was made up of Choate in a suit about an invoice of cheese.

Doubtless he was extravagant in phrasing, but his man had not been content with a simple smile, stamped the advocate's thought on the hearers' minds. Certain testimony was offered on the other side in relation to a case in which he was engaged, and he maintained that it was worthless. "It would be," said he, "as difficult to find a grain of truth in that testimony as to find a drop of water spilled in the desert of Sahara in the times of the Crusaders."

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Have gone most of those mighty men of valor who fought the battles of the Civil War and wrote the articles comprised in the great Century War Book. They have passed, in glorious throng, whence no tales of war will ever come. The rest are going fast.



"To That Bourne"

whence no tales of war will ever come. The rest are going fast.

Gave Up This Life During the Past Week. He it was who told the story of part of Sherman's March to the Sea (in which he distinguished himself), and also described the final review in Washington.

So Also Has Passed The Confederate General Kershaw, who graphically describes the thrilling attack of his own brigade at the famous Peach Orchard on the bloody field of Gettysburg.

Other Contributors Who have joined the silent majority are the following: General U. S. Grant, General W. T. Sherman, General G. T. Beauregard, General Abner Doubleday, General B. F. Cheatham, General Thomas L. Crittenden, General Quincy A. Gillmore, General Daniel H. Hill, General Joseph E. Johnston, General George B. McClellan, General J. C. Pemberton, General John Pope, General E. Kirby Smith, Admiral Porter, Captain John Ericsson, Captain James B. Eads, and many others.

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THE CENTURY WAR BOOK

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