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THE BEE PUBLISHING CO., PROPS'
E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

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SINCE that scandal has come out, we can understand why Beecher is supporting Cleveland.

CALIFORNIA has begun shipping beer to Chicago. This is like carrying coals to Newcastle.

THE Washington monument has reached a height of 482 feet, and when eighteen more feet are added it will be completed. It is hoped to finish it this year.

WE have not heard from Phoebe Couzins since the nomination of Cleveland, but we presume she is for him. She is about his age, and he is a bachelor.

CONSIDERABLE progres has been made n the paving of Farnam street but the very first thing that ought to be done is to close the gap at Fifteenth street.

THE regulation fine for selling a glass of whisky in Des Moines is $50. The regulation price asked by the saloonkeepers must be about $150 a glass. At this rate the majority of Des Moines topers will have to cut down their drinks to about one glass a day.

THE Kansas republican state convention has re-committed the party to prohibition by rejecting Col. Anthony's proposition for a plank in the platform favoring a constitutional convention. The overwhelming majority by which this proposition was rejected can only be interpreted as an emphatic refusal to re-submit prohibition to the people of Kansas.

JAMES CORKERY, a prominent Irish lawyer of Trenton and the head of several leading labor organizations, has gone back on Cleveland and declared himself in favor of Blaine. This is another campaign "corker," which causes consternation among the democrats. The Irish democrats and the labor organizations in New York and New Jersey are rapidly enlisting under the banner of Blaine and Logan.

ACCORDING to M. Muntz, the French chemist, who has been analyizing the various kinds of water, the river, sea, rain and snow water all contain more or less alcohol. Only pure spring water is free from it. Moral—Don't drink Missouri river water if you want to be strictly temperate, but go out to the stock yards where the water is obtained from pure springs.

THE CAMPAIGN IN NEBRASKA.

On the 20th of August district congressional conventions will be held at Beatrice, Hastings and Columbus, to nominate republican candidates for congress, and one week later the state convention will meet in this city to nominate a state ticket and presidential electors.

By the time the local managing politicans have held their meetings and issued calls for primary elections and county conventions less than four weeks will remain for the discussion of the merits of the respective candidates among the rank and file of the party. It is even questionable whether any respectable member of the party will be able to take part in primary caucuses and local conventions at this season when the farmers are engaged in the work of harvest. The choice of the 20th of August for congressional conventions in all the districts leads the uninitiated observer to suspect a designing motive. It is not usual in any other state to call all the congressional conventions on the same day, more especially where, as in the second district, the call is issued only six weeks before the convention. It is not our purpose, however, to find fault with the machine, but rather to admonish republicans against blundering into defeat by pursuing methods which have heretofore brought the party into disrepute and choosing candidates in whom the masses have no confidence.

While Nebraska is certain to give Blaine and Logan from 25,000 to 50,000 majority, there is still a very deep-rooted discontent among the body of the republicans which will make itself felt at the coming election in the choice of state officers and representatives in the state and national legislatures.

The republicans of Nebraska have good reason to have distrust in the methods of their leaders who have for years used the party machinery for base ends and handicapped the party with corporation shackles. The republicans of Nebraska will no longer submit to be represented in congress by dummies, jobbers and corporation henchmen. They will no longer allow the state to be disgraced by a man of straw in the executive chair, a landshark in the land department, a non-entity in the lieutenant-governor's office, and a vacuum in the attorney-general's office. The railroad corporations that long enough foisted congressmen and state-officers upon us, and we believe we voice the almost unanimous sentiment of the party when we say that Nebraska has outgrown the swaddling clothes in which Jay Gould and Sidney Dillon have kept her for so many years. The republicans of Nebraska have among them scores of men of ability and known integrity, who have not worn the brass collar, and unless they choose from among those the honest producers, who make up the majority of the party, will repudiate their ticket.

It is not by platform platitudes and profuse promises that the republicans of Nebraska can alone hope to carry their state, congressional and legislative tickets this fall. They must nominate candidates who are a platform within themselves—men whose career in private and public life affords a substantial guarantee that the people will be served with fidelity and ability.

The anti-monopoly wave that swept over this state two years ago was merely an aggressive protest against corporation misrule through a corruptly manipulated party. It was an open revolt against dishoneat and disreputable leaders, who must be discarded and repudiated before the party can successfully appeal for an earnest support of the dissatisfied elements.

The 12,000 republicans that voted the anti-monopoly ticket two years ago and last year are not to be driven back into line by the party lash, but they must be wooed and won back by the concession of their demands for better government and reputable leadership.

TELEGRAPH COMPETITION.

All the rival telegraph companies in the United States have been consolidated and pooled against the Western Union, under the management of David Homer Bates. The consolidated telegraph company with its great network of wires and cable connections across the Atlantic will at once become a very formidable competitor to the Western Union monopoly, which for the time has ceased to be a monopoly at competing points—for revenue only. But the old anaconda process will in due time be repeated just as Aaron's rod, turned into snakes, swallowed all the others. It will be remembered that Mr. David Homer Bates has sustained confidential relations with General Thomas T. Eckert, the head of the Western Union for more than twenty years. When General Eckert went into competition with the Western Union monopoly, as President of the Atlantic & Pacific telegraph company, which was owned and controlled by Jay Gould, Mr. Bates was General Eckert's right hand man. When the Western Union anaconda swallowed the Atlantic & Pacific, Eckert became one of the vice-presidents of the Western Union, and Bates became general superintendent of the eastern division. When Jay Gould volunteered to relieve the American people from an oppressive telegraph monopoly by organizing the American Union never-to-be-consolidated telegraph company, General Eckert was recalled and became president of the Western Union rival, and Mr. Bates promptly joined him to become the general manager. In due time the American Union became the anaconda and swallowed the Western Union, leaving Gould as master of the telegraph system of America, and General Eckert very properly assumed the active management of the "great inflated," with David Homer Bates as his chief lieutenant. Now that Mr. Bates has successfully roped-in all the little and big concerns that pretend to compete with the Western Union, the country will enjoy for a brief time the blessings of cheap telegraphy at competing points, until the masticating and swallowing operation can be repeated without too serious embarrassment. This has been the history of telegraph competition ever since the telegraph business has become self-sustaining. And so it will continue from year to year.

THE centennial business still keeps up. On last Monday the good people of Middletown, Connecticut, celebrated the centennial anniversary of the incorporation of that city. After all Middletown must have been one of the youngest towns in New England, and the celebration does not commemorate any wonderful event. The revolutionary war was over before Middletown had a beginning, and yet when the Connecticut town was forty-six years old, in 1830, Brooklyn had but 12,000 inhabitants; Chicago, none; Cleveland, 1076; Detroit, 2222; St. Louis, 5,852, and San Francisco, none. When Middletown was eighty years old, Omaha was born. Now Omaha has a population of over 50,000, and Middletown has a little less than 10,000. This simple statement shows the immense progress which the country has made.

THERE has been an undercurrent among some of the councilmen in favor of a special election for mayor, but so far it has failed to materialize. Mr. Murphy is signing all the bonds as "acting-mayor," and this is naturally creating some inquiry among the purchasers of bonds. We do not see why Mr. Murphy is not as much mayor of Omaha as Mr. Arthur is president of the United States.

Now that Benjamine Franklin Hilton, P. M. at Blair, has come out squarely for James Laird, Mr. Laird's nomination for Congress is an assured fact.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., April 10, 1883.
"For diseases of the kidneys, liver, bladder, and urinary organs, I received great benefit from HUNT'S [kidney and liver] REMEDY. I pronounce it the best.
H. W. Payne, Manufacturer Harnesses, Trunks, etc., 447 Main street.

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

No event in the annals of parliament during the past twenty years has created more intense interest among all classes than the struggle between the commons and the house of lords over the franchise bill. The resistance of the house of lords to this important reform has aroused the middle and working classes of England to a pitch of excitement which borders on revolution. Two hundred thousand trades people propose to make a concerted demonstration in Hyde park in favor of the abolition of the house of lords, which is a stumbling block to a popular rule.

In this struggle with the house of lords, Premier Gladstone, if forced to the wall, may resort to the same method that was successful during the reign of George III, when the lords resisted proposed reforms of Premier Pitt. There were but 145 persons in the house of lords during that crisis, but by raising 338 persons to the peerage the house of lords changed its political complexion and endorsed the reform by a large majority.

For the last fifty years the house of lords has been merely playing with the serious business of British law-making. During all that time there has not been an important measure affecting the rights and interests of the British people that the lords have not violently opposed, and that they have not adopted when threatened with public indignation. They viciously kicked against the abolition of slavery until they were compelled to surrender. They opposed every bill extending the franchise down to the present measure, and they ended by passing them all under the strong menace of the commons. For long years they fought Irish emancipation and Jewish emancipation, but they were compelled to capitulate. They showed their teeth when the corn laws were repealed, but they did not dare to resist when the order to surrender was given by the duke of Wellington. Declaring that they would never consent to the bill to abolish the state church in Ireland, they consented.

While this resistance to progress and reform on the part of the house of lords has been extremely irksome and sometimes very costly, the British people have got used to it in a sort of way as inseparable from their political system. When any measure of importance is demanded they know that the lords will resist, and also that the lords will submit, and they await the end with as much patience as they can command.

IT is more than probable that some compromise will be reached between Gladstone and the house of lords on the franchise bill. The lords did not throw the bill out. They simply amended it so that it should not come into operation until there had been a redistribution of seats. Mr. Gladstone now promises that if they will pass the franchise bill he will introduce a redistribution bill this year at an autumn session. The difficulty with the lords is that they are by no means sure the redistribution bill will be any more acceptable than the franchise bill, and if they let the franchise bill pass they will be absolutely helpless about securing any change in it. They therefore ask to be shown where the new voters are to live before they agree to let them in. Lord Salisbury, it is reported, is for standing firm now, but he has lost his leadership as a fighting man. The majority takes counsel of cooler heads. In the meantime the radicals in the provinces are straining on the leash, in their eagerness to open a campaign against the house of lords, and Mr. Gladstone has indicated not very obscurely, that he will not be sorry to see it started if the necessity should arise. Opinion is divided as to whether a compromise may be effected immediately or during the autumn session. The conservative leaders are anxious for the compromise now, so as to immediately stop the agitation and are studious in pointing out that the lords have not finally rejected the bill, even for the present session; that their vote of the other night merely postponed the reading of the measure for that particular night; that the measure, therefore, is not dead, but in a state of suspended animation, and that if Gladstone will even yet offer a decent compromise the bill can be taken up and disposed of. Another change in the feelings of both sides may come before Monday, as the news from Egypt is getting hourly worse, and apparently, the deluge there is close at hand. An incident in the franchise debate in the lords commented upon by everybody as showing a remarkable change in the spirit of the times is the support of the bill by twelve out of thirteen bishops, and the strong democratic flavor of the archbishop of Canterbury. In 1831 the reform bill was opposed by twenty-one bishops.

ACCORDING to the latest advices war between France and China is almost inevitable. When France began her war of aggression in Anam, sympathy was generally with China. The territories invaded owed allegiance to the latter, and their sovereign received his investiture from and rendered tribute to Pekin. Had the latter taken a strong stand at the outset and informed France that it would not permit conquests from its feudatory, at the same time backing up the intimation with a display of force in Tonquin, it is reasonable to suppose that its course would have received general approval. The only thing that would have interfered with this is the fear of Chinese uprising in the treaty ports against foreigners in general; but it may be taken for granted that, had the government of the flowery kingdom gone to war in an open, manly way, nations interested in those ports would have adopted prompt and efficient measures to protect their citizens from mob violence.

But China has pursued the most devious and tortuous path imaginable. Aid was extended to Tonquin unofficially in the shape of men and material of war, and, while this was going on, an astute and glib-tongued ambassador was doing all in his power to impress the French with the belief that his government desired anything but war. At last a treaty was signed by which the Chinese recognized the French conquests and admitted their right to trade with the provinces of the empire bordering on Tonquin. Then came the affair of Langson, in which a Chinese force waylaid and cut to pieces an unsuspecting detachment of French troops on its way to a new station.

The natural result of all this is that the positions of the two countries are reversed. Now it is France, and not China, that merits and receives sympathy, and few will be found to regret that the former has called the latter to a severe accounting. One week is given the Chinese to pay a large indemnity, failing which war will be declared and naval operations at once begun along the Chinese coast. While this course will, as we have said, meet with general approval, the old danger of uprisings against foreigners will be revived by its adoption, as it will inevitably infuriate the lower classes in Chinese seaports. It is to be hoped that prompt steps will be taken by our naval authorities on that station to guard against attacks upon Americans.

It is all a mistake to suppose that in Russia there is no legislative body. The council of state considers and passes a resolution upon every new legislative enactment, and the czar, as a rule, sanctions the opinion of the majority. Every question, before the council adopts a resolution upon it, is carefully studied by a special committee. There is a powerful lobby composed of the titled, the rich, and the rings of male and female politicians, who seek to influence the czar's legislators by various arts. There is no out and out plain and shameless bribery, but the members of the imperial council are not forbidden to possess different stocks and shares, and they have plenty of them, and draw heavy dividends and interest. Each legislator, too, has numerous nephews, cousins, and other relatives, ever ready to honor the private companies, corporations, and associations by joining them in some high-salaried capacity. Occasionally, even marriages are concluded among the titled paupers and monied plebeians just on account of some bills pending before the council. The projected Siberian railway furnishes a good illustration of the methods of the council. Twenty years ago the imperial government decided to build that road. Then the questions as to the route came up. One special committee after another was appointed to study the matter, and scores of the government engineers have made fortunes on the job. Especially the question has been raised in the council, and always there has been found some reason for delay. Three imperial ukases were issued at different times, each directing a different route for the road, and yet to-day nobody knows when or where the Siberian railroad will be built. Such is the power of the lobby.

The halls of the senate are also empty. That august body, Russia's supreme court, has to review all the celebrated cases that stir the czar's subjects. If the senate stenographic reports published in full, the world would have had a large number of highly interesting Russian dramas. Unfortunately they are kept in darkness.

Presidential elections in Mexico, as in France, always take place on Sunday. General Porfirio Diaz was elected president of the Mexican republic last Sunday. The best evidence that Senor Diaz has the confidence of the bulk of the Mexican people, and that he fairly represents that body of public sentiment in which rests their hopes of the nation's happy future, is furnished by this fact. That there has been a good deal of unfriendly feeling toward Diaz plainly appears from the severe and persistent adverse criticism of his candidacy by a portion of the Mexican press, and even by some journals of liberal and progressive opinion. He was opposed bitterly by the clerical and liberals both. The latter oppose him because his accession would be a resumption of despotic military rule. There was some warrant for the repeated assertion that the electoral outcome had been predetermined by the men in power can hardly be doubted. It is, in a greater or less degree, in all the republics that ever existed

In Brazil the liberation of slaves, provided for long ago by the laws, whose operation has been retarded, is going on in some of the provinces and the slave owners in the Empire are not in the happiest mental state imaginable. The Emperor, Don Pedro, has governed Brazil with commendable wisdom, but as a reformer, he has not advanced very rapidly on account of the conservative influences which intervene. One backward feature of Brazil is that the laws prohibit the employment of persons not members of the Roman Catholic Church, in the public schools, however well qualified they may be as teachers. This mediæval arrangement will doubtless vanish with slavery. Recently, a Jewess, who had passed a splendid examination for a teacher's position in one of the schools, was set aside for this reason and an inferior teacher was given the place. The prime minister stated in the senate that the obnoxious law is still in operation.

The retirement of Iglesais in Peru will serve to test the possibility of establishing any permanent government in that country. Order and security for life and property have been maintained since the close of the war chiefly by Chili, and it is at least doubtful whether the country will not now relapse into anarchy—in fact, whether Caceras, of whom we hear so much now in the despatches, is not another name for anarchy. What the Peruvians need more than anything is a stable government which will prevent revolution at all hazards; but does the government furnish the matesial for such government? Calderon's fiasco, succeeded by Iglesias's retirement, shows that the question is not settled. An increase of population through emigration would be a godsend to Peru; for it would give her, what nothing else will, new resources, and the means to develope them. Iglesias called attention to this in a "reform" proclamation which he issuee some time ago.

The government of the Netherlands did not probably consult the sentiment of Dutchmen when deciding that the infant princess Wilhelmi should take the place of the deceased heir, in default of a male successor to the throne. The Dutch seem to be no more willing to submit to a woman's rule than to the dictation of Prince Bismarck. They are unGallant and should abandon their prejudices, if the monarchial form of government is to be kept up. There are many Dutchmen, however, who would much prefer a return to the republican government, under which Holland prospered in days gone by. To German rule they would submit only by the use of force, and they would be desperately restless under the yoke. Yet it is possible that the Hohenzollerns, through the activities of Bismarck, may control the Dutch succession and absorb the country so as to secure a sea frontage more convenient for naval purposes than the Baltic littoral.

The Dublin *Irishman*, in proposing that the people of Dublin shall "wipe the dishonored name of Grant from the honorary burgess roll," draws conclusions too hastily in giving for a reason for such action that "when the American press teams with denunciations of General Grant as a swindler, it is time to purify our records by the obliteration of his signature." That is a misconstruction of American opinion which does not denounce Grant as a "swindler," but simply deplores his folly and ignorance of business which led him to the slaughter yard of Wall street. If no other protest is entered against this summary procedure, we hope that our consul, Mr. Ben. Barrows, will say a good word in behalf of General Grant.

Politics at Princeville.

Chicago Daily News.

PRINCEVILLE, Ill., July 12.—Bill After went into the postoffice last night, just after supper. Bill is a quiet citizen, who finds more companionship in a plug of tobacco than in anything else. He is one of our most important personages, being telegraph operator, ticket agent, baggagemaster, and express agent at the depot? As he walked into the postoffice there was a sly smile on his face, which extended clear down into his black beard. Arch Edwards, the postmaster, was at that moment selling a slate pencil to a little girl.

"Arch," said Bill, "if you'll give me a good cigar I'll tell you the news."

"I'll go you once if I lose," said Arch, and he handed out a 5 cent cigar. Bill lit it, puffned out a long cloud of smoke, and said:

"Cleveland and Hendricks have been nominated."

"O, ho!" said Arch; "they have, eh! well that's about what I expected all the time," and he came from behind the counter, walked to the door, and looked up and down the street. He was looking for some one to whom to tell the news. The dusk of the evening had come, and the street was almost deserted. Not a farmer's wagon could be seen anywhere. A bare-footed boy drove a cow past the postoffice. The boy asked Arch for a stick of chewing gum. A robin sang in the top of the cottonwood tree back of the millinery shop. A hog grunted complacently, and rooted among the peanut shells in front of Uncle Johnny's restaurant. The dog-fennel waved luxuriantly in the street, where, 100 years ago, the wild fox burrowed his hole unmolested, and could do so again, if he only knew it. There was no one in sight

"I must tell Boss Herrick," said Arch and he walked up to the harness shop. The Boss had his specks on and was sitting astride of a horse stitching a tug. "Cleveland and Hendricks have been nominated boss," said Arch. The boss looked over his specks without saying a word. He laid down his awl and wax, took off his apron, came to the door, looked up and down the street and said: "Where's John McGinnis?" Then he went with Arch brck to the postoffice, and on their way they called Lawyer Hopkins, who joined them. On his way back to the depot Bill Alter had spread the news aud quite a crowd had gathered at the post office. Joe Barnum, editor of the telephone, sat at his office window writing an editorial on Baldwin's fourth of July oration, but when he saw the crowd gathering he also joined it. Charley Fust drove into town about this time. He hitched his bay mare to a post, and, after he had carried the baby to the hotel and given it over to his grandmother and came babk to discuss the matter.

"What do the big newspapers say about the political outlook, Joe?" said one of the crowd, addressing Mr. Barnum.

"Well, nothing definite, as yet," said Joe, assuming a wise aspect. "It is too early yet, but they will all get down to work in a week or two. Wait till the patent insides of next week's Telephones come down from Chicago and I will be able to tell you about how the election will result."

There was a short pause here while two ladies came in to get their mail.

"I think Cleveland a strong man," said Ves Slane. "He was elected to some office in New York three or four years ago by 100,000 republican majority, and I think that ought to fix him for being president."

"Who is this feller Cleveland, anyway?" said Charley Fust. "I never heard of him before this campaign. He must be a kind of a mushroom politician. He come up quick, and he'll die just as quick, I'm a bettin'. He's a pretty decent sort of a fellow, though, I guess. I was down to Peoria the other day, and saw one of his pictures hanging in a saloon window. He's fat, and looks like Doc Wilson, of Peoria. You all know Doc to be as good a fellow for a politican as there is in the country."

This was listened to with much interest, and some speculation followed as to Mr. Cleveland's social character and personal appearance.

"I wish they had nominated Ben Butler," said Dimick French. "He's smarter than the whole of them. And then all us country democrats know Ben, and I'll be blamed if many of us know Cleveland. I like Ben's platform first-rate, too; specially that part of it where he wanted to tax all the luxuries brought over from the old country, and let in the common things free. I don't see but what that's square and right. And yet the convention set down on Ben and his platform like he had been an outsider and had no business there. Our party is always talking about reform and tariff reform, and yet we never get there, some way or another. If they don't call Ben's resolutions reform I don't know what they want." And Dimick sighed.

"I was reading in The Daily News yesterday about some of the delegations passing resolutions about sumptuary laws," said Arch Edwards.

"What the tarnal is a sumptuary law, Joe?"

All eyes were turned toward Mr. Barnum, who, as editor of the paper, was supposed to give a prompt and satisfactory answer to this poser. Joe again assumed a wise look, turned his face up thoughtfully, and said: "A sumptuary law is a law to regulate the importation and sale of sumptuary things. Sumptuary is a Latin word and means about the same as sumptuous—high living, rich for the blood, you know."

"Oh, yes," said everybody in chorus.

"Hendricks is a well known man," said Boss Herrick, "and I expect he will strengthen the ticket in Indian. Although I am a republican, I think a great deal of Hendricks, and I understand——"

"Indade, Mister Hindricks is a dacent mon," said Pat Scully, who had just come in and lit his pipe. "There's a frind of moine visitin' me from Indeana, an' he tills me that Mister Hindricks is a foine mon, shure. He'll be a-drivin' along the sthreet in his harse an' boogy, in Indenapolis, an' he'll see a poor mon, an' he'll sthop an' give 'im a doime. An' thin he'll drive along a little further, an' he'll see a little by, er a little gairl, a-cryin', an' shure, he'll sthop an' take 'em in his boogy an' giv 'em a ride. That's the koind of a mon we want for prisedent. Shure, I niver wud have voted for Mister Hindricks if it hadn't a-been for me frind from Indeana."

During the short silence which followed Pat's remarks a voice was heard far down the street shouting "No, sir! no sir! They'll never get there in the world!" This was followed by a laugh which caused a smile of recognition from the crowd in the postoffice. "There comes John McGinnis," said a dozen voices. "Now we'll get it." John was soon in the midst of them, smiling. He took off his hat, laughed, and scratched his head. "I've heard it, I've heard it," he said, "and I never was better satisfied in my life. Why, it will be the greatest walk-away for the republican party that you ever heard of. Now, if it had been Bayard or Thurman with Slocum I might have had some doubt; but to head their ticket with Cleveland, who is nothing but a political accident, is too good! Why, gentlemen, I have been playing the part of a political physician for twenty years, and I have studied the physical condition of the democratic party. It used to have a healthy body and sound limbs, but year after year its sinews have weakened, and it broke a hamstring when Tilden dropped out. Let me tell you that the democratic party is almost a corpse. When the cold winds of next November strike its emaciated frame, it will yield up its life; and, gentlemen, by the mustache of John A. Longan, I will assist in giving it decent burial!"

When the applause had subsided Arch locked up the postoffice, and the crowd went home. The moonlight shone down upon the dog-fennel in the street, and the tall liberty-pole pointed heavenward, like a long finger, calling the moon's attention to the fact that Princeville was there.

P. C. H.

CLEVELAND'S LOVE STORY.

The Hero of Many Affairs of the Heart—A Brunette Lady Who May Grace the White House Parlors.

N. Y. Morning Journal.

BUFFALO, July 13.—Governor Cleveland has had many love affairs, but not so much as a bachelor of his weight, politically and socially, would be expected to have. His love affairs have all been of the platonic kind, and it is said by his friends that he has been incapable of falling deeply enough in love to propose to any girl since he became a lawyer in 1859. When he was just able to support himself he became enamored of a pretty and beautiful young woman who was a relative of the late Judge Verplanck.

The girl was not disposed to look favorably on his suit, and this made him love her the more. She was quite a flirt and delighted to tantalize him by permitting other young men to escort her home from the old Eagle Street Theatre which was then the only place of amusement of any account in the city. The girl was comparatively wealthy and looked down on Grover, who was a poor lawyer. After awhile she got to thinking fondly of him, and it is said that they were engaged to be married when she was taken ill with a fever and died.

Cleveland did not recover from the shock for several months, and though he has a bachelor's liking for pretty ladies his friends say that he will never marry. One lady became so infatuated with him that she proposed to him. He rejected her advances, and it is said that she became crazy and is now confined in an asylum.

Governor Cleveland has always been of a retiring disposition and most of his time has been spent in his law library or in the company of bachelor friends.

His most frequent places of resort were the City Club and the high-toned Buffalo Club on Delsware avenue. There he was accustomed years ago to spend most of his evenings playing cards and telling or listening to stories told by a coterie composed of the late John Allen, vice president of the Central & Hudson railroad, and other unmarried gentlemen.

A friend of the governor told THE JOURNAL correspondent to-day a romantic story of how a lady living near Poughkeepsie engaged in a correspondence with the governor since he was elected Mayor, and that a tender feeling had sprung up between them. They had met but four times, once when Cleveland was Sheriff a few years later at Saratoga, after Cleveland was elected mayor and once since he has been governor. This friend said that it was quite likely that the lady would be married by Cleveland if elected president, and that she would grace the white house parlors at his reception. The lady is described as being a charming brunette about thirty-five years old, with pleasing manners and considerable property. Inquiry among other friends verified the story, but no one could tell the lady's name or just where she lived, except that it was in a small town near Poughkeepsie.

CONVINCING.

The proof of the pudding is not in chewing the string, but in having an opportunity to test the article direct. Schroter & Becht, the Druggists, have a free trial bottle of Dr. Bosanko's Cough and Lung Syrup for each and every one who is afflicted with Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption or any Lung Affection.

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REMEDIES
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THOUSANDS OF LETTERS IN OUR POSSESsion repeat this story: I have been a terrible sufferer for years with Blood and Skin Humors; have been obliged to shun public places by reason of my disfiguring humors; have had the best physicians; have spent hundreds of dollars and got no real relief until I used the Cuticura Resolvent, the new Blood Purifier, internally, and Cuticura and Cuticura Soap, the Great Skin Cures and Skin Beautifiers, externally, which have cured me, and left my skin and blood as pure as a child's.

Almost Incredible.

James E. Richardson, Custom House, New Orleans, on oath, says: In 1870 Scrofulous Ulcers broke out on my body until I was amass of corruption. Everything known to the medical faculty was tried in vain. I became a mere wreck. At times I could not lift my hands to my head, could not turn in bed; was in constant pain, and looked upon life as a curse. No relief or cure in ten years. In 1880 I heard of the Cuticura Remedies, used them and was perfectly cured.
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Will McDonald, 3542 Dearborn Street, Chicago, gratefully acknowledges cure of Eczema, or Salt Rheum, on head face neck, arms and legs for seventeen years; not able to move, except hands and knees for one year; not able to help myself for eight years; tried hundreds of remedies; doctors pronounced his case hopeless, permanently cured by the Cuticura Remedies.

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