

THE DAILY BEE.

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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY, PROPRIETORS. E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

THE DAILY BEE. Sworn Statement of Circulation. State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, s. s. N. P. Felt, publisher of the Bee Publishing Company, do solemnly swear that the actual circulation of the Daily Bee for the month of May, 1886, was as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Day, Circulation. Saturday, 23,400; Sunday, 13,000; Monday, 13,000; Tuesday, 13,000; Wednesday, 13,000; Thursday, 13,000; Friday, 13,000; Average, 13,415.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 29th day of May, A. D. 1886. SIMON J. FISHER, Notary Public.

N. P. Felt, being first duly sworn, deposes and says that the Bee Publishing Company, that the actual average daily circulation of the Daily Bee for the month of January, 1886, was 10,375 copies; for February, 1886, 10,393 copies; for March, 1886, 11,537 copies; for April, 1886, 12,191 copies; for May, 1886, 12,429 copies.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 3rd day of June, A. D. 1886. SIMON J. FISHER, Notary Public.

The next time Senator Dolph approaches the Van Wyck buzz-saw he will keep his hands firmly clasped behind his official back.

English Tories do not like Mr. Blaine's plain talk on Ireland and home rule. But then, Mr. Blaine is not particularly attached to English Tories.

AUDITOR BARCOCK would rather be wrong than to follow precedent. A precedent which violates the constitution is a dangerous leader for any follower.

EVERY industry, however small, counts in adding to the productive wealth and the permanent population of Omaha. Inducements offered to factories mean premiums on progress.

Mr. Fry will buckle on his sword and head a piratical expedition against British men of war the country will be glad to "mount his loss." But they will not follow his lead. Blaster and bullets are two different matters.

HEAVY rains are reported from the west. A few more heavy summer rains will send the Nebraska drought prophets back to their rashes and branding pens, while the adventurous grangers will ride the upper end of the see-saw.

THE secession movement in Nova Scotia is a matter of dollars and cents and not of sentiment. Premier Fielding in an address just issued says that when the province joined the union they were told that the Dominion government could be carried on at an annual cost of \$12,000,000, but instead of that the figures were \$38,000,000.

THE bill taxing oleomargarine has passed the house and will now run the gauntlet of the senate. Prophets are already predicting that the influences which were not strong enough to affect the lower house will prove powerful in defeating the measure in the senate.

THE Omaha musical festival will open on Wednesday next in the Exposition building. All the arrangements are now completed. The chorus is in excellent training, the orchestra is prepared and collected and the principal artists will be on hand. The works selected for presentation will be well suited for the occasion, and the participants and the building, we believe that they will prove suited to a large and discriminating audience which will assemble to do honor to Omaha's first great musical festival.

FREE trade and a high tariff both had their advocates at the Cleveland convention, but the voice of the delegates was neither American laborers are learning that the first is impracticable and the other has been worn threadbare to the disadvantage of the producing classes. A sensible tariff reform which will open American markets and take heavy burdens from industry is what the people are beginning to demand so loudly that they will make their voice heard effectively before they are through with the cowardly leaders of political parties.

BOSTON will spend \$2,000,000 in parks. Ten years ago the same improvements could have been made for less than half the money. The fact that property values have again doubled in value in the last ten years has hastened the movement in that city towards providing breathing spaces and pleasure grounds for its population.

OMAHA is also discussing the problem of parks and boulevards. Five years ago the proposed boulevard drive around the city, whose construction would add hundreds of thousands of dollars in value to Omaha property, could have been constructed at a materially less sum than what it will now cost. Five years hence its cost will be certainly doubled. Real estate owners in the suburbs will by that time have platted their lands and disposed of much of the property which can now be obtained as a gift.

If we are ever to have a system of parks and drives now is the time to lay the foundations of a beautiful city. Property values will not only advance, but improvements on land needed will have to be purchased in addition to the real estate. A dollar for parks in 1880 will go as far as \$2 in 1890.

A Sound Platform.

The Knights of Labor have proposed some fantastic and impracticable legislation at their Cleveland convention, but they constructed a substantial piece of workmanship when they adopted the following platform of principles to which we again give place in our columns:

1. We demand that the public lands be reserved for actual settlers only.

2. We demand that all lands owned by individuals or corporations in excess of 100 acres not under cultivation shall be taxed to their full value, the same as cultivated lands.

3. We demand the immediate forfeiture of all lands where the conditions of the grant have not been complied with.

4. We demand that patents be at once issued for all lands where the conditions have been complied with, and that taxes be assessed on those lands as if under cultivation.

5. We demand the immediate removal of all fences from the public lands.

6. We demand that after 1890 the government obtain possession by purchase of all lands now held by aliens at appraised valuations.

7. We demand that after 1896 aliens be prohibited from obtaining land titles.

8. We demand the abolition of all laws requiring a property qualification to enable a citizen to vote.

9. We demand that a graduated income tax be levied.

10. We demand that against the small appropriations for the national bureau of labor statistics.

11. We demand the passage of the bill approved by the congressional labor committee.

12. We demand the enactment of a law prohibiting the employment of minors in factories, mines, shops, etc., for more than eight hours per day.

With the mass of the recommendations all honest and thinking men will agree. The demands for reform of the land laws, the taxation of untaxed lands, the repeal of unearned land grants and the prohibition of alien landownership are in a line with the best and most enlightened public sentiment. Congress recognizes this in making these questions, which the Cleveland conference urges upon its attention, matters reserved for immediate consideration and to which all minor subjects must give precedence.

Thrift and Saving.

Thrift and saving go hand in hand. The workman, or clerk, or small capitalist, who consistently lays aside a part of his earnings, saves money for a rainy day, is certain to succeed in the race for a comfortable competence. The man who made the largest fortune of his day in America earned the boat which gave him a start by saving a hundred dollars from his day's labor. Capital is nothing more than accumulated money.

The laborer with fifty dollars drawing interest and on hand to invest when favorable opportunity presents is a capitalist in the eyes of those who spend their earnings and dodge collectors when bill day and the month put in an appearance. Few people realize how much the advancement of American laborers is due to the extent to which they patronize the savings institutions. Their reports are a standing evidence of the thrift of the poorer classes. In 1885 the little state of Rhode Island, with a population not exceeding 325,000 and not more than 130,000 persons engaged in any kind of "gainful occupation," had savings bank deposits of no less than \$51,816,300, or about \$100 for every man, woman and child in the state. Massachusetts, in the same year, had deposits of \$274,998,312, an average of \$141.64 for every family in the state that year. The most astonishing thing, however, is the fact that there were 848,787 deposit accounts, or nearly half as many as the entire population of the state, and more than its workers. Of course, this shows that many individuals had more than one account, but it leaves no room for doubt that the vast majority of the wage earners of Massachusetts have bank accounts. If the whole country were as rich as Massachusetts in savings bank deposits these institutions would hold the enormous sum of \$8,000,000,000, or about twice the cost of the entire railroad system of the United States.

Suspending the Land Laws.

The action of the senate caucuses in making the bills for the repeal of the pre-emption, timber culture and desert lands acts preferred subjects for legislation, and the advanced condition of these bills upon the house calendar, are probably responsible for the circular issued by Commissioner Sparks, suspending the operation of the above named laws until August 1. Registers of land offices have been notified to receive no more filings and land hunters will now be compelled to restrict themselves to homesteading, instead of the various entries heretofore permitted under our loose system of land office privileges.

The usual howl may be expected from the cattle barons and land syndicates, to whose abuse of the land laws is chiefly due the general movement for their repeal. "Honest settlers," who fill the territorial papers with their squeals, and Mr. Sparks will be once more spitted on the lance of a "public opinion" which has no existence except in the imagination of the dishonest tricksters whom he has checked.

There is no danger that the homestead law will not be amply sufficient for the needs of actual settlers. Under its provisions the government will still continue to donate 160 acres to every applicant who will live five years on his farm and improve it sufficiently to show his good faith as a settler. The homestead law has built up communities by bringing into the new counties permanent residents. The pre-emption law of late years has largely operated to build up the fortunes of non-resident speculators. There will be little sorrow over the repeal of the timber culture, pre-emption and desert lands acts. The first two have had their day. The last has been a harbor of refuge for fraud and jobbery ever since its enactment.

A Victory for Van Wyck.

The senator from Nebraska scored a remarkable victory in the senate on Thursday by securing the passage of his bill taxing the railroad land grants and compelling the companies to pay to the government the cost of surveying, selecting and conveying the land. By a brilliant stroke Senator Van Wyck succeeded in substituting the subject matter of his own bill for that of the house bill, leaving only the enacting clause of the latter and striking out the title of the house bill, thus making the measure as passed an amended bill already passed by the lower house. Before the railroad bill had recovered from their surprise, the bill was referred to a conference committee of the two houses and Senator Van Wyck had made his point.

This action of the senate probably determines the success of the measure. All that is needed now is the adoption of the report of the conference committee in the two houses. The simple passage of the senate bill would have sent that measure to the bottom of the house calendar of bills passed by the senate, where it would have been subject to the usual interminable delays in awaiting consideration. Senator Van Wyck's shrewd tactics changed the status at once. It secured the passage of his own bill and gave it precedence over other legislation by making it amendatory of the measure passed by the house. The senator from Nebraska knew the field in which he was fighting his battle against the monopoly lobby and he took every advantage of the situation. The result was the rout of his enemies.

Other Lands Than Ours.

The Irish debate has been enlivened during the week by speeches from Chamberlain and Section, rumors of approaching ministerial resignations and expectation of a dissolution of parliament as soon as a division was reached on the second reading of the home rule bill. Radical opposition to the measure has made the defeat of the second reading scarcely doubtful, and the cabinet is only fighting for delay. Mr. Gladstone feels sure that the ministry must fall, but he is anxious if possible to postpone a general election until next fall in order that his party may secure the benefits of the new registration act. It is reported that if all other plans fail, the premier will even resign and permit Hartington to form a ministry which will be retained in office until the liberals find it convenient to overthrow it in the autumn and precipitate an election under more favorable auspices. But both sides are preparing for an immediate election. Forty-seven radicals following Chamberlain's lead have pledged themselves to vote against the measure, and the opposition vote is estimated as more than sufficient to secure its defeat when it comes up on Monday.

The Irish people are not discouraged at the threats of defeating the Gladstone bill that come from the conservatives. Even if they were defeated to-morrow, it would not dismay them. Their cause has been fought for and won. As Justin McCarthy says: "Happen what may, Mr. Gladstone has already secured self-government for Ireland."

The possibility of the ministry resigning in order to hold parliament over until the fall, brings up discussion as to Lord Hartington's probable course in case he is designated as Mr. Gladstone's successor. The new ministry will be a coalition one, without doubt, in which all shades of political opinion opposed to home rule will be represented. Coalition ministries in England are proverbially short-lived, and this is quite certain to prove no exception to the rule. Nobody expects it to last longer than until autumn, and its collapse will be an imminent probability from the moment of its birth. The downfall of the Gladstone government will relegate to the people the whole question of home rule and the relations of Ireland to the empire. A terrific battle will be fought at the polls in the autumn. Michael Davitt cables from London that "Mr. Parnell is also confident that he will come back to Westminster with a party in no wise diminished. The Irish voters in Great Britain will this time be asked to poll in favor of Gladstone to a man. This they will do with graceful remembrance of the only English statesman in history who has braved imperial power in behalf of Ireland. This they will do with enthusiasm in the carrying out of a policy which has at length begun to be noble and patriotic to their eyes. Mr. Parnell is sure of the royal and hearty co-operation of every nationalist having influence with the people. Should Gladstone, however, be defeated at the general elections, should the unhappy combination among Salisbury, Hartington and Chamberlain return in persuading the election to return a majority against home rule, then one of the most vital crises in the modern history of Ireland—and of England perhaps—will have to be fought between the Irish national strength and coercion."

The Imperialist congress which has just assembled in Paris indicates that the republic, if it remains true to the spirit on which it was founded, has even less to fear from the Bonapartists than it has from the various branches of the Bourbon family, at whose head now stand the Orleans princes. The rivalry between Victor and Jerome can be depended on, until one or the other dies, to render discordant and powerless for harm the heirs to the dynasty founded by the great Corsican.

English and French engineers have revived the discussion of the Indo-European route contemplated before the completion of the Suez canal. The English government has already surveyed the line of a railroad from the Mediterranean across Turkey, connecting with the Euphrates, but the project now under discussion is to connect the river with the Mediterranean by a canal cut south of Aleppo. This would give a navigable route from the Mediterranean through Syria and the once fertile Mesopotamian valley, along the Persian coast, through the Persian gulf, to India. Emil Reue, who writes of the plan in the British Review, thinks that to cut the canal and turn the current of Indo-European trade down the Euphrates valley would result in reducing it from its present desolate condition, and restore to it something of the prosperity it enjoyed when it was the pathway of trade between Europe and Asia before the Christian era.

Colonel Pereira, of Peru, has suggested a project for the organization of colonies in that country which is said to have met the warmest approval of President Caeceres and is promised support by public men of all parties. The project provides for the formation of military colonies in the vast prairies of the heart of the South American continent which are known as the "pampas" or "plains" of "El Sacramento." They are extremely fertile, Humboldt having sounded and found alluvial mud thirty feet in thickness on some of them—whilst cattle and game abound, so that from almost the first moment the colonists would become self-supporting. The scheme, although not particularly attractive to the condition of ex-officers, will also embrace all who are desirous of joining, so that within a very short period it is hoped

that is needed now is the adoption of the report of the conference committee in the two houses.

Some 30,000 or 30,000 men will be steadily occupied on the other slope, and thus the tide will flow to the right of the republic, whilst vastly benefiting their own position.

A German man-of-war has proceeded to the territory of King Tomasse of Samoa, whom Germany upholds against King Malietoa. The British and American consuls at Apia formally protested against the attempt to overthrow King Malietoa, and the latter consul hoisted the Samoan under the American flag, telegraphing to President Cleveland that he had established a protectorate over the disputed territory.

The future of the labor movement—less hours, good pay and agitators and firebrands out in the cold.

POLITICAL POINTS.

Hon. B. F. Myers of Pennsylvania is said to be anxious to secure the Austrian mission.

Attorney General Stockton of New Jersey positively declines to be a candidate for governor.

Ohio republicans claim they will gain five congressmen by the recent gerrymandering in that state.

Ex-Governor Charles Foster, of Ohio, says the republicans of his state will never get tired voting for Blaine.

Dr. O'Donnell, the anti-Chinese agitator, is making an active canvass for the gubernatorial nomination in California.

George Ines, a colored school teacher, is a candidate for the republican nomination for lieutenant governor of Pennsylvania.

The Providence (R. I.) Journal formally adds to its list of non-supporters Mr. Blaine for the presidency in 1888.

The Baltimore News predicts that George W. Childs, of the Public Ledger, will be the next president if he will accept the nomination.

If the republicans carry West Virginia at the coming election Elkins and Goff will be the leading candidates for the United States senatorship.

While President Cleveland is encroached upon by affairs matrimonial, Governor Hill, of New York, is busy in laying presidential pipe with great assiduity.

The Springfield Republican predicts that Lieutenant Governor Ames will not have a walk-over for the gubernatorial nomination in Massachusetts, however confident he may feel of it.

Tammany is said to be contemplating the organization of branch wigwags in all the large cities, with a view to exerting a formidable control in the next democratic national convention.

It is predicted that Foraker will be on hand in 1887 to cut Senator Sherman out of the presidential nomination, as Noyes, Garfield and Charlie Foster, the Ohio republican managers, did in the last three conventions.

Thomas W. Ferry, ex-senator from Michigan, and president of the senate during the Hayes-Tilden electoral dispute, has returned to Detroit after a three years' absence in Europe and other foreign parts. Mr. Ferry's health, which was considerably shattered by political and financial reverses, is very much improved and it is probable that he will be heard of again in Michigan politics.

A Pertinent Question.

Chicago News. After congress protects us against oleomargarine who is to protect us against chalk and water?

All the World Loves a Lover.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat. Grover Cleveland as a bridegroom attracts more attention than has recently been bestowed upon Grover Cleveland as president.

No Use At All.

What is the use of going to war with Canada? If our stock of bankers and aldermen holds out we shall soon have a majority in Canada and majorities rule.

Willing to Retire.

Philadelphia Record. The Canadians show some signs of relenting. They will not let us buy bait, but they have agreed to send back a forger now languishing in the St. John jail.

Business is Brisk in Omaha.

Kansas City Journal. A suicide, a \$100,000 robbery, an arrest for murder and \$75,000 failure were announced yesterday from Omaha, and thus ample proof is afforded of the assertion, "Business in all its branches is brisk in Omaha."

Special Pleading for Chicago Soap-Grease.

St. Louis Republic. The honest, low-brow, dabbler who gave a fair pound for a fair price and founded the Butter worth family. Little dreamed that a descendant of his would go to congress from Chicago and appear as a special pleader for Chicago soap-grease.

The Kissing of the Bride.

England. The bride and groom. And when at last, with prayerfully pray: And music swelling in the air, The nuptial kiss was tied, Sir Grover, flinging cream need be: "Sothly, it is my mind," he said, "That I salute the bride!"

Whereat upon her virkin cheek, So smooth, so plump, and comely eke, He laid his lips, and with a kiss, So lusty that the walls around Gave such an echo to the sound As they had like to crack.

No mirthful salutation this— No merriment, no champagne kiss To chill a bride's felicity: Exploding on that blushing cheek It's a low-brow, dabbler's kiss, Areadian simplicity.

The Cutting of the Cake.

England. The bride and groom. Sir Grover quoth: "Let each one here Of drops of wine and sumptuous cheer Most heartily partake; And what you eat we'll enjoy, I and my consort will be employed To cut the bridal cake."

Then saith the bride, as curts'ying low, "There is no sweeter task, I trow, Than (which is now my life) To do thy will, my liege, so I Would fain with thy request comply If I had but a knife!"

Threat of shining blades a score Leap from their scabbards straight before, And each brave knight, right humbly prayed The lady to accept his blade.

But Lady Frances shook her head, And thus she said, with words of gold: "None other's blade I'll use Save his, who hath my reverence won— My pledge and my betrothal ring— And his shall cut the cake."

Then did Sir Grover bend him to His trousers pocket, where he drew A jack-knife, big and fat, The which he gave into her hand, And thus he said, with words of wit: "Thy narved much I thank."

But when the cake was cut, the rest Made proper hurry to assist: In knightly phrase exultant How they each would part the slice And how the blade that elft each slice Was truly democratic.

Going for Campbell.

The clerks of the postoffice are objecting in pretty strong terms to the commission in which the closets to which they have access are allowed to remain. They declare that there was no such commission at the door of Mr. Campbell, who, they think, ought to have been cleaned, even though he is going out of office in a few days.

JOHN HABBERTON'S LETTER.

President Cleveland's Ante-Nuptial Visit to the Metropolis.

THAT TOAST TO JEFF DAVIS. It Was Done Strictly for Business by a Wine Merchant—Some Fishy Talk—American Opera.

NEW YORK, June 1.—[Correspondence of the Bee].—Perhaps you have heard that "all the world loves a lover." I quote the tired out sentiment again only to explain my more curiosity to see President Cleveland's manifested in New York this week than ever before. His excellency ran up from Washington Sunday night, having promised to review the Decoration day parade in New York and Brooklyn. As these ceremonies were sure to bring him twice before the full gaze of the public, you would suppose the public could afford to possess its soul in patience and either wear a ticket to one of the stands erected opposite the reviewing stand in each city, or join the procession. But the public didn't do anything of the sort; men hung about the Gilsey house all morning in hope of seeing the president go to the breakfast room, the barber shop or the newspaper stand, or perhaps the cigar counter, or the bar; others haunted the doorway through which the guests usually leave; they weren't dudes either, nor very young men, but solid, level-headed business men, most of them as old as the president himself. Nor were they office-seekers; they looked too well-to-do and self-contained to be so on any such business, and on a holiday. No, they simply wanted to look at a bachelor who was going to be married—a man who, though he had a larger income than any bachelor can spend to good advantage, and a higher public position than any other citizen of the United States, has learned that life isn't worth anything unless it is lived for the benefit of his fellow-men. It is the first case on record of a president of the United States doing anything in which he had the unanimous approval of everybody in both political parties.

THE G. A. R. MAN WHO TOASTED JEFF DAVIS. The rise and culmination of the annual Decoration day sentiment has kept old folks talking about the toasting of Jeff Davis by Captain Saunders, member of the Grand Army post of Mt. Vernon, N. Y. I passed through Mt. Vernon by train a day or two ago and had to listen to a half-hour discussion by several of the captain's acquaintances who boarded the train and took seats near me. It was quickly manifested that it was the "leading topic" of town talk, and that public opinion was not only divided, but subdivided, and that although there were some Mt. Vernon patriots who helped conquer the confederate armies who would have cheerfully done as Mr. Saunders did if they could have found a vegetable and the givers of the feast some hundreds of baskets of champagne; you probably know that Saunders is a wine merchant and went to Savannah, where his character was well known, to buy a quantity of grapes, which were accomplished greatly to his satisfaction. During the hubbub Saunders maintained a calm, none-of-your-blank-business air that has done more than to satisfy several of his neighbors, for Mr. Vernon has reached the exact size—about five thousand inhabitants—which makes a community think itself the heaven-constituted monarch of the affairs of each of its citizens, and it does not like Saunders' implication that he is responsible to nothing but his own sense of propriety. Captain Saunders is about fifty-five years of age, and is a well-to-do, but is associated with a deal like President Arthur—a resemblance which holds good so far as rotundity, cut of whiskers, dignified and management of an ivory headed cane.

THE RISE AND CULMINATION OF THE ANNUAL DECORATION DAY SENTIMENT HAS KEPT OLD FOLKS TALKING ABOUT THE TOASTING OF JEFF DAVIS BY CAPTAIN SAUNDERS, MEMBER OF THE GRAND ARMY POST OF MT. VERNON, N. Y.

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