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THE DAILY BEE.

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REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

For Governor—JOHN M. THAYER. For Lieutenant Governor—H. B. SHELDON. For Secretary of State—G. W. LAWS.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

For Senators: GEO. W. LININGER, BRUNO TSCHEUCK.

For Representatives: W. G. WHITMORE, F. B. HIBBARD, GEO. HEIMROD, R. S. HALL, JOHN MATTHEWSON, JAMES R. YOUNG, M. W. BLACKBURN, T. O. RICKETTS.

For County Attorney: EDWARD W. SIMEKAL.

For County Commissioner: ISAAC N. PIERCE.

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Page 2. Iowa and Nebraska News—City News—Miscellaneous.

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Page 12. Adventures of Major North, by Alfred Sorenson—Two-Handed Sam Biden, A Broken Heart, by Mary Mahoney—Fast and Present.

KANSAS CITY is moving to secure parks. Omaha's boulevard scheme seems to have fallen out of sight.

THE WAY to start the Omaha & Northwestern is to secure some live railroad man to push things. Then the good work will go on.

CONTINUED bond calls are easing the money market. Treasurer Jordan's resolution to obstruct Mr. Morrison's resolution has been more honored in the breach than in the observance.

AUSTRIA and England have both expressed their view of the Bulgarian situation, but Bismarck has not spoken. A line from the German dictator of Europe is worth a volume from all the remaining powers combined.

WHAT kind of a fight is the Herald making upon Dr. Miller's old chum, the tricky lobbyist of Jay Gould, Church Hovey? So far in the campaign most of his time and space have been devoted to blackguarding and abusing Van Wyck.

MR. McSHANE might well exclaim: "Save me from my pretended friends." In a district which gave Blaine over 8,000 majority McShane cannot hope to win unless over 4,000 bolt Church Howe and vote for him. The Howe republicans are all against Van Wyck, and the mean and malicious warfare which McShane's pretended friend, Dr. Miller, is waging upon Van Wyck will drive the Van Wyck republicans into the woods. This is what Dr. Miller and Jim Boyd want, and when the campaign is over Mr. McShane can charge his defeat to them.

THE county commissioners should move slowly in accepting plans for the proposed hospital. There should be full and free competition among architects, home and foreign, in submitting designs. In a building such as that projected several aims must be steadily kept in view. An asylum for the insane, a hospital for various classes of diseases, some of which may require complete isolation from others, and a county poor house, cannot be successfully combined in the same structure without careful planning. Douglas county will do a useless vote the needed funds. While a hospital and home is being built it should be built only on the most approved plans.

The Political Saw Mill.

The official organ of the B. & M. road at Lincoln has said that the B. & M. is full of vain imaginations concerning the political part played by the Burlington boss in the present campaign. The B. & M. Journal says that "the employees of all the railroad companies in this state, being as a rule, intelligent, enterprising and ambitious, have political convictions and usually are just as active as other people, not professional office-seekers, in political matters, and have the same right to be, as the employe of a newspaper, or a saw mill, or a machine shop or a store."

This is a very ingenious plea, and on a par with the plea of railroad attorneys that a railroad in its relations to the public is in no way different from "a newspaper, a saw mill, a machine shop or a store." But a railroad attorney who did not know better would be dismissed on short notice. When railroad employes merely display the same interest in politics that any other citizen shows, there would be no complaint. If they voted their own honest convictions as citizens instead of being mere puppets of the railroad managers, no sensible person would find fault. The Burlington method in this campaign is, if anything, more offensive and more outrageous than its arrogant and distasteful policy was in the campaign ten years ago.

In some sections of the state, notably in the Republican valley, the gray train gang under the leadership of brass collared lawyers, has made it all a man's life worth to oppose a railroad candidate for any office. Even business men along the road frankly admit that they would be ruined if they were to oppose the B. & M. town lot "boss" and his strikers. The whole Second congressional district has for years groined under the political tyranny of railroad bossism, which has practically disfranchised the masses in that section. In Lancaster county only men who train under the Burlington ringleaders dare to aspire to any office, high or low. It is not only intolerable that a board of republican railroad attorneys best and corrupt republican conventions, but when prominent railroad officials like Toke Caster take a hand in nominating republican candidates who will be acceptable to the railroads, the difference between a railroad and a sawmill becomes at once apparent. Other railroads besides the Burlington may be actively interested in the present campaign, but they have at least been diplomatic enough to conceal their mailed hand. If Nebraska is to be subjected to the Jay Gould method of bulldozing and wholesale bribery against which the people revolted ten years ago, there will be another uprising in the near future that will teach a very wholesome lesson to corporate dictators.

Another Barrett in the Field.

The arrival at New York on Friday of Mr. Wilson Barrett, the English actor, who will play engagements in the principal cities of the country, is a event of considerable interest in the current experience of the American stage. At home Mr. Barrett ranks only second, and not very much below Mr. Henry Irving in the popular esteem as an exponent of dramatic art, and in his particular school, the heroic, is without a peer on the English stage. He is also one of the most progressive managers of the time, having in this respect contributed his full share to the improvement and growth of the stage up to the high standard it has attained both in England and America. Added to these merits is the fact that Mr. Barrett is an author, although perhaps he does not regard this as greatly increasing his claim to consideration, since the work of his pen has been the least useful of his efforts in bringing him fame and fame time ago of the prosed visit of Mr. Barrett to the United States called out some ill-tempered remarks reflecting upon English actors and upon the American habit of receiving them with open arms, which it is not unlikely will be repeated now that a leading English actor is really among us. Such terms as "theatrical adventurer," and "stage tramp," were applied to Irving and Barrett by at least one paper that assumes to be respectable. It was said that as American actors visiting England had rarely been treated with any favor or courtesy our people should retaliate when English actors came to this country. We are glad to believe that this feeling is confined to a very limited circle, for it has nothing to justify or commend it. As a matter of fact, American actors of deserved repute have not fared ill at the hands of the English public in late years, but on the contrary have achieved added fame and increased their gains materially in England. Booth and Miss Anderson are certainly shining examples of this, and the recent experience of the Daly comedy company was of the most gratifying character. John McCullough and Lawrence Barrett did not have so fortunate an experience, but the fault cannot be fairly charged entirely to the English public. But even if that public were as indifferent to the claims of American actors as it is alleged to be, it would still be most unwise for our people to retaliate by refusing to countenance English actors whose experience and ability may contribute to our instruction and advancement of our stage. Such a policy as this would not now be considered worthy of regard in China or Japan. A people seeking intellectual progress should welcome every help to that result. We shall be glad to find, therefore, that Mr. Wilson Barrett is made the recipient of a cordial welcome, and if his merit is as great as is claimed for him nobody will regret his taking back to England a generous sum in return for the benefits of his instruction and example.

New York's Mayorality Contest.

The first political experience of the labor candidate for mayor of New York, Mr. Henry George, appears to have been of an encouraging character. The labor element is reported to be rallying to his support with great unanimity and enthusiasm. It is not probable that any such plan will ever be adopted, although it must be granted that, in a large part of the south, some additional means and effort to that which the population is able or willing to provide for educational purposes are sadly needed. Another phase of this question, that of supporting educational missions in the southern states, was presented in an address delivered a few days ago by Mr. George W. Cable at Northampton, Mass. He said there is a work going on in the southern states whose records will make a unique page in the histories of nations, yet it is rather known of, than really known, and it is almost universally undervalued. The civil war, enfranchisement, reconstruction—these the nation knows, but the still, small voice of the last gentle force sends hardly a thrill throughout the country, and yet without intelligently listening to it the history of our times cannot be understood. It is a kind of peaceful invasion. Nobody supposed when it began that it was going to develop into what it has become. The nation began with two antagonistic ideas

of social order. This is really the preceivable project of the better idea to destroy the other; the contest is upon the old lines, and is the general continuation of the struggle of the past. It is not so much any more church matter, but something that concerns every American citizen. Illustrating by reference to national statistics was an enormous number of people were interested in pushing this project, Mr. Cable said that the people of American and Anglo-Saxon race rate and are not by an aggregated supremacy, but less by a monopoly of office, but by the natural weight and power of intelligence, knowledge and wealth, and the principles of universal justice which they maintain. Four-fifths of all that portion of this element, resident in the northern states and territories, approve and encourage this movement, and more than two-fifths rightly claim it as their own. It is, moreover, a highly organized force. Its pulpits alone furnish thirty-six thousand trained leaders of men, while in the face of all that is being proposed and undertaken, there is throughout the nation no organized or active opposition. In a word, this work, in the unobtrusive guise of church largess, is really the prosecution by the nation itself, without the government, of a national policy in the form of a missionary scheme.

This scheme is gathering the fruits of the war. It spends annually nearly a million of dollars, devoted to the cause of education where it is most needed, in educating educators. In one year lately it had about eight hundred and fifty students for the ministry, besides law and medical students, and has furnished the south with a corps of colored teachers for colored youth, now at work in the state public schools, to the number of 16,000. Without it the education of the colored children in the south could not have been projected at all in the face of caste-discriminations that prevail there. No other force has done a tithe as much to teach southern white intelligence, the possibility and desirability of educating the negro. The practical results attained during the past twenty years under this system were shown to be of the most gratifying character, and Mr. Cable said the educational party in the south is to-day a unit in favor of the maintenance and enlargement of this work. These educational missions are the one potent, active force pushing on the reconstruction of the southern states, against the re-assertion and re-establishment of the old traditions. As this scheme is no longer an experiment, as its benefits and advantages are apparent and demonstrable, and as the object is the highest to which human effort can be applied, it makes a demand for a more generous support than it has yet received. The field inviting work is very far from being covered. There is ample opportunity, and a more or less urgent requirement, for the expenditure of four or five times the amount now used in promoting education in the south by this plan. It is not enough that the work shall not be permitted to decline. It must be advanced and enlarged. On the continued success of this work, in the opinion of Mr. Cable, depend in no small degree the regeneration of the south, the perfection of emancipation, the solution of the southern question. The duty of maintaining this work must rest in the future, as it has done in the past, upon the liberality of the people of the north.

The Point Involved.

Four days ago the Bee published the first authentic account of the true inwardness of General Miles' Apache campaign and Geronimo's surrender. It was the first paper in the United States to give the facts as they were and to puncture by the statement of an eye witness the absurd claims which the fool friends of Miles have been persistently advancing on behalf of that general. It was a achievement of General Miles, when dissected, seems to have been on which any officer could have accomplished had he been willing to defy the orders of the war department. It was well known that the red-handed Geronimo was anxious to surrender on terms that would spare his life and transport him to his family in Florida. Crook had so reported before he left the territory. Every officer of intelligence was perfectly familiar with the fact. The war department, however, flatly declined to close the Apache war on such terms. They so informed General Crook and insisted that the hostiles must either be captured with their arms or brought in on terms of unconditional surrender. General Miles assumed charge in Arizona with a full knowledge of the situation. He promptly announced that Crook had failed in capturing the hostiles because his methods were faulty. The press was filled with disclosures of Miles' activity, of the dismissal of the Indian scouts, the increase of the regular forces, while civilians were called upon to note that science and signaling were to combine with military valor to close in a few weeks the campaign about to be inaugurated. For twenty-two weeks General Miles' regulars chased up and down canyons, sealed mountains, guarded arctic hoves, wore out scores of men and hundreds of horses without results. Geronimo and his band refused to be captured and skipped nimbly over the border and back at their own sweet will. At last the country was electrified by the news that the band had surrendered "unconditionally" and were on their way to Fort Bowie. A few days afterwards they were hastily forwarded by rail to Florida. At this point the war department interposed and ordered them stopped at San Antonio until Miles could explain what the movement meant. The Bee's letter from Camp Grant gave the explanation several days in advance of General Miles' report. Geronimo had surrendered on his own terms, and his surrender had been accepted in defiance of the peremptory orders of the war department. At a single blow the glory of Miles' campaign vanished. He had accomplished by disobedience of orders just what any officer clothed with authority would have done months ago without campaigning, signaling, or change of methods. To add to the situation, it appears that all of Crook's "methods," scouts, conference, and all were secretly adopted, and that General Miles, after decrying his predecessor and his work, had in reality been sailing under his colors.

The Chief of Police Involved.

The chief of police involved then is discharged of orders by General Miles, and in the pursuit of his ends or pleasure is deaf and blind to the concerns of other people not linked with his own, whether or not they are, as in the case of the Charleston sufferers, such as should properly command his attention.

There are arguments that prove too much.

An example is shown in the campaign text book of the democratic congressional committee, which is made up of a report or statement of the register of the treasury showing obligations due the government from public officials during the period since 1861. The purpose of this was, of course, to show the alarming extent to which the government was defrauded under republican administrations. But while the figures mount up to a considerable total, when they are compared with the amount for an equal period under democratic administrations, it is found that the percentage of losses to the government during the latter was thirteen times greater than in the period of republican rule. A further mistake was made by the democratic committee in characterizing disputed balances as defalcations since the application of this rule necessarily brings a great many members of their own party under the head of defaulters. Such a characterization is obviously incorrect and unjust. The democrats have evidently made a very hazy job of this matter, and furnished against themselves, without cost or labor to the republicans, a trenchant and conclusive argument.

The republicans of the Third district have nominated by acclamation Hon. Geo. W. E. Dorsey as their candidate for congressman.

The fact that there was no contestant for the honor is the best evidence of the satisfactory manner in which Mr. Dorsey has served his constituents during the past two years. He

has proved himself to be an honest, straightforward, and hard working member, who has not sacrificed the transaction of necessary business to a useless display of stumpy oratory. Mr. Dorsey's speeches have not taken up many pages of the Record, or much of the time of the house, but his faithful, earnest and conscientious work is seen in the passage of a number of measures in which his state and his district were interested. His record as a voting member is clean and straight, in accord with the sentiments of his constituency and in a line with the most intelligent views of the best informed members. The Third district republicans have acted wisely in refusing to listen to any other name than Mr. Dorsey's for the office to which they will certainly elect him by a rousing, old time republican majority.

POLICEMEN'S BILLS are used as salve for policemen's clubs.

As conducted in Omaha they are a contemptibly small means of blackmailing the criminal classes.

EVERY druggist in Nebraska is an ardent advocate of prohibition.

The ruin of the saloons means the prosperity of shops with the red bottles.

POLITICAL POINTS.

T. V. Powderly will not run for congress in Seneca.

It is said that ex-Congressman Horr has a chance for re-election this year.

Senator Mahone's ambition is now said to be all for the governor's chair in Virginia.

Senator Edmunds is said to require generally about two introductions per year to his stanchest supporters in Vermont.

Mr. Blaine will deliver six speeches in Connecticut at Hartford, New Haven, Bridgeport, Waterbury, Meriden and Norwich.

The whirling of politics once more brings the irrepressible "Richelieu" Robinson to the front—this time under the banner of labor.

Ex-Senator Windom reappears in politics as a delegate to the Minnesota republican convention and continental deadlock breaker.

Texas prohibitionists have put a free grass plank in their platform and expect that it will yield them a largely increased vote.

Judge Lynch is a candidate for re-election to the bench in Kansas City. The judge is a very popular official in many parts of the wild west.

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During the excitement over the debate between the Taylor brothers, the public has overlooked the fact that Tennessee has an attorney general named George Washington Pickle.

Dr. Theodore Barth, a distinguished leader of the liberal party of the German parliament, is in New York. He has come to study the American political and industrial system.

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Gen. Jackson, minister to Mexico, received fees to the amount of \$250,000 in two railroad suits at Savannah. There are no such fat pickings in Mexico, and this may account for the minister's dislike of the diplomatic service.

The candidates for the New York mayoralty are as follows: Democrats—Mayor Grace, Roswell P. Flower, P. Henry Dugro, Edward Cooper, Republicans—Cornelius Vanderbilt, William W. Astor, Levi P. Morton, Chauncey M. Depew, Anson G. Cook, and Theodore Roosevelt. Labor—Henry George.

About the most amusing drawing of the colored line ever known is to be seen in the North Carolina district represented by O'Hara, a very light mulatto. He got the nomination in the republican convention a few days since, but some of the coal blacked darkies bolted and nominated a fat blooded negro.

Oliver Ames has been nominated by the republicans for governor of Massachusetts. The platform favors the submission to the people of a constitutional amendment to prohibit the manufacture and sale of liquor, demands prompt action for the settlement of the fishery dispute, and approves of the federal and state civil service acts.

Mr. James Plehn, proprietor and editor of the Memphis Avalanche, has been nominated for congress. The Avalanche very kindly says of the nominee that he is "a rare man—a man of great courage, a nice sense of honor, all the instincts of a true gentleman, upright, pure in character and in morals." It is evident that Mr. Plehn has one very ardent admirer.

Judge Thurman, in a serene speech at Cleveland the other evening, dwelt mainly on his old age and declining strength, and suggested as his own epitaph: "Here lies a man who was an honest democrat his whole life long." And just here lies the reason that the "Old Roman" has for so many years been relegated to the rear in the councils of his party.

The Broad and Crooked Way.

The broad road to Canada runs through Wall street.

Miss Cleveland's Great Head.

Miss Cleveland shows evidence of great editorial ability. She does not pay for poetry.

Ready to Make Faces at Mexico.

It is a great comfort to know that when our navy is completed it will be equal in power to that of Turkey and Denmark.

An Important Question.

Creditor—I'd like to know when you are going to pay that little bill of mine.

Debtor—See here, I'm not going into any detail with you regarding my private affairs.

Keep Him There.

The man who goes through the train and takes the vote of the passengers has turned up in Michigan, and if we thought a simple and reasonable request would be granted, we would ask somebody over there to put up the bars before he gets out.

A Goddess With a Black Eye.

Civil service reform, that once fair but now greatly abused goddess, is wondering which of her eyes is draped in mourning, and whether both of her optics have not been damaged out of countenance. It is a sad go for G. S. R.

Hon. G. W. Frost on Methodism in Nebraska.

Hon. Geo. W. Frost, formerly a member of the New England conference, but for many years a resident in the west engaged in active business, but still preaching the gospel, gives an interesting account of the introduction of Methodism into Nebraska. His early struggles and hardships, in the Omaha Sunday Bee. The same paper contains a very appreciative sketch of Bishop Fowler and his forensic power in the pulpit and on the platform.

SUNDAY GOSSIP.

A FLOATING paragraph states that Consul Ben Folsom will this winter illuminate the white house with his gorgeous presence, accompanied by his elaborate staff and that the will put a dazzling air over the social part of the administration that will be very satisfactory to the "longshore." This is doing an injustice to Mr. Folsom, who possesses anything but a gorgeous presence. He dresses plainly but neatly, and is in every sense a modest gentleman as to manners. That "elaborate staff" which has been the subject of many a scolding witty paragraph is not a staff at all. It is simply a Florentine mosaic, not larger than a ten cent piece, and shows no rest on the surface. It is not at all loud, but it is in perfect keeping with the neat attire of a gentleman of fashion.

The name of Folsom reminds us once more that the Folsom estate in Omaha is tied up for years to come so that some of the most valuable lots in the center of the city will remain unimproved for a long period. This is indeed an unfortunate as the rickety old frame buildings on the Folsom property are a disgrace and an eyesore to the city.

Another piece of property that ought to be improved is the Byers corner, at Douglas and Fifteenth streets. There was some talk during the summer about Byers putting up a 100,000 building, but it was only talk. There was also an effort made to purchase the property for about a hundred thousand dollars, but this scheme also fell through. Byers lives in a very slow town—leavenworth—and this may account for his slowness in regard to improving his Omaha property, which is covered with some of the worst old shells in the city, but which, in proportion to their value, are the highest real estate in Omaha. Byers is something like our own Tom Murray. He may get started after a while and put up a building as is a building.

TOM MURRAY, by the way, is really astonishing the natives. He is at last putting his building up in the Byers corner, at Douglas and Fifteenth streets. More than that it is to be a six-story building, with rather an attractive front—this time under the banner of labor.

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