

THE DAILY BEE. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION: Daily (Morn) Edition including Sunday... For One Year... For Six Months... For Three Months... For One Month...

ADVERTISING: All communications relating to news and editorial matter should be addressed to the Editor of the Bee.

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

THE DAILY BEE.

Sworn Statement of Circulation. State of Nebraska, Douglas County, s. s. Geo. B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of the Daily Bee for the week ending July 3, 1887, was as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Date and Circulation. Sunday, July 3, 14,170; Monday, July 4, 14,200; Tuesday, July 5, 14,225; Wednesday, July 6, 13,900; Thursday, July 7, 13,915; Friday, July 8, 13,890.

Average, 14,132. Sworn to and subscribed in my presence this 10th day of July, A. D. 1887. N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

(SEAL) State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss. Geo. B. Tzschuck, being first duly sworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, that the actual average daily circulation of the Daily Bee for the month of July, 1887, is 13,814 copies; for August, 1887, 13,826 copies; for September, 1887, 13,830 copies; for October, 1887, 13,839 copies; for November, 1887, 13,848 copies; for December, 1887, 13,857 copies; for January, 1887, 13,866 copies; for February, 1887, 14,198 copies; for March, 1887, 14,400 copies; for April, 1887, 14,316 copies; for May, 1887, 14,227 copies; for June, 1887, 14,147 copies.

(SEAL) N. P. FEIL, Notary Public. Sworn to and subscribed in my presence this 10th day of July, A. D. 1887.

A COMPOSITE picture of Moynihan, the billy editor, and Mr. McShane's man Friday. What would it look like?

The present hot wave is impartial in distributing itself over the country. It is just as warm in Omaha as it is in Atlanta and as hot in New Orleans as it is in St. Paul.

KING KALAKAUA, Claus Spreckles' lump of sugar, evidently has flies on him, and Kapilani is hurrying back to brush them off him with the bag of money she got in Europe.

THOUGH Dr. McGlynn would not go to Rome in response to the call of the pope, he, however, will sail in a few days for a trip abroad, taking passage upon the steamship City of Rome.

FATHER MCGLYNN, the unfringed priest, is spoken of as a candidate for congress from one of the New York city districts next year. From pulpit to politics is a descent from the sublime to the ridiculous.

In the New York stock exchange yesterday, as Vice President A. B. Hill ascended the platform to announce the death of a member of the exchange, Hill himself fell dead. It was a black Friday sure enough.

THE people of Southern Dakota are holding a convention at Huron to devise means to induce congress at its next session to invest the territory with the dignity and responsibility of statehood. The sense of the convention favors division and admission. There is no just argument to interpose against the ambition of the Dakota people.

A NOBLE thing is being done in New York for Frank Robinson, the colored hero who saved the lives of nine persons who were aboard the yacht Mystery when she capsized in Jamaica bay a few days ago. Robinson is to be presented with a gold medal by the Windward club as a testimonial of his bravery. A popular subscription is also being raised for the young colored hero. Life saving knows neither color nor politics, and the rich people of New York who sail their boats in Jamaica bay should handsomely reward Robinson who so gallantly imperiled his own life to save others.

It is announced that Congressman Holman, of Indiana, known as the watch dog of the treasury for the past quarter of a century, is to retire from public life at the end of his congressional term, in which he will have served through fourteen congresses. Next to Judge Kelly, of Pennsylvania, Holman will have served a greater number of years in congress than any other member. While Holman has been regarded as a stickler for economy often times to the detriment of the welfare and prosperity of the country, he has been the enemy of schemers and boodlers who wanted to hammer down the doors of the treasury. Holman was never a great mouth, no one ever questioned his honesty. He has already erected a monument to his memory in the fact that he will retire from congress as poor as he was when he entered in 1854.

THE carelessness of railroad engineers is becoming epidemic. The wreck on the Burlington & Missouri River road yesterday is alleged to have been caused by the engineer going to sleep and not seeing his signals. A worse accident, followed by loss of life is reported from St. Thomas, Ont., where two trains at the crossing of the Grand Trunk and Canada Southern roads ran into each other. The passenger train was loaded with excursionists and the freight train was full of oil. The collision was quickly followed by fire and explosion of the oil tanks, sending death and destruction into the excursion train. There is a law in all countries compelling engineers to stop their trains before crossing the tracks of another road which should be enforced. It does not seem probable that an accident such as took place at St. Thomas could happen in broad daylight except from the grossest kind of carelessness of those in charge of the trains. The life of an engineer is a hazardous one, and for that reason they should exercise the utmost caution when the possibility of danger arises.

Democratic Leaders On Tax-Reduction.

Every day gives increased urgency to the question of tax reduction, which is unquestionably the foremost and most important of all the questions with which the next congress will have to deal. The government is receiving a revenue largely in excess of its needs, and every dollar of this excess taken from the people is a wrong to them and a damage to the general welfare. The accumulation of great sums in the national treasury that should be employed in the enterprises of the people is an economic blunder which has no parallel in any other country, while it offers a temptation to governmental extravagance that is full of danger. These truisms have been so often repeated that there ought to be nobody who does not fully understand them. Yet two congresses have failed to give effect to the remedial legislation, although both of the political parties were distinctly pledged in their national platforms to do so. Why they failed does not require present explanation. The question of immediate urgency is, it being admitted by all rational men that there must be a reduction of revenue. What can be done to secure the desired result?

We have heretofore called attention to the expressions of several prominent revenue reformers favorable to a compromise which should abandon a part of the tariff duties, as the only practicable way for providing for the reduction of revenue immediately demanded, and suggested some conclusions regarding the chances of such an arrangement being effected. There can be no doubt that the compromise sentiment has been growing, and the St. Louis Republican has just added a valuable contribution to the discussion by obtaining the opinions of a number of prominent democrats, including Mr. Carlisle and Mr. Randall, on the subject of a compromise. With a single exception the revenue reformers express themselves in favor of a policy of concessions and compromise, and there is no doubt that they regard this policy as the only one which in the present exigency can be pursued in order to reduce revenues. None of them fail to make plain that if the situation permitted they would prefer legislation that would strike directly at either of these forms of taxation without regard to the other, but all, with the one exception noted, admit that as the situation is this is not practicable, and therefore that there must be concessions and compromises. Mr. Carlisle expresses the reassuring opinion that the revenue will be reduced at the next session. "There will, of course," he says, "be differences of opinion as to the manner in which the reduction shall be made, but there can, and ought to be, reconciliation upon some basis which will secure substantial relief." This very well represents the position of most of the others.

The matter of chief concern has been the probable attitude of Mr. Randall. The general impression has been that he could not be depended upon to accept any plan of compromise that should aim to preserve something near an equality in the reduction of excise taxes and tariff duties. If indeed he could be induced to yield anything from the tariff. This impression regarding the views of Mr. Randall as defined by himself show not to have been an altogether mistaken one. As we said some days ago, Mr. Randall has undergone no change of mind or purpose regarding this question. He admits as frankly as any one that the revenues must be reduced, but maintains that the first step to that result must be the abandonment of the excise taxes, which remain in violation of democratic precedent and principles. The reduction of tariff duties he insists should be a matter of separate and distinct consideration, "and be done with a due regard to the conditions existing as to wages in this country as compared with wages paid for like labor in producing such articles as are imported in competition with like articles produced in the United States." On this basis, Mr. Randall is willing to negotiate, but in the matter of excise taxes, and in fact simply thrusts forward the old barrier which served to defend the needed revenue legislation in the last congress. All that he says regarding the tariff clearly shows that he is as firmly rooted as ever in opposition to any plan of tax reduction that involves the tariff, and affords no promise that he is likely to be moved from this position.

This attitude of Mr. Randall presents an obstacle to the proposed compromise which may prove fatal, and which, with most certainly retard the required legislation, if anything shall be finally accomplished at the next session of congress. He and his following can be ignored if a score of republicans in addition to those already committed to tariff reduction can be brought to favor an equitable plan of compromise, but the party considerations involved render this extremely uncertain. On the whole, therefore, the promise of a compromise cannot be regarded as at present flattering, and certainly without mutual concessions the chances of revenue reduction are extremely small.

Franchisees of Doubtful Legality.

There is grave doubt whether the franchisees voted on Wednesday to the Omaha motor and Northwestern street railway companies, would stand the tests of the courts. The new election law for metropolitan cities and cities of the first class went into effect July 1. That law requires that all elections, general and special, held in metropolitan cities shall be conducted in accordance with its provisions. One of these provisions is that the polls shall be opened at every election at 6 o'clock a. m. and close at 6 p. m. While the charter provides that city elections shall be held between the hours of 8 a. m. and 6 p. m., the provisions of the new election law would govern, because it is a later law than the charter. But the opening of the polls is a minor matter, comparatively. The new election law creates a board of election, and contains very stringent provisions about the conduct of elections, location of polling places, selection of clerks and judges and methods of canvassing returns. All these requirements have not been complied with. It, therefore, becomes a serious question whether the grant of a franchise made at an election conducted contrary to the statutes, is valid. In any event there is a serious law which rival lines will not be slow to attack in court.

And this affords a striking exhibit of

the wretched inefficiency of Nebraska law making methods. The legislature adjourned on the last day of March, but up to this time, the people are compelled to grope in the dark as to the laws it enacted, and no publicity as yet has been given to the laws in any shape or form. The contractor for state printing takes his own time in getting out the compiled statutes, which should be at least in the hands of all law officers within sixty days after the legislature has closed its session.

THERE is no personal spite-work in our opposition to the Moynihan Protective Watch. We object to it because we believe it to be a scheme to introduce a disturbing element into the police system, and bring about a conflict between Mr. Moynihan's employes and the regular police force. This is not desirable. We already have block watchmen to guard business houses and special policemen at the railroad depots and other public places. If any occasion arises for the temporary employment of an additional force outside of the regular police, the mayor and council will do their duty. There is nothing in the way of Mr. Moynihan to hinder him from continuing at the old stand as the manager of a private detective agency.

EDITOR NEW, of Indianapolis, may be regarded as an enthusiast upon the subject of the Ben Harrison boom for the presidency. A presidential boom fostered in this hot weather is liable to get lost and be forgotten before the convention meets.

Other Lands Than Ours.

The coercion bill awaits the royal assent, and thereafter resistance will be transferred from London to Ireland. The near future will determine what the nature of that resistance is to be. The toro hopes that it will be such as to justify their legislation, but it is probable that their policy will prevail, and that the Irish people will manifest only a passive hostility. Meanwhile the Irish land bill is the leading topic of controversy in the house of commons, and regarding this measure there is no such harmony in the toro ranks as was maintained during the pendency of the crimes bill. The opposition of such men as Lord Randolph Churchill and Sir William Vernon Harcourt the government finds to be formidable, and while it may muster sufficient strength to pass the bill, that result will probably not be attained without some of the modifications demanded by the opposition. Toryism has not had its confidence strengthened by the results of recent elections in the three constituencies of Coventry, Spalding and Paddington. All show heavy liberal gains, two of them replacing toro by liberal, while in Paddington the toro majority was reduced by one half. The effect is said to have somewhat discouraged the government party, and to have raised the Gladstonian rejoicings into exultation. Tigre is another matter, not of a political character, which may very easily prove a source of distress to the ministry, and that is the reported desire of the queen that the royal purse shall be relieved of the expenses incident to the jubilee entertainment of royalty. The sum involved is about a million dollars, and it is said that Victoria would like to have this paid out of the public treasury. If Salisbury should ask such a thing of the house of commons it is not to be doubted that it would be overwhelmingly refused, while on the other hand not to ask it would very likely forfeit him the confidence of the queen. The Egyptian matter seems to hang fire, and the final outcome is uncertain.

The apprehension of serious disturbance in Paris at the celebration of the fall of the bastille was not realized, the day having passed without any incidents of disorder of an exceptional character. The government had taken ample precautions, but there seemed to be no general popular disposition to make trouble. The anticipated Boulanger demonstration did not materialize to any great extent and the efforts of some of his injudicious friends to arouse a show of popular feeling in his behalf and hostile to the government were not successful. The ex-war minister received some attention, but the majority of the people were evidently not in sympathy with the plan of making this occasion one on which to promote the ambition of Boulanger to the disparagement of those in power. It was a time of patriotic feeling, and the natural influence of intelligent reflection upon its character could not be otherwise than to induce men to avoid demonstrations essentially hostile to that feeling, as would have been any general expression of antagonism to the government in the interest of an individual. It is a reassuring indication of a reaction from the recklessness of French financiering that the ministry has the courage to propose a system of retrenchment. The premier has presented to the assembly a list of appropriations reduced 129,000,000 francs, or about \$25,000,000. This is but a cheese paring, but it is a beginning in the right direction. The disposition of the government to cut off the official salaries of the clergy arises from this necessity for retrenchment. It ought to be done. France is almost the only power in which the government assumes any share of the burden of supporting the clergy and place of worship. The annual appropriation for this purpose is now about 46,000,000 francs, which 43,270,000 goes to the Romish clergy and churches, 3,550,000 to Protestant and the rest to Jews and Mohammedans. No sect of less than 100,000 adherents is permitted to draw money from the state.

The subjugation of Asia is one of the purposes of the Czar which events plainly disclose. To attain this end, railways are extending under military direction to the south and east, across the arid plains of Tartary and the ice-bound steppes of Siberia. He has possessed himself of Samarokand, the holy city of Timour; he has pushed onward resistlessly up the Oxus and thrust out an arm over the desert to Vladivostok from Chardjui. Now not content with closing in upon Afghanistan and the Indian frontier, he is planning a great transcontinental line from St. Petersburg to Vladivostok, the extreme imperial seaport on the sea of Japan. It is a magnificent conception, worthy of the monarch of all the Russias,

a work of almost unparalleled difficulty and cost in view of the natural and economic obstacles. To extend a line of steel from the Neva to the Pacific, traversing the wilds of Siberia, a region abhorred, betis a modern Alexander, sighing for more worlds to conquer. Yet this great work has been decided upon and within the next decade will be complete. The first objective point is Tomsk, the seat of government for West Siberia. This town is in the heart of a fertile country, abounding in wine and fruit. From Tomsk, the line will run east to Irkutsk, and then bearing slightly to the south, to Strelnik, a settlement on a branch of the Amoor. From thence down the Amoor to Lake Khanka there is water communication, and from Lake Khanka a short railroad will be opened to Vladivostok, near the extreme limit of the czar's domain bordering on Manchuria and Corea. When completed it is calculated that a traveller may go from London across Europe and Asia to the sea of Japan in eighteen days, and may before the close of the present century will take the trip. The cost of the road will be enormous.

A new era of prosperity is promised for Peru, which is still suffering from the calamities incident to the conflict with Chili. If the Peruvian congress, soon to meet, shall satisfy an agreement just entered into in London, a great corporation or trust is to be organized which assumes half the Peruvian debt held abroad, amounting in 1876 to \$150,000,000, on which no interests has since been paid. The government turns over to this company ten railroads, embracing 703 miles, for sixty-six years, all the guano deposits, and the customs duties for certain ports, until the corporation has a net income of \$2,100,000 a year. The same company is to have the right of railroad extension, and of working mines of coal, cinabar and metals, paying to the government 15 per cent out of its net income from all mines. It is to have a land grant of 400 acres for every family brought into the country and settled, the right of free navigation of the waters of Peru, and also establishing a bank at Lima on a basis of one-third specie to the amount of circulation. On the other hand, the company is to furnish the capital for the railroad, and to encourage agricultural development of the country and to assume and cancel one-half of the foreign-held debt. The company is expected to advance a capital of \$15,000,000 or \$75,000,000 in five annual instalments. After the company enjoys a net income of \$420,000 a year it has to pay the Peruvian government a larger per cent of its net receipts. The natural resources of Peru are, of course, abundant. They are largely turned over to the bankers under this arrangement, but the country may survive if it is insured tranquility and industrial development. The treaty covers a period of sixty-six years.

Protectionism is running mad on the continent of Europe, but is going at a faster pace in France than anywhere else. It has now reached the stage where both workmen and employers demand the exclusion of foreigners from any kind of work done for the government, and from the furnishing of any kind of supplies for the public service. One bill pending in the chamber of deputies provides that only French coal shall be used for the navy and only French oats for the army, and in general that nothing of foreign growth or production shall be bought for public use except such articles as are not produced in France. Another proposes a tax on foreign workmen. These bills are now engaging the serious attention of the government, and will probably pass, although some difficulties have been raised by clauses in commercial treaties. The exhibition committee have caught the fever. By way of promoting good feeling and insuring a large attendance from other countries, they have restricted the bids for buildings to French firms exclusively, ruling out foreign firms, even though established in France and employing only French workmen. The commercial irritation between Germany and Russia grows apace. The latter having put a prohibitive duty on iron which has caused the closing of some furnaces in Silesia, the official organs in Berlin have called attention to the financial instability of Russia, and cautioned the investing public to be extremely careful how they buy Russian securities. The warning has had a marked effect on the price of Russias.

How to Govern.

"If the people of America would find half as much fault with their representatives in congress as they do with their base ball clubs this country would be much better governed."

A Democratic Scheme.

There is good reason to suspect, evidently, that the Utah movement is a slyly planned democratic scheme to secure the admission of a new state under false pretenses and to the reproach of the country.

Won't Let Him Alone.

Abraham Lincoln's son Robert is doing well in the practice of his profession in Chicago, and declares that he has no ambition to hold office and will not be elected by his home state. But some very other great many people insist upon it that he would make the very best kind of a presidential candidate, and they refuse to "let him alone."

The President's Purpose.

The president knows, as everyone knows, that he could have gone to St. Louis and been received with the greatest honor, but the slightest fear of insult from any union soldier. The men who risked their lives in the war for the union, who came home to peaceful pursuits and to continue in their good citizenship, would not so forget themselves as to insult the president of the United States. They would have respect for that great office whether they had respect for the man who filled it or not. The purpose of the president's letters to the mayor of St. Louis was to cast odium upon the veterans and put the blame upon them.

The Republican Outlook.

The man who indulges in the absurd talk that the republicans will win in the next presidential election without the shadow of doubt is a political ignoramus, or else he is fooling himself, and trying to fool those to whom he talks. The Mail believes that the united republican party is in a majority in this country. It is overwhelmingly in the majority if a fair vote is taken, and it would be in the majority in the southern states. This will be no show of a fair election in the southern states since

the defeat of the force Bill. The talk about the republicans carrying any southern state partakes too much of the romantic.

The plain truth is that no republican candidate could be elected unless he were the man who can get the united republican vote. He must be a man who is not the candidate of a faction. He must be a man whose private and public records will not be a blot upon his name. He must command such support that he will stand a chance of defeating Cleveland, who will start with a solid south, and who will only New York and New Jersey to elect him.

This is the plain English of the situation. Republicans might as well look the facts squarely in the face. To nominate any other member of man is to invite almost certain defeat. The brass band and the drum corps cannot save us. If war is to be made on any of the great leaders to secure a nomination for any man, the republican party's tombstone might as well be prepared now, and the funeral of itself begun. Another defeat means bankruptcy and a receiver for the organization. The personal boomer should take a back seat. The professional politician should put his hands over his mouth and his mouth low in the dust. The booster and the swaggerer should go to the rear. The earnest, honest, faithful and discreet men should come to the front. There are such men in every state who can get the united support of the republican party. Without it no man can be elected.

Clubbing Thurston.

John M. Thurston, who can't forgive the newspapers for not sending him to congress long before this time, never loses an opportunity to deliver an invective on the press. His invective uttered during the Lauer trial at Omaha drew a good deal of not too flattering attention to him at the time, and the tirade delivered at Crete is causing much comment of the same character. From a professional writer, who has a speech coming, a poor grace. For a profession which makes it as much a business to defend crime as to punish it, to cast slurs on any other calling in the world is an exhibition of monumental stupidity. The Sinners and thousands of others who have escaped their just deserts by the most outrageous violations of decency and justice are living witnesses of the delinquency of the legal profession in championing the outrages of monopolies and whose members do not go into hiding when necessary to conceal the shady transactions in which they have been engaged. After being knocked down three times Mr. Loan concluded that his opponent had the best of the argument and withdrew to nurse a battered face.

The Jersey native mosquito is a midge compared to the Indian hornbill, that flourishes on the Fremont bottoms. An enterprising citizen could make a fortune in a season tanning their hides and polishing their bills for umbrella handles. The assessment roll shows there are 215,282 acres of improved land in Adams county and 420,735 acres in all, valued at \$1,270,592. The valuation of all property in the county is \$3,942,958. The figures show a flattering increase over those of 1886.

Senator Harrison's Boom.

Correspondence Chicago News: I met John C. New to-day, and he freely expressed himself regarding politics in general and Indiana politics in particular. Mr. New is a member of the republican national committee, and has been for twelve years. He favors Chicago as the place of holding the next convention—after Indianapolis. At first he was adverse to being interviewed. He said, "I have nothing I want to say," and "I have nothing to say," and "I have nothing to say." "I will let the republican convention be held at Chicago." "I think it will—either at Chicago or at Saratoga. My choice is Chicago, after Indianapolis, of course. I have always favored Chicago during my entire service on the national committee, after voting for Indianapolis. We have always wanted the convention here. The state is a vital one, and there is no reason why the convention should not be held here. No city has better railroad facilities, and we have here 3,000 people who will vote. All I am in doubt about is our hotel capacity, but we have four or five large hotels, and our people are willing to host their hospitality. I could house people up to making a dormitory out of my dancing hall." "Will Blaine go into the convention with a decisive following of delegates?" "No, indeed he will not. He will not get a decided vote from the republican states to cut any important figure. He will not even be the Warwick of the party, as I see George M. Pullman says he will, in an interview sent from Louisville. He is in the same category with Dan Webster and Henry Clay, and what is more, he knows it himself." "Will he get any of the delegates from Indiana?" "No much. Why, his letter withdrawing his liberal suit against the Indianapolis Sentinel damned him in this state. If he were nominated Indiana would go 25,000 against him. He would be completely swamped by the vote of the state."

Iowa Items.

Last Tuesday was the hottest day in Davenport in fifteen years. Miss Fannie Delane, a Marshalltown stenographer, wants \$3,000 from the city. She claims to have been injured in a defective sidewalk. Charlie Schreiner, aged nine years, a grandson of the well known Father Schreiner, of Mt. Pleasant, was drowned the other day while bathing. At Mt. Pleasant, a leading citizen of Des Moines, says, "We have just four business buildings by actual contract under construction in a city two by four miles in extent, claiming 49,000 to 50,000 people."

The Citizens' National Bank of Madison.

The Citizens' National bank of Madison will put up a new building for itself, 50x100 feet, of Sioux Falls jasper. Deadwood policemen are allowed fifty cents for every unlicensed dog killed. This sum helps to pay for the lead wasted.

Dakota.

The annual meeting of the Dakota Press association will be held at Big Stone City on July 28 and 29. One fare will be charged for the trip, and editors will be allowed to take ladies under this arrangement. The death of Hon. John McBride is announced. Mr. McBride was a member of the first Dakota legislature, representing what to-day is known as Union county. He has been familiar with

He lacks political aggressiveness and the staying and fighting qualities that win. "What will unite the Indiana democrats?" "Many things may happen. Blaine for one—but that is impossible. He will not be nominated. Cleveland might, under contingencies. The issues that will be prominent in the campaign are not made up yet. Issues decide campaigns. Sometimes a man may be the issue."

"Do you think there is any show in Indiana for Gresham?" "Gresham is out of the question. I fail to understand why certain newspapers give him prominence. If Gresham is a republican I would like to see it proved. If he has voted the republican ticket in the last ten years I would like to know it. He voted against our president and governor in 1876 and again in 1884. Why should Gresham find favor as a candidate? What has he ever done? You might say that the dignity of his position as a republican prevented him from showing activity. Very well, why didn't he do something while he was postmaster general and secretary of the treasury? In these offices he had a chance to show his practical use, but he was a failure. He has no political opinion in his opinion has no use for Gresham. Ben Harrison is her favorite son. She will be for him first and after him solid for John Sherman in preference to anybody else. He voted against our president and governor in 1876 and again in 1884. Why should Gresham find favor as a candidate? What has he ever done? You might say that the dignity of his position as a republican prevented him from showing activity. Very well, why didn't he do something while he was postmaster general and secretary of the treasury? In these offices he had a chance to show his practical use, but he was a failure. He has no political opinion in his opinion has no use for Gresham. Ben Harrison is her favorite son. She will be for him first and after him solid for John Sherman in preference to anybody else. He voted against our president and governor in 1876 and again in 1884. Why should Gresham find favor as a candidate? What has he ever done? You might say that the dignity of his position as a republican prevented him from showing activity. Very well, why didn't he do something while he was postmaster general and secretary of the treasury? In these offices he had a chance to show his practical use, but he was a failure. He has no political opinion in his opinion has no use for Gresham. Ben Harrison is her favorite son. She will be for him first and after him solid for John Sherman in preference to anybody else. He voted against our president and governor in 1876 and again in 1884. Why should Gresham find favor as a candidate? What has he ever done? You might say that the dignity of his position as a republican prevented him from showing activity. Very well, why didn't he do something while he was postmaster general and secretary of the treasury? In these offices he had a chance to show his practical use, but he was a failure. He has no political opinion in his opinion has no use for Gresham. Ben Harrison is her favorite son. She will be for him first and after him solid for John Sherman in preference to anybody else. He voted against our president and governor in 1876 and again in 1884. Why should Gresham find favor as a candidate? What has he ever done? You might say that the dignity of his position as a republican prevented him from showing activity. Very well, why didn't he do something while he was postmaster general and secretary of the treasury? In these offices he had a chance to show his practical use, but he was a failure. He has no political opinion in his opinion has no use for Gresham. Ben Harrison is her favorite son. She will be for him first and after him solid for John Sherman in preference to anybody else. He voted against our president and governor in 1876 and again in 1884. Why should Gresham find favor as a candidate? What has he ever done? You might say that the dignity of his position as a republican prevented him from showing activity. Very well, why didn't he do something while he was postmaster general and secretary of the treasury? In these offices he had a chance to show his practical use, but he was a failure. He has no political opinion in his opinion has no use for Gresham. Ben Harrison is her favorite son. She will be for him first and after him solid for John Sherman in preference to anybody else. He voted against our president and governor in 1876 and again in 1884. Why should Gresham find favor as a candidate? What has he ever done? You might say that the dignity of his position as a republican prevented him from showing activity. Very well, why didn't he do something while he was postmaster general and secretary of the treasury? In these offices he had a chance to show his practical use, but he was a failure. He has no political opinion in his opinion has no use for Gresham. Ben Harrison is her favorite son. She will be for him first and after him solid for John Sherman in preference to anybody else. He voted against our president and governor in 1876 and again in 1884. Why should Gresham find favor as a candidate? What has he ever done? You might say that the dignity of his position as a republican prevented him from showing activity. Very well, why didn't he do something while he was postmaster general and secretary of the treasury? In these offices he had a chance to show his practical use, but he was a failure. He has no political opinion in his opinion has no use for Gresham. Ben Harrison is her favorite son. She will be for him first and after him solid for John Sherman in preference to anybody else. He voted against our president and governor in 1876 and again in 1884. Why should Gresham find favor as a candidate? What has he ever done? You might say that the dignity of his position as a republican prevented him from showing activity. Very well, why didn't he do something while he was postmaster general and secretary of the treasury? In these offices he had a chance to show his practical use, but he was a failure. He has no political opinion in his opinion has no use for Gresham. Ben Harrison is her favorite son. She will be for him first and after him solid for John Sherman in preference to anybody else. He voted against our president and governor in 1876 and again in 1884. Why should Gresham find favor as a candidate? What has he ever done? You might say that the dignity of his position as a republican prevented him from showing activity. Very well, why didn't he do something while he was postmaster general and secretary of the treasury? In these offices he had a chance to show his practical use, but he was a failure. He has no political opinion in his opinion has no use for Gresham. Ben Harrison is her favorite son. She will be for him first and after him solid for John Sherman in preference to anybody else. He voted against our president and governor in 1876 and again in 1884. Why should Gresham find favor as a candidate? What has he ever done? You might say that the dignity of his position as a republican prevented him from showing activity. Very well, why didn't he do something while he was postmaster general and secretary of the treasury? In these offices he had a chance to show his practical use, but he was a failure. He has no political opinion in his opinion has no use for Gresham. Ben Harrison is her favorite son. She will be for him first and after him solid for John Sherman in preference to anybody else. He voted against our president and governor in 1876 and again in 1884. Why should Gresham find favor as a candidate? What has he ever done? You might say that the dignity of his position as a republican prevented him from showing activity. Very well, why didn't he do something while he was postmaster general and secretary of the treasury? In these offices he had a chance to show his practical use, but he was a failure. He has no political opinion in his opinion has no use for Gresham. Ben Harrison is her favorite son. She will be for him first and after him solid for John Sherman in preference to anybody else. He voted against our president and governor in 1876 and again in 1884. Why should Gresham find favor as a candidate? What has he ever done? You might say that the dignity of his position as a republican prevented him from showing activity. Very well, why didn't he do something while he was postmaster general and secretary of the treasury? In these offices he had a chance to show his practical use, but he was a failure. He has no political opinion in his opinion has no use for Gresham. Ben Harrison is her favorite son. She will be for him first and after him solid for John Sherman in preference to anybody else. He voted against our president and governor in 1876 and again in 1884. Why should Gresham find favor as a candidate? What has he ever done? You might say that the dignity of his position as a republican prevented him from showing activity. Very well, why didn't he do something while he was postmaster general and secretary of the treasury? In these offices he had a chance to show his practical use, but he was a failure. He has no political opinion in his opinion has no use for Gresham. Ben Harrison is her favorite son. She will be for him first and after him solid for John Sherman in preference to anybody else. He voted against our president and governor in 1876 and again in 1884. Why should Gresham find favor as a candidate? What has he ever done? You might say that the dignity of his position as a republican prevented him from showing activity. Very well, why didn't he do something while he was postmaster general and secretary of the treasury? In these offices he had a chance to show his practical use, but he was a failure. He has no political opinion in his opinion has no use for Gresham. Ben Harrison is her favorite son. She will be for him first and after him solid for John Sherman in preference to anybody else. He voted against our president and governor in 1876 and again in 1884. Why should Gresham find favor as a candidate? What has he ever done? You might say that the dignity of his position as a republican prevented him from showing activity. Very well, why didn't he do something while he was postmaster general and secretary of the treasury? In these offices he had a chance to show his practical use, but he was a failure. He has no political opinion in his opinion has no use for Gresham. Ben Harrison is her favorite son. She will be for him first and after him solid for John Sherman in preference to anybody else. He voted against our president and governor in 1876 and again in 1884. Why should Gresham find favor as a candidate? What has he ever done? You might say that the dignity of his position as a republican prevented him from showing activity. Very well, why didn't he do something while he was postmaster general and secretary of the treasury? In these offices he had a chance to show his practical use, but he was a failure. He has no political opinion in his opinion has no use for Gresham. Ben Harrison is her favorite son. She will be for him first and after him solid for John Sherman in preference to anybody else. He voted against our president and governor in 1876 and again in 1884. Why should Gresham find favor as a candidate? What has he ever done? You might say that the dignity of his position as a republican prevented him from showing activity. Very well, why didn't he do something while he was postmaster general and secretary of the treasury? In these offices he had a chance to show his practical use, but he was a failure. He has no political opinion in his opinion has no use for Gresham. Ben Harrison is her favorite son. She will be for him first and after him solid for John Sherman in preference to anybody else. He voted against our president and governor in 1876 and again in 1884. Why should Gresham find favor as a candidate? What has he ever done? You might say that the dignity of his position as a republican prevented him from showing activity. Very well, why didn't he do something while he was postmaster general and secretary of the treasury? In these offices he had a chance to show his practical use, but he was a failure. He has no political opinion in his opinion has no use for Gresham. Ben Harrison is her favorite son. She will be for him first and after him solid for John Sherman in preference to anybody else. He voted against our president and governor in 1876 and again in 1884. Why should Gresham find favor as a candidate? What has he ever done? You might say that the dignity of his position as a republican prevented him from showing activity. Very well, why didn't he do something while he was postmaster general and secretary of the treasury? In these offices he had a chance to show his practical use, but he was a failure. He has no political opinion in his opinion has no use for Gresham. Ben Harrison is her favorite son. She will be for him first and after him solid for John Sherman in preference to anybody else. He voted against our president and governor in 1876 and again in 1884. Why should Gresham find favor as a candidate? What has he ever done? You might say that the dignity of his position as a republican prevented him from showing activity. Very well, why didn't he do something while he was postmaster general and secretary of the treasury? In these offices he had a chance to show his practical use, but he was a failure. He has no political opinion in his opinion has no use for Gresham. Ben Harrison is her favorite son. She will be for him first and after him solid for John Sherman in preference to anybody else. He voted against our president and governor in 1876 and again in 1884. Why should Gresham find favor as a candidate? What has he ever done? You might say that the dignity of his position as a republican prevented him from showing activity. Very well, why didn't he do something while he was postmaster general and secretary of the treasury? In these offices he had a chance to show his practical use, but he was a failure. He has no political opinion in his opinion has no use for Gresham. Ben Harrison is her favorite son. She will be for him first and after him solid for John Sherman in preference to anybody else. He voted against our president and governor in 1876 and again in 1884. Why should Gresham find favor as a candidate? What has he ever done? You might say that the dignity of his position as a republican prevented him from showing activity. Very well, why didn't he do something while he was postmaster general and secretary of the treasury? In these offices he had a chance to show his practical use, but he was a failure. He has no political opinion in his opinion has no use for Gresham. Ben Harrison is her favorite son. She will be for him first and after him solid for John Sherman in preference to anybody else. He voted against our president and governor in 1876 and again in 1884. Why should Gresham find favor as a candidate? What has he ever done? You might say that the dignity of his position as a republican prevented him from showing activity. Very well, why didn't he do something while he was postmaster general and secretary of the treasury? In these offices he had a chance to show his practical use, but he was a failure. He has no political opinion in his opinion has no use for Gresham. Ben Harrison is her favorite son. She will be for him first and after him solid for John Sherman in preference to anybody else. He voted against our president and governor in 1876 and again in 1884. Why should Gresham find favor as a candidate? What has he ever done? You might say that the dignity of his position as a republican prevented him from showing activity. Very well, why didn't he do something while he was postmaster general and secretary of the treasury? In these offices he had a chance to show his practical use, but he was a failure. He has no political opinion in his opinion has no use