THE DAILY BEE.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION Daily (Morning Edition) including Sunday
HEE, One Year
For Six Mouths
For Three Months
The Omaha Sunday Bee, mailed to any address, One Year
OMAHA OFFICE, NOS.DIAND 916 FARNAM STREET.
NEW YORK OFFICE, ROOMS 14 AND 15 TRIBUTE
BUILDING. WASHINGTON OFFICE, NO. 513
FOURTEENTR STREET.

CORRESPONDENCE. All communications relating to news and edi-rial matter should be addressed to the Editors torial matter should be torial matter should be the BEE. BUSINESS LETTERS.

All business letters and remittances should be addressed to The BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY, OMARA. Drafts, checks and postoffice orders to be made payable to the order of the company,

The Bee Publishing Company. Proprietors E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

THE DAILY BEE.

Sworn Statement of Circulation. State of Nebraska, [8.8.]
County of Douglass, [8.8.]
Geo. B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee PubRshing company, does solemnly swear that the
actual circulation of the Dally Bee for the week
gading March 9, 1888, was as follows:
Saturday, March 3
Sanday, March 4
18,000 Tuesday, March 6
Wednesday, March 7
Thursday, Mch. 8
Friday, Mch. 9

Average. 18.857

Sworn to and subscribed in my presence this 10th day of March, A. D., 1888, N. P. FEIL. Notary Public.

State of Nebraska, S. S. N. P. FEIL.

State of Nebraska, S. S. Notary Public.

State of Nebraska, S. S. County of Douglasa, S. S.

Geo. B. Tzschuck, being first duly sworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of The Bec Publishing company, that the actual average daily circulation of the Daily Bec for the month of March, 1887, 14,400 copies; for April, 1887, 14,316 copies; for May, 1887, 14,227 copies; for June, 1887, 14,147 copies; for July, 1887, 14,030 copies; for August, 1887, 14,151 copies; for September, 1887, 15,041 copies; for October, 1887, 14,338; for November, 1887, 15,228 copies; for December, 1887, 15,041 copies; for January, 1888, 15,206 copies; for February, 1888, 16,042 copies.

Sworn and subscribed to in my presence this 3d day of February, A. D. 1888, N. P. FEIL.

Notary Public.

It is the irony of fate that Dakota sends telegrams of consolation to the blizzard sufferers of the east.

THE Chicago, Burlington & Quincy threw up both hands when the western roads "held up" that system to restore

WHY did not the railroad club managers import the Mendota carpenter for their banquet? He can double discount Hepburn, the Burlington railroad orator, without half trying.

ROSCOE CONKLING could look the president of the United States in the face. But he couldn't look into the eyes of a full grown blizzard five minutes the other night in Union Square.

SENATOR WILSON'S astounding revelation of the way railroads and shippers violate the provisions of the interstate law shows that this law is as full of holes as one of Harvey Deuel's skim-

DENMARK, following the example of Germany and France, prohibits the importation of American pork and lard. We can stand the embargo against pork, but when it comes to keeping out cottonseed oil on the grouds of trichinae, we've got to protest against the discrimination.

aminently in accord with the eternal fitness of things that Jim-Jams Newcomer, the best patron of the Lincoln bar-rooms and railroad oil rooms during the last session, should call loudly for the submission of a prohibition amendment-through the republican state central commmittee.

THERE will be an effort made this reason to reduce the time of crossing the Atlantic. The best time ever made was six days and three hours. It is announced that some of the ocean greyhounds will make the journey this seaon in less than six days. This discounts the "overland flyers."

THE Mann Boudoir Car company has been swallowed up by the Wagner Sleeping Car company. The next step most likely will be a sleeping car trust between the Pullmans and the Wagners. The average man will then have to double himself up like a jack-knife and allow the porter to go through his pockets in order to enjoy the comforts

THE Union Pacific is out of politics but its general political attorney, John M. Thurston, has placed himself at the head of the league of republican clubs. John M. Thurston is out of politics but he has enlisted for the campaign and wants to head the Nebraska delegation to the national republican convention. The Burlington & Missouri railroad is out of politics but its hand was visible in the club convention which was manipulated by its oil room attorney, Charley Greene and his aid de camp, Breckenridge. Charley Greene has given up politics since his time has been monopolized by injunctions against the Union Pacific locomotive engineers and firemen, but he very modestly asks his friends to pool their issues and send him to Chicago to represent the republicans of this district in the national convention.

TIME is decimating the ranks of the great chieftains in the Franco-German struggle of 1870-71. Chanzy, the most conspicuous of the commanders of the armies of the republic, is dead, as is also Ulrich, the gallant defender of Strasbourg. Bazaine is disgraced and in exile, while MacMahon, aged and infirm, is waiting patiently for the grim messenger whose coming cannot long be delayed. Dead, too, are the "Red Prince" Frederick Charles, the greatest of the field commanders of the German army, and Manteuffel, the grimmest and most formidable of its fighting generals, while the death angel is even now hovering around Frederick I., who, as the Prussian crown prince, was one of the most intrepid and successful of the military chieftains of the fatherland. Fifteen years ago Napoleon III. breathed his last in exile in Chiselhurst, while but yesterday the bells in Berlin were tolling a requiem for William I., his illustrious antagonist. Victor and vanquished alike are going flows before the great conqueror.

Factionism Rampant.

It has been the misfortune of the re publican party of Nebraska during the past ten years to be torn up by factional feuds. With an assured majority of from twenty to thirty thousand for the national ticket Nebraska republicans have within that period witnessed several revulsions that have brought disaster upon their state, congressional and judicial tickets. For this periodic turmoil and disaster the republican leaders who are enlisted in the service of the railroads are chiefly, if not wholly, responsible. With the tremendous power and corporate influence at their command they have time and again forced disreputable and dishonest candidates upon the party, and compelled self-respecting republicans to repudiate the action of packed conventions at the polls.

This is why this congressional district, with its six thousand republican majority, elected a democrat to congress by over seven thousand majority sixteen months ago. This is why the Third judicial district, with nearly three thousand republican majority, repudiated the republican judicial ticket of last fall and gave the opposition candidates from two to four thousand majority.

With such forcible rebukes fresh in their minds we had reason to expect that the men who have led the party to the brink of wreck and ruin would have common sense enough to heed the lessons of the past and give the party a breathing spell.

The opportunity for closing its ranks and reconciling the factions presented itself with the effort to reorganize the party and make it efficient in the coming campaign through local republican clubs. Had the promotors of the club movement labored for party unity and concord, they would have received our hearty support in the future as they have had it from the outset.

The convention and banquet have demonstrated that the monopolistic and bummer factions have again rallied under the party flag with the undisguised purpose to keep the state under the domination of the railroads and jobbers. Of all the republicans in Nebraska the most offensively active railroad politician is the silver-tongued general attorney of the Union Pacific railroad. When the republican club league placed John M. Thurston at its head it deliberately defied public sentiment among the rank and file of the party. When Brad Slaughter was elected secretary it simply added insult to injury. The selection of orators for the banquet was in full keeping with the performance at the exposition building. The Honorable Charley Greene, the Honorable Mr. Breckenridge, the Highly Honorable Dave Mercer, and the Right Reverend Burchard Tate were singled out as representative republicans, while Governor Thayer, General Van Wyck, General Cowan, W. J. Connell and other prominent republicans were snubbed and ignored. The only representative of loyal Iowa republicanism, placed on Toast Master Thurston's list, was ex-Congressman Hepburn, a Burlington railroad attorney, whom the republicans of his district had repudiated at the election in 1886.

What shall republicans who earnestly n the face of such a performance? How can the party appeal for undivided support as long as its ablest leaders are ignored and insulted, and brazen-throated mercenaries and brass-collared nobodys are dubbed as honorables and feted at banquets as the party's most conspicuous representatives? Is it not manifest that the league of clubs engineered by Charley Green's lieutenant, Breckenridge, and commanded by John M. Thurston, is mainly designed for corporate political use and incidentally to become the lever for operating the party machinery in the interest of the railway faction in the impending state campaign?

Reciprocal Exclusion. The new Chinese treaty, having been signed by the secretary of state and the Chinese minister, is now in the hands of the president. No doubt is entertained that it will receive the executive approval, and it is expected that it will be promptly ratified by the senate. Although in one or two respects not quite so restrictive as the people of the pacific coast would like, it is understood that the representatives are prepared to accept it as the best that can be accomplished at present.

The treaty provides for the complete exclusion of Chinese laborers from the United States for twenty years, and reciprocally prohibits laborers from the United States from entering China. There is at present in this country an agent of the Chinese government to employ locomotive engineers and firemen to work on the new railroads which have been or are being constructed in the empire, but probably this class of workers would not be included under the head of laborers. If it is contemplated simply to exclude from China unskilled labor from the United States it is obvious that the reciprocal exclusion is very largely one-sided. An important provision relates to the return of Chinese to this country, who, having resided here, may visit their native land. At present a simple certificate that they have resided in the United States is sufficient, and even without this a large number have been from time to time allowed to land by the aid of the federal court in California, thus virtually nullifying the present treaty. The new treaty requires that any Chinese resident of the United States who returns to his native country and desires to come back here can do so only by proving that he has a family in this country or owns property here of the value of one thousand dollars. Very few of these people would get back under this condition, but its existence would doubt-

less operate to keep them here. If there were not strong political considerations forbidding opposition to this treaty the fact that it has been sought by the Chinese government, as a means of avoiding friction, would do so. This circumstance, also, will deprive the administration of the rights to claim credit for having projected the conven-

tion. The truth is, the Chinese government has been eminently fair, reasonable, and even generous in dealing with this whole question, and is letting this government off easily in accepting as indemnity of \$275,000 for violence to which the Chinese here have been subjected. If the treaty will remove the Chinese question from public discussion, and take it out of the category of issues affecting the political standing of public men with the people of the Pacific coast, it will unquestionably receive the approval of the whole country.

How to Advertise Omaha.

There is a great deal of buncombe about Omaha not being well advertised. Omaha is one of the best advertised cities in the world. She is more widely known on the other side of the Atlantic or St. Paul. In this country Omaha's growth and resources have been constantly kept before the public by the press, the clearing-house returns, and the products of our packing houses and smelting works. What Omaha needs to advertise her abroad is concert of action and stimulated enterprise at home. We want to do more and blow less. Stop railroad projects on paper. Stop blowing bubbles and building air castles, and let the city be advertised by what it actually does. Stop the everlasting and disgraceful squabbles in the council and board of education, and advertise Omaha through substantial improvements honestly constructed. Stop advertising wild cat booms and set to work to establish confidence and permanent prosperity by making a long puli, a strong pull and a pull altogether to establish factories, mills and industrial concerns which give steady employment to workingmen. Advertise Omaha by making it a metropolis, and capital will naturally seek investment where it can be profitably and safely used.

THE council has talked about revising the building ordinance for more than six months, but it is all talk. The present ordinance is very imperfect and needs amending in many essential particulars. The primary object of building inspection has been lost sight of in the effort to raise revenue. The fees exacted for building permits are an embargo on building enterprise and an incentive to misrepresentation. Instead of affording

a reliable exhibit of the value and extent of the cities' building improvements the official record is a mere sham. The building regulations are so strict in some particulars as to almost compel violations which make the rules a dead letter. Now, why can't the council revise these regulations at the opening of the building season instead of dragging along from month to month.

Other Lands Than Ours. The remains of the late Emperor

William have been deposited in their last resting place. The German people have most fully attested their affection for the dead sovereign and their loyalty to his house. To-day the new emperor will take the imperial oaths, fully assured that he has with him the confidence, the sympathy, and the hopes of the nation. Thus far all that he has said has justified the opinion of the world that he would make a wise, conhoped to see the party close its ranks | servative ruler. His proclamation to by dropping all factionism, do his people, and his letter to Prince Bisonly in full accord with the desire his father to maintain by every honorable means the peace of Europe, but that far more than the late emperor he is in sympathy with modern ideas respecting the duties and obligations of government. The world has read with cordial commendation these productions of a man coming to high estate amidst the heaviest individual and family affliction, and has found in them no suggestion of reaction, but rather every assurance of progress if the emperor should live to carry out a national policy. Especially notable is his letter to Bismarck, in which, after doing ample justice to that great statesman, he preceeds to inform him what are the standpoints which will be guiding principles of his government. He tells the man who made his debut as prime minister of Prussia by flagrantly violating the constitution and who has repeatedly defied the reichstag, that "the constitutional rights of all the federal governments must be as conscientiously respected as those of the reichstag. He will maintain the strength of the army and also strengthen the navy. "for which important duties have arisen in the acquirement of trans-oceanic possessions," thus approving the policy of colonial extension. He advocates religious toleration, thus disapproving of the anti-Semitic agitation led by a Berlin court preacher. He pronounces in favor of economy in the government expenses and a simplification of the administrative machinery. He believes that self-government should be granted or secured to the greater and lesser communities, but emphasizes that such home rule ought not to result in increasing the burdens of taxation borne by the people. He will warmly support all efforts calculated to improve the economical prosperity of the different classes of society without, however, raising the false expectation that he thinks it possible to cure all social ills by state interference-thus questioning the wisdom of Bismarck's labor legislation. The most important plank in the imperial platform is the reference made to the dangers created by partial education which awakes demands that the economical power of the

> essary to overcome the dangers to which a time of rapid economic change subjects the entire community. English affairs are just now conspicuously wanting in general interest. For the time being the attention of the people of Great Britain is most largely taken up with the exposures regarding the mal-administration of the military and naval services and the financial plans of the chancellor of the exchequer. The refunding measure of Mr. Goschen. which has been brought before the house of commons, is the largest scheme of its class ever formally proposed. It deals with about \$2,790,000,000. This is more than two and a half times greater a prodominating political influence.

nation cannot satisfy. A sounder and

more moral education he considers nec-

than the entire interest-bearing debt of the United States. Of this sum \$1,815,- subverting their governments, but by the United States. Of this sum \$1,615,-000,000 is in consols, \$830,000,000 tn new 3 per cents, and \$345,-8 000.000 in reduced per cents. The present interest on the consols is also 3 per cent. The proposition is to convert the three classes of stocks into a single class, to bear interest at the rate of 21 per cent for fifteen years and 24 per cent afterward. A guarantee is given that the converted debt shall run at least twenty years at the 21 rate. This gives holders of the present stocks, which are liable to be called at any time, a security which can not be paid inside thirty-five [years, For this advantage the holder is expected to exchange his 8-per-cent funds for those which will bring 27 per cent for a limited period and 21 per cent afterward. It than either Kansas City, Minneapolis \ is believed that most of the holders will make the exchange. If all should do this the government would save nearly \$7,000,000 a year in interest for fifteen years and almost \$14,000,000 a year af-

Interest in the future course of Russia

has been intensified since the death of

the German emperor, and every movement of the Russian government is given great significance. Having induced the porte to protest against the election of Prince Ferdinand is regarded as foreshadowing the full reopening of the eastern question, and the announcement that the steamers of the Black Sea steamship company are to be fitted out for war purposes is held to be most ominous of impending trouble. Unless the czar, it is argued, is preparing for active hostilities, it is hard to find an explanation for this step. Odessa holds the first rank in commercial importance among the cities on the Black sea. It has a very large export trade, especially in grain and tallow, but it also ships wool, iron, hides, copper and many other staple products. The city has a population of some 200,000, and is one of the most flourishing towns of Russia, its prosperity depending very largely on its traffic by sea routes. Surely the Russian government would not cut off an important part of this traffic unless grave reasons existed for so doing, and no reason is apparent except the probability of immediate war. But who can tell where the blow will fall? Were active hostilities to be commenced against Austria, would seem hardly necessary to provide an armed fleet for the Black sea, for the struggle would be confined to the armies of the two nations. If, however, the czar has designs on Turkey, a fleet in the Black sea would be absolutely essential to his prospects of success. At the same time this arming of the merchant steamers may be only a feint to distract attention from the real point of intended attack. Really all that can be said is, that the movement has a very warlike look, and if nations can be judged like individuals, it would be safe to predict war and that very soon. Strategy, though cuts an important figure in the operations of nations, which cannot be judged by the rules which are applied to the conduct of individuals; but in this case if Russia does not mean war, every one who has watched her course for some time will be greatly mistaken.

Russia is well supplied with candidates for the throne of Bulgaria, and every little while brings forward a new one. Her present choice for the place which poor Prince Ferdinand is so loth to quit is said to be Prince Nicholas, duke of Leuchtenberg. At one time the czar's candidate was understood to be the prince of Oldenberg. At another it was Prince Nikita, of Montenegro, or, if that were impossible, then Peter Karageorgevics. The nomination of the prince of Mingrelia was a very pro nounced and formal one, and was instantly disposed of. One of the more recent candidates was said to the Voivode Marka Milanoff of Kucsi, a prominent Montenegrin officer, who would also be out of the question. The one person that Russia does not want is whoever Bulgaria may name, be it Prince Alexander of Battenberg, Prince Waldemar of Denmark, or Prince Ferdinand of Saxe-Coburg-Gotna, It should be said, however, that the Duke of Leuchtenberg has once before been suggested as the Russian candidate, as also was his brother, Prince George. The family is of the Greek religion and resides at St. Petersburg. Prince Nicholas is of the czar's staff, and altogether is a candidate who would suit Russia extremely well and Austria very little, if at all.

. . . Remarkable changes are occurring in the great region in South Africa, nearly a third as large as Europe, which Sir Bartle Frere, late governor of Cape Colony, said was well adapted to support an immense white population. The annexation of Bechuanaland by Great Britain; the new and promising gold fields, covering an unexpectedly large area; the railroads from Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, East London, and Durban, that, penetrating far north, are already knocking at the doors of the Boer states; the frantic dismay of the Transvaal Dutch, who are struggling in vain against the wave of immigration that is revolutionizing their state; the open advocacy by that far-seeing statesman, Sir John Brand, president of the Orange Free State, of a confederation of the South African states and colonies, which will lay the foundation of the rise and growth of our South African nation." are among the signs that this vast domain from end to end is beginning to feel the thrill of a new life and of great enterprises that will prepare it for a splendid future. The fact is, the slow, unprogressive Boers, loving isolation, not yet full-fledged agriculturists, but still in the pastoral stage, are poorly adapted to live content or to maintain their supremacy amid the bustle of a large and energetic populace. Every sign now indicates that in the rush to their gold-bearing hills, in the scramble of England and Germany to seize upon and make the most of the natural advantages of South Africa, and in the irresistible pressure of population and improvements, the Boers, who in both their republics number only 90,000 souls,

are destined to lese their importance as

new principles at stake and new men at the helm, all legally called upon the stage of action by the voice of the ruling majority. The existing railroads have already brought the Transvaal gold fields within twenty-four days of London. There can be no doubt that before many years South Africa will possess the counterpart of our Pacific railroads in the extension of the Cape Colony and Natal lines to the road now building from Delegoa Bay. These lines, passing through the gold belt and connecting two seas, are not the only railroad projects that are likely to be carried out at no distant day. A bright future is dawning for South Africa, and the impetus which is being imparted to all its enterprises by the recent discovery that it possesses the largest unworked gold-bearing area in the world, is hastening the day when this great region of temperate climate and the rich, varied resources will be fitted to be the home of a mighty, energetic, and homogeneous people.

Penmanship and Drawing. At all the city schools yesterday there were on exhibition samples of the work of the pupils of the different grades and the day was the occasion of a visit from many of the parents of the children. From the number of essays and other productions displayed in each school the teachers will select one or two from each class and the same will be forwarded to the board of education, who will select the best, to be forwarded to the exhibition to be held soon at Fremont.

At most of the schools the usual exercises and studies were observed in each room with the exception of that of the principal where the children were dismissed at the noon hour for the rest of the day. This exception was made for the reason that the work of the little ones was displayed in this room and in order to give the visitors an opportunity to examine the work thoroughly.

All day long the parents, the sisters and the cousins and the aunts of the young idea thronged in and out of the school house and from the expression of the countenance it was not difficult to realize the gratification was not unlikely to reache the graduation each felt at the progress of the children in whom they were most interested.

In nearly all of the schools every available space on the walls of the principal's room was utilized for the display of the children's work. Here the visitor was confronted with a vast array of juvenile productions taste fully and pleasingly arranged, and the tour of the place was one of continued interest. If coming events ever cast their shadows before it would not be difficult for the libera fore it would not be difficult for the liberal critic to discern in the handiwork of these little ones the plain prediction that some of them were destined for more than an ordinary place in the labor of life.

In every school of the city might be found the authors of the future. These told briefly and with well-chosen words of the lives and

labors of George Washington, of Longfellow of Whittier, and last, but by no means least of the trials and the triumphs of Robinson Crusoe. The artist was well and honorably represented by many productions of more than ordinary ment, many of which told plainer than could any words that the little workers were in deep sympathy with their labors. Several descriptions of imaginary journeys from Omaha to Europe, Asia and Africa demonstrated the progress the authors had made in geography. The principles of mathematics were fully dealt with, as were the rudiments of grammar. Each and all of these were demonstrated on paper, and at once showed the acquaintance of the pupil on the especial subject dealt with, the power of composition and expression of thought, and the progress in penmanship. The entire display was creditable to the little men and

women, and to the teachers who have so zealously labored for their advancement. At the Georgia avenue school, the display was particularly interesting. The teachers had prepared for the day with earnest zeal and there were many visitors during the day. These were received by Miss Lillian A. Lit-tlefield, the principal, who was kept busy

entertaining the guests. At the Pleasant school there was one of the finest displays, and all the afternoon the rooms were througed with the parents of the children and others interested in the work. All were pleasantly received by the teachers, who took great pains in explaining the var-ious exhibits, which are to be sent to the meeting of the state teachers' association at Fremont. One of the particular features of interest was the work of the little ones in the first grade under the instruction of Miss Emma Fitch. The children in this depart-ment are only from five to six years old, but their handiwork was marvelous for such wee ones. Apples, tomatoes, cherries and other fruits were modeled in clay by them and col-ored with a wonderful fidelity to nature. There were also a number of other articles reproduced in clay by them, and the speci ens of writing on their slates showed cor derable advancement in both in form and both in form and slant. In the next grade, taught by Mary Fitch, new surprises awaited the visitors, the work in this department being mainly design writing The work was excellent, was accorded the warmest praise. In the third grade, taught by Miss Julia Newcomb the children had abandoued the use of the slate and adopted instead lead pencils, their work had a neat and finished look. Their specimens of cut designs were very accurate, pretty and original. The children in the fourth grade, taught by Miss Martha Parrott, had laid aside the pencil and taken up the more difficult utensil to wield properly—the pen. Their work showed that they had required considerable skill in a short time, the shading being accurate and noat. Their cut designs also showed great ingenuity. The pupils in Miss Alice Hitte's rooms, grade five, range from ten to thirteen years, and their work will be one of the wonders of the teacher's convention at Fremont. Their work in original cut designs were magnificent. The outlines were graceful, the plans artistic and were filled in with a pleasing harmony in color that would delight an artist. Among them were some beautiful designs for wal paper and borders. The work of all the rades reflect great credit upon the teachers a source of congratulation to the

SCHARBEANO'S TROUBLES. Acquitted of Perjury and Again Ar

rested For Bigamy. Joseph Scharbeano, who was arrested at the instigation of his father-in-law first for bigamy and then for perjury, had his trial yesterday afternoon on the latter charge. After a thorough investigation he was exonerated and the case dismissed, as he supposed when he swore his bride's age was sighteen that it was actually true, he having eighteen that it was actuarly true, he having her word for it. She corroborated his state-ments. The father-in-law was very much disgisted with his failure to sustain this charge against Scharbeano, and declares he will get even with him yet. He therefore filed information against him on the old charge of bigainy, and the son-in-law was thrust back into his cell to await trial this morning. He takes the matter very good morning. He takes the matter very good naturedly, however, claiming that his trial will result in another dismissal.

A NARROW ESCAPE.

Two Countrymen Blow Out the Gas in Their Room-Found and Rescued. Two young men who registered at the Ho tel Esmond as Charles E. Hall, of Lyons, Neb., and S. Williams, of Kentucky, had a nar row escape from asphyxiation Thursday night The young men were evidently greenhorns of the most pronounced type, and when shown

the most pronounced type, and when shown to their rooms were asked by the bell boy if they knew how to turn off the gas. "You bet." said one.

Yesterday morning they were found by a porter, who happened to be passing their door and who, smelling the escaping gas, broke in their door. The gas had evidently been blown out. They were stretched upon their bed and were unconscious. A physician was summoned who after an hour's hard labor succeeded in arousing them. At this writing the young men are able to take some slight nourishment and will probably pull through. and will probably pull through.

SAILING UNDER FALSE COLORS

The Republican Club League Turned Into a Rallroad Trust.

TRAMPI TRAMPI TRAMPI TRAMPI

The Boys Are Marching-John M. Thurston and Brad Slaughter Heading the Procession of Eighty-eight.

Spectres Grim and Ghastly. The convention has come and gone. The eague has been formed, and the man to lead the boys to victory or death has been found. It was a glorious assemblage, blazing with pent-up enthusiasm. Rank and file were fairly grawing at the hit and aching to be led into the hottest of the fray-most of them had been there before under the same commander. Many of them were veterans of the famous brass-collared brigade and the oil room battallion. What a spectacle they presented to those who knew them best What memories they recalled of railroad pasteboards, free lodgings and free lunches at the Capitol hotel. What an array of patriotism and loyalty-singing the songs that thrill the souls of men who were the blue.

The past rises before me like a dream.

see the state convulsed from center to cir

cumference over the misrule of monopoly. I

see these same hosts marshaled under the free-booter's flag fighting down respectable and decent republicans, and trampling under foot every principle for which that grand old party has contended. I see these mercen aries rallying from every section of the state, packing conventions, corrupting legislatures fixing furies and making courts of justice machines for forging fetters upon the limbs of the producers. I see the wreck ing train manned by the political crew of boodlers and cappers running head-long over prostrate Nebraska which they have helped to pillage and outrage. While this terrible spectre of the past rise: before me like a dream, the shouts of the minons of monopoly, sailing under false colors, greet my ears in the gallery with cheers for the party of freedom and count rights. Looking down upon this throng of political pirates I fairly tremble for the future of the state. And from this exposition gallery the stray beams of the sun shed their light upon this remarkable throng assembled in response to a call for a state league of re publican clubs. From my point of observa tion I note some familiar faces.

M. K. Walker, of Liberty, was an inter ested member. Judge Barnes, of Dixon county, was an im-

T. J. Foss, of Crete, a law partner of the late J. W. Dawes, joined the party. John P. Cobb, a banker and politician from Culbertson, mingled with the throng. Jim Caldwell, of Lincoln, and Spy Russell

ccupied prominent seats facing the conven J. D. Courtnay, of Lincoln, helped to pull the wires that made Captain Billingsley chairman

Chas. McGoon, of Lincoln, who held the hiper to Church Howe's last election, was a prominent figure. Senator Lindslay, from Beaver City, looked upon the assembly and wiped the corner of his mouth.

The grandest aggregation ever seen on earth, was the Big Four, Caldwell, Russell, Slater and Bowman Hon. N. V. Harlan, ex-speaker of the house

was the busiest man in the rotunda shaking hands with his numerous friends. Major Pearce, of Lincoln, who tried hard o warm Judge Mason's seat on the state rail vay commission, was there in all his glory. Auditor Babcock, accompanied by his dep-uty, Tom Benton, who expects to step into his shoes, came up with the Lancaster county

Charles Wilson, ex-postmaster of Sterling, removed for being an offensive partisan, as-sisted Renshaw and Holmes in representing

Representative Ewing, of the Wood River Gazette, looking as hale and hearty as when loing legislative work, was shaking hands

Captain Lee, who was once a member of he legislature, and who will never get over it, was upon the scene in all his "B, & M grandeur.

After a struggle that must have been fear-ful Walt M. Seeley came in from Bennett and F. S. Hassler left Beaver City to join in the wild enthusiasm. Senator Mikeliohn thinks the organization

f a state republican club a good thing-but regards March too early in the campaign to commence marching.

Bill Brown, notorious as Jim Laird's pet in the last legislature, was in the city on time and announces himself a candidate for relection to legislative honors."

Agee, the one time Hamilton dodo, blew in on the train from Broken Bow. Up to th hour of 2 a. m. no chance presented itself to nake a window-breaking speech. Charley Greene was late in reaching the sanquet. He tarried until the eleventh

panquet. our, but received as much attention as them that went early in the day. Ed Carnes, the night blooming cercus from Seward, who luxuriates upon state legisla

tures and public gatherings generally, was one among the many of the mighty. Pat O. Hawes, with that pure and unselfish patriotism which distinguished him as secreary of Squatter Governor Pearman, circuated freely throughout the corridors.

Tom Darnell, ex-prosecuting attorney of Greely county, candidate for congressional honors and Jim Paul's boomer from away back, came in early and remained late. The state senator from Johnson and Paw-nee, who held down Dave Butler's sent in

the legislature by selling out his constituency was, of course, on hand early in the mornin A. D. Newcomer, from Blue Hills, Webster county, who left the impression at Lincoln last winter that he was a member of the Omaha city council, made himself very con-

A. M. Robbins, who blow hot and cold in the legislature while holding his hands back of his coat pockets, in '86 and '87, appeared visibly affected by meeting so many of the old crowd. Brad Slaughter, with the same old sui

which he wore when his eyes were bundaged during the contest over the anti-gambling bill, was again conspicuous in front of the speaker's stand. In accepting the office of president for the ensuing year, Silver-tongued John was at his best, and the lusty yells of his oil-room

brigade showed that they still appreciate his valiant leadership. "Judge" Cooley got the floor and would not sit down. The chairman vainly beseeched him to give the audience at rest, but like a rapt poet in the heedless crowd, Judge heard not the cries of "rats."

A. B. Slater, the royal boodler and con-A.B. Shater, the Foyal boolder and con-stituent betrayer, from Dixon county, was perhaps the first in town. He was on hand early and stayed late. He did not call on Goodly Booker this time.

The honorable T. J. Alexander of Nemaha, a member of the late but not lamented logislature, who died with his boots on for Tom Majors, smole a sad and idiotic smile as he walked up and down the hotel rotunda.

That was a touching scene when Mr. Thurston's unrestrained loyalty caused him.

against his own protest, to accept the presidency. His eyes glistened with tears of patriotism, and his voice trembled with tragic emotion when he said that he was willing to serve his party. It was a picture that a Mike Lee Angelo or Van Dyke would have loved to paint. In the audience—wild with enthusiasm at the mention of their beloved chief—the roof of the exposition buildloved chief—the roof of the exposition building was lifted five feet in the air, and
fully ten minutes ciapsed before it was
gotten under control. The picture was wanting in any historical associations favoring
Julius Caesar. The first chance offered
John to wear a kingly crown broke his
mighty heart and he took it in. From the
gallery it was impossible to see his eyes, yet
there were a few Jim Crow Marc Anthony's
round about who fairly howled for joy.

Al. Farmmother. loved chief-the roof of the exposition build AL. FAIRBROTHER.

SOUTH OMAHA NEWS.

NEW ARREST AND LOS MINES THE WAS AND ASSESSED.

Billy Anderson is back from his visit to

Dr. J. K. Emerett is on a visit from the pro-hibition state.

Chris Roslenson is in from Saunders county with two cars of cattle.

Councilman Dave Loescher is back again. in time for the coming election: Noah Norton, a plasterer fell from a ladder yesterday afternoon and broke his leg. The graders made a start on N street yes-terday, but had to quit on account of the

John Ennis has sold out his saloon and will devote his time to making an active canvass for the mayoralty.

Paul Bullock is a sixteen year old plaintiff against S. W. Dennis. He has sued in Justice Levy's court for \$21 wages due. St. Patrick's night, will be celebrated by

literary and musical entertainment in Hunt's hall. Rev. Dr. MacDonald will speak on "The present Crisis in Ireland." John Lendblum is in from Holdrege with a car of cattle. He is one of the earliest

settlers in that section and can tell interestng stories about the hardships of pioneer J. Vanderbeck writes the Ber that if

John La Borde has sued him it is the first he knew of it. He claims that La Borde is in his debt, and thinks he can prove it when the case is called. No citizen having the good of South Omaha at heart should refuse to sign the following law and order platform: "We hereby de-

law and order platform: "We hereby de-clare ourselves in favor of law and order, and pledge ourselves to use our best endeavors to elect good men to office in the coming agree to lay aside all political, religious and personal feeling to accomplish this purpose.

And yet some of the candidates have refused

"They may say the road is running all right, but it isn't," said a shipper to the BEE reporter yesterday referring to the strike. "I shipped a car of cattle at Holdrege Wednesday afternoon, and it only got here Thursday night. When it did get here it was in bad shape, with two steers knocked out. Every time they either started or stopped they went at it with a jerk that knocked one-half of the stock off their feet but it couldn't be won stock off their feet, but it couldn't be wondered at, as the engineer was formerly
a conductor, and had to act in both
capacities. He knew how to open a
throttle, but he cdidn't either know the
grades, or how to get over them. Twice I
went to the cab to tell him the grades, for if
I hadn't we would have been stuck. When I
bring in another car of stock it will be when
the strike is over."

Broke His Leg. Frank Kinney, who resides on Ninth street, lear the corner of Farnam, in leaping from a

hack in front of his residence at an early hour yesterday slipped and fell, sustaining a painful fracture of his left leg below the knee.

ECZEMA

And Every Species of Itching and Burning Diseases **Gured by Cuticura**.

Eczema or Salt Rhenm, with its agon inin itching and burning, instantly relieved by warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP, and a sing application of the CUTICURA SOAP, and a sing application of the CUTICURA, the great Sk Cure. This, repeated daily, with two or thre doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the New Blood Purlier, to keep the blood cool, the perspiration pure and unirritating, the bowels open, the liver and kidneys active, will speedily cure Eczema, Tetter, Ringworm, Psoriasia, Lichen, Pruritus, Scall Head, Dandruff, and every species of Itching, Scaly and Pinply Humors of the Scalp and Skin, when the best physicians and all known remedies fall.

ECZEMA.

I gratefully acknowledge a cure of Eczema, or Salt Rheum, on head, neck, face, arms and legs for seventeen years; not able to walk except on hands and knees for one year; not able to help myself for eight years; tried hundreds of remedies; doctors pronounced my case hopeless; pormanently cured by the Cuticura Remedies, WILL McDONALD, 2542 Dearborn Street, Chicago, III.

ECZEMA.

Some five months ago I had the pleasure to inform you of my improvement in the use of the CUTICURA REMEDIES in my case of severe Chronic Eczema Erythematosa, and to-day cheerfulfy contirm all I then said. I consider my cure perfect and complete, and attribute it entirely to your remedies, having used no others. FERNAN ESCENCHARDO, 2306 Penna Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

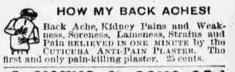
ECZEMA.

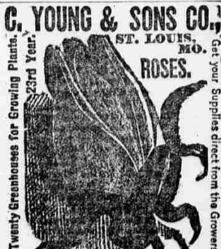
I have suffered from Salt Rheum for over eight years, at times so bad that I could not attend to my business for weeks at a time. Three boxes of CUTICURA and four bottles of RESOLVEY by a control of this dreadful

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PIMPLES, black-heads, chapped and oily skin prevented by Cuticuna Medicated Soap.





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