THE DAILY BEE.

CORRESPONDENCE. All communications relating to news and edi-forial matter should be addressed to the EDITOR OF THE BEE. BUSINESS LETTERS.

All business letters and remittances should be addressed to THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY, OMAHA. 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. Bate of Nebraska, S. S. County of Bouglass, Geo. H. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing company, does solemaly swear that the actual circulation of the Daily Bee for the week ending April 27, 1888, was as follows:

Saturday, April 23 18,540

Monday, April 23 18,530

Monday, April 24 18,530

Tuesday, April 25 18,075

Wednesday, April 25 18,075 18,200 18,200 17,936 18,075 17,900 17,776

Average GRO. B. TZSCHUCK. Sworn to and subscribed in my presence the seth day of April, A. D., 1888. N. P. FEII, Notary Public.

Notary Public.

State of Nebraska.

County of Douglas.
Geo. B. Tzschuck, being first duly sworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of The Bee Publishing company, that the actual average dally circulation of the Dally Bee for the month of April, 1887, was 14;316 copies; for May, 1887, 14,231 copies; for June, 1887, 14,147 copies; for June, 1887, 14,434 copies; for Cotober, 187, 14,332 copies; for November, 1887, 14,236 copies; for December, 1887, 14,349 copies; for December, 1887, 15,241 copies; for Jenuary, 1888, 15,922 copies; for March, 1888, 19,689 copies; for

THERE are altogether too many thugs and confidence men in the city, especially about the depots.

SOUTH OMAHA councilmen in order to raise funds to increase their salaries have taxed everybody and everything -except themselves.

As it takes 412 votes to nominate the presidential candidate at Chicago, a great many dark horses are figuring where to get the odd 411.

WHEN Senator Ingalls makes his reply to the caustic speech of Dan Vorhees he will literally pull up the tall sycamore of the Wabash roots and all.

WHEN ex-Senator McDonald, of Indiana, gets through with Governor Gray, who is said to be Cleveland's choice for vice president, the Gray boom will look decidedly blue.

WHETHER the Omaha and Council Bluffs bridge is to be a railroad or a wagon bridge or a combination affair, it can not be denied that the work is being rushed forward at a rapid pace.

MR. HENRY CABOT LODGE, the popular Massachusetts congressman, is said to be quietly canvassing his chances for the vice-presidency. There is nothing against Mr. Lodge, but Massachusetts is not a doubtful state A. D. 1888.

If it be true that the street railway company is trying to get out of paving for its share of the paving between the car tracks on South Thirteenth street the council when sitting as a board of equalization can assess that corporation for its ratio of the expense.

THERE will be nothing but commendation for the action of General Joseph E. Johnston in applying to become a contributing member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and for the Philadelphia post which unanimously granted the application. General Johnston was one of the foremost soldiers of the confederacy, and he has been since the war one of the most carnest advocates of pacification and good will between the sections. His joining the Grand Army attests the sincerity of all he has said, and sets an example which cannot fail to have good results. The Grand Army can honorably welcome the association of such men.

BRAZIL's new cabinet, which repre sents the progressive element of Brazilian politics, is about to take prompt and definite action to liberate the slaves of that country at a single stroke. Public sentiment is with the government on this issue. The process of the gradual extinction of slavery now in force since 1885 is too slow to suit the spirit of the times. The law at present provides for the liberation of slaves over sixty years of age. By this humane act over 40,000 negroes have become free. It is almost certain that a general emancipation act will pass this year, and with it, slavery on the continent of America, except in Cuba, will be a thing of the past.

THERE is a vigorous revolt among the republicans of Virginia against the leadership of General Matione, and unless he voluntarily retires, which it is not at all likely he will do, the probability is great of a bitter fight that can hardly fail to badly demoralize republicanism in Virginia. The candidate who is most seriously affected by the revolt is Senator Sherman, who mistakenly committed his cause to the care of Mahone. The teeling has been that Virginia was likely to be promising fighting ground for the republicans in November, but in view of the existing state of affairs in the party there that notion will have to be given up.

THE electric lighting business is about to fall into the capacious maw of a trust. At a recent meeting at Philadelphia, the Electrical Trust company formulated a plan to consolidate all the electric lighting companies in the United States. The electric lighting franchises of several of the large cities have already been absorbed by this new trust. It is therefore merely a question of a few months when the syndicate will control the business all over the country. It is doubtful whether the public will be benefitted by the consolidation. Experience with trusts so far has been anything but satisfactory. The chances are that consumers will not only be obliged to pay a higher price but will be given poorer service.

Who are the Wreekers? The managers of the Burlington railroad, through their subsidized mouthpiece, the Omaha Republican, charge the BEE with encouraging train-wreckers, who are said to be picketed all along its lines, for the purpose of murder, rapine and vandalism. The corporation organ goes so far, even, as to charge that the editor of this paper wants the assassins and vandals to have a chance and gloats over the corpse of every one of their victims.

If this charge were made over the

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names of any of the managers of the road they would be promptly called to account in the criminal courts. But while they escape direct responsibility behind the screen of cowardly mercenaries who prostitute journalism to the basest of ends, we do not propose to pass such an unwarranted attack in silence. It is a matter of common notoriety that for two months the people of this section have patiently submitted to the reckless exposure of their lives and property on the line of the Burlington railroad by reason of the frequent wrecking of trains by incompetent and overworked employes. Those who are compelled to travel over or ship their freights by the Burlington system have suffered costly and damaging delays. Quite apart from the incidental risks the enormous losses entailed upon the company are purely a question between the stockholders and their

managers, but indirectly the public is interested in these losses because in the end they are expected to make them up by high tells. As a common carrier the Burlington railroad is expected, however, to be operated for public convenience, and its patrons have a right to demand and enforce safety, promptness and convenience in the carriage of their chattels and persons. While it is true that unlike other newspapers in this section the BEE has

refused to suppress the reports of the numberless wrecks and fatal accidents that have occurred on the Burlington road within two months, it is not true in any sense that the BEE has encouraged violence or destruction of property, unless, indeed, its vigorous protests against the employment of Pinkerton mercenaries may be so construed. On the contrary, we have been very chary in censure of the Burlington management, and up to this time have refrained from seriously discussing the obligations of the road to put an end to the wholesale slaughter of employes and travelers. But they have insolently thrown down the gauntlet, we pick it up, and dare them to a full and frank discussion.

Who was responsible for the Creston collision, when two mail cars were burned up and several persons were maimed by the wrecked trains?

Who was responsible for keeping conductors, engineers and brakemen on duty forty-eight hours?

Who was responsible for the killing of a switchman at Lincoln, three or four weeks ago? Did the BEE ask Manager Holdrege to employ an ignorant brakeman to run a switch engine?

Is the editor of the BEE responsible for the slaughter of five passengers at or near Alma by reason of defective roadways?

Is the BEE responsible for the scores of collisions, break-downs and switching accidents that are occurring nearly every day all along the line of the road? Are not the managers of the Burlington road who recklessly jeopardize life and property, cause the destruction of the mails, paralyze commerce and traffic, just to carry out their own sweet will and like petty tyrants show their great power, responsible for the appail-

## Pernicious Activity.

ing consequences of their course?

There is abundant evidence that since Mr. Don M. Dickinson became postmaster general the political opportunities of that position have not been neglected. The attention of Mr. Dickinson has been directed chiefly to his own state. Michigan, which the democrats cherish a hope of being able to carry next November. Several circumstances have been noted which show that the postmaster general has been "perniciously active" in the wolverine state to an extent that dwarfs all the political efforts hitherto made by his cabinet associates. At the same time he has had an eye out in other directions where the interests of the administration seemed to require attention. All this confirms the view that Mr. Dickinson was taken into the administration family to manage its political business, and he is performing the duty with energy.

It appears, also, that Mr. Vilas has grown "perniciously active" in politics. and that the interior department has become a place of uncertain tenure for those who have republican antecedents. It is intimated that the secretary is showing a strong desire to surround himself with personal friends, presumably with reference to some boom which he may have m mind. It is always to be remembered of Mr. Vilas that personal vanity is one of his strongest qualities, and nothing is more natural than that he should desire to associate with him those who will gratify this weakness. As to his political activity it is not a matter that need trouble anybody. It is not apparent that he has a very extended influence, and it is pretty safe to predict that whatever he undertakes to do he will make a mess of.

But the interesting question is, does Mr. Cleveland know of the permeious activity of the cabinet officials, and if so does he approve of it? Is the country to understand that until after November there is a suspension of the presidential decree which required men in public office to refrain from active participation

Protected and Unprotected.

in politics?

The ways and means committee will call upon the secretary of the treasury for information regarding the number of persons engaged in gainful occupations, the products of whose labor may be subject to competition from foreign products of like kind, the number wholly free from foreign competition, and the number occupied in production for export. Such facts, though it may not be possible at this time to obtain them with absolute accuracy, are just

the people may know what proportion of their number is presetted by the high tariff and how man, get no protection whatever. There is a great deal of loose statement and assumption regarding this matter which needs to be corrected, and nothing short of official figures will do this.

According to the census of 1880 there were employed in all kinds of manufacturing industries 2,788,950 persons, and the average number at this time is probably about three million. But doubtless not to exceed one-half of these are employed in industries whose products are subject to competition, and who are therefore to be regarded as deriving some protection from the tariff, the other million five hundred thousand getting no protection for the reason that the products of their labor have no foreign competition, or if any it is so small as to be of no consequence. The number of people occupied in production for export is perhaps nine million, the very large majority farmers, and to these must be added those in the professions, in trade and transportation, and otherwise employed none of whom are directly protected by the high tariff, but all of whom must pay tribute to the few who are. We have no doubt it is a liberal estimate to place the number of persons whose labors can fairly be said to be protected by the tariff at two million, and the protection which these obtain, when measured in results by the returns of labor in the unprotected employments, will not afford a very striking argument in behalf of the tariff as the defense and bulbark of labor. It may safely be expected that the treasury statistics will effectually dispose of the evidently false assumptions of the opponents of tariff revision and national tax reduction.

THOSE two hundred dollar Chicago Burlington & Quincy display cards which have recently adorned the front page of the Omaha Republican have produced a most lamentable effect upon the wretched mercenaries who turn the crank on that monopoly organ. Like those pagan idols that have eyes and do not see and ears and do not hear, these monopoly paralytics are unable to hear or see anything except through the Burlington ear-trumpet and telescope They deliberately ignore what is most notorious in this section of the country, namely: the utter demoralization of the Burlington system since the engineers' strike, and berate the BEE for publishing the reports of wrecks and accidents that are pouring in upon us almost daily from the main line and branches.

THE prediction that between eight and twelve thousand miles of railroad tracks will be laid this year ought to make the Bessemer monopolists extremely happy. They are protected from foreign competition by a duty of \$17 a ton. Having fixed upon \$31 a ton for rails and \$45 for building beams as the minimum price for the ensuing year, the Bessemer combination is assured of a margin of profit anywhere between \$10 and \$20 a ton. As the duty of \$17 a ton is said to be for the protection of American workmen, it would be interesting to learn just how much the striking workmen, who were shot down by the Pinkerton mercenaries at Carnegie's steel works, are benetted by the enormous profits of the Bessemer monopoly.

THE state conventions of both parties' thus far held, have been characterized by an interest and enthusiasm which promise an exceptionally active and vigorous presidential campaign. The republicans everywhere manifest quite as much spirit and confidence as their opponents, and are preparing by thorough organization to go into the national battle with all the earnestness and vigor of the past. The national league reports membership of over half a million, and new clubs are being formed in most of the states. It is already assured that the convention at Chicago will be one of the greatest in the history of the party, and altogether the republican situation presents no feature that can be regarded otherwise than encouraging.

IF congress passes the amended alien bill, permitting foreigners to acquire mineral lands in the territories, a large amount of foreign capital seeking venturesome investment will turn in that direction. Mining speculation has always been a tempting field for venturesome foreign investors. The immense coal, mineral and petroleum beds of Wyoming and the other territories need only an impetus to be fully developed.

## VOICE OF THE STATE PRESS.

The Republican says that Hon, J. T. Hedrick, of Tecumseh, is prominently mentioned with the office of state treasurer of Nebraska.

The Sterling Sun states that Hon. J. Dew, of Tecumseh, would accept the republican nomination for state land commis if tendered him on a silver platter. "Mr. Van Wyck met Crane at Burwell the

other day, and when the ex-senator got through with the unclean bird its feathers were drooping," says the Scotia Herald. The Madison Republican says: "Valen ine, the West Point statesman, has a longin'

for the Chicago convention. He ought to be sent as a reward for his support of Jim Crawford." "Thomas Darnell," says the Custer County Leader. "was in the city the first of the week looking after some political fences he is said

to own in this county. Tom wants to go to congress so bad he can taste it." The Schuyler Sun says: "General J. C. Cowin, of Omaha, is montioned as an available candidate for congress this fall from the First district. If you want a man of ability, an honest man, and a man who can down McShane and his 'barrel,' Cowin can do it.'

"Some of the better people of Omaha," says the Beaver City Times, "are trying to organize a fight on the 'wine room.' It will take a long, hard fight to overthrow this iniquity, but it ought to be done. The wine room is the hatchery for every abomination imaginable."

In casting about for a preferable candidate for congress from the big First, the Tocumseh Republican draws this conclusion: "With reference to the coming man for congressional honors from the 'big First,' we are of the opinion that Connell, of Omaha, will take the plum: Mr. Connell was a prominent can didate two years ago, and received a good now especially desirable in order that support, and had he received the nomination

he would have been elected over MoShane." Hon. N. V. Harfan, speaker of the last house of the state legislature, says the Fremont Tribune, "is being pushed forward as a candidate for congress in the second district. Mr. Harlan is recognized as a good lawyer, a man of strong and conservative convictions and sound on the railroad and transportation goose. He would be an bonor to the people of the second district should they decide to

honor him." The wreckers of the Burlington seem be still in control of that great corporation," says the Plattsmouth Journal, "and are ap parently as determined to ruin that company as ever, notwithstanding their sad experience of the past eight weeks. Possibly when the stockholders meet next month they may bring them to their senses. The fact is, however, that the road is doing only about

one-third of its former through business." The North Platte Telegraph indulges in this bit of sarcasm: "Some of the republican papers in this locality are booming Reilley, of Sidney, as a delegate to the national convention. Although, perhaps, it may be not our business, that individual would rattle around like a pea in a meal bag when he would rub up against the greatness contained in the personages of Willey Walley Phelps, Steve Dorsey and other statesmen of similar calibre. Better select some one with a greater reach to him."

The York Times refers to what it terms an evil in this manner: "It seems that it would be only just to relieve real estate from taxation to the amount of encumbrance upon it. A mortgage is an interest in the real estate, and this interest is owned by the mortgagee, and of course can not be held by the mortgagor. It is plain, therefore, that the man who holds the deed to real estate only owns what there is in it in excess of the mortgage claim, and this is all that should be assessed to him."

The Sutton Register makes this prophecy: 'The name of General L. W. Colby is mentioned as a candidate for congress in the First district. If Colby is nominated John McShane will not have to spend as much money as he did two years ago to secure his election. It will take an Omaha man who can carry the party strength in Douglas county to defeat John A. McShane with all his wealth and family influence to aid him. Connell or Cowin can do it, but Colby would be beat worse than Church Howe was two years ago.

The Beatrice Republican makes this statement: "It is now conceded that the republicans of the First district must take their candidate for congress from Omaha. The Hon. W. J. Connell seems to be the most available candidate at present, and it is believed that the Omaha delegates will be solid for him. If so, his nomination is a foregone conclusion. His success in the canvass will depend upon his ability to cope with Mc-Shane's 'barrel,' Mr. Connell is a man with a clean record and a pleasant address. and would make a strong candidate."

The Ulysses Lispatch serves this notice to the republicans of Butler county: "Jim Laird's central committeemen have called the second district congressional convention for May 14, thinking, no doubt, by this unheard of early day to take advantage of the farmers' busy season and capture another nomination. The Dispatch will have more to say on this matter next week, and in the meantime republicans can make up their minds that no stone will be left unturned to again capture Butter county for Jim Laird. Republicans have submitted to three terms of Lairdism which is about enough. Give us a change."

The Crete Vidette looks over the situation in Omaha and concludes: "The potitical mountebanks who have hung around the Omaha Republican office since the pristing days of 'Dick Adams, Yost, Curry & Co.,' all are like a horde of mosquitoes infesting a flickering glim. They always want 'blood,' but usually get 'scorched.' They lose no opportunity of running their poisonous proboscis into the supposed tender spots of one E. Rosewater. Their last effort was in nursing a set of resolutions, denouncing him for employing non-union men upon the new BEE building Mr. Rosewater gives a caustic and scathing answer and denial to their statements and leaves the whole gang, like a flock of frightened ostriches, floundering, as to their heads, in the sand, and their nether parts rudely exposed to the cold, contemptuous look of a frowning world."

As to its preference for the presidential candidate, the North Bend Flail remarks: "Give us Judge Gresham for our candidate and we can sweep the country as never was known since Grant. Walter Q. Gresham is the Flail's idea of a man. As a soldier he never quailed before the bullets of his adversaries, as a member of the cabinet he was clean, cautious and consistent, as a judge he is incorruptible and impregnable, and as a president he would be the noblest of the line. Walter Q. Gresham could marshall the hosts of the west into a solid phalanx in his support. Out here we are weary of the aggrandizements of corporate greed. We are sick of railroad aggressions, discriminations and robberies and we want a man at the head of this government who is known to sympathize with us. Give us Gresham for presi dent and let the civil service of the nation be manned by men of his spirit and calibre."

Speaking of the democratic politics of the state, the Fremont Tribune, says: "The Nebraska democrats are not welded together very solidly this year. There is to be a lively squabble between old Miller and Morton factions for the honors of delegates to the national convention. An effort was made in Otoe county to squelch Morton and his friends, but the eminent free trader came up smiling with victorious eagles, and other birds, perched upon his banners. It is understood that Collector Calhoun was the instigator of this plot. There will be an effort made on the Morton side to oust Boyd from his position as a member of the national committee. This is to be done in retaliation of Mr. Boyd keeping Bierbower, his republican son-in-law, in the position of United States marshal for Nebraska. It is confidently expected by a number of interested spectators that there will be a quantity of gore spilled before the battle ends."

Dr. Kelley's Tonic. As a tonic, Dr. Kelley, Don't you think it rather risky To prescribe protected iron And unprotected whisky!

No Foot Friends. Chicago News.

Another circumstance in Gresham's favor He has no fool friends.

Told in a Line. St. Laute Republican. The whisky tax must stay. The tax on clothing must come down. The tax on raw materials used in manufacturing must go.

A Favorite Grandson. New York World. The "favorite son" industry has been some what overworked of late, but Indiana has capped the chmax by putting forward a fa-

vorite grandson. Doesn't Know Our Jim.

Chicago Times. Congressman Dingley, of Maine, says that during seven years' service in the house he has never seen a member drunk. Where can he have been all this time!

Railroad Barbarity. Philadelphia North America The Burlington and Quincy road should be made to pay heavy damages for the wrock

that was caused by the carelessness of omployes who were compelled to work fifty hours without sleep. It is not only barbarous to work men in that way, but criminal for a railroad to take such risks when so many lives are involved. There should be state laws holding any officer of a railroad company who forces conductors, engineers or brakeman to work more than a reasonable number of Lours criminally responsible. The lives of passengers or employes should not be jeopardized in this reckless manuer.

## STATE JOTTINGS.

Thayer county will prospect for coal. Aurora will have an electric light plant. Ord's butter and cheese factory is in operation.

The total enrollment in the Albion school is 300. Stromsburg will license three saloons

at \$1,000 each. Grand Island's newspaper editors are still at swords' points.

Antelope have returned from the western plains to Logan county. Hastings' new morning paper project collapsed before it materialized. Beatrice reports the finding of val-

uable clay deposits and pottery works are talked of. Tecumseh's canning factory has been completed, and is now contracting for vegetables.

In order that the party may be better represented, Fullerton is to have a democratic paper. The Beemer Times reports the loss of

some unknown disease. The hopeful citizens of Culbertson claim that their town will be the railway center of Nebraska.

many cattle in that vicinity, caused by

Lightning rod swindlers with faces guile have victimized the farmers of Nance county. A. C. Beebe retires from the Custer

County leader in a double leaded column of scalding nonpareil. A Johnson county philanthropist has a pamphlet for free distribution entitled,

Hard Sins and the Way Out." Grover Cleveland is to be raffled off n York at \$1 a chance. The Grover Cleveland in question is a fine bird dog. There are 50,000 acres of land in Dundy county subject to homestead, pre-emption and timber culture entry. The paper of Perkins county states that there will be 20,000 acres of land turned by the plow in that county this

Ed Martin, a careless boy of Ban-croft, in trying to extract a shell from a gun caused it to explode. He will lose his sight.

Because of a cold and unfeeling community, the editor of the Greenwood Leader will pack his printing office and move away.

The election to vote on the proposi tion to bond Stockville precinct, Frontier county, to the amount of \$2,400 for court house purposes, carried. The Holt county teachers' associa-

tion and the Brown county teachers association will meet together at Stuar on Saturday, May 12, 1888. With apparent knowledge that the early bug catches the corn, the festive

chinch bug is silently and patiently waiting for the future in Polk county. Father Martin, of Dakota City, the oldest active newspaper man in the state, is soon to lead to the altar a fair roung girl whom he calls a diamond in

An attractive young lady of Edgar was chewing gum and engaging in a talking tournament at the same time. A skilled physician finally dislodged the gum which had lodged in her throat.

Herman Huberman, the young boy who stole the horse in York county, has been duly installed in the reform school at Kearney. He is under fifteen years of age and was a fugitive from the Kearney institution at the time he appropriated the horse.

A man named Davis from Wano, Kas. called the "gentlemanly and urbane" B. & M. ticket agent at Benkleman a liar. The agent transformed the face of Davis into a war map, and caused the arrest of the Kansan, who contributed \$10 to the school fund.

A Hastings paper says that "unless work is rapidly pushed on the new in-sane asylum and the building completed fears are entertained that it will be necessary to transfer the patients now temporarily kept in the stone block to Lincoln. They are becoming quite bad."

The Wayne County Gazette finds that it "seems to a man up a cottonwood tree that the business of the Norfolk branch s good enough to warrant the company in giving us a decent train with a smok ing car, instead of the present worn out coach and the miserable leaky baggage and mail, which now do duty.

City Attorney Dilworth, of Hastings has been instructed to prepare a call for another election to vote upon the bond proposition to extend the water mains, the vote taken at the recent city election being declared not constitu tionally large enough to entitle it to the respect of being considered a healthy endorsement of the people.

Reports from all sections of Nebraska convey the gratifying information that the weather has been generally able this spring, and crops are well advanced. The corn crop is for the most part planted, and the acreage this year will be greater than last. The recent rains have left the soil in most excellent condition, and the indications for a large crop are promising.

A Plattsmouth man who vainly waited for a leap year proposal, advertised in a St. Joseph paper for a confiding and beautiful woman. The minter's ink did its work—and the Journal reports a marriage. They stood upon the streets-oblivious to all surroundings. The Journal says "their love was so lovely, and of such calf-like rarity, that they should be placed in a glass case and fed on ginger bread for the rest of their baleyon days.'

A tramp gave an exhibition at Sidney recently. His programme was to permit himself to be tied in a chair and then unloose himself in half the time it had taken to tie him. He repeated the performance Saturday night, but the boys put up a job and when they got him tied pelted him with eggs. He took it good naturedly and made good time untieing himself after which the crowd raised \$8 and he went on his way rejoicing.

A Carious Will.

Pittsburg Dispatch: John A. Robin-son, a wealthy gentleman of Norwich, Conn., who died recently, left a remarkable provision in his will. This document directed that his remains should be kept for three days before they were placed in the grave where the lid to the coffin was to be removed and the grave so closed that a person could readily get out. It is also provided that food and water be placed in the coffin. A hammer, too, was to lie near his right hand while a lamp was to burn in his sepul cher for three days and three nights. Every one of the provisions was rigidly

Corsages run more and more to are either short, round and very fully draped, or else preternaturally long, straight and slender, both in outline and in ornament

POLITICAL DRIFT. Observations Upon the Presidential

Possibilities. In a recent issue of Harper's Weekly. the following observations are made upon the question of candidates for president:

Between April and June and between the white house and the hall of the national democratic convention there may occur many strange chances and slips. but unless all present signs should prove deceptive, about June 5th, at St. Louis Grover Cleveland will be chosen the standard bearer of his party for the presidential campaign of 1888.

That Mr. Cleveland will be renomin ated by his party to succeed himself seems as assuredly indicated as was the renomination of Mr. Lincoln in 1864, or that of General Grant in 1872. There is no particularly turbulent or dangerous stream at this time to cross which forbids the swapping of presidential horses, to use the homely phraseology of President Lincoln, as when the war of the rebellion raged, but neither was there when President Grant was nominated. It is with Mr. Cleveland much as it was with the dis tinguished soldier-president; he has won the general favor of his party, and the confidence of the country. The democrats feel that if they can elect anyone his successor they can most easily and assuredly elect him. There is something almost unique in

President Cleveland's position. single word that he has said since the day of his inauguration, not by any-thing which he has done personally or officially, can it be truly said that he has given any sign of his desire or will to secure a second term of the presidential Indeed he has said some things office. -and done others-which, at the least seemed injudicious for him to say and do as an aspirant for re-election. It was courageous, but it was not politic for him to declare himself so radically upon the subject of tariff reduction; it was honest to veto so many pension bills, and especially the important dependent pension measure of the last congress, but it was not shrewd in view of the offense his vetoes, both in substance and form, gave to the brave soldiers and sailors who survived the war. Mr. Cleveland. no doubt, thought himself justified in his removals of tens and scores of thousands of faithful and efficient republicans from federal office in order to make places for democrats, but, considering that he did it at the cost of losing the confidence and support of the civil service reformers, it was not sagacious.

But, though the president has turned from him every democrat in the land who favors the policy of protecting by high duty the wages of domestic labor and the profits of capital, though he has offended the veterans of the war for the union by his pension vetoes, and though he has disappointed the civil service re formers, it appears that he has not, at this time, a single competitor for the nomination of his party. It is his to take if he desires it, or to refuse if he does not.

In his letter accepting his original nomination Mr. Cleveland expressed himself strongly against a president being eligible to re-election. He declared that a single term was sufficient for any one citizen, and that there should be no second term president. Those journals, republican and democratic, which are opposed to him are at present making much of this matter, but with but little effect. The New York Evening Post, which has recently arraigned the president with great severity for abandoning his civil service reform position, de-clares that the attempt to bind him by his letter of acceptance is rather sad business, and the St. Louis Republican closes a long and able editorial article upon the subject by saying, "Mr. Cleve-land is not a candidate, but when the St. Louis convention renominates him he will have no escape from being his arty's candidate for re-election.

The drift of democratic journalistic criticism upon Mr. Cleveland's second term declaration may be fairly summarzed as follows: He, as president, has the liberty of entertaining whatever opinions seem to him good regarding the eligibility of presidents to re-election, but it is not part of his duty to either amend the constitution or to change the practice of parties in connection with the succession of presidents. He may, it is said, hold any view that suits him, about prevailing aw or custom, and he may, like any other citizen, vote for a change, or labor to bring it about, but he has no right to ry to impose his views on the country by declining to accept any office which the majority of the voters asks him to accept. Republicans and democrats very gen-

erally agree that Grover Cleveland will be the presidential candidate of his party and the principles of his tariff message to congress the chief plank of the platform. Should that prove to be true in June, Mr. Cleveland will certainly have reason for self-congratulation. No other president to a greater degree than he has ever kept himself out of sight in purely political matters during the first three years term. If his hand moved the puppets, or shifted the scenes, no one has perceived it. He has gone upon his way, discharging his official duties as if his only care was to discharge them well and acceptable to his countrymen. He has been industrious, honest and full of courage, and, more than all, he has been pre-emi nently conservative except in the matter of tariff reduction alone, and it is wholly likely that, with the above noted exception, the same popular conservatism which feared and contended against his election lest disaster should be the sequence of the election of a democrat to the office of president, will, now that its doubts and fears have been dispelled by him, do battle in his be-There are no such conclusive signs in

respect to the republican candidates as there are in confection with the demo-cratic. Who the choice of the Chicago convention will be is not sufficiently indicated by the unanimity of newspaper opinions as to render even intelligible conjectures possible. There are hosts of aspirants for the nomination, several of them being leaders of confessedly great ability and attractive popularity. Of them all, however, there is no other who the political class that commonly largely influence the choice of conventions so commonly urge for nomination as Mr. Blaine. To them it avails nothing that he has declared he is not a candidate for the presidential nomination; that he has distinctly authorized the correspondent of the authorized the correspondent of the New York World to state that he must not be considered a candidate, and that if nominated, his candidacy would proooke again the independent republican opposition of 1884, and with the probability of the same result, a republican defeat following it. Personal affection and admiration have a great deal to de with this revival of the demand for Mr Blaine to be the standard bearer, and republican journals and leaders of good reputation for political sagacity are opposing it, fearing lest it may grow so loud in the convention as to secure the success of a nomination which may not be followed by success at the polls.

The common feeling of the republi

can party, especially in the west, certainly grows stronger apparently in favor of Gresham, Allison and Sherman. Popular sentiment, in contradic-

tion to that of the politicians, seems to lemand the nomination of either one or the other of those three distinguished men, and, as it is believed that Judge Gresham could readily carry the doubtful, but important state of Indiana, the general preference is apparently for his

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candidacy.
"The presidential election of this not turn exclusively upon the tariff, but the discussion will be of great service in maturing the question as a real issue. President Garfield said that he was for the protection that ultimated in free trade. President Arthur and his three secretaries of the treasury, Folger, Gresham and McCulloch, Folger, Gresham and McCulloch, favored the reduction of the war tariff to a moderate protective point. The Minnesota, Iowa and Nebraska republicans demanded last year a revision and reduction of the tariff. So long as Mr. Nelson is a republican representative, and the Chicago Tribune, the Providence Journal and other leading papers are republican journals, and manufacturers who demand free raw materials are members of the republican party, high protection will not be a true party

issue. A Diamond Swallower Arrested. Cincinnati Enquirer: Information was received at police headquarters yesterday of the arrest in Manchester, England, of John Prescott. Prescott is probably one of the best known sneak robbers and jewelry thieves in the

He was better known in days gone by to the police of this city and the west under the name of "Jonny" Curtin, the amous diamond swallower and burglar. It is but a few months ago since he was arrested in St. Louis by Detective Des-monde, of that city. With another notorious thief he was taken in on suspicion and given time to leave that city. He went from St. Louis to Chicago, thence to New York, and shortly afterwards left for Europe, where in Paris he was the boon companion of the fugitive boodle alderman, Jachne, of New York, who for a time conducted a fence

in Paris. The offense for which Prescott has been arrest in Manchester is for an attempted theft of £11,000 from a bank in that city. Prescott attempted to work the old-time American "drop trick." A few days ago he followed a wealthy depositor in the bank referred to. The depositor left his bank book and a package containing £11,000. No sooner had he stepped away from the receiving teller's desk than Prescott took his place. Purposely dropping a bill upon the floor, while the cashier was engaged, he then called that gentleman's attention to it. As the cashier stooped to pick up the bill Prescott grabbed the package of money. He was making away with it in good shape when a policeman, who had been watching his actions, placed him under arrest. Curtin, who has also been known un-

der the name of Reynolds, began his criminal career as a shoplifter, budding out into a diamond thief and swallower, a burglar and jail-breaker. He escaped from no less than six different jails in as many states from here to California, and was well known to nearly every chief of police throughout the union. His associate in crime was "Eddie" McGee, equally desperate and successful as a bank burglar and belonging to one of the most notorious gangs. On September 11, 1879, he entered a jewelry establishment on Broadway, in New York, in daylight, and stole fifteen diamond rings valued at \$800. Before the police learned of the theft he was on a

west-bound train. One month later Curtin was arrested for the larceny of a diamond ring in Chicago. He gave the name of Cunningham, and represented himself as a jeweler from this city. The police fortunately searched him and found nineteen loose diamonds. They were identified as the property stolen from the New York establishment, and he was held for trial. Ten days later he broke jail and return

New York, where he was arrested.

pleaded guilty and was sentenced to four years and six months at Sing Sing

on November, 1878, under the name of James Roberts. In June, 1882, Curtin and McGee were arrested in Philadelphia for shoplifting and were sent to the Eastern pen. tiary for eighteen months. Upon being released they were rearrested for the robbery of Theodore Starr's jewelry es-tablishment in New York, where \$1,200 was stolen. After their release they went to Paris, where they were captured and sentenced to four years. Through some unknown influence the sentence was reduced to two years, and before the expiration of that time they were

at liberty, on April 15, 1886. Upon his return Curtin went to Troy, N. Y., to see "Billy" Porter, who was then confined in jail, and there had some difficuly with a policeman, whom he severely whipped. For this offense he was heavily fined. Immediately after his release he went to Europe, telling his friends that he would soon be joined by "Billy" Porter and Frank Buck, alias "Bucky" Taylor. to work under the di-The trio were dection of old Adam Worth, a noted receiver of stolen geods, and formerly the rival of Mother Mandelbaum. On June 7, 1886, Curtain walked into the store of a diamond merchant, No. 6 Grand Hotel building, Charing Cross, London, and asked to be shown some diamonds. A parcel containing £6,000 worth of loose diamonds was opened. He managed to divert the clerk's attention for a moment and slipped some of the diamonds into his pocket. A boy saw the movement and gave warning before the thief got away. He was ar rested and gave the name of John Colon. On the way to the police station he swallowed telltale papers before the officers could stop him, but enough evidence was found to establish his iden-For this crime Curtin was sentenced to eighteen months imprisonment at hard labor at the Middlesex

He had been out but a short time

When arrested a few days ago. Woman's Five Senses. Would you believe that in this enightened age there remain women who will swear the moon is made of green cheese if a man tells them it is so? But they do remain, and advancing civiliza-tion must blush clear behind her ears every time she stumbles across one. Eyes have they, but they see not; ears have they, but they hear not: hands have they, but they feel not. You re-member how it stormed last Wednesday? About 8 o'clock a man and woman started out of the Windsor just back of me. As I put the up my umbrella the woman stopped short and exclaimed: "Why, it's raining, Charley; I am not going."
The man stood right out with the beautiful, wet rain pouring right into his face and stoutly declared, "It is not raining; come along."

"Why, it is, too, raining. I shall get my dress all spotted. I will not go." "I tell you it is not raining," he repeated, getting madder and wetter every minute. "You come along." And the foolish one actually went, saying meekly and pentinently, "It seems to me as if it were raining quite damp rain."—St. Paul Globe. me as if it were rain rain."-St. Paul Globe.

There is a fund of \$50,000 being raised among the leading dye merchants and man-ufacturers in New England to establish a department of dyeing and printing in the course of industrial chemistry, in the Massa-chusetts institute of technology.