NEBRASKA'S FALLEN HEROES

Memorial Day Fittingly Observed Throughout the State.

LOVELY WEATHER EVERYWHERE.

General Van Wyck Delivers an Eloquent Address at Fremont on the Country's Duty Toward Her Brave Defenders.

A Debt of Honor.

FREMONT, Neb., May 30 .- [Special to THE BEE.]-Memorial day has been appropriately and observed here to-day under the auspice of McPherson post, G. A. R. At 10 o'clock a. m. a procession was formed and marched to Ridge cemetery, where the ritual service of the G. A. R. was gone through and a profusion of flowers strewn upon the graves of the soldier dead by a bevy of girls from the city schools.

This afternoon the business houses were very generally closed in honor of the day. At 2:30 p. m. the procession for the general parade was formed. This consisted of four divisions, embracing the band, all the fire companies, civic societies in uniform, Mexican war veterans, mayor and city council. teachers and children of the city schools drum corps, Company E, National guards and McPherson post, G. A. R. It was the largest and most imposing parade ever seen here on Memorial day. A Grand Army salute was fired by May Bros.' artillery while the procession moved on the principal streets and thence to the city park, where the general memorial exercises of thr day were held. These were of great interest. The oration was delivered by General Van Wyck, and was listened to by several hundred people. It was an eloquent effort, full of true patriotic sentiment. The general spoke as follows: Four hundred thousand men—

The brave, the good, the true—
In tangled wood and mountain glen,
On battle plain, in prison pen,
Lie dead, for me and you.
Four hundred thousand of the brave Have made our ransomed soil their grave For me and you, Good friends, for me and you.

To-day amid tears of sorrow for the thrice To day amid tears of sorrow for the thrice one hundred thousand hearthstones made desolate, and tears of joy that the dead have not died in vain, we meet that the results of their sacrifices, the reward for their toils, has been in the rebaptism of American liberty, the re-establishment of the cardinal principals of the declaration of independence, the rebuilding of the foundations of our national tenule, the retempering of the mornional tenule, the retempering of the mornional tenule. tional temple, the retempering of the mor-turs used by our fathers, who even then "builded better than they knew," that, from the pouring out of their life's blood, were opened the fountains of living waters which have purified our own republic and which have purified our own republic and which, we trust, may wash away all forms of oppression among men, and from which heroes and patriots of other lands and other times may be strengthened; the heart made brave and the arm strong in the conflict with despotism, this day the nation whose habilinments of woe have been covered with the garments of sunshine and peace. Everywhere within the borders, from the fir and pine trees of the north to the orange groves of the gulf, from the stormy billows of the Atlantic, from the quiet shores of the inland Atlantic, from the quiet shores of the inland seas, on the broad savannas, the genty rolling prairies, across the snow crowned Sierras, on the spangled plains of California, and the genty murmuring Pacific, everywhere is the nation standing by the graves of its buried heroes, with hearts overflowing in thankfulness, thanksgiving and prayers. Thus it can feel but not utter at each returning anniversary its increased and unceasing gratitude.
To-day the memory and heart of the nation

is by the side of every soldier's grave of the republic, from the drummer boy who long since beat his last tattoo, to the martyr president who, like Moses, was to lead his people through the wilderness and through blood, war and like him destined to pass away within sight of the promised land, but not until his great soul knew and felt that the victory had been won and the people saved.
Although the grass has grown green on battle plains and the implements of war converted into instruments of husbandry "Yet countless homes are dark and dream through the land they died to save." How many hearts in the gloom and sorrow of a grief not yet assuaged are snying, "Oh, for a bouch of the vanished hands, for a sound o

the voice that is still."

We speak of the dead past, but it is not dead. The past few years can never die. The graves we this day strew with howers will always be green, the flowers before to morrow's sun will be withered and dry, but the trees which find root in half a million of graves, will never wither and perish. Each year, each generation, each century striking deeper their roots, widening their branches in perpetual bloom, and bearing fruit for the

he perpetual bloom, and bearing fruit for the healing of the nations. It was a happy thought of ancient times for gentle love, family remembrance and national gratitude, to decorate the graves of those whose. Acction had in death consecrated love, of those whose deeds had added lustre to the arms, renown to the achievements rescued from dishonor or saved the life of a nation Doubly fitting this tribute now, when not only military glory and national life has been secured, but civilization and christianity

made more certain of success.

We come under the inspiration of sacred memories and groomy associations, with the responsibilities imposed by the terrible sacrifices of those who died for you and me, an anticipations of the teeming future when the millions yet to be will fill our places and tread the world's busy marts. They too, after we shall have been gathered by the side of our comrades, will come hither, as we now do. and white breathing benizens and prayers will bedetk these hallowed mounds. Then as now, none will be forrotten. Thousands sleep as they fell "in one rude burial bleat," in the open field, the deep morass, the bleak mountain, lying side by side with those whom they fought. Yet nature in this spring time will adorn the graves of each with the 'smile of God." Thousands are lying in the "deep, deep sea," where only the sea weed can garnish the coral temb. Many by the River's margin where across the leagues

Children's fond thoughts and women's memmories come
Like angels to sit by the sepulchre."
No matter where he may have fallen, in
what section may be his grave, over the
burial place of the unknown, as well as the
known, this day the nation on bended knee, with head uncovered and heart bowed down

is burning the incense of a grateful homage a hely adoration. The unknown are not un remembered.

"Although unrecognized they lie, But above the starry sky Martyr's names can never die."

Nature in unisen with man, yields her
tribute:

Sweet with odors of myrtle and pine, Breeze of the prairie and breath of the sea,
Meadow and mountain and forest and sea.

On this memorial day we come, as when
the union was in danger they went, men o all religious faith, political creeds and var-ious nationalities, all ranks and conditions in life. Forgetting the old rallying cries of party, they stood shoulder to shoulder a This it was made them more than heroes—it made them patriots. The fleur-de-lis of France, the eagle of Germany, the lion of England, never contained so large a propor-tion of education and stardy worth. No trade, pursuit or profession, but was rep-resented by thousands. Youth in the portals base of preferment, and staked all on the perious edge of battle. Old men from the lengthening shadows of sunset suddenly grow young and renewed their strength as the earlies, and felt that "their force was not abated nor their eye grown dim." The battle-stained banners are new furied, the tents are all struck. The sicepers will "hittle reck" the bagie call, the reveille, the summons to line and the blo

was as the throcs of an earthquake, have gone down to the tomb; and while the baimy kiss of spring is soft upon hillside and val-ley, let us come with lilles, violets and roses n whose perfume the sweetness of morning

still lingers.

This nation has other duties and pleasures monu-

besides strewing flowers and rearing monu-ments. There are those maimed and crip-pled whom the destroying angel passed over in the oread conflict, but upon whom death came so near as to place his "sign manual." Forget not the necessities of the soldier's widow and helpiess orphans. Scatter flowers on the graves of their dead hopes, as you scatter them over the graves of your com-rades. May we never forget the lessons of their struggles and death. We know that deeds like theirs outlast the years; then let us be actuated by their spirit, and determine that we, too, will work for God and battle for the right. That now, while the nations are standing in the day-dawn of an infinite hope we can see that "A holy light is sweeping o'er the land and o'er the sea." The utter-most parts of the earth, and the islands of the sea, are awaiting the glimmering of the opening dawn of universal liberty. Heaven grant that it may warm by its brilliancy into full strength the energies of the oppressed and melt by its fervency all chains and all crowns. Dare we, then, stand idly by and not lend the support of at least our sympathy and carnest godspeed. Cannot we indulge the hope that the struggling yeomanry of England and her toiling operatives so long England and her toiling operatives so long held as hewers of wood and drawers of water, may soon be clothed with the highest prerogatives of freemen, and the Emerald Isle enjoy again a redeemed nationality, and the country of O'Connell, Curran, Grattan and Ethmet once more take her stand among the nations of the earth. That the gem of the Antilles, bathed in the best blood of strug-gling patriots, tortured with all the cruelties of Spanish barbarity shall heed the oppressor under her feet, that the diadem of freedom may glitter from her mountains, and her orange groves echo the glad hosannas of a people redeemed. Would that the heart of this great nation might be moved to stretch out its mighty arms and aid to raise up all people striving to be free. Kings and mon-archs are allowed to render friendly sym-pathy and active aid to crumbling thrones and withering dynasties; why should not the only republic on earth be allowed at least to express a hope and breathe a prayer for every people seeking only the same liberty which is our boast and glory throughout the earth! Let us see to it, in the language of the great Lincoln, that our comrades have not died in vain. Let us redeem his pledge and secure what their blood bestowed, then will the hope be assured that governments of the people, for the people, and by the people shall never perish from the earth. To give foundation to that hope the people should see to it that the government grants at least the same measure of honest dealing to its soldiers as to ordinary creditors and money lenders, whereby thousands would be taken from the ulms houses and grinding organs on the street corners in an unequal struggle for bread. Two-thirds of the men of this nation approve of liberal pensions to infirm and dependent soldiers, yet in that as

rule the republic.

The money centers own and control us now as slavery did before the war. From there come the denunciations against pen-sions, stigmatized as frauds and grabs. Statesmen to-day are wrestling with the ab-sorbing question how to dispose of the surplus of millions in the treasury, a large part of which was abstracted from the pockets of those who toil and who favor liberal pensions. One scheme was to refund to the states the war debt paid, which would distribute large amounts in states such as New York, Penn-sylvania, Massachusetts, But the most wonsylvania, Massachusetts. But the most won derful proposition netually became a law, namely, to buy our own bonds not yet due; pay our own debt and give 25 per cent premium, one-fourth of the debt for the privilege of paying it; and this for the bene-it of native and foreign bondholders at the ney centers, as United States bonds are held by farmers, laborers or soldiers.

as other matters the one-third, the minority

The bondholder was always protected. His interest must be paid in gold, even when gold was \$21.50. Time after time congress assured That was well. But it were better had congress been as honest and anxious to assure the soldier there should be merepudiation of promises made to him. Hi pittance of \$13 and \$16 per month was paid in children should not beg for bread, and if he returned he should never want for the com forts of life, has long since been forgotten and we are still playing over the role of the world's history. The boast continually mad-that "republics are not ungrateful" is not al that republies are not ungrateful is not at-ways true. A service pension was not given to the soldiers of the revolution until the great majority had some down to the tomb. So with the war of 1812, 50 with the Mexican war—and so the determination seems to make it with the soldiers of the Unionarmy. Peoole of all nations have venerated the memory of these defenders as well before as after the

hgistian era. In the time of Solon, nearly one thousand years before Christ, such as has died in the service of their country were buried with great pomp, and their families maintained at public expense. Aeschylus was not only a brave soldier but a brilliant poet, and the author of "Prometheus Unbound." He incurred censure by rea-son of some impicty in his poems, and was sentenced to death, but his brother reversed the sentence by uncovering his arm which had left the hand on the battlefield of which had left the hand on the battlefield of Salamis. That was 500 years before the birth of Christ. In this enlightened and christian era uncovering the handless and armitess soldier will hardly secure bread, certainly not protection from the death or other penalty. The nation which can give millions in bremiums to its bondholders can-not afford to be niggardly or dishonest with its brave defenders, who gave all and ten-dered life that the union and flag should live.

There are but few years left in which the debt can be paid. Many of that grand army have crossed the dark river and joined the world's great majority on the other side. Marshalled by Grant, and Hancock, and Logan, and Thomas, and Meade, and nearly all the great generals of the war. Few only resistible and unconquerable Sheridan is sur rendering to the grim destroyer and his trem rendering to the grim destroyer and his trem-bling spird lost to the clanger of arms, the should of victory, is hearing the drum beat and roll call of an rrms, reunited where the injustice of men and the neglect of the na-tion, more bitter than injustice, will never vex their souls. And the living can realize that thus

"God will reward these dead heroes of ours And cover them over with beautiful flowers."

At Hastings.

Hastings, Neb., May 30.—[Special Telegram to The Ber.]—Memorial day was fittingly observed in this city. A procession of civic societies and seventy-two old veterans in line marched to the cemetery, decorated. with impressive ceremonies, the soldiers' graves and listened to an address by Rey Maupin. Before a large crowd at the opera house in the evening an oration was delivered by Judge Burton, commander of Strickland

At Nebraska City.

NEFRASKA CITY, Neb., May 30.-[Special Telegram to Tue Bes. | - The observance of Decoration, day here was general. The procession was one of the finest ever seen here. Judge H. C. Russell, of Colfax county, was the orator of the day. The firemen left the procession along the line of march and prococceded to the cometery, refusing to listen to the oration. Mr. Russell professed great surprise at the charge against him, saying that instead of being a traiter to Van Wyck he stood by him until the final break.

Your, Neb., May 30.—[Special Telegram to Tue Bee.]—York observed Memorial day in a litting manner. The decoration of the soldiers' graves was profuse. A large collection of flowers for the purpose was received from the ladies of Heily Springs Miss. The services over the mound to the unknown dead by the Women's relief corps, charge, Many of that vast host, whose tread | addressed by Rev. Duke Slavens, was a

special feature, both beautiful and impressive. The line of march to the cemetery was participated in by the Grand Army band, company A, Nebraska national guards, city fire department, Select Knights, Knights of Labor, school children and teachers. The exercises were held in the court house square, no sublitarium in the city being sufficient to no auditorium in the city being sufficient to hold the multitude. The address by Rev. R. H. F. Gardner was among the best ever H. F. Gardner heard in York.

At Columbus. COLUMBUS, Neb., May 30.-[Special Telegram to THE BEE. |- Decoration day was appropriately observed in this city. Promptly at 2 p. m. the Grand Army, under the command of John Tannehill, left Fitzpatrick's hall and was joined by the uniform rank of the Knights of Pythias, in charge of Captain W. B. Dale, headed by the Columbus brass w. B. Daie, headed by the Columbus brass band, firemen and the pupils of the public schools, making a procession a half mile in length. After passing through the principal streets all proceeded to the cemetery where the exercises were held. Hon. H. J. Hudson delivered a masterly address, which was listened to by more than fifteen hundred people. The graves of over twenty of the dead comrades were decorated.

dead cemrades were decorated.

At Broken Bow. BROKEN Bow, Neb., May 30 .- [Special Telegram to THE BEE.]-The Decoration day ceremonies here have been participated in by more people than any legal holiday since the foundation of its first building was laid. At 2 p. m. the different societies formed at the new opera house, together with hundreds of visitors, and listened to a very impressive oration by the Rev. Beebe, of Shelton. At 4 p. m. the grand procession formed, headed by the band and followed by the G. A. R., Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias and citizens and marched to the cemetery, one mile south, where, after appropriate remarks, three salutes were fired and the graves of the dead were strewn with flowers.

At Hebron.

Herron, Neb., May 30.—[Special telegram to The Bee.[—Memorial day was duly observed here to-day with a larger attendance of ex-soldiers and citizens than usual. Morton Post, accompanied by the Knights of Pythias in uniform, the children of the pub-lic school and a large concourse of citizens in carriages and on foot, proceeded to the ceme tery, where the graves of the twelve com-rades were duly decorated and an eloquent memorial address was delivered by the Roy. E. J. O'Neill, department chaplain of Pawnee

At Blue Springs.

BLUE SPRINGS, Neb. 30.—[Special telegram to The Bee.]—Five thousand people observed memorial day here and all were greatly pleased with the manner in which the programme was carried out. There was over a thousand persons in the procession and fully four times that many went on foot and in teams before and after the procession passed.
C. M. Parker, of Lincoln, delivered a very able memorial address, which was highly complimented by all. The Wymore artillery was present. The Blue Springs brass band and Wymore martial band furnished oxcel-

At Beatrice.

BEATRICE, Neb., May 30 .- [Special Tele gram to THE BEE.]-Memorial day was oberved here by Rawlins Post, assisted by the different military and civic societies. Exer cises were held in the opera house, consisting of appropriate vocal and instrumental music recitations and an oration by Mrs. Debarath G. King, of the Lincoln Woman's Relief corps. A literary and musical entertainment by Hose company No. 3 was given at the opera house to-night to a large and appreciative

At Plattsmouth.

PLATTSMOUTH, Neb., May 30 .- [Special elegram to The Bre.]—Decoration day was recognized in this city as a general holiday. All of the business houses closed their doors in the afternoon and the railroad shops closed for the day. The G. A. R. had made extensive preparations to commemorate their dead comrades. A procession comprising several hundred of the different longes of the city marched to the cemetery at half past one, where several speeches were made The graves of the soldiers were then deco-J. B. Strode was the speaker of the day and delivered a fine address.

At Filley.

Filley, Neb., May 30.—[Special Telegram to The Bee.]—Memorial day services were held at Filley. The exercises took place in a beautiful grove near the village and, being the first of the kind, was a grand success All were pleased. The procession was fully one-half mile in length and all scemed in-spired with the importance of the occasion. Messrs, Cooley, of Lincoln, and W. Mathews, of Filley, were the speakers. The music was furnished by a double male quartette and was of an excellent character.

At Nelson.

NELSON, Neb., May 30 .- [Special Telegram to THE BEE. |-The memorial services here were a decided success. The day was very fine and the large hall was crowded to overflowing. In the procession were 150 school children, the Grand Army post, company H Nebraska volunteers, a brass band and a long line of citizens in carriages and on foot. The oration was delivered by Rev. A. B. Whitmer, of Superior. The camp fire at 8:30 p. m. was largely attended and, besides exercises b the scholars, was addressed by Comrade Deshler and others.

At North Platte. NORTH PLATTE, Neb., May 30.—[Special Telegram to The Bee.]—Memorial day was observed at North Platte by a general cessation of business, and the decorating of soldiers' graves in the morning. The afternoon exercises included a parade of the G. A. R. the fire department, civic societies and school children concluding with Grand Army ceremonies and speeches by J. W. Bixler, W. T. Wilcox, H. M. Grimes, Smith Clark and others at the opera house.

At Crete.

CRETE, Neb., May 30.—[Special Telegram to The Bee.]—Decoration day was duly on served here. The procession was led by the Crete cornet band followed by the Doane college cadets drum corps, Hollard post, Women's relief corps, uniform rank of A. O. U. W., city schools and citizens to the numr of two thousand. Eighteen graves were decorated. Addresses were made by Judge Goodin, J. W. 1ler, H. M. Wells and J. S. Cook interspersed with vocal and instrumen tal music.

At Tobias.

Tobias, Neb., May 30,- | Special Telegram to THE BEE. |-Memorial day was duly observed at Atlanta Center church, five miles northeast of Tobias, by J. W. Moorehouse post of Tobias and Lookout Mountain post of this county. Appropriate addresses were made by Rev. G. W. Southwell and Dr. Thomas Butterfield, of this city, to the large crowds assembled to pay tribute memory of the soldiers buried there,

At O'Neill.

O'NELL, Neb., May 30 .- | Special Tele gram to The Bee. |- Decoration day was observed in a most becoming manner to-day, the civic societies and Grand Army and citi zens joining in the procession which was a half mile long. Business was practically stopped, and all took part in the exercises of the day. The weather was perfect.

At Palmyra.

PALMYRS, Neb., May 33.- | Special Telegram to THE BEE. | - About two thousand people were present at to-day's memorial exercises. Hon. Thomas Stevenson of Nebraska City was orator of the day.

ONLY PRELIMINARY WORK DONE

A Host of Views and Interviews on the

Lost Letter Sent Out By Mr. L Blaine-The Pacific Coast

For Thurman.

Prohibition National Convention. INDIANAPOLIS, May 30 .- As the convention hour approached this morning delegates to the prohibition national convention began to gather in Tomlinson hall, which had been neatly and tastefully decorated with bunting

for the occasion. It was 10:25 before Chairman Dickie of the national committee rapped the convention to order and invited the officers of the W. C. T. U. to the platform with the members of the national committee. Chairman Dickie then invited past nominees of the party to the platform and as those present came in sight of the audience, it broke into loud applause, which was redoubled and repeated when John P. St. John came forward. Formal organizing of the convention was then proceeded with. Rev. H. C. Delano was elected temporary chairman.

Colonel Ritter, of Indianapolis, made an address of welcome, to which Chairman Delano replied on behalf of the convention. The remainder of the temporary organization was then elected.

Delegate Needham, of Kansas, then stepped forward and presented Chairman Delano with a gavel made from the wood of a tele graph pole upon which Governor St. John was hanged in efflgy November 7, 1884, at Topeka, Kan. After a few remarks by Governor St. John upon how it feels to be hanged, the convention settled down to business, and on motion of Delegate Thomas of New York the roll by states and territories was called for naming the members of the committees on credentials and permanent organization. After the roll call was completed, and upon suggestion of Judge Beck of Pennsylvania, a call was ordered and made for the committees

call was ordered and made for the committees on resolutions and rules. At 12:45 an adjournment was taken until 3 o'clock.

Although the convention adjourned to 3 p. m., it was 3:35 before Temporary Chairman Deland rapped the body to order. Considerable time was occupied in getting the delegates in order and the proceedings were opened by a song and prayer by Dr. M. C. Lockwood of Cincinnata. It was then found that the committee on credentials was not that the committee on credentials was not ready to report, so the time was taken up for nearly an hour with songs, interspersed with impromptu addresses by John Sobieski of Missouri, and others.

The first motion put before the convention as a matter of business was on the part of Delegate Turner, of Pennsylvania, that a telegram be sent the Brewers' association, in session at St. Paul, bidding them defiance, but the matter was choked off summarilly. A few moments before a similar motion was brought into prominence by Rev. Walter T. Mills, who asked permission to read it, that having been asked of him. After a tumultuous debate, in which several delegates were constantly on the floor, the mover of the resolution was given leave to with-

At this moment a little son of the late John B. Finch was brought upon the platform amid loud cheering. Chairman Dickie, of the national committee, presented the little fellow a gold medal on behalf of the prohi-bition party.

Further time was taken up with singing, and then another cause for a slightly acri-

monious discussion appeared in the shape of a motion that the ex-soldiers of the union and confederate armies stand up and be counted. The motion was finally tabled.

A memorial from the National W. C. T. U. was read, asking the convention to place in its platform a plank demanding that the bible be placed in the public schools; that personalities be avoided in the coming campaign; that sectionalism be completely buried, and that lastly, the position of the party in 1884 on the woman suffrage question be reaffirmed. The memorial was referred to the committee on resolutions. A resolution was then offered by Judge

Gore, of New York, reaffirming the woman suffrage plank of 1884, with a provise that he issue be not made a test of party fealty

This was also referred.

The announcement was made from the The announcement was made from the committee on credentials that their report was ready and the convention immediately settled down and became quieter than at any time since it met in the morning. The report showed deligates to have been selected by every state except Louisiana. Mississippi and South Carolina. The territories all chose representations are the second control of the control of t sentatives except Wyoming, the last arrival being a delegate from New Mexico who came in just before the afternoon adjournment. The controlled then stated it decided to permit the delegates present to cast the full vote of their state; also, provisional delegates be given full power to vote in the convention. This gives a total vote of 1,030, although the actual num-ber of delegates—fourteen-present will fall considerably short of that number. much short can't be told, as no report of the

actual number present has been compiled. Immediately following the credentials report came that of the committee on permanent organization. Its recommendations were For permanent chairman, John P. St John, of Kansas; secretary, Rev. Sam Small, of Geor-gia; first assistant secretary, W.J. B. Scanfell, of Texas; second assistant secretary, Mrs. M. M. Brown, of Cincinnati. The action of e committee was upanimously concurred and a committee consisting of Rev. Mode of New York, Dickie of Michigan and D. Knowiton of Connecticut was appointed to escort the permanent chairman to the plat-form, Having performed that duty, Governor St. John was introduced by Temporary Chairman Delano in felicitous words. Governor St. John responded happily, compl. menting Delano upon his work in the temporary organization and saying he would rather preside over this convention than be elected president by the rum power He spoke encouragingly of the outlook. The old parties, he said, were giving way, and our leaders, fearing the fall of the repub-lican Babylon, had concluded not to be crushed in the fall. He concluded with a reference to Maclack of sectionalism in the prohibition party and asked that the convention do such work as will cause future generations to rise up and call it blessed. He then asked the will of the convention.

A memorial was presented from the national W. C. T. U. asking that the platform

include a plank declaring against Sunday labor of any kind so far as the national con gress can so legislate.
At 5:30 a motion was made to adjourn to

9 a. m. to-morrow, but a delegate recalling the fact that the invitation to Bishop Turner of the African Methodist church to a seat on the platform had not been carried out, the motion was voted down and Bishop Turner proceeded to speak. Thanking the convention for the compliment, he went on to give his reasons for leaving the republican party and joining the prohibitionists. His remarks were cuthusiastically received and be was loudly applauded as he resumed his seat.

On motion of a Michigan delegate a call of states was made for the selection of members of the national fluorest

the national finance committee, which the convention at 5:55 adjourned until

a. m. to-morrow.

The following is the representation as reported by the credentials committee: Ala bama 21. Arkansas 14. California 22. Colorado bama 24. Arkansas 14. California 22. Colorado
10. Connecticut 17. Delaware 6, Florida 8,
Georgia 24. Illinois 64. Indiana 39. Iowa 26,
Kansas 26. Kentucky 33. Maine 16. Marylana 30. Massachusetts 41. Michigan 45, Minnesoto, 23. Missouri 39. Nebraska 17.
Nevada 4. New Hampshire 12. New Jersey
18. New York 114. North Carolina 22. Ohio
16. Oregon 9, Pennsylvania 78. Ithode island
10. Teanessee 25, Texas 28, Vermont 10, Virginla 24, West Virginia 16, Wisconsin 39.

Arizona 1, Dakota 3, Idaho 2, Montana 2, New Mexico 2, Utah 2, Washington 2, Dis-trict of Columbia 37; total 1,030.

Editorial Comment on Blaine's Letter. NEW YORK, May 30.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The following are the editorial expression of New York papers this morn-

World: Mr. Blaine is now definitely out

of the race. After him, who!

Star: Blaine will not be a candidate for the presidential nomination at the republican convention is Chicago. The personal letter we print this morning from the plumed knight to Whitelaw Reid settles that ques-

knight to Whitelaw Reid settles that ques-tion beyond dispute.

Press: Blaine has positively and in un-mistakable terms withdrawn himself from the presidential race. His letter addressed to Whitelaw Reid was made necessary by the construction of his Florence letter by some of his more intimate friends and ad-mirers. This letter is final; its language is unmistakable. unmistakable.

Journal: Blaine's letter may, we think, be

Journal: Blaine's letter may, we think, be allowed to settle the matter.

Tribune: This is an act of magnanimous self-abnegation rare in political history and sure to command the appreciation of his regretful but admiring countrymen. Meantime the republican party is confronted with the immediate necessity of making another choice. Times: We fear there are still some of his

followers who will refuse to take even this declaration as final, but it is nearly impossible that the convention should not take it. The progress of "drafting" Mr. Blaine into he party service would seem to be now completely impracticable. Herald: The withdrawal of Mr. Blaine by

which he now rebukes his narrow-minded and feather-headed friends, by repeating and confirming was, as we said at the time, notable statesmanship. In this, more than in any other act of his brilliant and varied career, he shows calmer judgment than his followers. followers. Cincinnati Commercial Gazette: A letter from Mr. Blaine to Whitelaw Reid, esq., appears this morning. It is of the highest importance. It is conclusive as to the declination of Mr. Blaine, and will end

all reasonable criticism and controversy on

the subject.
Cincinnati Enquirer: Mr. Blaine has written another letter which seems to clearly and positively indicate his attitude on the presidential question. He reiterates he is not a candidate, and adds that he will not accept the nomination if tendered. His utterances in this most important letter are character-istic of the man and are incapable of misconstruction. It now remains to be seen if the republicans will make him their candidate in the face of his positive refusal to enter the race. The situation is peculiar and interest-ing. Other candidates will seize the oppor-tunity to urge their claims and most of them will doubtless insist that they are the legitimate legatees of Mr. Blaine's right to

he nomination, St. Louis Globe-Democrat: Mr. Blaine has wisely and finally settled all questions as to his presidential candidacy in a letter to Mr. Reid in which he reasserts with emphasis the declarations of his Florence letter. He says he could not and would not accept the

omination. The Chicago Inter-Ocean: The letter is The Chicago inter-Ocean: The letter is like Mr. Blaine in explicitness and directness of statement. It is definite and manly, and those who regret that it makes more positive his refusal to be a candidate will confess to an increased admiration for the man.

Tribune: The letter confirms the position which the Tribune has taken ever since the

publication of the Florence letter, although it has had great difficulty in making many gentlemen understand that Mr. Blaine is a incere man.

News: Mr. Blaine's meaning this time

News: Mr. Blaine's meaning that can hardly be misunderstood. The Times and Herald make no comment. The Letter at Washington.

Washington, May 30.—[Special Telegram to The Bee.]—This being a holiday in the District of Columbia, and the people nearly all idle, there was much comment upon Mr. Blaine's last letter refusing to accept the presidential nomination. Everyone, including the most enthusiastic frieds of Mr. Blaine, does not hesitate to say that this declaration is final and takes him clear beyond the pale of a presidential candidate. and that his name will not, under any circumstances be presented in the convention at Chicago. Mr. Blaine's friends regret that the continuous doubt as to his suncerity when he made his first statement from Florence made it necessary for him to reiterate his determination not to permit the use of his name in the convention. All now ac knowledge that his Florence letter was cific and earnest, and that it should not have been doubted. He could not make it stronger than in the letter published this morning and maintain a respectful attitude towards his

friends. Representatives Reed, Dingley and others from Maine, who are the most intimate friends of Mr. Blaine, as many from other states who are widely known as his promi-nent advocates, refuse to express any opinion further than that they believed that before this last letter was published he sincerely did not wish the nomination. No one predicts his nomination now. There is a variety of opinion as to who will inherit the strength of Mr. Blaine. The well known advocates of Mr. Blaine. The well known advocates of candidates in the field generall adhere to their favorites, but many of them express the belief that a dark hours will come to the front. Depew, Harrison and Allison are mostly mentioned. A report came to Washington from New York this afternoon that a combination had been made and that the tacket would be Harrison and Levi P. Morton, that Harrison was Blaine's choice, and that the New York delegation would go for him providing Mr. Morton was given the

second place. Second place.
Congressman Russell, of Massachusetts, said to-day the reason of Mr. Blaine's withdrawal is that during the last presidential campaign the republican managers milked him for all the money he was worth. Since then he has recovered his financial standing by the enormous sale of his book, and is now worth about a quarter of a million dollars or more, but I happen to know that shortly after the presidential election he was running very close to the wind. He ting along in years and can not afford to take any chances. If he should run again and be compelled to put up the money that he did last time and be beaten, he would be entirely without means in his old age. Therefore his withdrawal is an act of economy as well

"Long" Jones on the Letter. CHICAGO, May 30 .- [Special Telegram to

THE BEE.]-"Long" Jomes, who for so many years was secretary of the Illinois republican committee, and generally acknowledged as a shrewd politician, said when asked by a reporter what he thought of Mr. Blame's letter to Mr. Reid, published to-

"I think the same now as I did when in Washington on the 21st of this month. I have said I believed Mr. Blaine to be honest; I am still of the same opinion. This second letter only confirms what I have fully believed. To use Mr. Blaine's own language, 'Assiming that the presidential nomination could by partitle of the control of the could be presidential. possible chance be offered to me, I could not accept it without leaving in the minds of thousands of these men the impression that I

had not been free from indirection, and there-fore I could not accept it at all."

"What do you think the effect of this letter will be on the so-called Blaine lead-I think they are in the same condition as

Robinson Crusee when on the Island, that his land was his world—with them, Blaine is his land was his world—with them, Blaine is their world. Their only hope in the future for political power and aggrandizement lies in his name. Therefore, I would not be sur-prised if within forty-eight hours they should develope, not a change of heart, but a change of details of their programme; that they will scatter their strength among the weakest candidates in the full hope and be-lief that there will be a contest three weeks from to day, which contest will last till there shall be an adjournment and then, when the mistaken, as I have been many times before."
"What do you think the democrats will do at their national convention?"
"I think Grover Cleveland will be nomi-

nated by acclamation at St. Louis, and he will absolutely select his own running mate. He has already made his own platform in his message to congress, from which he cannot escape. He three down the gauntlet by assailing the position the republican party had held in 1856 and maintained while twenty-four years in power and they now propose to

accept the issue with protection as a battle cry, and the standard bearer nominated in the Chicago convention must be as strong as his party.

Clarkson Thinks It is Allison.

NEW YORK, May 30 .- J. S. Clarkson of Iowa, member of the republican national committee, member of the Iowa delegation this year, and who has supported Mr. Blaine in three nationa onventions, said to-day the letter from Blaine simply emphasizes for the benefit of the men who have become candidates on the faith and candor of his previous letter, that he meant what he said and is out of the contest, "But," added Mr. Clarkson, 'Mr. Blaine is still the party's leader, and the new situation can give no gratification to his enemies. The great mass of the party and the overwhelming majority of the national convention are not only friendly to the policies and ideas in, public affairs that he stands for, but are as friendly to him, and it is safe to say the nominee will be one friendly to him and not his enemy, a man who was loyal in 1884 and is sound on protection, the great issue on which this campaign is to be fought." Clarkson added he thought in the new situation the drift of the party will be toward Senator Allison "whose fitness and toward Senator Allison "whose fitness and ability for the presidency," he said, "are ad-mitted; who is witnout the weakness of factional or personal enmittes to alienate voters; who is strong in the eastern states because of his soundness on all industrial and finan-cial questions and on the protection issue, and also strong in the silver states of the and also strong in the silver states of the west because of the manner in which he saved silver as a part of the currency without offending the east or decreasing the volume of gold. We believe Allison to be the strongest man for the polls now," said Clarkson, "yet we have the spirit of party interest controlling us and if a stronger man can be found at Chicago we shall be for him. The first thing this year is party success." The first thing this year is party success.'

The Civil Service Meeting. New York, May 30 .- At the annual meet ing of the National Civil Service Reform league to-day, George William Curtis, who presided, was re-elected president for the coming year. The meeting passed resolutions to the effect that the league congratulated the country on the profound interest awakened in civil service reform. In many instances, however, it must be acknowledged that the civil service law has been abused by the appointees of the administration, who were not in sympathy with it. Changes in the unclassified service in the past year have been so great as to forecast its practically complete partisan reconstruction by the close of toe administration. It regarded the fact as the loss of a great opportunity by the president and a serious public misfortune. The notorious and flagrant defiance of the executive circular of July 14, 1886, warning cer-tain officers of the government against per-nicious activity in politics and the president's letter of November 2, 1887, advocating the choice of a particular candidate in the municipal election seriously discredited the cause of reform and merited the public condemnation which they had received. The severe judgement of the public in these matters was a hopeful sign of reform. They regarded the presidential term of four years as prolific of intringe. prolific of intrigue.

The Coast Wants Thurman.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 30. The Examiner this morning prints four columns of telegraphic matter bearing on Thurman's possible acceptance of the vice-presidency. This question, among others, was asked Thurman by the correspondent:

"While you may not desire the nomina tion, if it comes to you as the voice of the united democracy of the country, would you not feel compelled to accept it?"

To which the following reply was made: "I apprehend no such contingency, and hope and pray that I may be permitted to remain right here and enjoy quiet, peace and happiness in my old age, which should be accorded to all on the shady side of life. Further than this I have no objection."

Interviews with many democratic senators and representatives follow, the preference, with very few exceptions, being Thurman, Senators Vest and Brown would favor some nan less advanced in years. Supplementing this the Examiner will to-morrow print in terviews with representative democraticians throughout the Pacific coast. ng an almost unanimous expression in favor

Louisiana Democrats.

BATON ROUGE, La., May 29.-The democratic legislative caucus to-night nominated Judge E. D. White for junior United States senator to succeed Sonator J. B. Eustis, whose term expires in 1891. The vote was: White, 70; Eustis, 43; Blanchard, 5.

THREE MEN KILLED. An Accident On the Union Pacific Near Cheyenne.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., May 30 .- [Special Telegram to THE BEE.]-The first accident of importance on the Cheyenne & Northern branch of the Union Pacific occurred to-day, when a passenger engine collided with a work train. Three persons were killed outright. Two received injuries which will probably result fatally and four others were seriously injured. The killed are:

JOHN HADER, passenger conductor JOHN MAYFIELD, passenger brakeman. CHARLES REEM, fireman.

The injured are: Engineer Chris Madsen, contusion of the head and body burned. Engineer Brooks. scalded and burned. The recovery of these two men is doubtful. John Toole was injured in the head and spine. Thomas Walsh, shoulder sprained and burned. Roadmaster Delaney, ankle dislocated. Andrew Heenan, slightly injured by jumping from the worktrain engine,

The accident occurred near Bordeaux, eighty-four miles from Chevenne. A washout of the road six miles north of Bordeaux was being repaired by a worktrain. When the north-bound passenger train arrived at Bordeaux its crew received orders to run to the scene of the washout with an empty engine to learn whether the road could be used by the passenger train. While making this run the engine collided with the work train which had finished repairs sooner than was expected and was returning to Bordeaux at full speed. Both engines were completely wrecked. The bodies of the killed were brought to Cheyenne this evening and four of the injured sent to the Union Pacific hospital at Denver.

Fire in London.

London, May 10.-A fire occurred in the establishment of Edward and Robert Carrould, linen drapers and silk merchants on Edgeware road, London, to-day. Six shop women were burned to death and many others injured by leaping from the windows To the Pole.

Berlin, May 30.—The National Zeitung

John Bright's C adition.

says that Henry Villard, under powerful auspices, is planning a German expedition to

Loxnon, May 29 .- Ther is no change in John Bright's condition his morning. He passed a fairly good nigb

THE FIGHT AGAINST DEATH.

General Sheridan Has a Serious Re-

lapse During the Night. ATTACK RESISTING TREATMENT.

The Patient Now In the Most Critical Condition Since the Commencement of His Illness-Death

Momentarily Expected. Sudden Change For the Worse.

Washington, May 30 .- At 10 o'clock tonight Sheridan was suddenly threatened with pulmonary effusion and for a while was in imminent danger. The attack was mastered with difficulty. At this hour immediate danger has apparently passed. All the physicians are at the general's bedside, and the fear is that death may ensue at any moment. The Associated Press reporter telegraphed the following from the Western Union up-town office, "Sheridan's condition is changed for the worse again. He is now in a very critical state,"

Sheridan's condition is now as critical as it ever was at the most dangerous point of his illness. There has been more or less recurrence of the heart trouble, but the exact degree and extent of it cannot be learned at this hour. It is, however, complicated by a severe and dangerous affection of the lungs and the greatest alarm prevails among his family and physicians. They were all hastily summoned and are at the bedside, keenly apprehensive of what may fallow. The use of oxygen, which had been discontinued, has been resumed.

The first symptoms of the present attack were noticed about 5 o'clock, when the general was seized with a spell of coughing. It was not thought at first that this cough was of such a dangerous character as subsequent events proved to be the case. As time went by the coughing increased in frequency and vigor and grave alarm began to be felt among the household. About 1 o clock the general was seized with a severo retching cough which filled all within the house with the gloomiest forebodings. The pulmonary affection brought another faintness of the hearts action and the pulse grew weaker and weaker. Mrs. Sheridan and the physicians, who had all been called and the physicians, who had all been called to the general's bedside, did everything that could be done. Digitalis was administered to counteract the feebleness of the heart, and a cab which had been constantly kept in waiting for an emergency, was hurriedly dispatched for oxygen. Meantime the general's condition grew worse, and notwithstanding all was done that was necessary, the attack stubdone that was necessary, the attack stub-bornly refused to yield to treatment.

bornly refused to yield to treatment.

The oxygen gas arrived shortly before 10:30 o'clock and the operator was hurrically shown into the sick room where Sheridan bay, oreathing heavily, in imminent danger of suffocation. A jet of the gas was thrown into his mouth and he was allowed to inhale it for a few seconds. The gas made him flighty and irrational. It was then discontinued and other remedies applied, only to give away at frequent intervals to a renewal of the oxygen treatment.

treatment. For some time the general appeared to be very much like a drowning man, and it was feared, that the end had come. By feared that the end had come. By extraordinary exertions, however, the patient was rallied again, and at 12:80 o'clock he had improved to some extent, breathing was still labored and heavy person in the room de. Colonel Kellogg came house the send the cabman off. His face was solemn and sad, as if apprehensive of the worst, and in response to the Associated Press reporter's inquiry he merely said: "A bulletin will be out soon," and hurried back into the house. The most intense anxiety pervaded in the entire household and there was again an all prevailing air of intense, nervous fear, which has character-

zed the attendants at the house whenever One of the generals aides came out about 1 o'clock and handed the 12:45 bulletion to a group of reporters. It showed the generals condition was immensely critical. The aide said he knew nothing much beyond what was in the bulletin, but his manner showed plainer than words could tell the anxiety and alarm

At 1:30 o'clock word came down that the eneral's condition was the same as indicated in the bulletin.

FAST FREIGHT.

A Quick Line from San Francisco to New York and Boston.

NEW YORK, May 20 .- [Special Telegram o Tue Bee. |-A great, new fast freight line scheme has been perfected here, called the Inter-State Dispatch, which will rush freight from the Pacific scaboard to the Atlantic coast in eight days, instead of fifteen as heretofore. It extends between San Francisco, New York and Boston. Freight will receive the same attention as passengers. The first active measures were taken by the Santa Fo combination at the meeting in this city May 20, by the general managers of the principal roads interested. The Eric, Nickle Piate. and many other roads, have pooled their issues with the Santa Fe. Goods will be run west to Kansas City, thence over the Santa Fe to California. There are said to be a number of eastern roads in the combination which has a total length of \$30,000 miles. Charles F. Case, of the New Jersey Lighterage company was appointed general eastern agent with his office here. He has charge of the initial organization. Nearly all managers of the different reads have signed contracts. The success of the enterprise is said to be assured. Freight Traffic Manager Valliant, of the Erie, talked freely to-day about the project. For traffic cast from San Francisco he said they would make a specialty of the im-port business, principally teas and silks from China. They will connect with all steam-ship lines at that port. The Santa Fe people had taken the initiative in the combination, and this freight movement was their method of setting into New York, which has been so much talked about and speculated upon. le said the new venture would undoubtedly ring about other combinations among trunk and continental lines and interesting competition traffic. The Despatch is to be in forma operation July 1. The managing officials will be in their offices June 15. Meantime Messrs. Diehl and Case are busy organizing the departmental service.

Cut Down Their Wages.

Milwaukee, May 30.—General Manager R. Miller, of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, has issued a letter to the heads of departments ordering a reduction of their wages to the minimum. In an interview to-night Manager Miller said this was done to cut down expenses on account of the shrink-age of traffic revenue, but he was unable to say how many employes would be cut off

until returns came in. Munificent Edwin.

New York, May 30.—[Special Telegram to THE Brn.]—Edwin Booth has purchased the house at No. 16 Gramercy park, for \$75,000. He intends spending \$60,000 in fitting it up, and will then present it to the Players' Caub. It is intended to gather in the building the finest picture gallery and library, relating to the theatrical profession,

in the world. Ayrshire Wins.

London, May 30.—At Epson Downs to day the derby was wen by Ayrshire,