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THE DAILY BEE.

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WHILE Omaha is only talking about the proposed Temple of Ceres, Sioux City has industriously gone to work and prepared for a grand celebration this fall. Comment is unnecessary.

JUDGE THURMAN addressed an Ohio orphan asylum the other day. The democratic candidate for second place must not forget that next November he will divide the honor with Mr. Cleveland of being the only two orphans in the people's asylum.

THE peace of Europe indeed hangs on a slender thread. Armed to the teeth and suspicious, the great powers cat-like are watching each other's movements. The accession of the young German emperor increases the suspense. It needs but a single word or an overt act on his part to kindle the warlike tinder which shall set all Europe ablaze.

NEW YORK'S democratic governor vetoed the electoral reform bill which was intended to protect the ballot-box from the frauds of politicians in that state. It is very evident that Governor Hill believes in keeping up the Jacksoniar rule, that "to the victors belong the spoils." He will have no newfangled reform in his, if you please.

AT the republican convention of 1880 there was present at the deliberations Prince Leopold of England. This year the Chicago convention will entertain as its guest Prince Bonaparte. It is to be hoped that Napoleon's nephew will prove as great a "mascot" to the republican party at the November election as the English scion of nobility proved to be eight years ago. It isn't every prince that has that chance.

THE moment a measure becomes law relieving the people from the oppression of a monopoly ring, the cry is raised that vested interests are injured and business is ruined. A bill has just received the governor's signature in New York limiting the charges for elevating, receiving, weighing and discharging grain from elevators. The bill was introduced, and its passage urged by the canal boatmen, who have been all along victimized by the elevator ring. The New York produce exchange thereupon declares that the grain trade at the New York port is paralyzed, and the trade will go to other cities.

THERE are fears that a civil war is mminent in the Chickasaw nation of the Indian territory. A law was passed by the council taxing all cattle grazing on Indian lands. But the cattlemen, many of whom are citizens of the nation, resisted the collection of this tax and drove the collector and deputies off with violence. The cattlemen showing fight, the governor has ordered out the national militia of Indians and in conjunction with United States troops will quell the rebellion. There is, however, a feeling in some sections of the territory that the cattlemen have many sympathizers and that the struggle will involve the whole nation. In that event serious complications may arise and Uncle Sam's troops may have their hands full for some time.

OMAHA is offering strong inducements to the Knights of Pythias to hold their next conclave in this city. St. Louis appears to be the only rival. As between these cities there can be very little doubt as to which one will be preferred. St. Louis is not suitable for holding conventions. The oppressive heat and poor accommodations there made the democratic convention anything but agreeable, a fact that will be long remembered. Omaha has already become famous as a convention city. The close run it made for the national republican convention immediately called attention to its merits. In consequence Omaha has become the choice of the Methodists and other denominations for holding representative gatherings. Moreover Omaha is an enthusiastic centre of the order, and the Knights of Pythias cannot fail to recognize that it is to their benefit to encourage this sentiment. With the liberal guarantee of \$100,000 for the entertainment of the delegates, the grand as governor carried out his promise lodge cannot fail to give Omaha the preference.

Falling Into Line. It transpires that Mr. Edward Cooper

of New York, who went to St. Louis to

see that the platform was not made too

offensive to the protection element in the party and failed to have a line of the document as it came from Washington altered, will nevertheless vote for Mr. Cleveland. He does not hesitate to confess that he is dissatisfied with portions of the platform, and very likely his views not intended for the public car would be anything but commendatory of that document, but Mr. Cooper is not without political ambition, and on the ground of duty to the party he will support the ticket. Well, perhaps Hewitt and all the rest of the disgruntled crowd will do the same, though it is still questionable whether they will be found exerting their wonted zeal in the cause. In the case of Hewitt there is some personal feeling as well as the question of material interests. He has not been treated well by Mr. Cleveland, and he is a man in whom the spirit of resentment is strong. But still he may be won over, and even become a leader in the chorus that will sing the praises of Grover. Hill has jumped into the arena with as voluble a flow of gushing laudation of the president as if he had never desperately labored to bring him into disregard with the party and push himself to the front for the presidential nomination. He will be entirely satisfied now if he is able to secure a renomination for governor, and it would be a just rebuke of his duplicity and his demagogy to deny him this. But the suggestion for republicans is not to count too largely on democratic defection. That party is going to be skillfully and vigorously managed, and no effort will be wanting to keep in the fold those who may have a tendency to stray from it. The "cohesive power of public plunder" will be utilized as it never has been before. The democracy will be defeated only by presenting in opposition candidates who can command the full republican strength, divide the independent vote, and draw to it a majority of the million voters who will cast their first ballot in a national election next November. It is possible to name such a ticket at Chicago.

False Claims.

The impudent presumption with which the democratic platform claims for the present administration the faithful and efficient performance of every executive duty, is only equalled by its preposterous pretense that the democratic party has shown fidelity and devotion to its pledges. In both cases the record is clearly and indisputably against these claims.

Consider, for example, the condition to which the postal service of the country was brought under Vilas. Does any one remember when there was so much complaint at any other time during the past twenty years as has been heard in every part of the country during the last two years regarding the mail service? The west has suffered most seriously from the incompetence and the fine political work of Vilas, but the service everywhere has greatly deteriorated in efficiency. This has been master general, who is manifesting a as Lake Michigan. In that event the desire to remedy the defects which be- large grain shipments of the west to came widespread under his predecessor. but finds the task no easy one with a great amount of incapacity that has found its way into the postal service.

It was the professed intention of the administration to reform the entire system upon which the business of the government had been conducted under republican administrations, yet an investigation of the departments by a senate committee with a democratic senator at its head developed the fact that in some of them the most unbusiness-like methods prevail-some of long-standing and others which were intended to be in the line of reform. It is probably true as to one or two of the bureaus that some improvement has taken place in the methods of doing business, but on the whole the executive functions of the government have been carried on more bunglingly under the present administration than almost ever before. The anxiety to "turn the rascals out" has foisted upon important branches of the public service a great number of men who had no other or better recommendation than the political services they had rendered or could render, and it may safely be asserted that the average of intelligence in the public service of this time is lower than ever before in the history of the country.

The Price of Turpitude. The last campaign and election in Louisiana had several features of interest that attracted the attention of the country. In the first place there was the bitter fight between the Nicholls and McEnery factions, which promised at the outset to give the state to the republicans on a full vote and fair count, which McEnery gave his solemn pledge should not be prevented by any of the devices which the democracy had before employed. Then after a time of hot warfare came the evidences of a truce, which was brought about, it was supposed, by the interposition of the national administration. Finally the election developed a democratic majority about as large as the entire vote of the state in the last previous election, a fact which it is proposed in the United States senate to inquire into, and which would certainly seem to warrant an investigation. How the truce was brought about between the hostile democratic factions, and McEnery's resentment transformed into a zeal for Nicholls in the eagerness of which he torgot all about his pledges to see that there was a free vote and a fair count, was, however, a somewhat perplexing question. Naturally it was ascribed to influence from Washington. The sufficient explanation comes at last in the appointment of McEnery by Nicholls to be an associate justice of the supreme court of the state. The evidence of a pargain is obvious, and pursuant to it both of these political freebooters are provided for. Had McEnery that there should be a free election and fair count, it is questionable whether

Nicholls would now be the governor of Louisiana. But he accepted the price of a position on the supreme bench to stultify himself, the old democratic election methods in the state were allowed full play, and the result challenges wonder at the amazing increase in two years of the voting population of Louisiann. A fine man this to hold the scales of justice in the highest tribunal of the state, but even worse is he who appointed him to this position. Surely the people of Louisiana are to be commiserated as having unscrupulous politicians in positions of power where the public interests and the rights of citizens are largely at their mercy.

DEMOCRATS profess to believe that the candidacy of Thurman will make Ohio a doubtful state. No idea could be more foolish than this, and no one will entertain it who knows anything about Ohio democracy and the relations in which Thurman has stood to the party in his state for several years. There is a very large and influential faction of the Ohio democracy-the faction, indeed, which has the boodlethat has no love for the "old Roman," and which was wholly responsible for the political retirement from which he has just been called. It successfully obstructed the way to his nomination for the presidency when his chances seemed better than those of any other democrat in the country; it defeated him for the senate when he had every right to expect a re-election to that body; it effectively exerted its influence to keep him out of the cabinet and to prevent his receiving any recognition from the administration. Perhaps in the present exigency this faction will not manifest the same implacable hostility to Thurman that it has hitherto done, but that it will give him a hearty support cannot reasonably be supposed. Possibly Mr. Thurman may be able to increase the' democratic vote of Ohio somewhat over that of last year, but there is not the slightest danger that Ohio will farl to go republican next November. As a talisman the red bandana long since lost much of its force in Ohio.

IT will not be many a day before an all-water route between Chicago and London will be an established fact. As yet it is in the nature of an experiment. Nevertheless, the first steamship consigned direct from England to Chicago arrived at Montreal and is now on its way to Chicago. The Rosedale was built especially for the service, and brings over as her first cargo a thousand tons of Portland cement. On her return trip she will probably carry back to England flour and packing house products. It is necessary, howthat the St. Lawrence canals should be deepened before vessels of fourteen feet draught can pass through them with safety. The Dominion government is taking active steps in that direction, and in a few years the lake-ocean trade will be firmly established. To the west such a water communication with Europe is of great importance. It is not at all unlikely that a number of commercial ports will be developed virtually admitted by the present post- on the shores of Lake Superior as well board but be sent through the lakes directly to the foreign ports.

> THE defiance of the Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City, in violating the inter-state commerce law by cutting through rates at the same time maintaining its local tariff, has been imitated by the Wisconsin Central. Unless the inter-state commission immediately puts a stop to the breaking of the law, all the other roads leading to the northwest out of self-protection will be obliged to follow their pernicious example. But it is not at all probable that the commissioners will permit these railroads to take the law into their own hands. By the foolhardy policy of keeping up high local rates and making low rates on through traffic these railroads have aroused a feeling of bitterness on the part of merchants at intermediate points between Chicago and St. Paul. They will undoubtedly file complaints with the interstate commissioners, and bring suit against the railroads for violation of the law. On the whole it looks serious for these law-defying corporations.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY FELLOWS, of New York, instead of attending to his duties in prosecuting important cases which are awaiting his immediate attention, has gone on a junketing tour to the northwest. Meanwhile the special grand jury ordered to consider alleged irregularities in the board of aldermen complained to Judge Barrett, of the New York bench, that they were left without counsel to consult with. Colonel Fellows has most shamefully abused the office to which he was etected through the influence of the president. He has proven himself wholly incompetent and latterly he has shown himself grossly negligent. Judge Barrett has become so indignant at his indifference to the public business that the judge threatens to impeach him. And yet this is the district attorney whom Grover Cleveland publicly championed as a candi-

THIRTY-TWO years ago, Feb. 22, 1856, the first republican national convention was held at Pittsburg, in which twentyfour states, sixteen free and eight slave, were represented. Tuesday, June 19, 1888, delegates from every state and territory in the Union will meet in a republican national convention at Chicago. Though a lapse of over a quarter of a century has passed since the memorable occasion which called forth the first gathering of the party, there will be men present at Chicago who sat in the Pittsburg convention, and the great principles which found utterance thirty-two years ago will be reiterated as the corner stone of the republican party.

THE Union Pacific has again given practical notice that its policy of retrenchment will be strictly adhered to. This time the extension takes place in Utah. By a vote of the directors of the

Utah Central, a branch of the Union Pacific, it will be extended eighty-five miles westward to the Nevada line. Now that Colorado and Utah have been heard from, it is next in order before work is begun in Oregon for President Adams to repeat that "it is not proposed to enter upon the construction of new lines or extension upon the existing system until a settlement is effected with the government." In the meantime Nebraska will please support the Outhwaite bill, and pay for the pleasure.

Hands Off.

Denver Republican. Nebraska like Colorado is regarded by the railway corporations as a fitting field for the exercise of the arts by which they are often enabled to defeat the will and defy the wishes of the people in politics. In both states the republican party is in the majority and in both the corporations are striving to use the party machinery for the accomplishment of their designs. This is an old trick of the railroad politicians. Jay Gould once said on the witness stand when being questioned regarding his interference in politics while engaged in robbing the Eric railway: "In a republican district, I was a republican; in a democratic district, I was a democrat; but at all times I was an Erie man." But like the people of Colorado, the people of Nebraska are growing very restive under railroad rule, and unless the better element of the republican party has the sense and the courage to drive the corporation tools out of power, a revolution is imminent that a revolution is imminent that may work disaster to the party as well as the railroads. The sensible publicans of both states to do is to band together for the purpose of securing the nomination and election of officials who will be faithful servitors of the people rather than subservient tools of the corporations. They have the power and it is their duty to do this. It will cost some effort but the gain will far outweigh the cost. The railroads are useful as means of traffic, but they have no right to meddle in politics and their candidates should be defeated by the people in self-defense. There is no disposition in this country to do any injustice to the corporations or to take from them anything which rightfully belongs to them. But they have no right to attempt to dimly seen beyond Georgetown. Directly control the government and they must not be permitted to do it. Their tools be trusted to serve the people faithfully either in congress or in the state legislature or in any other official position, and they should be over-whelmingly defeated whenever they appear as candidates for office.

STATE JOTTINGS. Nebraska.

The Bohemian, oat swindlers are still at large. Lumber thieves are gathering in the lucre

at Nebraska City. The Crete assembly will be the event of the year in Nebraska.

The festive chinch bug is gathering a won-derful harvest in Thayer county. The York brass band is practicing, much to the annoyance of many citizens. The Chadron base ball club has challenged

the earth to meet it on the diamond. Fillmore county proposes to furnish all the corn necessary for Omaha's grain palace.

The assessor's report shows the total amount of taxable property in Hay Springs precinct to be \$83,362. The Lincoln Democrat is raising money by subscription to build a Y. M. C. A. building in Lincoln, John Clarke subscribing \$10,000. The state apportionment of the school fund

received by Otoe county is \$6,238.50 as it has 7,203 pupils residing within her orders The Norfolk Weekly Herald is to make its appearance on Wednesday, June 20, under the editorial and business management of F.

M. Claffin. The races to be given by the Gage County Driving association at Beatrice on July 3 and 4, bids fair to be among the most interesting

trotting expositions of the west. The Blair people now claim that they did not ask for \$50,000 in bonds at first, and that it was the county supervisors who worked for that amount in order to defeat the measure at the polls.

Governor Thayer has appointed Charles E Root, of the State Journal editorial staff, delegate from Nebraska to the meeting of the national prison association and prison con gress, which convenes in Boston July 14.

The national anniversary will be celebrated generally throughout Jefferson county this year. Reynolds, Steele City, Diller, Daykin, Fairbury and other points will vie with each other in keeping alive the memories of South Sioux City may be a little slow at

times but like the wingless insect immortal ized in song, "She gets there just the same. Not until Thursday evening was any definite action taken in the matter of a Fourth of of July colebration, but everybody went enthusiastically to work and \$300 was subscribed in an hour.

Mrs. McKee, of Tecumseh, last week took to the home of the friendless an unfortunate fourteen-year-old girl who has been wander ing from place to place. She has no home and does not know where her father is name, she says, is Cora Prator, and thinks her father is in Missouri, may be in Grundy county. Should any one seeing this article know of such a man, please inform Mrs. Mc-Kee, Tecumseh, Neb.

The Mead Advocate furnishes this society item: "Had the wildest Sioux that ever gave the war-whoop dropped into Mead on last Saturday night he would have shed tears of regret and exclaimed that "as a barbarian he was a failure!" When men lose respect for themselves it is bad; when they lose re-spect for their fellows it is criminal. When men imitate the field by howling and yelling through the streets, frightening women children; filling the air with oaths and scene language, it is time for the law to as sert its majesty. Under such circumstances no wonder law-abiding citizens exclaim 'Where is the marshal?' 'Where is the cala

Jefferson rejoices in a building boom. The saloon men are unanimous now in cursing Council Bluffs. A Knights of Pathias lodge was instituted at Paullina last week.

Sunday base ball playing will be no longer The Cedar Rapids postoffice will be made a first-class one July II

Ida Grove Methodists expect to build a \$7,000 church this summer.

It is said that there have been more bananas sold in Stuart this spring than ever be-fore.

At their June session the supervisors of Sac county ordered fourteen new bridges built.

Crandall's lodge at the head of Spirit lake is the rendezvous of Estherville flishermen at present. The demand for flax seed at Estherville

built.

has fairly exhausted the supply and contin-ues unabated. The Calhoun county court house is to b fenced with an iron fence costing one-third as much as the court house.

W. S. Sickmon, a Des Moines attorney, has been disbarred for two years by Judge Given for dishonest practices. The capital stock of the Rock Valley Dis association has been placed at \$3.500, or 250 shares of \$10 cach.

The Roman Catholic Mutual Benevolence society of Iowa will meet at Waterico next week Wednesday and Thursday. John T. Mason, a resident of Winfield

township. Scott county, since 1844, died last Tuesday. He was in his nineticth year. A prominent memoer of the Muscatine cat the company says that the recent risk of stock has made that company \$24,000 riches.

FRED DOUGLAS' PRETTY HOME.

A Visit to the Foremost Negro of the Land.

POWERFUL COAST DEFENSES.

Lieutenant Graydon's System of Firing Dynamite-Thurman's Nomination - Correspondents Boomed Him.

A Prince Among His People. WESHINGTON, June 16 .- [Special to THE Brn.]-I made a very pleasant little visit the other evening at the residence of the venerable Fred Douglas, the greatest living representative negro. Since Mr. Douglas dropped out of official life-he left the office of recorder of deeds for the District of Columbia upon the introduction of President Cleveland-he has almost dropped out of public view. For quite a year after Mr. Douglas retired from public life few, even of his closest friends, knew where he was. A short time afterward he took the forum, and has since been lecturing. He has just returned from a trip to Europe, and looks as hale and hearty as he did a score of years ago, although he is now running up into the seventies. Mr. Douglas's residence is situated on the top of a hill which rises a hundred feet above the Potomac, and is located in the southeastern suburbs of Anacostia, a little village about five miles southeast of the white house. The cottage is an oldfashioned one, of medium size, two stories, and made of wood. Its interior arrange ment and furnishings are very similar to the old plantation houses in the south. The furniture is antiquated, the pictures on the walls represent the taste and character of its occupants, and the general atmosphere of the surroundings is that of a well-to-do old citizen. Surrounding the north front of the building is a spacious piazza, on which I found ship chairs, a rustic settee, and other comfortable seats. The view from the front of Mr. Douglas's house is one of the most magnificent to be found around Washington. Seven or eight miles to the north and west, down across the eastern branch of the Po tomac, over the capitol building, over Washington, out past Howard university, the eve perceives the soldiers' home, situated on an elevation quite as high as the home of the colored patriot. Turning the eye westward in the far distance the top of Oak View, the summer residence of the president, can be

miles, or as far as the eye can penetrate, and Alexandria and Mt. Vernon comes into view. Mr. Douglas' home shows culture, refinement and gentility. The old-fashioned fireplaces are filled with statues of the Greek Slave, the Angel of Night, Venus, the Amer ican Slave, while on the mantel-pieces are busts of Lincoln and other American patriots. On a wall in one of the parlors is a life-sized painting of Mr. Douglas, while, hanging about in profusion and artistic taste, are steel engravings of sacred subjects. There is a large book-case in Mr. Douglas' private office, and in it are works of history, poetry, literature, religion, etc. Mr. Douglas' three or four daughters and as many sons are all married. With his recently acquired wife, who is said to be of pure white blood, he who is said to be of pure white blood, he lives a life of quietude and ease. He has many callers, and he entertains them splendidly. On the hill where his residence is located is a beautiful garden and a quantity of fruit trees, where the old gentleman spends the hours he has from his lectures

west you look up the Potomac along the

wharves of Washington and Georgetown,

and a little farther south Arlington, Fort

Myer and the hilly country beyond meets

the eye. Going around the house one gets a

full view of the Potomac river thirty or forty

and studies.
About half of the residents of Anacostia are colored and there is almost a constant stream of negroes going to or returning from Mr. Douglas' house during the hours for to the colored people in distress, and is a missionary in several ways. Mr. Douglas is especially enthusiastic on the subject of politics, and says he intends to devote most of his time after the opening of the campaign in behalf of his party. He thinks the colored voters should be grateful to the party that rescued them from slavery, and says that it is with great difficulty that he can restrain himself from talking politics in his non-parti-san lectures. Mr. Douglas has an ample competence, which he saved from his office and which he has accumulated by lecturing He is in a position to do much good in the elevation of his race and says that is now the ambition of his life. He is well educated, well read, and is one of the most kindly and cultured gentlemen one meets in a life time

There appears to be every indication that

within the next five years enormous strides will be made by the United States towards securing adequate protection against foreign invasion. This protection will not be accomplished, in all probability, by the old and ob solete system of fortifications, which were sufficient for other days and generations in the early part of the present century. In-stead of them, the United States will prob-ably be armed with weapons of defensive warfare so powerful in their destructive en-pacity as to convince the would-be invader that his armida may be blown out of the water and totally annihilated before he can fire his first gun, no matter how thickly plated with armour nis vessel may be, A great deal has been heard within the past few months of the Zalinski gun, and the army appropriation bill carries an item of \$500,000 to be used in supplying the military service of the United States with this gun. It is also understood that the naval bill will have a similar amount for like weapons for the navy. But there is another method of firing dynamite which will also be adopted, in all probability, and which, owing to its simplicity, pro greater results than the Zalinski gun. Dur-ing the Tonquin war, the Chinese government employed an officer of the United States navy, Lieutenant Graydon, to blockade the Canton river in order that the progress of the French fleet might be checked. Lieutenant Graydon could not secure an ex-tended leave of absence for the purpose of conducting this work, and, in consequence resigned his position in the United States navy. He was so successful in his work that he was offered something like \$600,000 by the viceroy of Tonquin to blocade in a similar manner the Min river, but the He was so successful in his work viceroy of Canton, fearing a visit of the French fleet, declined to allow him to leave, and the offer had to be declined, and the result was that Foo Chow was captured by the French. Lieutenant Graydon has devised a system for firing dynamite from ordinary cannons, which system has been tested at Sandy Hook with remarkable results. There was presented to the military committee of the house, one day this week, copies from letters from several of the fore most military and naval officers of the cour try, in which they spoke in terms of the high est praise of the Graydon method of explod-ing dynamite. Admiral Jouett expresses the firm conviction that the use of dynamite with its wonderful power to annihilate will prove to be the most effective means of checking warfare. As soon as the nations of the earth ascertain that the declaration of war means absolute destruction for their fleets and their soldiers, arbitration will be resorted to, instead of appealing to gun powder and the sabre. A large sum has been appropriated for testing this new weapon, and an experiment will probably be made under the direction of the officers of the army and navy sometime this summer as to its effectiveness against one of the old monitors. Those who have seen Lieutenant Graydon's work in the past are satisfied that with a fifteen inch rifle cannon

The republicans become more and more pleased every day over the nomination of Judge Thurman. They say he is entirely too decrept to take an active part in the canpaign, despite the announcements to the con-trary. In 1884 the candidate for the second place on the ticket was an active man or the stump. Mr. Hendricks was an

at a distance of four miles he could blow from the face of the sea the most powerfu

armored vessel of any navy in the world.

speaker and an untiring worker. Mr. Cloveland, it will be remembered, did not make any speeches and kept closely in the governor's mansion at Albany. Mr. Hendricks on the stump and at public receptions represented not only the second but the first candidate. Now, republicans say, there will be neither the head nor the tail of the ticket on the forum, and there will be no direct statements made to the people by the two democratic candidates. They hold that Mr. Thurman can not take an active part in the campaign because he is too old and has not the physical strength; that if he should attend the big political meetings and attempt to make speeches he would impair his health and risk his life. would impair his health and risk his life. Besides, his voice is so weak he could not be heard a sufficient distance to make him an effective orator. President Cleveland, of course, will continue to refuse to go out through the country and take an active part in the campaign, and so the democratic vass will be made through letters, views and friends, so far as reaching the pub

c is concerned.
This morning I had a talk with General This morning I had a talk with General Rennedy of Ohio, a member of the house, who knows Judge Thurman thoroughly and personally and who has kept run of him closely for many years. Speaking of Mr. Thurman's infirmities General Kennedy said: "I have doubts that Mr. Thurman will attempt to take an active part in the campaign. He may make speeches indoors at some of the principal meetings in the country, and he may be placed on exhibition by hisparty, but so far as his taking the part of an active speaker and attempting to influence votes by his oratory or argument is concerned, it is preposterous to talk about it. concerned, it is preposterous to talk about it. Mr. Thurman is physically so weak that he can do little more than muster locomotion. He walks around the streets of Columbus a little, but he participates in nothing that would tax his physical constitution. Will he strengthen the ticket! No, not a bit. He will, in my mind, not even bring out the full democratic strength. Mr. Thurman has the reputation of being a very good man, and has many warm personal friends, but he does not arouse criticiasm, and his name will not be the shibboleth that his party expected it to be. Of course there will be a long and loud yell over the name of Thurman for awhile, but it will soon die away, and then he will be to his party what he really is to his country, a kind remembrance, a sort of tradition. It is foolish to talk about Thurman carrying Ohio. We will have ten or twenty thousand majority with any man we may put on the Major John M. Carson, of the Philadelphia

Ledger, was the chairman of the Washing ton correspondents who visited St. Loui last week. He expresses the opinion that the visit of the newspaper men to St. Louis before the delegations began to arrive in large numbers had a great deal to do with the selection of Judge Thurman for the second place on the ticket. Major Carson says that when the Washington men arrived the only delegates present were those from the Pacific coast. These were all for Thurman, and unturally the newspaper men circulating among them heard a great deal of Thurman talk. The result of it was that they telegraphed out to their papers statements of the Thurman strength among the men who had already agriculture. already arrived. These dispatches came to the eyes of the incoming delegates and they were more impressed with the Thurman boom than they would otherwise have been. Consequently as they the and arrived near the convention they supplied themselves with bandana handkerchiefs in great numbers, and did not allow their previous predilection to drive away the enthusiasm which every democrat has felt, at one time or another in his life, for the Old Roman. The natural sequence of all this was that there was a great furore, and all her delegates desiring to be in the procession behind the band shouted Thurman so heartily and waved his bandana to such good effect that the chances of each individual aspirant for the nomination grew "smaller by degrees and beautifully less" as the hour for the nomination arrived. Mr. Carson thinks that the real sentiment of the convention was decidedly for Gray, but that owing to the Thurman excitement Thurman men had things all their own way, and Gray's supporters could not stem the tide.

Workmen and the Tariff. WASHINGTON, June 16 .- [Special to THE BEE.]-A prominent German-American who is here from New York to-day, gives a very interesting account of the manner in which the subject of the tariff is agitating the minds of the working men of the country to-day. Said this gentleman to your correspondent this afternoon:

Never, in my recollection, has this important question came home so closely to the minds of the people most directly interested as it has been brought within the past few months. Heretofore the theories of protection and free trade have been looked upon in the abstract as ideas not directly affecting the bread and butter of the wage-workers. He has gone on voting for his party without regard to the statements made by the opponents or the advocates of the present system, and while he has generally talked in favor of protec-tion, he does not seem to have realized the importance to himself of the retention of the existing policy. The Germans, the Poles, the Swedes and the Italians who have come to this country for the purpose of bettering their condition, have learned very quickly that wages are better and that all conditions of life are superior in this country to those that exist in the Fatherland. But they have not gone to the trouble of finding out why these conditions were more agreeable to them here, and usually the great majority of them when they had reached the point of securing their naturalization papers, have voted for the democratic ticket.

"In a great many instances these men read little beyond the sensational news in their papers and the items relating to the condition of affairs in the country which they have forever left behind. The financial and fiscal affairs of the United States never trouble them to any great extent, and where you would find a crowd gathered together it was seldom that the tariff entered into the

conversation.

Now, however, there is a great difference. It is almost impossible to find a gathering of workingmen in any of the beer halls or other blaces of resort in or about New York City where the tariff is not the all absorbing topic of discussion. I have seen within the past two months gatherings of intelligent workingmen with their pockets loaded with tariff speeches, which they would pull out and read to their companions and discuss, scriatim, item by item. Some of the speak-ers in congress would be surprised if they could hear the intellectual force of some the arguments which are made pro and con when their speeches are being dissected by the men who are most interested in the policy which these speeches are designed to break down or to maintain. The result of all this will be in my opinion, that the tariff will enter far more into the campaign in the castern section of this country than ever before, and that it will not be at the great party mass meetings that the most forcible arguments will be maintained. On the contrary, there is every reason to believe that the workingmen of this country will take the brunt of the dis-cussion upon themselves, and that the gather-ings around the tables where working men congregate nightly, will have far more effect on the campaign than any of the great outdoor or indoor meetings, where the best speakers of the country are gathered to

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THE RAILWAY TIME TABLES OMAHA

UNION PACIFIC. Leave Depot 10th and Marcy sts. Omaha. Alma, Beatrice and North
Platte Express.
"Overland Flyer" limited
Grand Island Local Express.
"Daily #Daily except
Sanday.

BURLINGTON ROUTE.
Depot 10th and Mason sts.

29:00 a.m.
29:00 a.m.
*3:00 p.m.
*5:50 p.m.
*5:00 p.m.
*7:50 a.m.
*7:50 a.m.
*7:50 a.m.
*Omaha.
 Chicago Fast Express
 3:45 p.m.

 Chicago Mail
 9:50 a.m.

 Chicaso Local
 6:30 p.m.

 Denver Fast Expres
 5:46 a.m.
 Kansas City Express... Kansas City Express.-. C., ST. P., M. & O. Depot 15th and Webster st Sioux City.
Bancroft Express.....
St. Paul Limited......
*Except Sunday. *4:00 p.m. 9:05 a.m. 8:50 a.m. MISSOURI PACIFIC. Leave Depot 15th and Webster st Omahs. Depot 15th and Webster st Omaha. *Hastings & Bl'k Hills Pas | 10:50 a.m. | 4:35 p.m. ‡Norfolk Passenger | 5:45 p.m. | 10:50 a.m. *Norfolk Passenger. *Daily, #Except Sunday.

SUBURBAN TRAINS. Running between Council Bluffs and Albright, In addition to the stations mentioned, trains stop at Twentieth and Twenty-fourth streets, and at the Summit in Omaha

Westward. Omaha | Sheely, South Omaha bright, A. M. A. M. A. M. 5:45 8:52 9:05 8:52 10:05 10:52 11:05 11:52 P.M. P.M. 12:05 1:52 2:05 1:52 2:05 3:52 4:05 5:52 4:05 6:52 6:05 6:52 6:05 6:52 7:05 8:52 9:05 9:52 10:05 9:52 10:05 12:25 1:25 2:25 3:25 4:25 5:25 7:25 7:25 9:25 11:45 -Eastward.

Al-bright. Omahs, Sheeley depot. A. M.
5:42
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10:27
10:27 6:25 7:15 8:07 0:07 10:07 11:07 P. M. 12:07 1:07 2:07 3:07 4:07 4:07 5:07 7:07 8:07 9:07 10:07 11:59 12:00am I COUNCIL BLUFFS.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC. Leave. Arrive.

A No. 14 4:30 p. m. D No. 2 8:20
B No. 2 6:45 p. m. A No. 15 11:30
C No. 6 6:15 a. m. C No. 5 5:45
A No. 4 9:40 a. m. A No. 3 6:20
C—Des Moines Accommodation.
C—Des Moines Accommodation.
CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN.

A No. 6 9:40 a. m. A No. 3 8:15 a.m. A *No. 8 4:50 p. m. A *No. 7 11:30 a. m. A No. 4 6:45 p. m. A No. 5 6:50 p. m. KANSAS CITY, S. JOE & COUNCIL BLUPFS. A No. 2 9:25 a. m. A No. 3 6:35 a.m. A No. 4 9:10 p. m. A No. 1 6:30 p. m. SIOUX CITY & PACIFIC. No. 8 3:40 p. m | A No. 7 ... 11:35 a. CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY.

No. 14 6:50 a.m. A. No. 5 9:40 a.m. No. 4 9:45 a.m. D. No. 15 9:45 a.m. No. 8 4:00 p.m. A. No. 7 6:00 p.m. No. 6 6:40 p.m. A. No. 3 7:00 p.m. Adaily: B daily except Sat.; C daily except Sun.; D except Mon.; 7 fast anali; "Limited.