THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

EIGHTEENTH YEAR. OMAHA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 12, 1888. NUMBER 90

CLEAR, SIMPLE AND CONCISE.

Such Is General Harrison's Letter of Acceptance.

HIS TREATMENT OF THE TARIFF.

The American Workingmen Warned Against the Deceptive Promises and Forecasts of Theorizing Reformers.

Harrison's Letter of Acceptance.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 11.—The following is General Harrison's letter accepting the republican presidential nomination:

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 11.—To the Hon. M. M. Estee and others, committee—Gentlemen: When your committee visited me on the 4th of July last, and presented the official announcement of my nomination for the presidency of the United States by the republican national convention, I promised as soon as practicable to communicate to you a more formal acceptance of the nomination. Since that time the work of receiving and addressing, almost daily, large delegations of my fellow citizens has fully occupied all of my time, but has in some measure rendered it unnecessary to use this letter as a medium of communicating to the public my views upon the questions involved in the campaign. I appreciate very highly the confidence and respect manifested by the convention, and accept the nomination with a feeling of gratitude and a full sense of the responsibilities which accompany it.

It is a matter of congratulation that the declarations of the Chicago convention upon the questions that now attract the interest of our people are so clear and emphatic. There is a further cause of congratulation in the fact that the convention utterances of the democratic party, if in any degree uncertain or contradictory, can now be judged and interpreted by executive acts and messages, and by definite propositions in legislation. This is especially true of what is popularly known as the tariff question. The issue cannot now be obscured. It is not a contest between schedules, but between wide apart principles. The foreign competitors of our market have, with quick instinct, seen how one issue of this contest may bring them advantage, and our own people are not so dull as to miss or neglect the grave interests that are involved for them. The assault upon our protective system is open and defiant. Protection is assailed as unconstitutional in the law or as vicious in principle, and those who hold such views sincerely, cannot stop short of an absolute elimination from our tariff laws of the principle of protection. The Mills bill is only a step, but is toward an object that the leaders of democratic thought and legislation have clearly in mind. The important question is not so much the length of the step as the direction of it. Judged by the executive message of December last, by the Mills bill, by the debates in congress and by the St. Louis platform, the democratic party will, if supported by the country, place the tariff laws upon a purely revenue basis. Is this practical free trade, free trade in the English sense? The legend upon the banner may not be "Free trade." It may be the more obscure motto, "Tariff reform," but neither the banner nor the inscription is conclusive, or, indeed, very important. Those who teach that the import duty on foreign goods sold in our market is paid by the consumer, and that the price of the domestic competing article is enhanced to the amount of the duty on imported articles; that every million of dollars collected for custom duties represents many millions more which do not reach the treasury, but are paid by our citizens as the increased cost of domestic productions resulting from the tariff laws, may not intend to discredit in the minds of others our system of levying duties on competing foreign products; but it is clearly already discredited in their own. We cannot doubt, without impugning their integrity, that if free to act upon their convictions they would so revise our laws as to lay the burdens of the customs revenue upon articles that are not produced in this country, and to place upon the free list all competing foreign products. I do not stop to refute this theory as to the effect of our tariff duties. Those who advance it are students of maxims and not of the markets. They may be safely allowed to call their project "tariff reform" if the people understand that. In the end the argument compels free trade in all competing products. This end may not be reached abruptly, and its approach may be accompanied with some expressions of sympathy for our protected industries and our working people, but it will certainly come if these early steps do not arouse the people to effective resistance.

The republican party holds that a protective tariff is constitutional, wholesome and necessary. We do not offer a fixed schedule but a principle. We will revise the schedule, modify rates, but always with an intelligent provision as to the effect upon domestic production and the wages of our working people. We believe it to be one of the worthy objects of tariff legislation to preserve the American markets for American producers, and to maintain adequate discriminating duties upon foreign competing products. The effect of lower rates and larger importations upon the public revenue is contingent and doubtful, but not so the effect upon American production and American wages. Less work and lower wages must be accepted as the inevitable result of the increased offering of foreign goods in our market. By way of recompense for this reduction in his wages, and the loss of the American market, it is suggested that the diminished wages of the workingman will have an undiminished purchasing power, and that he will be able to make up for the loss of the home market by an enlarged foreign market.

Our workingmen have the settlement of the question in their own hands. They now obtain higher wages and live more comfortably than those of any other country. They will make a choice between the substantial advantages they have in hand and the deceptive promises and forecasts of those theorizing reformers. They will decide for themselves and for the country whether the protective system shall be continued or destroyed.

The fact of a treasury surplus, the amount of which is variously stated, has directed public attention to a consideration of the methods by which the national income may best be reduced to the level of a wise and necessary expenditure. This condition has been seized upon by those who are hostile to protective custom duties as an advantageous base of attack upon our tariff laws. They have magnified and nursed the surplus which they affect to deprecate, seemingly for the purpose of exaggerating the evil in order to reconcile the people to the extreme remedy they propose. A proper reduction of the revenue does not necessitate, and should not suggest the abandonment or impairment of the protective system. The methods suggested by our convention will not need to be exhausted in order to effect the necessary reduction. We are not likely to be called upon, I think, to make a present choice between the surrender of our protective system and the entire repeal of the internal taxes. Such a contingency, in view of the present relation of expenditures to revenues, is remote.

The inspection and regulation of the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine is important, and the revenue derived from it is not so great that the repeal of the law need enter into any plan of revenue reduction. The surplus now in the treasury should be used in the purchase of bonds. The law authorizes this use of it, and if it is not needed for current or deficiency appropriations, the people, and not the banks in which it has been deposited, should have the advantage of its use by stopping interest upon the public debt. At least those who needlessly hoard it should not be allowed to use the fear of a monetary stringency, thus produced, to coerce public sentiment upon other questions.

Closely connected with the subject of the tariff is that of the importation of foreign laborers under contracts of service to be performed here. The law now in force prohibiting such contracts received my cordial support in the senate, and such amendments as may be found necessary effectively to deliver our workingmen and women from this most inequitable form of competition will have my sincere advocacy. Legislation prohibiting the importation of laborers under contracts to serve here will, however, afford very inadequate relief to our working people if the system of protective duties is broken down. If the products of American shops must compete in the American market without favoring duties with the products of cheap foreign labor the effect will be different, if at all, only in a degree, whether the cheap laborer is across the street or over the sea. Such competition will soon reduce wages here to the level of those abroad, and when that condition is reached we will not need any laws forbidding the importation of laborers under contract—they will have no inducement to come and the employer no inducement to send for them. In the earlier years of our history public agencies to promote immigration were common. The pioneer wanted a neighbor with more friendly instincts than the Indian—labor was scarce and fully employed. But the day of the immigration bureau has gone by. While our doors will continue opened to proper immigration, we do not need to issue special invitations to the inhabitants of other countries to come to our shores or to share our citizenship. Indeed, the necessity of some inspection and limitation is obvious. We should resolutely refuse to permit foreign governments to send their paupers and criminals to our ports. We are also clearly under a duty to defend our civil position by excluding alien races whose ultimate assimilation with our people is neither possible nor desirable. The family has been the nucleus of our best immigration, and the home the most potent assimilating force in our civilization.

The objections to Chinese immigration are distinctive and conclusive, and are now so generally accepted as such that the question has passed entirely around the stage of arguments. The laws relating to this subject would, if I should be charged with their enforcement, be faithfully executed. Such amendments or further legislation as may be necessary and proper to prevent evasions of the laws and to stop further Chinese immigration would also meet my approval. The expression of the convention upon this subject is in entire harmony with my views.

Our civil compact is a government by majorities, and the law loses its sanction and the magistrate our respect when this compact is broken. The evil results of election frauds do not expend themselves upon the voters who are robbed of their rightful influence in public affairs. The individual, a community, or party, that practices or connives at election frauds, has suffered irreparable injury, and will sooner or later realize that to exchange the American system of majority rule for minority control is not only unlawful and unpatriotic, but very unsafe for those who promote it. The disfranchisement of a single elector by fraud or intimidation is a crime too grave to be regarded lightly. The right of every qualified elector to cast one free ballot and have it honestly counted must not be questioned. Every constitutional power should be used to make this right secure and punish frauds upon the ballot. Our colored people do not ask special legislation in their interest, but only to be made secure in the common rights of American citizenship. They will, however, naturally mistrust the sincerity of those party leaders who appeal to their race for support only in those localities where the suffrage is free and election results doubtful, and compass their disfranchisement where their votes would be controlling and their choice cannot be coerced.

The nation, not less than the states, is dependent for prosperity and security upon the intelligence and morality of the people. This common interest very early suggested national aid in the establishment and endowment of schools and colleges in the new states. There is, I believe, a present exigency that calls for still more liberal and direct appropriations in aid of common school education in the states.

The territorial form of government is a temporary expedient, not a permanent civil condition. It is adopted to the exigency that suggested it, but becomes inadequate and even oppressive when applied to fixed and populous communities. Several territories are well able to bear the burdens and discharge the duties of free commonwealths in the American union. To exclude them is to deny the just rights of their people, and may well excite their indignant protest. No question of the political preference of the people of a territory should close against them the hospitable door which has been opened to two-thirds of the existing states. But admission should be resolutely refused to any territory, a majority of whose people cherish institutions that are repugnant to our civilization or are inconsistent with a republican form of government.

The declaration of the convention against "all combinations of capital organized in trusts or otherwise to control arbitrarily the condition of trade among our citizens," is in harmony with the views entertained and publicly expressed by me long before the assembling of the convention. Ordinarily, capital shares the losses of idleness with labor, but under the operation of the trust in some of its forms the wage worker alone suffers loss, while idle capital receives its dividends from a trust fund. Producers who refuse to join the combination are destroyed, and competition as an element of prices is eliminated. It cannot be doubted that the legislative authority should and will find a method of dealing fairly and effectively with these and other abuses connected with this subject.

It can hardly be necessary for me to say that I am heartily in sympathy with the declaration of the convention upon the subject of pensions to our soldiers and sailors. What they gave and what they suffered I had some opportunity to observe and, in a small measure, to experience. They gave ungrudgingly; it was not a trade, but an offering. The measure was heaped up, running over. What they achieved only a distant generation can adequately tell. Without attempting to discuss particular propositions, I may add that measures in behalf of the surviving veterans of the war and of the families of their dead comrades should be conceived and executed in a spirit of justice and of the most greatful liberality, and that, in the competition for civil appointment, honorable military service should have appropriate recognition.

The law regulating appointments to to the classified civil service received my support in the senate, in the belief that it opened the way to a much needed reform. I still think so, and therefore cordially approve the clear and forcible expression of the convention upon this subject. The law should have the aid of a friendly interpretation, and be faithfully and vigorously enforced. All appointments under it should be absolutely free from partisan considerations and influence. Some extensions of the classified list are practicable and desirable, and further legislation extending the reform to other branches of the service to which it is applicable would receive my approval. In appointments to every grade and department, fitness, and not party service should be the essential and discriminating test, and fidelity and efficiency the only sure tenure of office. Only the interest of the public service should suggest removals from office. I know the practical difficulties attending the attempt to apply the spirit of the civil service rules to all appointments and removals. It will, however, be my sincere purpose, if elected, to advance the reform.

I notice with pleasure that the convention did not omit to express its solicitude for the promotion of virtue and temperance among our people. The republican party has always been friendly to everything that tended to make the home life of our people free, pure and prosperous, and will in the future be true to its history in this respect.

Our relations with foreign powers should be characterized by friendliness and respect. The right of our people and of our ships to hospitable treatment should be insisted upon with dignity and firmness. Our nation is too great, both in material strength and in moral power, to indulge in bluster or to be suspected of timorousness. Vacillation and inconsistency are as incompatible with successful diplomacy as they are with the national dignity. We should especially cultivate and extend our diplomatic and commercial relations with the Central and South American states. Our fisheries should be fostered and protected. The hardships and risks that are the necessary incidents of the business should not be increased by an inhospitable exclusion from the near-lying ports. The resources of a firm, dignified and consistent diplomacy are undoubtedly equal to the prompt and peaceful solution of the difficulties that now exist. Our neighbors will surely not expect in our ports a commercial hospitality they deny to us in theirs.

I cannot extend this letter by a special reference to other subjects upon which the convention gave an expression. In respect to them, as well as to those I have noticed, I am in entire agreement with the declarations of the convention. The resolutions relating to the coinage, to the rebuilding of the navy, to coast defenses and to public lands, express conclusions to all of which I gave my support in the senate.

Inviting a calm and thoughtful consideration of these public questions, we submit them to the people. Their intelligent patriotism and the good providence that made and has kept us a nation will lead them to wise and safe conclusions. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJAMIN HARRISON.

A REPUBLICAN VICTORY.

Later Returns From the Election in the Pine Tree State.

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 11.—Returns from yesterday's election show that the republicans have gained one senator in Knox county and have certainly gained one in Waldo county and two in York county. This makes the senate unanimous, unless possibly one or both of the democratic nominees in Knox may have escaped a general slaughter. These two nominees were Stephen J. Gushee of Appleton, member of the present senate, and Randall J. Condon, of Friendship. In the house the democrats gain one seat in Cumberland and another in Lincoln so far, and loose two in York county. If the gains and losses continue to offset in this manner the house will divide as now, 124 republicans and 27 democrats.

The fourteen towns in Knox county give 194 republican plurality. The same towns in 1886 gave 252 democratic plurality. The republicans elect senators, representatives and county officers except sheriff and register of probate.

LEWISTON, Me., Sept. 11.—The Lewiston Evening Journal has returns from three hundred towns which give a republican plurality of 17,000. The same towns last year gave a republican plurality of 13,000. If the remaining towns show the same rates of gain, the republican plurality will be 20,000.

AUGUSTA, Sept. 11.—Twenty-five towns in Kennebro county give Burleigh a probable plurality of 2,600, and his majority in the state will probably be 20,000.

CALAIS, Sept. 11.—Thirty-six towns in Washington county give Burleigh 4,345, Pitman 3,048. The entire county will give nearly thirteen hundred majority, against 989 two years ago.

Republican Prospects on the Coast.

CHICAGO, Sept 11.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—State Senator M. D. Foley, of Nevada, is in the city on his way to Washington. Mr. Foley is a banker and a republican leader in his state, having served for years in the senate and also as a member of the national committee. He is fresh from San Francisco, and he spoke cheerfully of republican prospects on the coast.

"The Chinese question will cut no sort of figure on the Pacific slope," he remarked in the course of a pleasant conversation. "The issue is clearly and squarely drawn on the tariff question, which will certainly be decided in favor of protection, the wool and fruit industries of the coast not yet being prepared to risk free trade. I do not think that Mr. Cleveland purposes free trade now, it is true, but should he be elected I should expect to see the protective tariff wiped out entirely by the end of his second term. Free trade is what the democrats want in the end and that is what they are striving to get by the insidious attacks on the outposts of the protective system. I am entirely confident that Mr. Harrison will carry all the Pacific states, particularly in view of the exclusion bill just adopted by the senate by a practically unanimous vote. That bill, and the vote upon it, settles the Chinese question and removes it from the vale of current politics.

"In regard to our state, I can say that Nevada has no very kindly feeling toward Mr. Cleveland. His persistent hostility to silver has checked the mining industry in the state, many mines having been shut down entirely as the result of his policy, which has reduced silver from 110 to 90. At the latter figure silver can not be mined at a profit, and many camps have been abandoned and labor has been thrown out of employment throughout the state. This has resulted in depopulation, except in the western valleys, where there are fine agricultural lands, the finest in the world. There the population is growing, and it would grow more were the government to do its duty and establish a system of irrigation."

Colorado Democrats.

DENVER, Sept. 11.—The democratic state convention was called to order at 10:30 this morning. Martin Morris was chosen temporary chairman. Committees on credentials, permanent organization and resolutions were appointed, after which a recess was taken until 2 o'clock.

On re-assembling the reports of the committees on credentials and permanent organization were submitted. The latter recommended Dexter F. Sapp for permanent chairman. Both reports were adopted. The remainder of the day was taken up with speeches by Governor Adams, Rev. Myron W. Reed, Hon. Charles Thomas and others. Adjourned to 10 o'clock to-morrow.

Bryce Going to Chicago.

CHICAGO, Sept. 11.—Chairman Calvin S. Bryce, of the democratic national committee, will be in Chicago this week to confer with party leaders concerning the plan of campaign in the northwest.

GOT THE DROP.

Dakota Miners Quarrel and One Shoots the Other Dead.

RAPID CITY, Neb., Sept. 11.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—This morning at Lookout Mine, Edward P. Purcell shot and killed a man named Lane. Both are miners. Last night they quarrelled in a saloon at the camp and this morning Lane entered a boarding house and assaulted Purcell with a Winchester rifle. The latter drew his six-shooter and killed his man. M. P. Day, the owner of the mine, who was there, at once started for Rapid City with Purcell, turning him over to Sheriff Boyd this morning. Purcell is in jail here and will have a preliminary hearing to-morrow. Both are new men here, the killer hailing from New Mexico. The impression is that the shooting was justifiable.

Suicided in a Fit of Passion.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 11.—Minnie Brown, fourteen years old, committed suicide b yshooting in her brother's room in their cottage. The only cause that can be assigned for the act was chafing over the restraint imposed by her mother, who had forbidden a desired visit to another town, as her daughter's services were required at home.

Presidential Appointments.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—The president has appointed Lambert Tree of Illinois, now minister to Belgium, envoy extraordinary to St. Petersburg, vice Lathrop, resigned. Prof. George Davison of California has been appointed a member of the Mississippi river commission.

The Yellow Fever.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Sept. 11.—The king of fevers had a royal feast to-day. It has been a dismal time for Jacksonville, dark, rainy and depressing. The official bulletin of Dr. Neal Mitchell, president of the board of health, for the twenty-four hours ended at 6 p. m., reports: New cases, 48; deaths, 11.

Abandoned the Dark Secret.

NEW YORK, Sept. 11.—The dory, Dark Secret, which started on its voyage from Boston to Queenstown, some weeks ago, was abandoned at sea by Captain Anderson, who arrived here this morning on the Norwegian bark Nora.

THE LOCATION OF THE FORT.

A Large Number of Bids For the Site Submitted.

SENATOR BECK SERIOUSLY ILL.

The Committee on Finance Has Accordingly Postponed Action—Sham Civil Service Reform—A Queer Pension Report.

Receiving Bids.

WASHINGTON BUREAU THE OMAHA BEE, 513 FOURTEENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 11.

The war department expects by to-morrow to have a large number of bids offering land near Omaha for the purpose of establishing a garrison there for ten companies of regular soldiers under the law calling for proposals, which invites land holders within ten miles of the city to offer their land to the government for purchase. The provisions of the law do not authorize the secretary of war to accept the lowest bidder. This fact was made known by an official who incidentally remarked that the site to be selected might be referred to a board of army officers to report on. The appropriation of $200,000 for the new barracks, one third of which is for a site, will not be sufficient to put the proposed garrison in working order and, it is thought, $500,000 will be really needed before the work is completed. As yet no plans have been drawn and none will be thought of until the site is selected and the transfer of the land is made good to the government. The proposals call for 320 acres and not more than 640 acres. The officers at the war department are much interested in the matter and as the policy is now to build fine quarters for the troops in or near cities it is proposed to have the best for the soldiers who will be stationed at Omaha.

SERIOUS ILLNESS OF SENATOR BECK.

The condition of Senator Beck, of Kentucky, who has left the senate until it convenes in December next and gone to Fortress Monroe, is stated by his most intimate friends to be considerably more serious than reported. Senator Beck is a very large, rugged looking and hearty man, but is sixty-six years old. He is a native Scotchman, is very active and has lived an extremely busy life. He is by far the strongest man on the democratic side on all questions of tariff, finance and the judiciary. He has had entire charge of the tariff for the democratic side of the senate and has been an extremely hard worker during the last three or four months. It is stated that he has an affection of the heart which is pronounced very serious and his friends believe that his life is in danger. The committee on finance has deferred for at least ten days or two weeks action upon the tariff bill, and predictions are made that, owing to the absence of Senator Beck, the endorsement of the position of the republicans on the tariff by the Maine election and and the fact that nothing can be done in the way of passing a bill before November, the measure may not receive more than a report from the committee before congress convenes in December next.

PADDOCK ON THE MAINE ELECTION.

Of the result of the election in Maine Senator Paddock said this afternoon: "It is wonderful. I had not expected any such overwhelming majority. I said yesterday that, everything considered, we ought to be satisfied with 10,000 majority. The Maine election, considered with those in Oregon, Rhode Island and Vermont, shows conclusively that the trend of public opinions is in our favor. It is decisively significant of republican success in November."

BOGUS CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

Those who have followed President Cleveland's alleged civil service reform policy must be very much disgusted with the whole business by this time. It will be remembered that early in the administration he caused the precipitate removal of the United States district attorney for the western district of Pennsylvania, because that gentleman made a speech in which he very mildly talked politics. The president thought federal officials had no right to enter into partisan action, and that they should be free from all political connections. It will be remembered how an interview was given out at the white house upon the removal of that officer, and various interviews were held by newspaper correspondents with the officers at the department of justice, and the falsetto voice of the mugwump was shrilly sent throughout the country, and how George William Curtis and other hybrid politicians praised the president for standing firmly to civil service reform.

There were great pretenses made in every direction during the first year of this administration in the matter of civil service reform. I recollect that within six months after Mr. Cleveland was inaugurated quite a number of instances where men who were connected with newspapers were either refused appointments because they were engaged in partisan work, or they were compelled to sever their relations with the press before they were given positions under the federal government. I remember distinctly a gentleman who is at present, and who was prior to that time for several years interested in a democratic daily newspaper in northwestern Indiana, weo applied for the postmastership in his city. The president and Postmaster General Vilas said they would like to make the appointment, but that the editor would have to sell out his busines and get himself clear beyond the pale of conection with a partisan newspaper. The editor made a pretended transfer of his newspaper property, and he was appointed postmaster. When he inquired of the administration if he could secretly write editorials for his newspaper, he was informed that he could not; that if it was discovered that he was writing for a partisan newspaper it would ruin the civil service reform reputation of the administration. Within eight miles of the same city another editor sought an appointment to a special agency in the postoffice department. He was first told that he would have to sell his newspaper; that no one connected with the administration was permitted to run a newspaper, or to write for it, or make political speeches. The editor sold his office, or rather transferred it to a friend. Then he was compelled to pass an examination—a pretended examination—and was appointed through the civil commission. Then he applied to the postmaster general to know if he could, on the quiet, write for his newspaper, and was told that he could not. These men and incidents I am personally acquainted with.

It will be remembered by all readers of current news that a number of federal officers during the first twelve or fifteen months of this administration were severely chastised by the administration for uttering by tongue or pen political sentiment, and that there were several removals of democratic officeholders, on the ground of "offensive partisanship." Hundreds of invitations extended to federal officeholders to deliver political speeches in the campaign of 1886 were refused on the ground that it was in direct opposition of the administration to permit any one connected with it to participate in politics. A large number of the clerks in the departments here were frightened with the pretended civil service reform policy of the administration that they did not dare go home in 1886 to vote. It will be remembered how the president distinctly told Land Commissioner Stockslager that he would not be permitted to retain his office and be a candidate for congress in Indiana, and how that official refused the nomination, though he wanted to make the race very much, on the ground that "federal officials are not permitted to take active part in politics."

So much for civil service pretentions.

There are on the pay roll of the departments in Washington to-day not less than 100 names of men who are writing the most bitterly partisan letters and editorials for newspapers that could possibly be penned. I recall the chief of a division in the pension office who writes every week to an Indiana newspaper a letter, over his own full correct name, which covers almost the entire front page of that newspaper, and the letters are headed and given great sensational headlines. The subjects this official writes upon are of the most extreme partisan character. He denounces republicans and the action of republicans in congress, and praises the president and the administration. He compares the work of the present administration with that of President Arthur, Garfield, Hayes, and other republicans. Four or five partisan newspaper correspondents have been taken out of the press galleries in congress and placed in positions in the departments, and they continue to do their newspaper work and draw salaries from Uncle Sam. They never miss an opportunity, however, to praise the administration. This is beyond any question of doubt the secret of their influence in securing positions and retaining them. There is no doubt, whatever, about their appointments being made on account of their ability to bolster up the administration before the country.

Secretary Vilas opened the campaign in Wisconsin at Milwaukee the other day with a long partisan speech. Postmaster-General Dickinson intends going into Michigan to deliver the key-note. Secretary Whitney, during the last year, has paid almost weekly visits to New York, and he remained in that state nearly six weeks during the campaign last fall, giving it his personal direction, contributing his money by ten and twenty thousand dollars at a time, including the checks of the president and members of the cabinet, and he is at present devoting nearly all of his time to the New York campaign. Secretary of War Edincott has spent nearly all of his time for six weeks campaigning, and it is stated at the department that he will be away almost continually until after the November elections. He is looking after the campaign in New England. It is no secret in Washington that Attorney-General Garland has charge of the southern wing of the administration's campaign.

There are in Washington republican and democratic clubs which are organized by members of the two parties from various states. These have weekly meetings at this stage of the national campaign. Seldom a night passes now but that one or more of these clubs are addressed by a number of men connected with the departments. They deliver the most bitter political harangues. They are as intensely partisan and as "offensively partisan," as men could be. I could write the names of dozens of men who hold the positions of chiefs and heads of bureaus who have accepted invitations to go into close states next month and deliver partisan speeches.

So much of the administration that does not pretend to be in favor of civil service reform.

Just how mugwumps, or that class of neutral or independent or business citizens, who do not care especially for national politics, or who claim not to care much, but who want a president for the good of the country, and who left the republican party or left the party of independence in 1884 to support Mr. Cleveland, support Cleveland in 1888 is indeed a mystery. There is not now the slightest pretense of civil service reform by Mr. Cleveland or any of his inferior officers. If there is it is base hypocrisy, and it should disgust every intelligent voter in the country. There never was greater activity under President Jackson or any other man who aspired to run politics with a high hand and with the but in its mouth than at present. There is just one object in view here now, and that is to re-elect President Cleveland. The whole machinery of the government is turned in that direction. The contribution of $10,000 by President Cleveland and the contributions of equal sums by certain members of the cabinet, with the exception of Secretary Whitney, whose friends boast that he gave $100,000, is only a straw in the direction of the anxiety of the administration to succeed itself.

MUST HAVE HAD A "PULL."

There is a peculiar feature about the contract for the Brooklyn federal building which has just been awarded, which, under any other administration than the present, would probably cause a congressional investigation and, perhaps, some scandal. Some two months ago bids were opened for supplying the labor and material necessary to construct the the public building in Brooklyn. Among the bidders were E. F. Gobel, of Chicago, and Bernard Galligher. Gobel's bid was the lowest and Galligher was the third. Gobel offered to do the work for about $650,000, while Mr. Galligher asked $230,000 more than the sum asked by the Chicago man. The contract, after the expiration of the usubl time, was awarded to Mr. Gobel, and he was given a certain number of days in which to file his bond. The time expired last week and Mr. Gobel failed to put in an appearance. When he filed his bill he deposited with the treasury department a certified check for $1,000 to insure the fulfillment of the contract. Under the terms of the letting this check was to be forfeited if, in the event of securing the contract, he should fail to comply with the requirements of the department.

Galligher is a well-known democratic politician in the city of Brooklyn, and part owner in one of the democratic organs there, and a man who has a "pull." From the day that the bids were opened until the contract was finally awarded to him last Monday, he and his friends made a vigorous kick against the award to Gobel. All sorts of charges against the supervising architect and other officials of the treasury were concocted and published, and it is doubtful if there was ever a more strenuous effort made on the part of a contractor to defeat an opponent for the award of a contract. This kick seems to have been effective, for in spite of the fact that Galligher's bid was 33 per cent higher than that of Gobel's, he gets the work.

Under ordinary circumstances and in private business the course would have been to have readvertised and to have invited proposals once more from those who cared to compete for the work. Inasmuch as it is claimed by Galligher and his friends that they labored under a misapprehension, and that Gobel had knowledge not possessed by any of the others, namely, that the granite to be cut was to be supplied to the contractor dressed down to within one inch of the requirements for the building, it would seem that there is more reason than ever that new advertisements should have been placed, and that the contract should not have been awarded without giving other bidders a chance.

This is particularly manifest when it is understood that Galligher's friends were positive that if he had known what character of stone was to be furnished by the granite contractors he could have cut his bid down materially. As it is, a Brooklyn concern with a big "pull" has a fat contract in which it would seem there is nearly a quarter of a million dollars profit, just before a presidential election. Perhaps the affair can be satisfactorily explained; but at present it looks black, to say the least.

QUEER PENSION REPORT.

There have been some "queer" transactions in connection with the compilation of the annual report of the commissioner of pensions which was issued last week. As stated in these dispatches, for two or three weeks before the report of the commissioner of pensions appeared about a half dozen of the most expert clerks in the bureau were engaged in compiling a defense of President Cleveland's pension vetoes. They selected from among the large number a few of those upon which a defense of the whole course of the president in vetoing pensions could be based. They wrote up the cases in detail and in a form something like the regular brief a lawyer issues in a law case. When it was published that this work was being done with a view to putting it into a campaign document to be issued by the national democratic committee and that, of course, the whole expense came out of the general fund created by congress to pay for the issuance of pensions, it was stated at the pension bureau that the work was a part of the annual report of the commissioner.

When General Black made up his synopsis of the refort for the regular press associations it contained elaborate reference to the president's veto of pensions. The press was thus thrown off the track. It appeared, sure enough, that all of this work on the defense of the president's pension vetoes was really a part of the annual report of the commissioner.

Much to the astonishment of everybody in Washington who paid and attention to this matter, the annual report of Commissioner Black does not contain this matter. A careful reading of the report, which contains 125 large pages of solid minion and nonpareil, does not disclose a single effort to defend the president in his pension vetoes, or to make an exhibition of the veto work of the president. Just where this matter, which was surely prepared by the experts in the bureau, has gone nobody appears to know. There is no question that a defense of the president's pension vetoes was prepared at the pension office by these experts, and that the expense was paid out of the common pension funds. In the event the people of the country receive such literature they will know where it came from.

MISCELLANEOUS.

T. S. Ganty, of Lincoln, is at the Howard house.

George S. Towle and H. C. Browne, of Omaha, arrived to-day.

First Lieutenant George Rhulen, Seventeenth infantry, has been granted four months' leave, with permission to apply for an extension of two months.

PERRY S. HEATH.

Nebraska and Iowa Patents.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE]—Patents were to-day granted the following Nebraskans and Iowans: D. C. Jackson and H. J. Ryan, Lincoln, Neb., alternate current electric motor; Joseph Cockfield and C. D. Higgins, Boone, Ia., metallic packing for piston and valve rods; Seneca Culver, Ruthven, Ia., windmill; Abiather Fairbrother, Janesville, Ia., stanchion; George Henderson, Sioux City, Ia., mechanical movement; James A. Henson, assignor to Henson car coupler company, Des Moines, Ia., car coupling; John Lipps, assignor of one-half to T. S. Roberts, Rockford, Ia., hame attachment; Nelson Smith, Kearney, Neb., churn; John Zerr, assignor of one-half to E. E. Hawkes, Keokuk, Ia., roll paper holder and cutter.

VETERANS ON PARADE.

Grandest Demonstration of Grand Army Men Ever Known.

COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 11.—During last night the veterans, with their wives and children, continued to pour into the city, and the camps and streets are about filled. At an early hour Grand Army men in uniform and a nobby drum corps began to form for the parade, which was one of the grandest ever witnessed on a similar occasion. There were eighteen divisions, eight of them comprising the Ohio department. The ninth division was made up of the Veteran Crippled Soldiers' association, Mexican veterans, and Andrew raiders, a naval squadron, and the Fifth United States volunteer infantry. The department of Illinois constituted the tenth division, Wisconsin and Iowa combined to make the eleventh, Minnesota was included in the fifteenth division, and Dakota in the seventeenth. The Sons of Veterans brought up the rear in the eighteenth division.

In advance of the divisions were the police, the commander of the parade, and the commander-in-chief with their staffs and the Ohio battle flag veteran association. On Broad street, north of the state house, the immense and beautifully decorated reviewing stand held the distinguished guests of the occasion. All along the line of march the streets were densely packed with people, and there were continued waves of applause up and down the city as the veterans marched by. The old soldiers themselves joined in the enthusiasm and heartily cheered in response, especially when they passed the reviewing stand on which stood old "Tecumseh" and others of their former leaders.

Illinois came first after Ohio, and a very hearty greeting was accorded that state's noble representatives. Mrs. Logan was evidently their especial pet, for the veterans passed by their old leaders on the reviewing stand and cheered and saluted the wife of their gallant "Black Jack," and as she stood with glistening eyes and waved back a response, a kindly smile on her beautiful face gave evidence of how much she loved those who had braved danger with her beloved husband.

Besides banners, Wisconsin announced herself with a badger, which was carried just behind Governor Rusk as he marched on foot with his comrades. The Lincoln post drum corps received much deserved praise for the quality of the music made on the drums and fifes. Commander Curtis and Senator Miller headed New York's well drilled veterans. Michigan was headed by Farquhar post of Detroit, in which General Alger marched on foot, to the great delight of his comrades. The southern states came in for about the heartiest cheers that were accorded to any delegations aside from their drilling and marching.

The Sons of Veterans, nearly all in uniform and many carrying arms, deserved all of the continued applause that greeted them. The procession was four hours and forty minutes passing the reviewing stand, and all marched quietly.

After the parade about ten thousand people crowded up to the reviewing stand to call for speeches. Governor Foraker took charge of the meeting, and one after another introduced the distinguished people who stood around, the crowd cheering each name. More were added, and although the meeting lasted but half an hour thousands were shouting and cheering before the crowd dispersed for Mrs. Logan, Mrs. Alger, Mrs. Johnston, Mrs. Foraker, Mrs. Fred Grant, ex-President Hayes, Colonel Fred Grant, John A. Logan, jr., and others. This evening the officers of the national organization dined at the Commercial club. This evening the national officers and members of the staff met in the law library of the state house and some pleasant remembrances were there given to their chiefs. Commander-in-chief J. P. Rea received a beautiful gold badge.

At a big camp fire to-night addresses were made by General Sherman, Governor Foraker, Commander-in-Chief Rea, General Fairchild, Governor Thayer, of Nebraska, General Hovey, of Indiana and others.

FIFTIETH CONGRESS.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—In the senate the house amendment to the senate bill for a pension to the widow of General Heintzelman (reducing the amount from $100 to $75 a month) was non-concurred in and a conference ordered.

Mr. Sherman, from the committee on finance, reported a bill to declare unlawful trusts and combinations in restraint of trade and production. Placed on the calendar.

The house bill for the allowance of certain claims reported by the accounting officials of the treasury, known as the Fourth of July claims, was taken from the calendar and and passed.

The senate then resumed consideration of the Chinese exclusion bill, and was addressed by Mr. Stewart in favor of it. He was followed by Mr. Teller, who criticised the manner in which the bill had been introduced and hurriedly passed through the house. It finally went over without action.

The senate then adjourned.

House.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—The house resumed consideration of the sundry civil appropriation bill, the pending amendment being that relative to the reclamation of arid regions.

Messers. Vandever of California and Symes of Colorado favored the senate amendment, which was attacked by Mr. Herbert of Alabama. Finally the debate ended and the appropriation in the senate amendment was reduced from $250,000 to $100,000.

The house then adjourned.

Stopped by Train Robbers.

PRESCOTT, Ariz., Sept. 11.—The westbound express train was stopped by three men at Parker's Mill last night. They did not get anything. A reward of $1,500 has been offered for their capture, and Wells, Fargo & Co. will increase the amount.

Patented a Churn.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Nelson Smith, of Kearney Neb., was to-day granted a patent on a churn.

ROYAL NUPTIALS AT TURIN.

Marriage of Princess Bonaparte to the Duke de Costa.

THE CITY DECKED WITH FLOWERS

Elaborate Preparations For the Event—A Description of the Beautiful Dresses Worn By Two of the Ladies Present.

Wedded His Niece.

[Copyright 1888 by James Gordon Bennett.]

TURIN, Sept. 11.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—This city may be described to-day as having boiled over with excitement. It was the day when Princess Clothilde gave away to her own brother her own daughter as a bride. In anticipation of this marriage of a ducal uncle to his princess niece, Turin was en fete. The street through which the bridal procession was to pass was hung in red and white, the colors of Savoy. The arches of its fine arcades were filled with flowers supplied by the wealthy inhabitants of the place. Victor Emanuel was transformed into a vast amphitheater with a great flower basket standing in the center. Nearly all the streets, houses and public buildings were gay with colors. Catholics were heard expressing pleasure because the marriage did not take place in the private chapel adjoining the quirinal at Rome. This was at the express wish of the pope himself. Princess Clothilde, mother of the bribe, wrote to Leo XIII., who immediately abridged the formalities of the dispensation for the marriage between the uncle and niece, but on condition that the wedding should be solemnized outside the territory of the ancient papal states. The pope also hinted to Cardinal Bonaparte that his presence would not be necessary. Still, Cardinal Alimonda, Archbishop of Turin, was requested to spare no splendor of ritual in the celebration.

Prince Napoleon had his son, Prince Louis, with him and looked quite becoming. He saluted the cheering crowd in quite imperial fashion. Princess Mathilde received quite an ovation. Two of the most magnificent dresses were worn by Queen Margheretta and Princess Mathilde. The former wore, for the church, mauve satin brocade with rippled lines in the same color and having a directoire coat in pale, silver gray brocade of the same pattern, made with long square ends at the back reaching to the skirt hem. This coat has a deep vest in mauve brocade, elaborately embroidered with steel cord and steel and crystal beads. The skirt breadth is parted in front over straight folds of gray brocade, each side of the opening being edged with embroidery to match the vest. The short dollman wrap of the gray brocade is also bordered with simil