

HILL'S AMBITION THWARTED

Rise and Fall of New York Senator's Hopes of the Presidency.

CONTEST FOR PRIZE IN 1892

Effect of Whitney's Backfire on New York's "Snap Convention"—Strained Relations with Cleveland.

Had it not been for William C. Whitney, the list of presidents of the United States, the name of David B. Hill would have been added. This assertion may not be readily accepted by the mungwump allies of the democracy of two decades ago. They would not have voted for him. His name today can study the political records of that time without becoming convinced that the country was reasonably sure to elect a democratic president in 1892. Had Mr. Hill obtained the nomination, which he set out with such flying colors to secure, the general party momentum would have been amply sufficient for his success. Nor does one need to estimate Mr. Hill's prospects even so moderately as that. He was just as good a vote-getter as Mr. Cleveland. They appear to be somewhat different elements in the community, but that Mr. Hill's appeal was less effective, numerically, has never been shown by any polling. Of course, he would have failed as a presidential candidate to receive thousands of the independent votes which rallied to Mr. Cleveland's standard, but this had been just as true of the preceding contests in New York state itself, and yet he was carried off handsomely up to the calamitous overturn of 1868, when, with a widespread business depression, charged to the misdeeds of the democracy, every bearer of its label went down in crushing defeat. Mr. Hill carried New York in 1868, as everybody knows, when Mr. Cleveland, the democratic presidential candidate, lost it.

On February 22, 1892, the democrats of New York assembled in a regularly called state convention, and with tremendous enthusiasm pledged their delegates to vote as a unit at the on-coming national convention for the nomination of David B. Hill, then a United States senator. This was ex-President Cleveland's own state. In all ordinary practice it would have been assumed that if New York were to have the candidate, its own choice, as thus formally expressed, should be accepted. The democrats of the south, who are the backbone of the party, rarely want to know more about a candidate than that he can presumably carry New York, and incidentally that he would not be the kind of a man to get shaved in a barber shop where a colored man might be similarly shorn. Thus, any reasonably good man, "who understands our race question" and is a New York favorite, proves acceptable to the great and nearly controlling branch of the party. This was the ground on which it readily took up Alton B. Parker six years ago. He had never done anything to put him in the presidential class. He had "carried New York" when other men failed to do so. To this strange degree New York rules.

Starting the Backfire.

Mr. Hill had an effective organization in many states of the union. Even without that he would have been acceptable to the democracy as the man to carry New York, but for the curiously arranged and extremely effective challenge made by a group of friends of the ex-president, under the masterful leadership of William C. Whitney. They started in to undermine the effect of this endorsement of Hill by declaring it a "snap" convention, because called earlier than had been the custom in the state, and with certain other evidences of precipitous haste. They promptly arranged for a convention of their own, popularly known as the "anti-snap," and its members as anti-snappers. These men signed petitions from one end of the state to the other requesting the call of this second democratic convention. This, of course, named delegates to go to the Chicago convention, instructed to vote as a unit for Grover Cleveland. It must now be acknowledged that legally they had "not a leg to stand on." The Hill convention was summarily called, but that is always the privilege of those in authority. The expected effect of New York's action on other states was an asset for a New York candidate, which New York men were entirely justified in utilizing.

The "anti-snap" movement really accomplished little except to advertise the opposition to Hill. The Chicago convention, while actually nominating Mr. Cleveland, accorded his New York delegates exceedingly scant courtesy. Any pretense for dividing the New York vote between the two wings of the party was promptly bowled out. The anti-snappers were not even allowed quasi-delegate seats on the floor. Mr. Whitney himself had to tell them in whispered emphasis to lie low or their jig would be up. The democracy, while getting into readiness to give Mr. Cleveland his nomination on the first ballot by the required two-thirds vote, was not willing to accord it on the theory that New York had done anything else than instruct its delegates for David B. Hill. They had signed a statement, widely distributed in the state, warning the convention against the Cleveland nomination as imperiling the success of the party in the state, and their famous orator, William Bourke Cochrane, made one of the notable addresses of his life in presenting their cause from the platform. Political history may be searched for a precedent that will equal this nominating of a New Yorker, in order to carry New York, whom the New Yorkers themselves insisted was unavailable.

Argument that Won.

Here came in the jury of the vicinage argument. The promoters of the Cleveland candidacy set up the action of New Jersey and Connecticut, and showing how essentially homogeneous were the democratic impulses of the three communities, asserted that the democrats really wanted Cleveland as their candidate. That the organized action of New York itself with unrepresentative became the anti-Hill plea, and with the exhibition of Cleveland's support in Pennsylvania and Massachusetts, and all about they were able to convince the delegates of the south and the far west that the New York convention which had nominated Mr. Hill had not known its business. And so Mr. Hill lost a nomination which would have meant four years in the White House.

The Hill movement failed not only because of the affectionate regard of millions of Americans for the ex-president, but concretely and specifically by reason of the splendidly organized contest which Mr. Whitney put up for him. That the relations between Mr. Whitney and Mr. Cleveland a year after ceased to be friendly more than outwardly social and much more

Ad Club Men Plan Good Time

Local Boosters to Attend the Lincoln Carnival Will Have a Merry Program.

Hill and Cleveland.

The personal relations of Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Hill perhaps deserve some definition. Mr. Hill never went to the White House on patronage; he did occasionally receive and accept an invitation there to dinner; at least one such occasion can be well remembered. Mr. Cleveland never "took any stock" in the charge that Hill had betrayed him in 1888 at the time when one had carried the state and the other had not. The president was large enough to realize the different issues which had affected the voters in the two contests. Mr. Hill himself, on receiving a delegation to congratulate him on the gubernatorial victory that night, laid great emphasis on the shadow of national defeat under which they were laboring. On the campaign of 1892 Hill made speeches for Cleveland, but not of the kind that did the candidate much good; nor were they designed to accomplish that. After Mr. Cleveland got into the White House and Hill became the head of a group of obstructionists in the senate, preventing the confirmation of Peckham and Horahlow by the supreme court, the relations of the two men became considerably more strained, so that when 1894 came around Mr. Cleveland would not let the members of his cabinet go to New York to speak for Hill, then a candidate for governor. Carlisle had been advised to address a business men's noon meeting in the Wall street district, but he pleaded in other engagement. It used to be said in Washington that no one could be a friend of either man without having a view of the other so unfavorable as to be wholly distorted.

This is as it stands for recognizing in Mr. Hill a very astute, resourceful, energetic political leader. In the old days of Elmira politics it used to be said that he could make a democratic torchlight procession seem half as long again as it actually was by his cleverness in routing it. He could do with interviews long and well, but without really giving them any real information. In personal life he lived almost according to Puritan models; he never touched tobacco or liquor. No personal scandal was ever even remotely attached to his name. He cared little for the pleasures of life, either with women, and had his marriage ever been reported it would have been taken as a nine-days' wonder. He conducted an exceedingly profitable practice at Albany in his later years, although rarely appearing in the courts or otherwise attracting attention. It was said that in few of the great state capital cases, involving large issues, did he fail to have a part. He was a great office counselor and in general a well-equipped lawyer—doubtless a much better one than Mr. Cleveland.—Boston Transcript.

SCOURGE OF THE FAR EAST

How the Terrible Cholera Makes Its Way from Southern China to Europe.

Cholera, the most dreaded of the plagues that occasionally find their way westward from the crowded east, has its real home in southern China and round the mouth of the Ganges. Every few years, however, it comes, in the last visit—that of two years ago—there were 400 cases a day in St. Petersburg alone. The terrible havoc it works in Russia is largely due to the stupidity of the peasants, and their disobedience to the medical authorities. Indeed, only a few weeks ago, a whole village attacked a couple of doctors, and accused them of putting the cholera poison into the village wells. Some of them drank fearful mixtures of tar, resin and petroleum as preventatives. In some parts householders hire men to stand at their front doors and shoot guns to frighten the cholera away. Cholera has several times got its grip firmly fixed on England. The first time was in 1817. But it is safe to say that it never will again. On the last occasion—in 1866—a few scattered cases occurred in Hull, Grimsby and Yarmouth, but the scourge was soon stamped out.

What is cholera? Well, it shows itself in violent vomiting and diarrhoea, followed quickly by exhaustion and death. A man who is well and strong at midday may at 5 be haggard and shrunk, and quite unrecognizable, with sunken eyes and cheek bones almost protruding through the skin. It is quite common for a patient to lose two stone in four or five hours. When cholera first came to England it was thought to be the plague, on the wind from Russia, as did influenza on its first visit. But now we know that it is infectious and that it spreads by the mouth. Drinking water is its favorite path from the plague-stricken to the healthy. A person may carry cholera germs on his clothing without injury. But if infected clothing touches food or drink the plague begins its work. It is believed that what brings it west along the caravan routes is the dirty habit pilgrims have of washing their infected clothing in wayside drinking wells.

When the germ is swallowed the disease always shows itself within four days. The germs on infected clothing lose all power after twelve days. It was the famous Dr. Koch who discovered the real nature of the disease. He went to Egypt in 1883, when the plague was raging there, and discovered the bacillus and brought it back in a bottle. A certain cure has not been found yet, though under the latest treatment only one in five dies, as against three in five twenty years ago. But medical science does know exactly how it spreads, and at every port in England there are keen eyes watching for the enemy. It is a curious fact that birds, without making any bacteriological examinations, are as quick to detect cholera as the most skillful medical man. It has often been noticed in India that birds at once desert an infected district. The first sign that the epidemic is dying is their return. The same thing was noticed in Ireland during the terrible year of 1831.

The strangest beliefs have been held about cholera. Many ignorant people used to believe that the disease lay bottled up in volcanoes and came out when an eruption took place. Others thought it swept away only those who were unwise enough to go asleep in their beds with the head pointed due north.—London Answers.

Death from Blood Poison was prevented by G. W. Cloyd, Plunk, Mo., who healed his dangerous wound with Buckner's Arsenic Salve, &c. For Sale by Boston Drug Co.

Building Permits. F. D. Weed, 216 Marney street, repairs, 180; McEague Investment company, 181 North Twenty-fourth street, repairs, 1500; 221 Burt street, repairs, 1500; Walter Unshaus, 1014 North Forty-first street, frame dwelling, 1500.

Congress of Queer Names Found on Hotel Register

Two Trees, Jack Twelvrees, E. R. Perfect and George Goode Creep Up at Henshaw.

The Henshaw hotel register presented a congress of nomenclature Friday morning. Not for many months has such an aggregation of odd names come simultaneously in any of the Omaha hotels. It started with George Trees of Indianapolis. The ink was scarcely dry on his name when along came C. C. Trees of Minneapolis—same name as George's of the Bloodier state, but not a relative. That was coincidence enough to set the hotel clerks talking, but it proved to be only the starter for other strange names, for a little later Jack Twelvrees of Terre Haute rushed up to the marble counter and asked for a room with a bath. He got it. No more trees sprouted up during the morning, but E. R. Perfect of Kansas City, came in. George Goode of Leavenworth came also. Goode is a common name, but Perfect is far out of the ordinary. Further perusal of the register disclosed many other names rather out of the ordinary, including a Mr. Stonebraker, whose soft palms and perfectly manicured nails seem to indicate that after all there is nothing in a name. Such names as English, French and Irish are common, enough on hotel registers, but veteran hotel clerks say that "Twelvrees" and "Perfect" are posers.

ACCIDENT VERDICT RETURNED

Coroner's Jury Deliberates Five Hours on Death of John Quick—No Blame is Found.

After deliberating five hours a coroner's jury Thursday reached a verdict in the inquest into the death of John Quick, who was killed Monday night when a wagon in which he was riding collided with a street car. The verdict of the jury placed no blame for his death.

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- Ladies' Suits, Skirts, Furs, Hats, Furnishings, Etc. Ladies' Hose, in black, worth 30c, sale price 20c. Ladies' Tailor-made Suits, in all shades, worth \$12.00, sale price \$8.98. Ladies' Fur Department. Ladies' Fur Department. Ladies' Fur Department.

- Men's and Boys' Clothing, Furnishings, Etc. Men's Suits, all to match, worth \$12.50—sale price \$8.98. Men's Dress Pants, worth \$3.00, sale price \$1.98. Men's Overcoats, well worth \$15.00—sale price \$9.98. Men's Fur Lined Overcoats, worth \$40.00—sale price \$25.00.

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