NO ZONGER INDIFFERENT.

The Present Attitude of the London Press Towards the McKinley Bill.

EXPRESSIONS FROM VARIOUS SOURCES.

Some "Don't Care a Hang," While Others Care Much-Some Views from the Great American Importers.

(Copyright 1890 by James Gordon Bennett.) LONDON, Oct. 4 .- New York Herald Cable-Special to THE BEE!-The McKinley bill having passed into law, the London dailies are beginning to take a more serious view of it. At first they were disposed to make light of the whole matter, then they found out that the enormous increase is duties on English imports into the states would country and secure to Great Britain the con-Now the Times denounces the new Great Britain. towards How can it be that if it is to give England a conof complaint is given to the country by legislation which confers a direct boon upon her manufacturers and merchants! The Daily News tells us that the effect of

the McKinley bill must be to weaken Amery confirm the commercial supremacy of people. The Standard British only injuring themselves. "This new tariff may be a process of development at the ex-pense of the United States," remarks the Standard, "which has been going on since 1860 and will continue to go on somewhat at an accelerated pace," If this is so, why complain of the tariff! Why not rather erect a statue to McKinley on the Thames embankment! Meanwhile the Herald has been feeling public opinion on the subject in the greatest industrial center in Engviz-Manchester and surrounding districts. Opinions in Coltonapolis, as elsewhere, vary greatly, some business men declaring they didn't care a hang for the bill and others maintaining the exact contrary. Naturally the opinions of the representatives of the great American dry goods houses, who make Manchester their buying headquarters for the United Kingdom, possess peculiar value, and the Herald correspondent has accordingly called upon the principal firms for the purpose of getting ideas.

Chicago houses have all along been strong opponents of the McKinley crowd. Mr. Yates of James H. Walker & Co., Chicago, said the increased duties would undoubtedly cause exports to fall off and that Yorkshire firms would be hit the hard-Cotton goods will not, he thinks, be affected so much in comparison, except in the case of velvets and other fine fabrics. Mr. Yates believes that, on the whole Germany and France suffer more than this country, and German bosiery manufacturers are specially marked out for punishment. This

At the office of Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, the view eems held that dull times may be anticipated when the present heavy stocks in the hands of American importers have been disposed of and it becomes necessary for them to effect changes more clearly shown. Mr. Tomlinson of Jones Brothers & Co., a house known in the American market for over ferty years, says the bill will not permanently injure them. The firm is principally engaged in the manufacture and distribution of high class cotton goods, and Tomlinson makes regular trips to New York. Their orders for the coming season have been placed as usual, just as though there had been no McKinley bill. He considers that Americans buy the finest goods of any nation in the world, and that they will have the best, no matter what it costs. The bill will simply tax the people of the states for

the benefit of a few eastern manufacturers. Edmund Potter & Co., the largest calico printers in the United Kingdom, are not in a osition yet to estimate the probable result of the measure.

J. R. Barlow of Barlow & Jones is at the head of the firm producing the most artistic and costly cotton fabric that can be woven by complicated mechanism-the Jacquard loom. Their goods being of a character not yet seen by American manufacturers, he does not anticipate serious falling off in exports to the states. His firm employs 3,000 operatives and has a New York house.

Oscar M. Behrns of Louis Behrns & Sons. one of the largest American shippers to Europe, said he had received a circular from the United States consul at Manchester asking for information similar to that which I de sired. The following is a copy of the reply sent to Mr. G. funell's inquiry:

Dear Sir-We have received your letter of October 1, in which you ask us to give in writing an opinion regarding the effect the new McKiniey bill will have on trade between England and the United States. In reply we beg to inform you that we shall be pleased indeed to let you have our answer to the question as soon as we receive definite information from our New York house as to the real amount of extra duty which is to be charged under the new oill. At the present moment we have no definite information and are, therefore, not in position to reply to the query.

This letter is typical of many replies fur nished, and coming from a house of such standing it may be taken as conclusive. The largest dry goods house in New York, whose opinion -would be of the greatest Interest, while talking freely, declined to consent to the publication of its name. The manager agreed that the effect of the bill would be to entail shipments, especially in low classes of goods. Velveteens below a shilling or 15 pence a yard would also, he thought, suffer. These goods are not manufactured in the United States, and as long as American ladies continue to admire the beautiful pile and rich coloring, they will have them, tariff or no tariff. In goods made from Egytian cotton the tariff will not assist American manufacture, since they will have to obtain the necessary raw material from Egypt.

Mr. Grinnell, United States consul here, thinks the bill will have anticipated the effect of killing the trade in the principal qualities shipped from this side. Manchester will not feel the change so much, as it has had a black eve for some time, owing to adverse tariffs, and matters cannot be much worse. He thinks Yorkshiremen will suffer heavily. Bradford is filled with Germans offering woolen goods at almost any price. This is one effect of the McKinley bill and confirms statements made above that Germany will feel it more than this country. Stocks in the pands of continental manufacturers have accumulated to an enormous extent, and production, now that the great transatiantic

outlets are closed, being in excess of consumption, as a result manufacturers now act as they have in provious years under similar circumstances. They have invaded the enemy's camp and are fighting for trade which has hiterto been done by Bradford.

All is uncertainty as to the future and the brains of the great producers in the north of England are being racked to solve the problem which has been set them owing to the action of McKintey and his backers.

Startling Revelations Promised.

(Copyright 189) by James Gordon Bennett, 1 LONDON, Oct. 4. - New York Herald Cable Special to THE BEE, | - Further revelations are promised ere many days in the sensational case of Sir Thomas Freake, whoresorted to such extraordinary measures to get love letters and photos from his rival, Gibson. It has been reported that pressure had been brought to bear on the latter to hush the matter up, but Gibson's lawyer appeared In court today and declared emphatically that such was not the case and that his client proposed pushing the prosecution with all possible viger. give a great impetus to the commerce of this day for the hearing will accordingly soon be appointed, and scandal lovers are on trol of all the neutral markets of the world. the qui vive for startling revelations. All sorts of wild stories are going the rounds of measure as a distinctly unfriendly the clubs and centers of gossip. According to one authority a man will be summoned who helda drawn sword over Gibson white Sir siderable commercial advantage and keep the | Thomas and his fair but fickle mistress United States the background! What cause | searched their victim's pockets for an important key. It is also whispered that the real reason who in induced Sir Thomas to make the extraordinary attack to gain possession of Gibson's box is that it contained evidence tending to prove that a certain codicil will of lean competition in the world's markets and the late Sir Charles Freake, father of the present baronet, was a forgery. Several persons of position will undoubtedly be dragged takes the same view that the Americans are into the case, which is rapidly developing into a cause celebre.

Preachers Discuss Gambling.

[Copyright 1800 by James Gordon Bennett.]
LONDON, Oct. 4.—[New York Herald Cable-Special to THE BEE, 1-The church congress which has been sitting at Hull during the past week closed yesterday after a series of well attended meetings. Among many other things which called forth exhaustive discussion has been the evils arising from the growth of betting. All classes of remedies proposed were heroic. The reverend gentlemen would make public betting an indictable offense; would make the publication of olds illegal; would prevent corporations letting out land for race courses; establish anti-gambling leagues and put down herse racing, and finally have nothing to do with bazaars and never play money at whist. The evil of gambling, said one speaker, was involved in even a six penny point at whist. If the church congress proposes to seriously carry out the above measures it will have its hands full.

London's Deligntful Weather.

[Copyright 180 by James Gordon Bennett.] LONDON, Oct. 4 .- | New York Herald Cable-Special to THE BEE. |- Not for ten years has London known such levely Septemberweather as now. Statistics prove that not since the 70's has there been in England so much sunshine, so little rain and such absence of wintry gloom in London. The thermometer rose to 70 degrees or more on as many as fifteen days, and although the actual accounts for the loud squeals which have extreme, 77 degrees, has been exceeded, the proceeded from Rouball, Elbeur, Chemnitz | coldest day, which was 63 degrees, has had no parallel in the past twenty years. In a vast majority of cases thethermometer on the coldest September day falls to reach 60 degrees, and in many instances does not succeed in touching 55 degrees. The fine weather still continues.

The Arts and Crafts Exhibition. [Copyrighted 1890 by James Gordon Bennett.]
LONDON, Oct. 4.—[New York Herald Cable-Special to THE BEE.]-There is no falling off in the excellence of the arts and crafts exhibition, which opens its third season on Monday. It is indeed of a more practical nature than heretofore, and many beautiful objects are on view. The purpose of Mr. William Crane, Mr. E. Burnjones, Mr. William Morris, Mr. C. R. Askbee and others of their craft is to encourage a feeling of unity between the artist and craftsman, and in its light it is interesting to note that some of the leading firms have for the first time been permitting employes to be named, and

A Barber's Brilliant Scheme.

[Copyright 1890 by James Gordon Bennett.] LONDON, Oct. 4.—[New York Herald Cable-Special to Tan Ber.] -Cardinal Newman's barber was wise for his generation, and is now reaping a harvest catering to collectors of relics. For the last two years, it seems, he has carefully saved every solitary hair cut from the head of the great Catholic dignitary. He has those all carefully sorted and tabulated, so that the present admirers of the great departed can, by paying the tariff demanded, have Newman's locks of any date and varying in tints. For instance, a long tress of greyish yellow cutting of 1873. so much, etc. This suggests a new and lucrative business.

Still Preparing for a Strike. LONDON, Oct. 4.—[Special Cablegram to THE BEE.]—The directors of the London gaslight and coke company continue their preparations to guard against the stoppage of their works in consequence of any possible trouble between them and their employes. Barracks have been built at Becktod to shelter the nonunion employes and the cavalry and infantry which it may be necessary to call upon to protect the workmen. The company has enough coal stored to meet its requirements for three weeks. The stokers reiterate their statement that they never intended to strike

A Talk With Stanley.

(Copyright 1890 by Jama Gardon Bennett. Paris, Oct. 4 .- [New York Herald Cable Special to THE BEE.]-According to a reporter for La France, who claims that he had an interview with Stanley, the explorer said: "Assuredly I shall not soon return to Africa. First of all, I have to give a series of lectures in the United States; then I am entitled to a little rest. I cannot pear inactivity. Every time I have come back from Africa I have promised myself that I would not return, but I always forget my previous resolutions, and it may happen again."

Count Munsterat Berlin.

(Copyright 189) by Jama Gordon Banett.) Bentin, Oct. 4. - New York Herald Cable Special to THE BEE |- Count Munster, German ambassador at Paris, reached here yesterday. It is said his excellency will shortly relinquish the embassy on his personal desire. The emperor will ask him to accept one of the high administrative offices vacant in the possession of the imperial gov-

The Dockmen's Congress.

LONDON, Oct. 4 .- At the session of the dockmen's congress today a resolution was adopted declaring it impracticable to limit a working day to eight hours. The delegates, however, are in favor of the proposition that forty-eight hours labor should constitute a week's work.

Mrs. General Booth Dead. London, Oct. 4.- The wafe of General Booth, commander in chief of the Salvation army, died today.

THE ANTI-SOCIALIST LAWS.

Emperor William's Attitude Much Discussed Since They Have Lapsed.

HE VIEWS THEIR DEATH WITHOUT REGRET

The German Ruler Confident of His Ability to Solve the Great Problem by Remedial Legislation.

[Copyright 1890 by New York Associated Pres.] Branin, Oct. 4.—The lapse of the anti-socialist laws has led to a renewal of the discussion regarding Emperor William's attiude on the socialist question. The Cologne Gazette repeats that the emperor and ali his ministers, with the exception of Bismarck, desired the continuance of the special act and were ready to accept a permanent act in the form offered by the national liberalsnamely, without power of expulsion-but Bis marck disagreed, and the michstag was in consequence disselved. The emperor himwould says the Gazette, have roluntarily dispensed never with the act. At the same time the emperor views the death of the laws without regret, confident of his ability to solve the social problem without them by means of remedial legislation, depriving the party of discontent of their most serious grievance. The tone of most of the socialist meetings the past few days was one of exultation, but all were perfectly orderly. At the great meeting at Bockbrauerithe men present appeared to belong to the intelligent working classes. They were accommanded by their wives and families. Several speeches were made. A sheet entitled "Farewell to the Socialist Law," explaining

THE BRE. Castioni, the radical who shot and killed Counsellot Kosi, at Bellinzons, can ton of Tickino, Switherland, during the recent revolt there, was arrested today at a house in Chelsea, inwhich he had secured lodgings. He will be arraigned in the Bow street police coart, where an application for extradition will be made.

Castioni was found in a shed in a garden attached to the house. He was surrounded by anumber of his friends, all of whom were armed. The police selzed 200 rounds of ammunition. When Castioni was taken before the magistrate his ownsel stated that the question was raised as to whether the act of the prisoner was of a political nature, and therefore an act for which he could not be extradited. The prisoner was remanded.

AMERICAN PORK.

A Document from the French Society of Hygiene.

Pants, Oct. 5.—[Special Cablegram to THE BEE.]—The discussion which has been conducted by the newspapers here, on the ques tion of the admission of American pork into France, is dying out in a neasure and that topic is now being replaced by general denunciations of the McKinley tariff bill.

The more important tournals on the side of the government seem to be not unfriendly to the with drawal of the decree of prohibition against American pork. The French society hygiene has printed an im portant document on American meats which was written by Dr. Pietra Sask, gen which was written by Dr. Pietra Sank, gen-eral secretary of the society. The pamphlet examines carefully the charges that have been made as to the anyhole some character of American meats and comes to the conclusion that the charges are unfounded. It then quotes from the dispatch of Mr. WhitelawReid, the American minister, to M. Ribot, which it styles a model of finesse courtesy and diplomatic discussion, base courtesy and appointed alsouston, based upon practical good sense and precise knowledge of facts. After quoting passages from Mr. Reid's letter, in which are shown the disadvantages to French workingmen which result in their being deprived of a cheaparticle of food, the secretary continues: "These

A SCENE OF WILD DISORDER

Pandemonrum Reigns Supreme in the New York Oustom House.

LAST DAY OF GRACE FOR IMPORTERS

The Rotunda of Uncle Sam's Building Packed with a Yelling Mass of Humanity Anxious to Make Entries.

NEW YORK, Oct. 4 .- The most intense xcitement prevailed in and about the custom ouseall day. Whole troops of importers and brokerskept coming and going, and as 3 o'clock approached the numbers increased until the rotundas were filled with a solid mass of humanity, which jostled, pushed and velled. All wished to get their entries under the old law and stood ready to make entries the moment vessels were sighted at Fire By a decision of yesterday the Island. custom house was to have closed at 3 o'clock his afternoon, but the mass of importers and brokers in the custom house was so great at o'clock that Collector Erhardt announced that the time would be extended until 4 o'clock. Each moment after 3 o'clock the excitement became greater. Those in the rotunda appeared to being crazy. They shouted, yelled and made futile efforts to move about. The clerks in the various divisions were swamped with business. Not risions were swamped with business. Not for years has such a scene been enacted in the custom house. The collector was ina quandary. His office was jammed full of importers, who waved rolls of bills in their hands and shouted to him not to close. The pressure on the collector became so great that finally he telegraphed to Secretary Windom for advice. The secretary soon replied for the collector to use his direction in the matter. Accordingly the collector facts and comparisons constitute apage of contemporaneous history which will decided to keep the custom house open until

court at Tipperary this morning Redmond of counsel for Messrs Dillon and O'Brien, asked that an adjournment be taken until Tuesday in the case against his clients. He stated that he and his fellow counsel, Tim-othy Healy, had an important engage-ment which demanded their attention on Monday, Ronan, prosecutor for the crown, opposed any delay in the proceedings. He charged the defendants with creating every possible obstacle to prolong the case. Redcharged the defendants with creating every possible obstacle to prolong the case. Redmond declared that one of the defendants, O'Mahoney, was ill and that it was impossible for him to attend the trial at present. The presiding magistrate announced that the court would adjourn until the physician who was attending O'Mahoney could be heard from as to his patient's condition.

The trial was finally postponed until Monday on account of the illness of O'Mahoney, his physician's certificate being presented in court.

ENDED ABRUPILY.

The Proposed Investigation of General Dumont Fatts Flat.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.- The proposed investigation of the office of General Dumont, supervising inspector of steam vessels, appears to have come to an abrupt end. The reference of the resolution introduced by Flower back to the committee ou rules is probably the last of it. Last Monday when General Dumont, the supervising inspector general, was before the committee on merchant marine and fisheries, which had been given charge of the investigation, it was discovered that the charges were not signed. Flower was sent for and asked by the committee if he wanted to take the responsibility for the charges, and he replied that hedid not; that he knew nothing about them except that a Mr. Husted came to him with a letter of that a Mr. Husted came to him with a letter of introduction from George L. Norton, editor of the Marine Journal, and claimed to repre-sent the Grand Harbor of the Brotherhood of Pilots, composed of 33,000 licensed pilots, who complained of persecution by General Dumont, General Dumont disputed the au-thority of either Husted or Norton and wrote to Captain Tuthill, grand captain of the Grand Harbor. A reply was received from to Captain Tutnill, grand captain of the Grand Harbor. A reply was received from Tutnill, in which he said that Hustedwas not known to him and that he did not represent the Grand Harbor at all. He said further that there were no complaints from the Grand Harbor, but there was some grammark. disgruntled men in Harbor No.

1. Yesterday General Durmont wrote officially to Flower, quoting from the letter of Tutnill, and stating that Norton was a persistent and bitter enemy of his (Dumont's) because he had refused to pass some accounts which Mr. Norten had insisted should be

THE KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

Why They Are Not Wanted on the New York Central.

New York, Oct. 4.—It is reported that the management of the New York Central rall-road was asked by other labor organizations to drive the Knights of Labor from the service of the company. A correspondent writes: "It is not generally known, but it is a fact that this latest order not only has the sampward of some of the other organizations."

"The farmers of Nobrasha are complained and something must be wrong eight the guite sufficient to give every till for the between the engineers' organization and that of the knights. There is no opposition on the part of the Central management to any or organization whatever excepting the others are encouraged and supported."

A GENUINE ROMANCE.

Marriage Crowns the Fourth Elopement of the Lovers. MILLE LACS, Minn., Oct. 4.-[Special Tele-

gram to TEE BEE . One of the most thrilling elopements of modern times culminated late vesterday afternoon at Tacoma, Wash. in the marriage of William Reno of this place and Miss Mary Ellen Reed of Spokane Falls, Wash. Mr. Reno was a Protestant and Miss Reed a Catholic and her parents tried to veto the union. The young folks were determined to get married, however and planned to meet in Ogden, Utah, but Mr and Mrs. Reed had kept close watch of their daughter's movement and made their appearance soon enough to prevent the marriage Mr. Reno and Miss Reed decided togo to San Francisco, but again the parents divined their scheme and were in San Francisco to meet the fugitive lovers when they arrived there. Finding themselves defeated a third time, the loving couple quetly left San Francisco for Tacoma, where Mr. Reno's aunt gave every assistance and went with them to a justice and saw them safely united. They traveled over two thousand miles, but accomplished their object. They are on their

Wanted for Bigamy.

way home to Minneapolis.

MANKATO, Minn., Oct. 4 .- [Special Tele gram to THE BEE. |- The police of St. Paul, Minneapolis and other cities have been notified to look out for Richard Caton, an Englishman, who ran away from this city yesterday after having disposed of all his property. He is wanted for bigamy. A gentleman arrived here from Liverpool during the week with the information that he had run away from his wife and children there, starting from a Methodist prayer meeting with Miss Hector Mowbray, a fine looking woman of nineteen, with whom he has been living here as his Caton learning that he was wanted hurriedly purchased tickets for himself and Miss Mowbray for Minneapolis and disappeared. He has been a devout member of in Sabbath school work and all other lines of

Census Office Announcements. WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—The census office makes the following announcements today: Jacksonville, Ill., 13,357, increase 1,430; Litchfield, Ill., 5,798, increase, 1,472: Pana,

Ill., 5,007, increase 2,058; Quincy, Ill., 34,478, increase 4,210; Springfield, Ill., 24,852, increase 5,109; Fremont, Neb., 6,654, increase 3,641; Grand Island, Neb., 7,632, increase The population of the state of Wyoming is 60,589, an increase of 39,800 since 1880. Chey-cane has 11,698, an increase of 7,238.

Struck by an Express Train. LOGASSPORT, Ind., Oct. 4,-The Pennsyl-

vania express this afternoon struck a wagon in which Thomas Burton and child were riding. Burton was killed and the child dangerously injured.

The Death Roll. MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 4. - News has

been received of the death in London of Hon. Gordon E. Cole of Faribault. He was for many years a republican leader in this state and was one of the most widely known men

Fatally Injured by Gas Explosion. WILKESBARRE, Pa., Oct 4 .- [Special Telegram to THE BEE. |- By an explosion of gas is No. 4 shaft, Pittston, this aftersoon John McLaughlin and James Loftus were fatally

The San Francisco Accepted. WASHINGTON, Oct. 4 .- Orders were issued from the navy department today for the acceptance of the cruiser San Francisco from the contractors.

NUMBER 109.

ning of the Campaign at Lincols a Very Tame Affair.

JAMES E. BOYD ADDRESSES THE MEETING

He Defines His Position on the Lead ing Issues-Speeches by Judge Savage, M. V. Gannon

and Others.

Lincoln, Neb., Oct. 4 .- Special Telegram to THE BEE | The democratic campaign was opened tonight in Funke's opera house, and was a very mild affair. Only a fair-sized audience was present, and although the bert democratic talent in the state was congre gated on the stage, the speeches evoked bus little enthusiasm. Hon, James E. Bayd, the candidate for governor, was the first speaken He was introduced by Mayor Sawyer and his appearance brought forth a faint ripple of applause. Mr. Boyd spoke as fellows:

"Mr. Chairman and Fellow Citizens-By the kind partiality of the democracy of the state of Nebraska am I permitted to stand bofore you this evening as their candidate for governor. Grateful beyond measure for the confidence they have reposed in me in choosing me as their standard bearer at this most critical juncture in the affairs of our state, it is but right that they should know my opinions on any and all questions, but especially on those which concern our people

"Iam simply a business man and am unaccustomed to making public speeches. A long business career, however, has taught me that a taxis a loss, and not a gain to a man's business; that when the government which yoursubstance and your living to fill the purse of the manufacturer, under the guise of protection, it robs you none the less because you do not feel the robber's hand clutching at your throat; that the adminisclutching at your threat; that the adminis-tration of a government is a business; when wisely, fairly and patriotically managed a great blessing, and when unfairly and un-justly managed a curse to the people. One of the cardinal principles of democracy is 'economy in public expenditures that later may be lightly burdened,' and economy in the administration of public affairs both state and national was never more necessary that today. Ours, once the most unestentations and economical, is now the most pretentious and prodigal of governments. And so long as it takes over four hundred millions of do-

approval of some of the other organizations, but that the Central management has been actually requested by representatives of the Locomotive Engineers and Firemen's brotherhoods to drive the Knights of Labor out of the system. The members of the brotherhoods, as in the switchmen's union, have been complaining ever since the strike that they were relested, threatened, abused and were it times in a state of terror on account of the infinitation practiced by walking delegates and other acts of the knights. A committee of the locomotive engineers' brotherhood went so far as toteld web that the company would have to choose but went the engineers' organization and that tition with the pauper labor of India Now do you not think if they have to sell their grain in competition with the cheapest labor in the world, that they should be permitted to purchase the recovery to purchase the necessaries of life as cheaply as possible. Take the tarriff off those articles which the bulk of the people use; take it off the lamber, the sails and the glass they use in the construction of the house that shelters themselves and their littleones. Take it off themselves and their little ones. Take it off glassware, tinware, the cheaper knows of clothing, blankets, cotton goods and all such articles. Do this and a bushel of grain will then purchase as much as one and one-half bushels do at present. This is the way to increase the value of the products of the farm, by increasing its purchasing power. Revenue must be raised sufficient to meet the wants of the grayment which and have sufficient to meet the wants of the government, which as I have said is now a very extravagant one, but let the rich, and those who are able, pay for it. Increase the duty on silks and fine linens and on everything of laxury used by the wealthy. In my opinion, so long as it takes so much to support our government there can be no reduction in the tariff, but it can be, and ought to

be revised in the manner I have mentioned.

"I believe in the largest liberty to the individual consistent with good government and, other things being equal, that if the best government which interferes least with the indi-vidual. I stand, therefore, opposed to all sumptuary legislation; to our so-called protective tariff, and to all interference on the part of the government with those rights rouganteed by the constitution.

"The signal failure of prohibition in our neighboring states, and the success of our own law should leave no room for doubt with reference to the course we should parsue, As mayor of Omahia Iput in force the Slo-cumb law. I have witnessed its operation, and my judgment is that it is as wise and beneficent a solution of the question as can

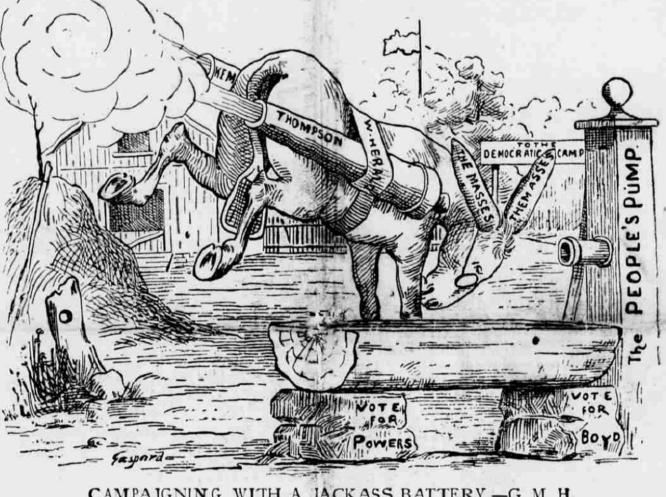
"Second only in importance to the proposed amendment prohibiting the man-ufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors, and one most vitally connected with our general welfare is the relation between our railroads and that most and important of all our interests, our agricul-ture. At the time of the holding of the first constitutional convention in this state the question whether a legislature of a state, in the absence of a constitutional provision, had the right to regulate the rate of freight and passenger charge, was a debatable one. As chairman of the committee on railroads i favored the insertion of such a provision. The constitution framed by that convention was rejected. Again in 1875, as a member of the second convention and as chairman of the committee on railroads, I advocated and supported the provision in our present constitu ported the provision is our present constitu-tion giving the legislature the right to pass laws establishing reasonable maximum rates of charges for the transportation of passen-gers and freight on the different railroads in this state. This, then, is no new doctrine with me. I have always held that it was not only right that the legislature should regulate charges or railroads, but that it charges on railroads, but that it was its duty and essential to the wellbeing of the state. While it is true that railroads have state. While it is true that railroads have done a great deal towards the development of the resources of our state they have incurred the displeasure of a large number of our citizens. Twenty-five years ago public sentiment would have given and did give to railroads all they asked; today it would take from most of them that which they have. Railroads are declared by law to be public highways and common carriers. highways and common carriers. All their acts should be closely scrutinized from time to time so as to prevent my encroachment upon the rights of the recople,
"I believe in equal and exact justice to all

corporations as well as individuals, and while railroads should not be allowed to take unreasonable toll, they should at the same time be treated fairly and honorably and should be permitted to earn enough to pay their on, ployes good salaries as well as a fair per cent

ployes good salaries as well as a fair per cent on the actual capital invested.

"But I appear before you rather to give en-couragement to, than to speak for our cause. It requires a more eloquent tongue than mine to extol its merits. I leave this task, there-fore, in the hands of those who came here fully equipped with splendid powers to do it justice. It is my sincere wish that deliberate justice. It is my sincere wish that deliberate and patriotic judgment may control the minds of our people, to the end that such prosperit as our state has never before seen, and whi will surely come, may be the reward of you labors, and may follow the great victory you

go forth to achieve." Judge Savage was the next speaker and be



CAMPAIGNING WITH A JACKASS BATTERY.-G. M. H.

Christianity might stroyed in its inception of the Jewish and Roman authorities had only imitated the Russian police and dissolved every meeting of its founders, met with a large sale. Herr Bebel has declared in an interview that his party would meet the government's remedial bills on their merits. It is notable that the Berlin election for delegates to the coming socialist congress at Halle all the men elected belong to the moderate section of the party. A large restaurant has been purchased at Erfurt and another large hall for meetings attached will be bought shortly. Knowing that the repeal is only an experiment, the party will be careful to give no occasion for a renewal of the laws. The emperor bestowing special attention upon the schemes which the government is preparing for the reform of rural local government and the national school system, as well as upon the project of direct taxation. The far-reaching proposals of Miquel, minister of finance, for the collection of an income tax will, it is estimated, raise the amount ollected 25 percent.

The North German Gazette, commenting ipon the kaiser's reception in Austra, gives a hist, which appears to confirm the renewed rumors concerning the new commercial treaty with Austria. The fact that the Austrian ministers were not present at the railway station in Vienna to meet Emperor William on his arrival there is much commented on in connection with the dreibund, but it is officially declared that their absence had no political signification. Emperor William having ignered him last year, Count Von Taafe pur-

possely absented himself. The report of the German consulat Zanzibar concerning the recent massacre of Germans in Vitu says that the sultan had the party brought to Vitu because Herr Kuenzel, the murdered merchant, ignored his demand to produce a letter from the British consul at Lamu. The party attempted to effet a forci-

ble escape, but were pursued and killed. The Schlesische Volks Zeitung says the government is seriously considering the advisability of readmitting Russian cattle to Germany. Disciplinary preceedings have been instituted against a judge at Koengsburg for belonging to a freisinngs electoral association and denouncing the last military

Terrificatorms are reported in Schleswig and the East sea provinces. Hail rained the crops and smashed thou sands of windows at Elmshorn, which was flooded by the sea. Numerous houses were unroofed and many inhabitants injured. At Dastzica a tram car was overturned and several of the occupants crushed to death. Many shipwrecks, attended by loss of life, are re

The editor of the Mayence Volks Zeitung has been arrested for ridiculing the celebration of the battle of Sedan and eulogining Cardinal Hergerother, the Catholic histo-rian and champion of the vatious decrees against Dr. Dollinger, died today at Meheran monastery. The clergy of Trevesh have denounced

laws tennis as an unbecoming game for Ger-

Castoni Arrested. London, Oct. 4 .- Special Cablegram to

We would ourselves like to how our profound politicians reasonable prohibitionists can refute tions. and unreasonable

these argumentative paragraphs in Minister Reid's dispatch to M. Ribot."

The address of the society of hygiene con-cludes with a strong appeal for the removal of the prohibition against American pork in the interests of a cheap and healthful article The task of General King, the new United States consul general here, has not been an

easy one, he having taken office just as the excitement over the McKinley bill was at its height and more rigid requirements had to be enforced. The ill feeling among merchants may have helped to stimulate the circulation of an absurdstory which has appeared in some Paris newspapers. This was to the effect that General King had been detected in an effort to smuggle silver plate in his personal baggage. As a matter of fact, all of his silver was sent to the American legation and the full duties were deposited therefor in accordance with the law.

The city has been crowded for weeks past with Americans returning from continental tours. The cutward bound steamers are filled to their utmost capacity and every berth is engaged for a month to come.

FEVERISH AND IRRITABLE. The Present Condition of the West-

ern Passenger Situation. Carcago, Oct. 4-[Special Telegram to THE BEE!-The western passenger situation is in an extremely feverish condition. The Rock Island and Atchison are the only two roads which have followed yesterday's agreement to abolish the so-called "exposition rates," all other lines selling at half rates as heretofore. The consequence is that all traffic is taken at the reduced rates and the lines charging tariff are getting left. Early in the day the Atchison seat out word to its agents to sell at half mtes if its competitors do so under the previous notice, and this evening the Rock Island is the only line charging tariff. It will undoubtedly send out word to its agents tought to again use the "exposition rate." No passenger man dare foretell the censequences. For the present at least it cuts rates in two. This is but one of a dozen troubles in the western passenger situation. Should the present demonlization of cast bound rates from St. Logis continue long the Chicago lines will certainly become involved. Every Chicago line has reduced the tariffs ready for instant notice to the interstate commerce commission and a brook at any time would be no surprise.

The Obto Legislature.

Columnus, O., Oct. 4.—Governor Campbell stated tought that he would probably call an extra session of the legislature to convene about October 14 for the purpose of taking such action as they may deem proper in conne tion with the rumors relative to miscon-fuct in the board of public improvements of Cincinnati, as well as other departments of

Duboies Congratulates the President. WASHINGTOX, Oct 4. The president today received the following telegram from Delegate Dubois: "Idaho republican by 2,500 maority. The legislature stands forty-four republicans and tendemocrats. I congratulate you on this spienchid endorsement of home rule and your wise policy to our land settlers. The northwest endorses your administration.

12 oclock tonight. The importers cheered. The steamships Reguals, City of Chicago, Vandam and City of Columbia, the latter from Havana with a cargo of tobacco, are expected to arrive tonight Nebrasks, Iowa and Dakota Pensions Washington, Oct. 4 .- |Special Telegram

o THE BEE.]-Pensions were granted today to the following Nebraskans: Original in valid-Henry M. Hart, Max; Jesse Lamb, Mendon; James H. Cam, Fairbury; John M Housholder, Newark: Levi P. Roy, O'Neill. Housholder, Newark: Levi P. Roy, O'Nelli.
Increase—William H. Ingraham, Central
City; William Serl, Blue Hill; John Frederick, Greenwood: Archibald H. Patterson,
Middle Branch: William C. Shockley, Danbury: Alex Rodgers, Roseland; Henry D.
Leeder, Harvard; Joseph Hurd, Long Pine;
Joseph H. Miller, Fullerton: Abner Rummans, Madison; Robert A. Sutton, Albion; Christian Loreng, Gcesham; William H. Maddox, Falls City; Samuel H. Frazer, Wy-more; Austin Stevens, Ponca, Original widows, etc.—Mary, mother of John Cumnings, Oakdale; Emma, widow of Jacob B Ecrist, Lincoln; minors of James Maris Dorchester, Hebron

Jowa: William Sawyer, Aurora; Silas B J. Bryant, Atlantic Original invalid -Adolph Windger, Franklin Center. Increas-Frank Fisher, Anamosa; James Shaw Logan; John Flanagan, Richardsville; Sam uel W. Tobey, Murray; Ananias Lamb, Os-ceola; Allen McDonald, Reasnor; Lorenzo Wentworth, Marshalltown; John C. Crista, Numa; Howard Johnson, Epworth; Audrew G. Egenesa, McCallisburg; Daniel D. Jones, Creston; Frederick Bloom, Iowa City; renzo A. Jeffries, Cedar Rapids; Isaa Brown, Horace; Levi Shadle, Cli Brown, Horace; Levi Shadle, Clinton City; Peter Sundberg, Mount Ayr; William S. Taylor, Monnt Pleasant; Amos W. Moore, Rose Hill: Alexander Breeding, Bloomfield; Trollies Wheeler, Marengo; John Roberts, Florenceville; Henry Blessing, Lisbon, Henry, Vanderward Marengo; John Roberts, Florenceville; Henry Blessing, Lisbon; Henry Vandermarel, Orange City; Isaac Ross, Adel: Abraham H. Rogers, Oskaloesa: William K. Graves, Des Moines; John W. Burkhead, Prole; Joseph Householder, Madrid; Rufus Lerish, Council Bluffs; Wallace D. McKinley, Melrose; Samuel M. Guinn, Ford; John Catease, Waterloo; Francis M. Douglas, Red Oak; Lewis W. Thomas, Zearing, Reissue, James M. Searles, Creston; James Marshall, Dubuque, Original widows, etc.—Louisa P. widow of Adolph Windsor, Franklin Center; Juliet, mother of Clark L. Haley, Reckford, South Dakota; Original—William Buch anan, Huron; Edwin O. Stillwell, Clark. In-crease—Joseph T. Goodwin, Webster; Samuel Dunnell, Big Stone City; Justus Schneider, Roswell; Barnabas C. Barrow, Madison; William White, Kranzburg; Orville M. Whaling, Miltown.

Governor Warren's Annual Report Washington, Oct. 4.—In his annual report Governor Warren estimates the population of Wyoming at something in excess of 63,000 These figures are furnished by the census su pervisor, but the governor is of the opinion that they do not represent the entire popula-tion owing to the difficulty in taking the cen-sus in such a limited time. The assessed val-uation of the taxable property in the state is \$30,655,459, which, the report states is not more than one-third its actual value. There is a cash balance in the treasury of \$04,90, and the bonded indebtedness is \$250,000. The governor says the number of cattle in the state is about the same as last year, but there are fewer large herds and many more small ones. The coal mines and oil wells, of which there are many, are being worked to ad-

The Trial at Tipperary. DIBLIN, Oct. 4.- |Special Cablegram THE BEE |- Upon the reassembling of the