ABOUT NEBRASKA.

-The child of Constable Al. Beach of Lincoln, was severely, if not fatally, burned in a bonfire last week.

-A dispatch from . Plum Creek says: Colonel R. S. Adams, a farmer living the city to take twelve are lights. about seven miles northeast of this city, shot and instantly killed a renter named Walter West on the premises of the former this morning. They got into a dispute about some grain which West claimed, Adams forbidding him to take it. Adams' report is that West grappled with him and clutched his throat. Adams ordered him to let go. West refused, whereupon Adams shot him through the heart. He left the bcdy, came to town and gave himself up. -There is talk of the establishment of

a canning factory at Talmage. -A flouring mill with a capacity of seventy-five barrels a day is to be built

at Chadron. -The Bohemian oats agents are reported to be at work in some portions of Custer county reaping a rich harvest. Farmers and all others are warned to be on the guard for them.

-The Odd Fellows have recently organized a lodge at Stockham with a

good list of members. -The home of Mr Barnes, of Central City, caught fire and was considerably damaged last week. Rumor has it that it looked very suspicious, the first persons who got into the house claiming that they found'a bunch of hay and a bucket filled with rags and paper and a candle in it, all of which were saturated with kerosene.

-At Niobrara Fred Opensensky had about 100,000 cottonwood trees stolen Lundak, next door neighbors, had about 20,000 stolen.

-Gerge E. Bigelow, the prohibition candidate for governor, has challenged Gov. Thaver to discuss with him the position of the republican and democratic parties in the state canvass. He says: "I will affirm any proposition setting forth the reasonableness and desirability of prohibition if you will deny it; or, if you believe in prohibition, but want it through the republican party, I will deny any proposition which you will affirm while maintaining that the republican party will or can give the people of this state and nation prohibition, or to be more than fair, I will affirm a negative and maintain that the republican party will not and can not give the people of this state and nation prohibition." It is said Gov. Thayer will accept the challenge.

-The grand lodge Knights of Pythias, in their session held in Fremont last week, in accorance with a recomendation made by Grand Chancellor O'Neill, passed an amendment to the constitution of the order in Nebraska forbidthe admission of liquor dealers.

-Mrs. Stacey, the wife of Nathaniel Stacey, of the Union Pacific shops, Omaha, has deserted her husband. -The firm of E. P. Reynolds & Co.,

of Wymore, Neb., have forwarded their check of \$600 to a member of the Potter monument commission in Omaha, to be applied on the Potter monument fund. -The Washington county republican convention passed the following: Resolved, That it is the sense of this convention that the sentiment of this coun-

ty is opposed to the submission by the legislature of this state of an amendment to the constitution having for its object the prohibition of the manufacture of malt and spirituous liquors within the state of Nebraska. -The democratic convention held at

Seward nominated Frank Slonecker and O. E. Bernacker for representatives.

-There is an active movement in Fremont real estate at this time. The grading gang preceding the pavers is doing the work -A series of union meetings is being

held in Wahoo to discuss the subject of Sunday observance -Rev. Mr. Elliott, a Baptist clergy-

man of Custer county, had his house and barn burned last week, together with all the contents, leaving himself and family in an utterly destitute con-John M. Barrett, associate editor of die. The murderer is in jail.

the Omaha Herald, in 1882, died in St. Paul of pneumonia last week.

-Lincoln is short on lime-so short that it will interfere for a time with building operations.

-The local coal dealers on the various roads in Nebraska, especially on the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha, have already laid in a full supply of coal for the coming winter. Last winter many towns had a very small stock of fuel on hand when the "bliz-

-Charles Lloyd was sent to the Douglas county jail last week, charged with having an excess of alcohol in his system. He was found on the bottoms at Council Bluffs wandering aimlessly around and endeavoring to tear up the willows on the river bank. Lloyd was at one time the superintendent of the bus line at Omaha. Misfortune drove him to drink, and from drink he graduated into insanity.

-The Odd Fellows were in annual session in Omaha last week.

-Political meetings are growing more frequent as the day for voting approaches. All parties are active in behalf of their respective candidates.

-The sports of Wahoo are at work organizing a rifle team. It is proposed to secure Remington guns and spend leisure hours in target shooting. -The daughter of Senator Paddock

will be married on the 30th inst., the the bride's parents in Reatrice.

-The hotel at Pine Ridge agency is completed and was thrown open to the connection with Hamburg, Iowa. public on the 17th inst. -Potatoes are not plenty in Hamil Union Pacific, was killed by the cars in ton county and are selling # 50 and 86 Omaha last week.

cents a bushel. -The season is now at hand for the champion corn husker to come to the property and cash taken. front.

Bismarck has sent to Philadelphia for a dozen pairs of canvas-back ducks. But he still refuses to eat American pork. -Rev. Mr. Sherrill, who for nearly was hanged here to-day for the murder twenty years has been pastor of the of Annie Jordan, a fourteen-year-old First Congregational church of Omaha, white child, last February. The execu-

denomination in Atlanta, Ga. so terribly injured in last winter's blizzard, is an inmate of the Lincoln

last regular meeting. county, donated 125 bushels of potatoes, found guilty last spring and sentenced 145 bushels of corn and \$16 in cash to death. Efforts were made to get the the Home of the Friendless. governor to interfere, but to no avail.

-Louisville papers report considerable typhoid fever in that locality.

-The six-year-old daughter of Jack Switch, of Omaha, was attacked by a vicious dog and badly bitten. -Omaha and Council Bluffs will jubilate greatly on the occasion of the opening of the new bridge between the two

-Rev. Mr. Pickle is the new pastor of the M. E. church at O'Neill. -David City has granted a franchise for electric lighting to James Rell, the lights to be in within three months and

-The Christian church at Dorchester is holding a series of revival meetings. -The primary department of Dorchester's public school is much crowded. and additional room will have to be pro-

-The quantity and quality of potatoes, that there can be no great suffering joint resolutions, making a grand total is a full bill of fare in itself.

-The David City Tribune says: Center township was startled Monday mornhad been found dead in his bed. The report was confirmed later. The young man was at the home of his uncle, Wm. Fox, the evening before at 10 o'clock. When he went home he complained of not feeling well, and went to bed with his brother, who awoke about 4 o'clock in the morning and found him cold in death. Heart disease was the trouble. The family is prominently known over the county, and sympathy for them in the sad occurrence is widespread.

-One Omaha daily paper has done over \$80,000 worth of cash advertising in the past eleven months. -Last week burgiars broke open four of the leading business houses at Arlington, taking a supply of guns and small arms from the hardware store of John Hamming, a fur overcoat from J. L.

from back of his store, and Marshall & Blessing's harness shop, a supply of Lundak, next door neighbors, had about cigars and whisky from N. Hansen's saoon and about \$8 in small change from the Arlington meat market. The total loss was about \$125.

-Dr. E. D. Barrett, of Beatrice, was arrested at Burwell last week on complaint of Charles Hennich, for obtaining money under false pretenses. Some time ago the "doctor" came along and offered to cure a child of Mr. Hennich's for the sum of \$100. He took Mr. Hennich's note for the amount, left some medicine and went to the bank and sold the note. That was the last heard of the "doctor" until he made his appearance in Loup county, when Mr. Hennich had him arrested. He was acquitted on technical grounds, but narrowly escaped an "egging from an indignast populace.

-The Fremont Tribune says that some of the Knights of Pythias who were in attendance upon the grand lodge during the past week were not backward in declaring that the local order had not shown the grand lodge the usual courtesies. They complained that no reception committee was on duty and that they would not have known that there was a lodge in Fremont had they not met its three representatives

-Frank Holt, of Gage county, is broken up over the loss of a valuable six months old Counsellor filly. The colt was worth \$500. In playfully jumping and running about a lot on the farm it collided with a fence, breaking its

-The management of the Burlington system have placed orders for 2,000 freight cars of 50,000 pounds capacity each and twenty new engines to pull these cars have also been contracted.

-Potatoes are being shipped from O'Neill, says the Frontier, by the train loads. They are the finest in the land, raised on Holt county soil and weigh on an average about a pound apiece. What's the matter with erecting a potato palace?

-The red ribbon squash shown at the Dawes county fair is now on exhibition in Chadron. It weighs ninetysix pounds.

-The state meeting of the Y. M. C. A.

will be held in Beatrice October 25 to 28. -Albert Edwards, an Omaha negro, became jealous of his wife for attentions and smiles she was bestowing upon another man, and attacked her with a dirk, inflicting eight ugly stabs. She will

-About fifty of the young men of Fremont, says the Tribune, met at the Presbyterian church Sunday afternoon to consider the project of organizing a Young Men's Christian association. A great deal of discussion was indulged in, pro and con, on the feasibility and advisability of such an organization. There seemed to be a union of opinion as to the necessity of such an organization, but there was a division of sentiment as to whether such an organization could be maintained.

-Armour, Cudahay & Co., South Omaha, commenced beef killing last week. They have a capacity for slaughtering 600 head per day.

-On the last Monday in October, which this year is the 29th, the Baptists hold their regular annual state convention. It this year meets in Lincoln, and continues five days. Several hundred pastors of the denomination and lay delegates from the various churches are expected to be present, and preparations are now being made to receive them.

-"There is no truth in the rumor that we are trying to settle the strike on our road," said General Passenger ate the Nicaragua canal; to reimburse Omaha reporter last week. "We have authorize the purchase of bonds under no strike to settle. There was a strike, certain circumstances to provide for the or what was called a strike, on the Bur- payment of Indiana depredation claims; tled long ago."

fund. -Nebraska City now has telephone -Ed. Hoagland, an employe of the

-Four robberies were recently committed at David City, \$500 worth of

A Negro Murderess Hanged. Union Springs (Ala.) dispatch: Paaline McCoy, a negro girl aged nineteen,

has accepted a call from a church of his tion was private, only the necessary persons being admitted. The crime for -Lena Webbeke, of Seward, who was | which the woman was hanged was a peculiar one. The victim, Annie Jordan, strayed away from her home in Montzard, is an inmate of the Lincoln schools, and was exempted from tuition by the action of the school board at its thicket. Circumstances pointed to st regular meeting.

The citizens of Surprise, Butler dead girl's clothing on her. She was

THE LONGEST SESSION ON RECORD.

A Resume of the Work of the Fiftieth Con-

Washington dispatch: To-morrow at longest previous session ran 302 days, saying: ending September 30. Apart from a ures introduced in both houses of congress.

In the senate 3,641 bills and 116 joint resolutions were presented, and in the says the Fremont Tribune, that are house the record ran up to the uneffered on the market is an assurance equalled figures of 11,598 bills and 230 among any one of the different classes of 15,585 measures introduced in one of people for the staple vegetable which session. In the senate 2,394 measures were reported back from committees and placed on the calendar, a much larger proportion than in the house, where 8,305 measures of the total numing by the report that Thos. Fox, Jr., ber of 11,928 introduced still slumber in

committee rooms. Among the measures of public interest that have become laws are the following:

Relating to the permissible marks on mail matter. For the division of the Sioux reserva-For a conference with the South and

Central American nations. Limiting the hour of work of letter Making Lieutenant General Sheridan general of the army.

To establish a department of labor. For an international maritime confer-Requiring the Pacific railroad compa nies to maintain telegraph lines. To prohibit the carrying of Chinese

laborers to the United States. For the establishment of rules in re spect to the St. Marie and other canals. To create boards of arbitration to settle controversies between common carriers and their employes. To prevent the return of Chinese

laborers to this country. To aid state homes for disabled sol-

Changing the date of the meeting of the electoral college. In the next stage, that is in conference

and declaring the forfeiture of the unearned railroad land grants. tariff bill and senate substitute. reached the house for action.

bills unacted upon on the senate calen- and institutions makes union natural For the admission of Montana and Washington territories.

To prohibit the alcoholic liquor traffic. To declare trusts unlawful. The following measures of importance were reported from the house commitmemorable deadlock over this bill was

Requiring the investment of the national bank redemption fund in circulation notes.

the inter-state commerce act.

senate bills which slumber in commit-Requesting the president to open nerotiations with Great Britain looking to the annexation of Canada to the United

For the free coinage of silver. To repeal the oleomargarine act. The Hennepin canal bill.

To reduce letter postage to 1 cent. ures proposing radical changes in the government's financial policy. Following are a few of the original

of the committees: To repeal the internal revenue laws. To prohibit the marking of newspa-To levy a graduated income tax. To repeal the civil service law.

For full reciprocity between United States and Canada. Directing judicial proceedings to be brought against the Pacific railroads.

and financial laws.

on by the house.

direct taxes; the bill to prevent the est to their land. undervaluation of imports; to incorpor-Agent Francis of the Burlington to an depositors in the Freedman's bank; to lington system several months ago, but to create an executive department of -Lincoln has \$38,865.57 in the school fenses and providing for the eleventh

census.

pension bills. byterian church at Adams. THE ANNEXATION OF CANADA.

Senator Sherman's Views on the Relations of the Dominion and the United States The New York Sun prints a long let-1 o'clock the first session of the Fiftieth | ter from Blakely Hall, from Washingcongress will end the longest continu- ton, giving Senator Sherman's views on ous session in nearly a century of con- the relations of Canada with the United gress, having lasted 321 days. The States. The Ohio Senator is quoted as

Mr. Wiman has strong predictions for protracted but interesting discussion of commercial union. I differ with him a the tariff question in both houses, and good deal about it. I know of no case the unparalleled dead-lock in the con- in history where commercial union had sideration of the bill to refund the di- advanced political union. It was tried rect tax, the session has been remark- between this country and Canada twice able in several ways, but in none more and utterly failed. It was not until than in the enormous number of meas- they secured political union under the name of a confederacy called the United States that they were able to make a stand against the parent country. Even that confederacy proved to be insufficient to insure commercial union, and so the United States formed a constitution, and then, for the first time, had a commercial and political union. Commercial union followed political union. The Zollverein never promoted union in Germany. It promoted discord. Therefore I think that these gentlemen, like my friend Butterworth, make a mistake when they look to commercial union as a road to political union. I think commercial union promotes points of difference, not points of union. From the scene of the fishery controversy clear to Vancouver's Island there are points of controversy that cannot be avoided by commercial union. Senator Sherman was then asked if he

> thought Canada was ready for union now and he answered: "No, I suppose not. That can only come after long consideration. It cannot be hurried." "Do you think the president's retaliatory message will help along annexation

or a commercial union?" "No. I think not. It would rather create a hostile feeling as a kind of dare.' It tends to make hostile feelings instead of friendly feelings. I make no secret or reserve as to my opinion of Canada. I have said for forty years that the political union of Canada and the United States was the inevitable destiny. When quite a young man I traveled in Canada, and last year I crossed the whole continent from Montreal to Vancouver, and know perhaps as much about it as any public man here. I talked with members of parliament. I dined with Sir Donald Smith at Montreal. I think a political union would be of mutual benefit to both countries, but of especial benefit to Canada. The long boundary line of 4,000 miles, half of which is an between the two houses, are two bills of intangible line, and the other half the first importance, namely, repealing water crossed by vessels of both the pre-emption and timber culture laws, countries, makes a union necessary and providing a general homestead law or war inevitable. I do not say there is any feeling that would justify war, but the situation is such as it was between Pending before the senate is the house | the Scotch and the English-wars growing out of trivial things. They do not The senate passed bills to divide Da- grow out of enmities. They grow out kota and admit the southern half as a of accidents. The line between Canada state, and to aid the common school ed- and the United States is incapable of ucation (the Blair bill], but they never fortification or defense, and custom houses are useless. The familiarity of The following are the most important | the people in language, descent, habits

> and easy." "If the retaliatory measures are carried out the situation would be unpleas-

"Yes: Canada wants our markets, and the United States wants her natural resources. All the the products of Manitees and are still on the house calendar: | toba and the northwestern territory nat-To refund the direct tax, the vote on | urally follow the valley into Minnesota which will be taken early in December and Dakota. It is a fight with nature next under the agreement by which the to carry those products east or west over the mountains. The maritime provinces of Canada have their natural out-For the payment of arrears of pen- let and a market in New England, which can furnish them capital and enterprise. The United States will find in these provinces what the United States needs, a real nursery for seamen. The prov-To include telegraph companies under inces will fall heir to all the fisheries of New England without dispute or con-To promote commercial union with tention. I know of no province or section but would gain largely by union

now possesses.

More Land Decisions. Washington special: The secretary of the interior handed down a number of northwestern land decisions to-day, several of which were for Dakota and one for Nebraska. The latter decision was in the case of James M. Burton vs. James To grant woman suffrage and meas- Clay. Clay had homesteaded a claim on a certain section of land in the Bloomington district. He complied with the | country should Cleveland be elected house bills which likewise never got out law, proved up and then went to live with his father on a homestead near by because as he said, he did not like to. batch it. In November, 1884, fifteen pers containing lottery advertisements. | months after proving up on his homestead he bought a relinquishment of Mary A. Bates of her timber culture enthe try on the southeast quarter of section 25, township 5, north of range 18 west of the sixth principal meridian, Bloomington district, and the same day filed To bank trusts and various measures a pre-emption declaratory statement proposing changes in our pension, tariff thereon. The commissioner general of the land office cancelled his pre-emption The most important private bills of entry on the ground that he was prothis session was those pensioning Mrs. | hibited from filing on this pre-emption Logan and Mrs. Frank P. Blair, both of claim, as he was not a bonafide resident which became laws, and bills to pension | of his father's house. The secretary of

Mrs. Waite and Mrs. Sheridan which the interior sustains the findings of the passed the senate but never were acted | commissioner general of the land office. Fritz Schonneck, homesteaded the Among the bills introduced in the north half of the southeast quarter, and present congress which have failed to southeast quarter of the southeast quarbecome laws are: The tariff bill; the ter of section 30, township 116, range 62, Des Moines river land bill; the postal Pierre district, Dakota. After proving telegraph; act to regulate the inter-state | up he sold his claim to other parties, and telegraph; amendments to the inter-state then the commissioner general of the all predictions of pensioning rebel commerce law; the dependent pension | land office held the entry up for cancelbill; bills for the admission of Washing- lation on the alleged ground that there ton and Dakota territories; the Blair was a lack of good faith. He based this educational bill; the bill to increase the | decision on the fact that Schonneck had salary of United States judges to \$5,000; sold his claim, but the secretary finds and railway bill; forfeiting all unearned show bad faith, and he therefore reabolition of trusts; the bill to refund the of the purchasers of Schonneck's inter-

They Fought for Blood.

New Haven special: The broad sword tween Byan Lynn of this city, a member of the Connecticut National guard as far as we are concerned that was set- agriculture; for the establishment of an and formerly a member of the prince of and stables at Forts Robinson and Niobrara; for the erection of a public building at Fort Dodge. The Paddock bill providing for a general law for postofice a lively time to keep them off. When in this goodly city of Shelbyville, he buildings, and a bill to declare the Iowa river below Wapello an unnavigable stream, besides several bills of minor importance and a number of private pension bills. After a long the stream of private pension bills. to be: Lynn, 9 points; Orlofsky, 5 Governor Gray followed Judge Thurpoints, and ordered the fight continued man, and held the crowd for three-quar-The contract has been let for a Prestat some future time. Both men are still ters of an hour longer, after which the party were driven to the depot, and

DISCUSSING POLITICAL ISSUES.

Tariff and Other Matters Dwelt Upon Thurman and Blaine. There was a political demonstration by the republicans of New Albany, Ind., on the 15th, the principal speaker being speak Wednesday. James G. Blaine. Among other things

I find in the papers to-day the report of a democratic meeting in New York before which Fairchild, secretary of the treasury, appeared to defend his policy of loaning \$60,000,000 of the people's money to certain national banks without interest. His defense consists chiefly in proving that I overstated the amount that those banks could make out of the transaction. He says that I calculated interest on the whole \$60,000,000, whereas the banks are compelled to keep 25 per cent of it in thet vaults. Poor banks! What hardships they have to endure. [Laughter and cheers.] I think Fairchild's answer is positively amusing, and it recalls to me the soliloquy of the man who drew a ten thousand dollar prize in a lottery four years ago, when the habit was to deduct 15 per cent before paying the amount. 'How lucky it was," said he, "that I did not draw twenty thousand. It would have ruined me to pay the preminm." [Laughter and cheers.] Fairchild doesn't frankly and manfully confront the issue. He does not state to the people how the banks could afford to buy government bonds when the government itself could not afford it. If it was an advantageous proceeding for those banks to invest \$60,000,000 in government bonds, why was it not still more advantageous for the government to do it? [Cheers.] I press this question upon Mr. Fairchild, for he has not answered why if the banks could make 2 to 21 per cent on the purchase of United States fours, the treasury department could not do as much, [Cheers] when by doing what the banks do he could have wiped out sixty millions of the public debt. [Cheers.] I press this question because it is a pertinent ques-

General Harrison made a well-guarded accusation, and used a happy phrase when he accused the national administration of "nursing the surplus." If Fairchild had invested the \$60,000,000 and four months from President Cleveland's inauguration, the surplus in the ernment and political economy. treasury increased \$95,000,000, and the public debt was only reduced \$50,000,private holders, drawing no interest, and might be raised, and as Gen. Hrrison

says, "carefully nursed." [Cheers.] Mr. Blaine said that when the democratic party came into power four years ago it had found no surplus at all, though during the campaign of 1884 democratic speakers had placed the alleged surplus at \$400,000,000. The poliev of President Cleveland's administration was to accumulate a surplus which could have been avoided by paying off bonds as they became due.

Judge Thurman spoke at Shelbyville, Ind., on the 15th. Following is a por-

tion of his remarks: I am thrice happy to see all around me signs of victory in this state. [Great enthusiasm and cries of "You bet!"] And victory in Indiana means the election of system so unreasonable and unjust is Grover Cleveland to the presidency of Following are some of the important without losing any local advantage it United States. [Applause.] Now, my friends, [here Thurman produced his bandana, which was the signal for another outburst of applause,] four years ago I had the honor to speak at a numer of meetings in the state of Indiana. I was advocating the election of Grover Cleveland then to be president of the United States. Our opponents were actively engaged in the same contest, and wherever I went I heard their gloomy predictions of what would befall the president. [A voice: "We still live."] Everywhere they predicted ruin to the business of the country. Everywhere they told us that the mills and factories | the increase in price of home manufacand furnaces of the United States would shut down, because they could not live under the administration of Grover Cleveland. Everywhere they talked about the payment of the public debt, pensioning rebel soldiers, and the Lord knows what other evils their vivid imagination did not portray to the people to prevent them from voting for Cleveland for president of the United States. The people did not believe their sad predictions, and they elected that man to the presidency, and now he has been president for a little over three years and a half, and what do we now hear? Why, from the very same republican orators we hear it declared that the United States was never as prosperous as they are to-day. [Applause.] All their prophecies of ruin to the business of the country; all their prophecies in regard to the payment of the public debt; soldiers, also the flaunting of the bloody

shirt has gone for nothing, and is only remembered to be ridiculed My friends, if I had time to do it I would like to say a few words upon the to repeal the pre-emption timber culture that that in itself was not sufficient to subject that interests you so much, and which is talked of so much this yearrailroad grants; various bills for the verses the decision and sustains the right | the question of the tariff. What is a tariff? It is nothing in the wide world but a tax. It is a tax levied upon your people, and when it is levied for no other purpose than of furnishing the government of the country with sufficient means to carry the government contest at Hamilton park yesterday be- on, no man of any party makes any objection to it, and when it is used, not for the purpose of raising in that way the necessary revenue for the governinternational copyright; for coast de- Wales' hussars, and the Egyptian camel of millions—nay, hundreds of millions corps, and Xavier Orlofsky, of the Ger- of dollars or more of revenue for which All these measures have passed one man Black hussars, for \$200 a side and the government has no legitimate use, house or the other and several of them gate receipts, developed so much bad then, my friends, the government puts have passed both houses but have not blood that Chief of Police Ballman in. its hand into your pockets and robs you yet been signed by the president. terfered and stopped the fight. When of your daily earnings. [Applause.] I Among the measures local to Nebraska Lynn rode up and saluted Orlofsky the say it is a tax, and it is a tax paid in remaining on the house calendars unacted upon are bills for the erection of a public building at Hastings; for the relief of the settlers on the Winnebago and Crow creek reservations in Dakota:

Lynn rode up and saluted Oriofsky the last, and it is a tax paid in most unequal degree by the poor man of the land. How is this tax paid? Does the tax gatherer of the United States come around and demand it of you on your farm or in your work should be come as the come around and demand it of you on your farm or in your work should be come as the come around and demand it of you on your farm or in your work should be come as the come around and demand it of you on your farm or in your work should be come as the come around and demand it of you on your farm or in your work should be come as the come around and demand it of you on your farm or in your work should be come as the come around and demand it of you on your farm or in your work should be come as the come around and demand it of your on your farm or in your work should be come as the come around and demand it of your on your farm or in your work should be come as the come around and the police had hard work to keep them from moband Crow creek reservations in Dakota; bing the German. The contest prosion; providing for a public building at Daysproof. In the contest prosion; providing for a public building at Daysproof. In the contest proceeded in a very exciting manner, the men slashing as if determined to disable every article of foreign manufacture Davenport, In.; for a public building at each other. The New Haven man had that is brought into your country for Burlington; providing additional justices in several of the territories; to indemnify certain states for swamp and points. When the men came together States. It is first paid by the man who overflowed lands disposed of; public in the next bout Lynn greatly surprised brings the goods here, the importer; and the German by unhorsing him. At then of course he puts that tax upon the for the completion of quarters, barracks this the latter became enraged and rush-

Governor Gray followed Judge Thur-

apolis, where the judge will remain over night. The party arrived at 9 o'clock. To-morrow afternoon at 1:10 o'clock the judge and party will leave for Fort Wayne, where Judge Thurman will

MR. THURMAN'S LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE.

at Last Given to the Public Through the Press. Judge Thurman's letter of acceptance has been given to the press and is as

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 12, 1888.—Hon. Patrick A. Collins and Others, Committom I send you this formal acceptance of my nomination for the office of vice 798, make a total of \$421,640,798. The cratic party at St. Louis. When you did the total of appropriations of about \$19,me the honor to call upon me at Columbus and officially notify me of my nom- current fiscal year. A careful estimate ination, I expressed to you my sense of shows that of these appropriations there obligation to the convention, and stated will be at least \$37,000,000 which will that, although I had not sought the not and cannot be properly expended nomination, I did not feel at liberty, under the circumstances, to decline it. I thought then, as I still think, that whatever I could properly do to promote the re-election of President Cleveland I ought to do. His administration has been marked by such integrity. good sense, manly courage and exalted patriotism, that a just appreciation of these high qualities seem to call for his re-election. I am also strongly impressed with the belief that his re-election would powerfully tend to strengthen that feeling of fraternity among the American people that is so essential to their welfare, peace and happiness, and to the perpetuity of the union and of our free institutions. I approve the platform of the St.

strongly express my dissent from the heretical teachings of the monopolists, that the welfare of a people can be promoted by a system of exorbitant taxation far in excess of the wants of the government. The idea that a people can be enriched by heavy and unnecessary taxation; that a man's condition can be improved by taxing him on all he wears, on all his wife and children wear, on all his tools and implements of industry, is an obvious absurdity. To in United States bonds it would not | fill the vaults of the treasury with an have appeared in the surplus, but if he idle surplus for which the government loaned it to the banks it still appears as has no legitimate use, and to thereby part of the frightful surplus, to get rid | deprive the people of currency needed of which the people must destroy the for their business and daily wants, and protective tariff. There is a very sug- to create a powerful and dangerous gestive point bearing on that, to which | stimulus to extravagance and corrupbeg Fairchild's attention. Between tion in the expenditures of the govern-March 4,1885, and June 30, 1886, a year | ment seems to me to be a policy at variance with very sound principles of gov-

The necessity of reducing taxation to prevent such an accumulation of surplus the excess of revenues for the present 000. Of this \$50,000,000 forty-four and revenue, and the consequent depletion fiscal year over the expenditures for the one-half millions was the compulsory of the circulating medium, is so apparpurchase for the sinking fund. The ent that no party dares to deny it; but of the surplus now in the treasury further fact is revealed that there was at when we come to consider the modes by amounting to \$97,934,305, including that very date \$50,000,000 of 3 per cent | which the reduction may be made we | \$24,347,548 of fractional coin. Any porbonds that could have been called in at find a wide antagonism between our par- tion of the present surplus not expended par, and they were left in the hands of ty and the monopolistic leaders of our within this fiscal year for the purchase political opponents. We seek to reduce of bonds must be added to the \$104,in order that the bug bear of a surplus taxes upon the necessaries of life; our 000,000 to arrive at the actual surplus opponents seek to increase them. We which will remain in the treasury on the say, give to the masses of the people cheap and good clothing, cheap blankets, cheap tools and cheap lumber. The republicans, by their platform and their leaders in the senate, and by their proposed bill, say, increase the taxes on clothing and blankets and thereby increase their cost, maintain a high duty on the tools of the farmer and mechanic and upon the lumber which they need for the construction of their modest dwellings, shops and barns, and thereby prevent their obtaining these necessa-

ries at reasonable prices. Can any sensible man doubt as to where he should stand in this controversy? Can any well-informed man be deceived by the false pretense that a for the benefit of the laboring men? Much is said about the competition of American laborers with the pauper labor of Europe, but does not every man who looks around him see and know that an immense majority of the laborers in America are not engaged in what are called the protected industries? And as to those who are employed in such industries, is it not undeniable that the duties proposed by the democratic measure called the Mills bill, far exceed the difference between American and European wages, and that, therefore, if it were admitted that our workmen can be protected by tariffs against cheaper labor, they would be fully protected, and more than protected, by that bill? Does not every well-informed man know that tures produced by a high tariff does not go into the pockets of laboring men, but only tends to swell the profits of others? It seems to me that if the policy of the democratic party is plainly presented, all must understand that we seek to make the cost of living less and at the same time increase the share of the laboring man in the benefits of national prosperity and growth.

I am very respectfully, your obedient ALLEN G. THURMAN. servant.

Work of the Pension Committee.

Washington special: Senator Davis has beaten the record with his committee on pensions this session. Never before, it is said, has the senate committee on pensions turned out so much work or placed on the senate calendar such an amount of senate legislation. The senator has given his personal attention to almost every bill that has gone through, and the file of the committee so far as evidence is concerned on the bills that have been passed would, if made public, convict President Cleveland of the most malicious hatred of the soldier and of the most disreputable self-seeking for a false reputation in his pension vetoes. Following is a summary of the work of the committee | for the present session:

Senate bills, private, referred to committee, 1,270; general bills, 69; house bills, private, 669. Total, 2,008. Private senate bills reported favorably, 645; private senate bills reported adversely, 366; private house bills reported favorably, 15. ate bills have received close and careful | Hogs-Mixed packing...... 5 80 @ 6 00 scrutiny, is evident by the figures, | Hogs-Heavy weights which show that over 33 per cent were | BERVES-Choice steers 400 @ 500 reported adversely. Out of the fifteen general pension bills reported favorably nine have passed the senate, and but one of which have passed the house, and that one is \$509 increase for deafness. The business done by this committee during this session breaks the record. The amount of work done exceeds by 50 per cent that of any former session. The argest number of reports made during any former session was 1,080, during the first forty-ninth.

Long John Wentworth's Funeral. Chicago dispatch: The funeral ser- CATTLE-Western Rangers 3 25 @ 4 15 vices over the remains of the late Hon. John Wentworth were held this morning at the Second Presbyterian church. WHEAT-No. 2 red cash 1 12 @ 1 13 licemen, and in the funeral cortege were Mayor Roche, Robert T. Lincoln, Potter Palmer and many other distin-

Miss Florence Bayard is a success at tennis. She is the champion lady player

of the District of Columbia.

guished citizens.

after some little delay went into Indian- PROBABLE DONDITION OF THE TREASURY.

Some Important Facts Given by Acting Secretary Thompson. Acting Secretary Thompson, of the treasury, in speaking in regard to the

probable condition of the treasury at the end of the present fiscal year, said: The appropriation bills having all been passed by the present congress, some estimate can now be made of the probable surplus of revenue for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1889, over the ex-

penditures for the same year: Estimating one or two minor items, the amount in the aggregate is \$306,tee-Gentlemen: In obedience to cus- 000,000, and the permanent annual appropriations, which are put at \$115,640,president of the United States, made by total estimated revenuer are \$440,500,the national convention of the demo- 000, making an excess of revenue over 000 000; but this by no means represents the 'ual surplus of revenue for the during this fiscal year, which makes an actual surplus of \$56,000,000, which is substantially the same amount estimated by the secretary in the annual report. But even this does not fairly represent the surplus revenues for the fiscal year of 1889, for in the appropriations above stated there is included the sum of \$18,-000,000 for deficiencies in appropriations for 1888 and prior years, which should have been appropriated for at prior sessions of congress and paid out of the surplus revenues of former years. This, added to the above sum of \$56,000,000, increases the surplus revenues of 1889 to \$7,400,000. This does not include the balances which will be covered into the treasury on the 30th of June, 1889, of unexpended appropriations of 1887, and prior years, which, according to Louis convention, and I cannot too careful estimates, will not be less than \$600,000.

In expenditures there is included nearly \$4,800,000 for the sinking fund, which is really part of the surplus revenues, and if added will make a total of \$122,000,000 of revenue in excess of the actual and necessary expenditures of the government for the fiscal year, 1889, which would make the actual increase of the surplus at the end of this year of

\$10,400,000. The estimate of the unexpended balances at the close of this fiscal year, given above, is extremely low compared with the actual balances which have remained unexpended during the year. For instance, on June 30, 1888, the unexpended balance of appropriations for that year was \$75,514,000; on the 30th of June, 1887, \$4,371,895 for the fiscal year which ended on that day, and for each of the years 1886 and 1885, it was

over \$53,000,000. The above statement has reference to

30th of June next. With respect to the probable revenues for the fiscal year 1889, the books of the treasury show that during the present fiscal year, up to and including October 15, the daily receipts have aggregated \$113,986,566, as against \$115,868,473 for the same period last year, a falling off of only \$1,881,907, which may be more than made up by increased receipts during the remainder of the year, which decrease is not more than is usual during the few months immediately preceding a presidential election. There is, therefore, no reason to believe that the actual receipts for the fiscal year 1889 will fall below the estimated receipts. In view of the increased activity in all branches of business, it is believed they will fully equal if not exceed the estimate.

An Anarchist Gives Himself Up. Chicago dispatch: Fritz Sallapsky, an anarchist and member of the Lehr und Wehr Verein, which was so conspicuous at the time of the Haymarket riot, came into the Larabee street police station late last night considerably under the influence of liquor. "Here." he said, as he emptied the contents of a large leather pouch upon the desk, "here, you have taken my rifle from me, now you may have everything else

I have got." The sergeant was somewhat startled to see in front of him a bayonet, two large revolvers, a large supply of cartridges and a book of instructions and tactics of the Lehr und Wehr Verein. Sallapsky then became very violent in his denunciations of the police, and was locked up in a cell where he spent the remainder of the night singing the Mar-

Dr. Tanner, who won glory a few rears ago by breaking the fasting record, is now proposing to give his soul a rest for sixty days, having his body sealed neanwhile in an air-tight casket. At he end of the two months he promises o come out of the coffin just as well as re was when he was boxed up.

THE MARKETS.

WHEAT-No. 2 .. 30% 30% 25% 49 23 19 Conn-No. 2 mixed .. 30 @ OATS-No. 2 RYE-... BARLEY-. BUTTER-Creamery BUTTER-Choice country ... 19 Foos-Fresh CHICKENS-per doz Lemons-Choice, perbox... 4 00 @ 5 00 ORANGES-Per box 7 00 @ 8 00 ONIONS-Per bu POTATOES-New ... SWEET POTATOES. 25 (0) TURNIPS-Per bu. APPLES-Per bbl. 2 00 64 50 (0) Carrots-Per bu. 50 (0) Woot.-Fine, per th..... HONEY ... 16 60 CHOPPED FEED-Perton 17 00 @17 50 NEW YORK.

NHEAT-No. 2 red ... WHEAT-Ungraded red 1 07 @ 1 13% CORN-No. 2..... 5340 54 OATS-Mixed western..... 25 @ 3216 50 @17 00 PORK10 00 @10 00 LARD ... CHICAGO.

SHEEP-Natives...... 3 00 @ 3 90 ST. LOUIS.

CATTLE—Feeders 2 00 @ 3 10 SHEEP—Western 3 50 @ 4 50 KANSAS CITY.

Hous-Good to choice ..