THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

FOURTEENTH YEAR. OMAHA, NEB., SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 13, 1884. NO. 72

TAMMANY'S COUNCIL.

Mass Meeting of Tammany Hall Last Evening.

Merciless Dissection of Democratic Corruption.

Grady's Excoriating Invective Against Cleveland.

"The Political Nondescript," the "Obscure Ignoramus."

Vapid Adoption of the Ratifying Resolutions.

John Kelly Refuses to Speak—The Members Shirk the Compromise of a Vote.

NEW YORK, September 12.—An hour before the doors to Tammany hall opened this evening a great crowd of people assembled on the outside waiting to go into the meeting of the Tammany general committee, where it was to be decided whether the organization would endorse Cleveland and Hendricks. When an entrance was obtained, the committee took seats on the main floor and but a very few prominent members were absent. When John Kelly took his seat, directly in front of the platform, the enormous crowd cheered time and again. When quiet had been restored, Kelly said, owing to the illness of Sidney P. Nicholls, the chairman, and the necessary absence of the vice - president, it was his duty to call upon Senator Foster, of the 24th district, to preside. After reading the minutes of the previous meeting, General F. B. Spinola, chairman of the subcommittee on organization to draft an address to the people, made his report. The address was read, and is as follows:

SPINOLA'S ADDRESS.

It commences with a sketch of the history of Tammany hall, which the address says is the oldest political body in the United States. The assertion is made that Tammany has never swerved in its allegiance to the party nor faltered in its support of the candidates nominated and the principles enunciated from the platform of the national democratic conventions, and in but one instance, in all its history, did it oppose the action of the party or its nominee in the state and that only after due notice was given and in response to nature's first law. "When the existence of our organization was threatened and the personal and political rights of our constituents assailed," the address continues, "we championed the cause of anti-monopoly in 1881 and in the ensuing campaign of 1882, that resulted in the triumphant election of the present governor of the state. It is true that dissensions among our adversaries, the republicans, had much to do with the great majority which he received, but the intense feeling in the breasts of thousands of workingmen against the republican party for its corrupt and monopolistic legislation caused thousands of its supporters to ally themselves with the democratic party; thereby protesting against such legislation. It is no exaggeration to say it seemed to them that the drift of existing laws was tending to debase rather than to elevate labor, that the whole engineery of the government was being used to foster the interests of monopolists and capitalists at the expense of the toiling millions, that these opinions were founded on substantial and indisputable grounds, were not emanations from the minds of dreaming demagogues who sought to dupe their ignorant but confiding followers, the candid observer must admit. In a neighboring republican state the right of the people to peaceably assemble was invaded, and the militia of the commonwealth was used tyrannically to enforce the unreasonable demands of capital. The press of the country generally opposed labor strikes, but no harsh criticism appeared against the capitalists and corporations who refused to let even the workingmen and operatives on the pieces of over production so that the returns of capital might not be diminished. In this condition of affairs, the eyes of the wage earners were turned to the democratic party and they willingly cast their lot with it. They expected to receive a reward for their consecration and their labor, in such legislation as would ameliorate their condition. The people of the city demanded to have elected railroad corporations confined to legitimate returns for the capital invested in the valuable franchises which was conferred upon them by the city and states. After a prolonged struggle with all of the influence that capital can employ, labor secured the victory in legislature only to be thwarted by a veto in the executive chamber. They sought the adoption of a law which would at once prevent the prison authorities of the state from contracting criminal labor so as to bring it into competition with honest industry. The measure passed the assembly, but was defeated in the senate by an unholy combination of republicans and recreant democrats who ignored the pledges made in their party platforms. By the efforts of the Tammany organization, through one of its senators, an act was passed and signed by the governor to submit the question of the abolition of the contract systems in the state prisons to the voters of the state and the voters sustained the measure by a majority of 138,000, notwithstanding that thousands of ballots against the proposition were secretly distributed by the party managers, members of the democratic state central committee, in order to defeat the democratic measure. A bill limiting the hours of labor, for car-drivers and conductors passed the legislature. It was met with the executive veto and killed, thereby continuing the hardships of the hearst and overworked men. Laborers and mechanics sought to protect themselves from loss at the hands of dishonest contractors and employers, and caused to be passed an act by the legislature, giving the lien of the mechanic and laborer, priority over all others. This also suffered the same fate. We might add and enumerate other instances, but we have shown sufficient to have warranted even stronger opposition on our part to the nominees of the democratic party than we made at Chicago.

TAMMANY'S RIGHTS.

Being the integral portion of the great democratic party, we have always in our capacity as delegates exercised the right to advocate men whom we knew to be trusted by the people, or oppose the nomination of those who were not, and it was in the exercise of this right and in the conscientious discharge of duty that we took the occasion at Chicago to advise against the nomination which was made by the National Convention. Our opposition was without personal feeling and arose from our intimate knowledge of the sentiments of the toiling masses in our state as to the course of Governor Cleveland in regard to their labor bills.

CLEVELAND AGAINST THE WORKINGMEN.

The most charitable view to take of his course is that he was ignorant and unenlightened concerning the nature and working of these laws, which would have occasioned so much real benefit to the workingmen and could not have resulted in loss to the employers. We do not impugn the governor's motives or the views, which he has expressed on those subjects; they doubtless were conscientiously considered in the discharge of his official obligations and duties. We simply expressed our knowledge of the antagonism against him which existed in the minds of the workingmen who compose the bulk of the democratic voters of the state of New York. That the expression of our ideas as to the policy of nominating as a candidate for the Presidency a man whom so much opposition existed was correct and justified by existing circumstances, let the occurrences which have transpired since the adjournment of the convention determine."

TAMMANY'S REGENERATION.

Further on the following declaration is made: "Opprobrium properly chargeable to Tammany hall organization as it was in the ring times, should not attach to the present management. The existing organization and present leadership of Tammany hall date from 1871. The acts, depredations and corruptions committed by the defunct ring and its republican allies, preceded that date. When Samuel J. Tilden, Oswald Ottendorf, John Winth op Chandler, Augustus Schell and John Kelly, its present leader, and others, succeeded in driving the corrupt leaders out of the organization, they found an Augean stable which indeed required herculean strength and executive ability to clean out and put in order. These self sacrificing workers for the democratic party succeeded in the work of restoration. Order was restored and a system of fair primaries introduced in every assembly district. A new general committee was elected and again Tammany hall became a respectable, law abiding democratic organization, self respecting and respecting the rights of others. But we have had to combat not only the false impressions created as to the character of the members of our organization, which have been manufactured not only to blacken our reputation and lessen our influence, but charges also have been made against our political integrity and the honesty of our support given to the candidates of the democratic party. It has been charged that we conspired to defeat Tilden and Hendricks in 1876 and Hancock and English in 1880, and the press of this country has so generally circulated this atrocious slander that by continued repetition even impartial men have come to believe it. Statistics show that it was Tilden's majority in New York county which elected him, a majority which Tammany, with its magnificent discipline and honest management, brought to the democratic ticket. Figures prove that in New York city where Tammany's chief vote and influence lay, Hancock's increase over Tilden was five times as much as the rest of the state. We presented our arguments to the individual and assembled delegates of the national convention and even debarred the right to speak except by the consent of the delegates from other states and were prohibited under the democratic unit rule from casting ballots for the candidates of their choice.

TAMMANY'S FIDELITY.

We failed, not in our duties to our constituents who sent us, nor to the party whose representatives we were, and if any mistake has been made, it is not of our doing and cannot be charged against us. The candidates of the democratic party having been nominated in national convention, following the uniform and unbroken record of our organization, we acquiesce in the will of the majority of the representatives of the party, although we believe that will to have been unwisely expressed. There is but one alternative left us—to sever our connection with the democratic party. This we cannot and will not do. Great as the injustice to our constituents and our own judgment. We cannot pursue that course. We believe that time will disconnect the great democratic party from the leadership of men who have used their power unwisely and detrimentally to its success. We acquiesce in, although protesting against the unwise and unjudicious course which they pursued. We say with John Adams that there is no good government, but what is republican or republic and is the empire of laws and not of men. The mistakes of men cannot blind us to the beauties and immortal principles of the democratic party, and for the perpetuation of these principles, our organization was established. Its founders protested against the monarchial tendencies of the federalists, and we oppose the same centralization of power in the republican party to-day. We believe in the retention of all our constitutional safeguards. They would destroy them and resort to all kinds of profligate expenditures and corruption, maintaining an overflowing treasury by unjust taxation, coming from the people. We advocate the retention of the public domain for the actual settler. The present republican senate prevented the forfeiture of land grants to railroads, declared in a resolution passed by the present democratic house of representatives, by which nearly four million acres of land, granted the railroads, were to be returned to the public domain for non fulfillment of contract. Under the democratic party, citizens were protected at home and abroad, and the speedy release of Martin Koszta is an instance to show with what celerity the protection of the United States was thrown around the American citizen under the democratic administration, and a secretary of state like Wm. Marcy, as compared with the doubting and halting policy of the republican secretary of state, James G. Blaine, during the presidency of Garfield in allowing McSweeney and other adopted citizens of the United States against whom no charges were alleged or proven to linger for months in a British dungeon. We believe in the democratic party and its immortal principles. Men make mistakes, its representatives and leaders may be inconsistent, time-serving and lack the strength of their convictions, but in it are liberty to the press, freedom of thought, freedom of speech and action and protection to every citizen alike. For reasons herein set forth, we recommend this organization to support the nominees of the democratic party for president and vice president made at Chicago Friday July 10th 1884 and submit for its consideration the adoption the following resolution:

TAMMANY'S RESOLUTION.

Resolved, That we the democratic-republican general committee of the city and county of New York in Tammany hall assembled hereby ratify and endorse the nominations made by the democratic convention held in Chicago, July 10th, 1884; for president, Grover Cleveland of New York; for vice president, Thomas A. Hendricks of Indiana, and hereby pledge ourselves to the earnest and cordial support of the candidates so nominated.

Applause and hisses greeted the reading of the address. For some time it was doubtful which prevailed, but finally the cheers had the best of it. In moving the adoption of the address General Spinola said: "Wheeling into line, Tammany hall would not secure the election of the Chicago candidates; the county democracy must also wheel into line. It is possible even at this late date to snatch victory from the jaws of defeat."

CHEERING GRADY.

When General Spinola sat down Ex-Senator Thomas Grady demanded the recognition of the chair. Grady was cheered even more than had been earlier. The chairman pounded the table for quiet in vain, the crowd would not become quiet. During the uproar Grady took a position on the platform next to the chair. He was at last permitted to proceed. After his first sentence he was again loudly applauded and rounds of applause punctuated his entire speech.

GRADY PROTESTS.

Ex-Senator Grady rising to protest against the passage of this resolution and the adoption of this address, made a long speech. He reviewed the whole political career of Cleveland and quoted freely from the columns of the Times and Herald, in the past, in support of the position that he (Grady) had now taken. In the course of his speech Grady said: "Neither in the nomination of the ticket nor in the methods by which it was brought about, is there the slightest claim upon the real body of the democratic voters for its support. The great majority of the delegates to the convention who named Cleveland as their first choice represented republican constituencies, and a number of the delegates who openly and earnestly opposed his nomination were recorded in spite of all their protests as favorable to his candidacy. Every influence that could be engineered by the monopolists who have secured the control of the party management was exerted to make him candidate, and as you well know, the delegate who left their homes, loud in their hostility to his candidacy, as inviting certain defeat to the party, gave evidence soon after their arrival at Chicago of a change of heart, which only the most simple and charitable have ascribed to pure and worthy motives. The design of men who urged his nomination was to conciliate the discontented republicans, not to please the democrats. Proceeding to myself the supreme right of a citizen in exercising the right of sovreignty decline to prostitute my presogatives to the purpose of party managers. Suffrage has been bestowed on me by the institutions of my country that it may be exercised for the country's welfare. To the prosperity and benefit of this land, I dedicate it, and I cannot reconcile it without desecration to any disposition that results in the support of a political nondescript, clothed in the outward garb of a democrat, ignorant of the cardinal principles of the political faith which he assumes to profess and accepting from democrats their votes that he may delight the republicans and independents by the manner in which he will exercise the powers conferred upon him by a betrayed and deluded party.

GRADY FOR BUTLER.

But my vote will not be lost to the democracy. It will be cast for the candidate whose followers will be numbered by the hundreds of thousands, whose motives cannot be impugned, for the reaction can be inspired by no selfish hopes of reward. It will be registered for principles which the democratic party professed when it held the popular confidence, and for abandoning which they the last support. It will be given for a candidate, who has no hope of election and no desire for sordid benefits for political preferment, but who braves fatigue, abuse and pecuniary loss, that true democrats may find in his candidacy a channel through which they may express their sentiments. I turn my back on the democratic party, captured and betrayed by know nothing demagogues, hungry for places and spoils to join the pure democracy which struggles for principles which party organization has abandoned. I denounce the candidate whose only merit is his obscurity, that I may follow the statesman who's life has made glorious the history of his country. I decline to bow down before a graven image because I prefer to follow the teachings of the apostle of true political faith. Preferring shining ability to dull mediocrity, a true reformer to a sham reformer, the statesman to the hangman, illustrious citizen to the political adventurer. I declare to support Grover Cleveland for the presidency, and here now in the presence of the leader whom I have always regarded as my political sponsor, in the midst of my brethren and comrades with whom I have shared in many a hard fought political field, and before the eyes of all the country to whom I have this night laid bare my motives and purpose, I declare myself in favor of Benjamin F. Butler, the soldier, the jurist, the statesman and the patriot, and I appeal to time for my vindication."

CHEERING GRADY.

Grady's speech occupied an hour in delivery. He was obliged to make several pauses to allow the audience to give expression to its approval of his ideas.

BOURKE COCHRANE'S VIEW.

W. Bourke Cochrane, who it was expected would also pronounce against Cleveland, followed Grady. He said there is a duty which every democrat has to perform at the present crisis. He must subordinate his actions to the interests of his party. No person contended more vigorously than I did against the nomination of Grover Cleveland, no one opposed it more earnestly. The folly of passing over in silence and indifference the heroes of the party in order to nominate a man forced upon the attention of his party by the press and a few refractory republicans who had never failed to express their abhorence of our principles and their contempt for us. Had such a man as we wanted been nominated we could have given him a majority such as we are asked to give Grover Cleveland. I hear the cry of distress throughout the country and that cry calls me to arms for the democratic ticket. (Cheers) Tammany hall is not an organization to be governed by telling to ward or from man. It is a body of principle. Beyond revenge for patriotism, beyond dissatisfaction lies loyalty. Under these two master impulses you will win. Tammany hall is the old guard of the democratic party, and there we will stay. (Long and continued cheering, during which Cochrane second'd the resolution and sat down.)

KELLY REFUSES TO SPEAK.

were frantic cries for "John Kelly." That gentleman shook his head and spoke not.

ADOPTING THE RESOLUTION.

The chairman ordered the secretary to call the roll on the adoption of the resolution. As he read the names only a small portion of the members answered to their names. When the name of ex-Assemblyman Roach was called, he arose and protested against the proceedings. He was peremptorily called to order. The result of the vote was 810 ayes and 89 nays. The committee was then appointed to make arrangements for a grand ratification meeting and after the call for [illegible] was read the meeting adjourned.

Maine's Full Vote—20,000 Republican.

BAR HARBOR, Maine, September 12.—The following dispatch was sent to-day: Hon. John A. Logan, Chicago. From official and unofficial returns, the total result of the Maine election can now be stated with approximate exactness. The total vote will reach one hundred and forty two thousand, the largest ever thrown in this state with a single exception. Governor Robie's votes will exceed seventy nine thousand, the largest by four thousand ever thrown for any candidate in the state. His majority over his democratic competitor will exceed 20,000 and may reach 21,000, the largest attained in any presidential year since the republican party was organized. The scattering vote will exceed 3,500.

[Signed.] WALKER BLAINE.

Base Ball.

At Cincinnati—Cincinnati 7, Allegheny, 1.

At Toledo—Toledo 4, Athletic 2.

At Philadelphia—Philadelphias 2, Chicago 19.

At Baltimore—Unions—Baltimore 2, Cincinnati 11.

At Washington—unions—Nationals 3, Pittsburg 3. Game called on account of darkness.

At Louisville—Louisville 5, Metropolitans, 3.

At Boston—Buffalo, 1 Boston 0. Game called on account of rain.

At Providence—Providence 4, Cleveland 1.

At New York—New York—, Detroit 1.

At Columbus—Columbus 5, Brooklyn 10.

At Indianapolis—Indianapolis 4, Baltimore 2.

Logan and the Public.

EAST SAGINAW, September 12.—General Logan left Toledo by a special train this morning for Bay City, accompanied by a committee, consisting of the republican nominess of this state and others. All along the route Logan received ovations, being compelled to speak at several places. Crowds gathered at the depots at Monroe, Wayne Junction, Plymouth, Northville, Holly, Mount Morris and other places. Bands generally accompanied the crowds. Four thousand people became enthusiastic over a short speech from Logan. The party was driven to a hotel, where thousand of people listened to short speeches.

Took His Own Medicine.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 12.—Frank Hutchings, the strangler, was hanged to-day at twelve forty-three.

The firm demeanor which he maintained throughout sustained him to the end. He mounted the scaffold with a firm step and took his place on the trap without assistance. His neck was not broken and he died from strangulation. He lived 18½ minutes after the fall. Medical men in attendance say that the vitality of the doomed man was something remarkable. He was thirty years of age.

Affairs in Egypt.

CAIRO, September 12.—Later dispatches confine the report of a victory of Mudir of Dongola at an Anamblunal, over rebels from Kordofan. Recent advices report the Mahdi in South Kordofan with an army of fourteen thousand and that a detachment of four thousand have been sent to reinforce the army besieging Khartoum.

Union Pacific Finances.

BOSTON, September 12.—The earnings of the Union Pacific railway for July were $2 388,343; operating expenses, $1,063,693, which is a gain of $9,800 in the net result for the month.

Heavy Failure.

NEW YORK, September 12.—Kiernan's agency reports the failure of Stafford & Co., of Providence and Fall River, cotton goods manufacturers. The firm is said to owe $250,000 in Providence.

Bankers Arrested.

PHILADELPHIA, September 12.—Both of the Ladder Bros., the suspended bankers, were arrested this morning—Louis J. at Hoboken and William at Atlantic City.

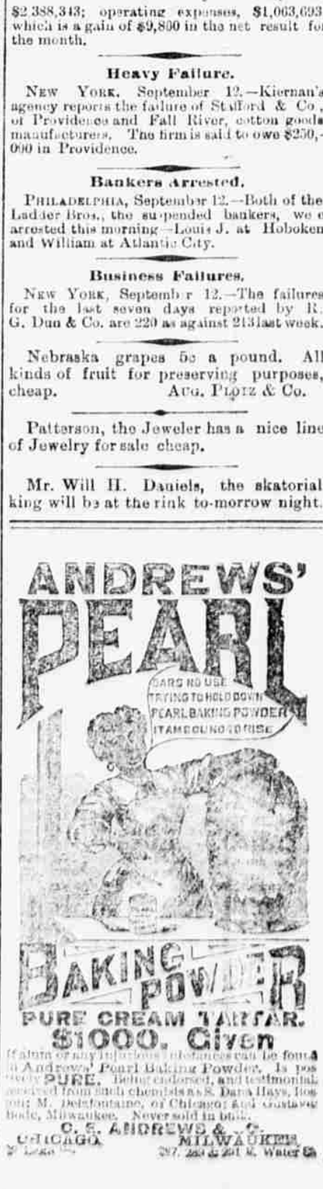
Business Failures.

NEW YORK, September 12.—The failures for the last seven days reported by R. G. Dun & Co. are 220 as against 213 last week.

Nebraska grapes 5c a pound. All kinds of fruit for preserving purposes, cheap. AUG. PLOTZ & Co.

Patterson, the Jeweler has a nice line of Jewelry for sale cheap.

Mr. Will H. Daniels, the skatorial king will be at the rink to-morrow night.



MEAT AND BREAD.

Friday at the Stockyards and on 'Change.

Range Stock in Strong Supply and Active Demand.

A Good Day at All Points for Cattle.

Hogs Fairly Active and a Shade Stronger.

Wheat Hugging the Lowest Figures on Record.

Oats Weak; Pork Dull but Firmer; Lard Active and Steady.

Special dispatch to The Bee.

CATTLE.

CHICAGO, September 12.—The market was active to the extent of a strong supply with advance of 10 on about all sorts, and in the case of ranges the advance was 15c in many instances. Native stock remains scarce. There were probably not over 2,000 of all kinds out of the 9,000 on sale, and among these 2,000, 500 were barely choice. Receipts of Texans and territorial rangers included 200 cars. There was an active demand from first to last. Native butcher's stock was scarce and firm. Stockers and feeders were scarce and held at high prices. Stock calves all sold out at satisfactory prices. The market generally closed firm. Exports 6 50@7 00; good to choice, shipping, 1200@1350 lbs., 5 95@6 50; common to fair, 1000@1200 lbs., 4 75@5 94; inferior to fair cows, 2 50@3 50. Range cattle firm. Texans, 3 50@4 50; 753 Texans, 1035 lbs., 435@272 Indians, 1012 lbs., 525; 205 Wyoming, 1131 lbs., 4 60; 74 Wyoming, 1076 lbs., 5 30.

HOGS.

The market was fairly active and prices a shade stronger, especially on best and medium packers and shippers. Sales at 4 50 to 5 55 for skips and grassers, and 5 75 to 6 10 for assorted light. Mixed sold at from 5 55 to 6 00, and the best heavy at 6 10 to 6 30. Light 160 to 210 lbs, 5 25 to 6 15.

WHEAT.

The price of wheat was at a low ebb again to-day. The closing transactions on the afternoon board were at the lowest point of the day and likewise of the year. Cash, No. 2, spring, sold at 74½c, within 1¼ of the lowest price ever known on the Chicago board. There was was no supporting strength to the market, and after some steadiness in the middle of the session, prices dropped off rapidly. There was scarcely any shipping demand, and that was limited to winter wheat at lower prices. The decline for the day was 1½c as compared with the latest prices yesterday. The closing figures were 74½c for September, 76c for October, 77¾c for November and 79¾c for December.

CORN

ruled active, but again lower. Speculative offerings were liberal. Influenced by the fine weather and the prospects of a large crop operators were realizing, and considerable "long" corn was evidently placed on market. There was also more selling of all new crop futures which also ruled weaker. On the afternoon board, the market was a shade easier, at a decline. The closing figures were 53½c for September, 50¾c and 50⅝c for October, 44½c for November.

OATS

ruled weaker at 24½c for September, 24⅝c for October, 23¾c for November.

PORK.

dull but firmer, at 16 50 for September' 16 00 for October and 11 20 for the year.

LARD

was active and steady at 1 15 for September and October, and 1 07½ for November.

The Cincinnati Riot Avenged.

CINCINNATI, September 12.—Benjamin Johnson (colored) was hanged this morning for complicity with Allen Ingalls in the murder of Beverly Taylor and wife and the little girl, near Avondale, last February. The bodies of the victims of that crime were immediately brought by Ingalls and Johnson to the Ohio Medical college, and the murderers received forty-five dollars for the subjects. A week afterward the bodies were found in the college and Ingalls and Johnson arrested. The atrocity of this crime together with the action of the jury in fixing the grade of Wm. Berner' crime at manslaughter, when it was a clear case of murder in the first degree, were the potent causes leading to the riot. Johnson was attended the last fifteen minutes in the cell by Dr. Joyce alone. The sheriff read the warrant a few minutes before ten. Johnson listened with a will look, but said nothing. He knelt on the scaffold during the very brief prayer, and then made a short speech declaring his innocence and saying he was prepared to die. Death was almost instantaneous, and without peculiar feature. The execution took place in the jail yard, the scaffold being screened by canvas.

Fire at Pierre, Dakota.

PIERRE, Dakota, September 12.—A fire broke out here at 1:30, this morning. One entire business block has been consumed, including the First National bank. At 3 o'clock the fire was still burning.

LATER.—A terrible fire is razing here, starting at 1 o'clock a. m. in Hayden Bros.' store. It spread north to Dakota Avenue and south to Missouri Avenue, sweeping an entire block, including the First National bank building, the stores of Phelan & Co., Good & Co., and Shurtliff and Palmer theater. The fire is still uncontrolled. The damage is estimated at $75,000 with insurance to cover half that amount. No fire department in the city. The fire is spreading west on Dakota Avenue, but will not go any further north.

The "Times" Property Muddle.

Special Dispatch to The Bee.

CHICAGO, September 12.—Lawyers Goudy, Trumbull and Assay, Conservator Austin L. Patterson and Andrew Anderson, one of the Storey heirs, were before the probate court to-day, to select a person to make the examination of the Chicago Times, as demanded by Mrs. Storey. The matter was to come up in court, but, after some delay, the entire company retired to Judge Nickerbocker's chamber and reported. They were excluded. The secret conference continued until 2 o'clock, when the doors were opened and the party came out and dispersed. The result of the session was an order by the court allowing Mrs. Story two thousand dollars per month for the care of her husband and necessary household expenses. The court further authorizes Judge Trumbull or Mr. Assay, Mrs. Storey's attorneys, or such person as they may appoint, to make examination of the affairs of the paper.

The Plague at Naples.

NAPLES, September 12.—As King Humbtrt was passing the prisons yesterday the inmates raised a loud shout, praying to be set at liberty. Among those dangerously ill with cholera is a son of King Kalakana of the Sandwich islands.

ROME, September 12.—Italy has abolished quarantine against cholera on the French frontier. King Humbert has given $60,000 for the relief of cholera sufferers of Naples. The condition of affairs at Naples continued to improve throughout last night. Wooden houses are building for the shelter of poor and sick. The apprehended meat famine has been averted and the strike of the butchers has been settled. Public assistance was given small dealers who had been ruined by the epidemic. Shops close at four o'clock.

The city everywhere presents a sorrowful appearance. A strong gloom prevails. King Humbert declines to leave the city.

A Freight War Promised.

CHICAGO, September 12.—A meeting of the representatives of the Illinois Central, Burlington, Wabash and Alton roads, comprising the Chicago and St. Louis freight pool was held to-day to consider the demand of the Illinois Central for an increase in its percentage from 14 to 20 per cent. The pool will be formally dissolved next Monday. It is confidently announced that rate cutting will be commenced on that day.

The Kickers in Chicago.

Special Dispatch to The Bee.

CHICAGO, September 12.—The direct result of the Schurz meeting was the opening to-day of Independent headquarters in the Palmer house. The furniture, as yet, consists of a bed, five chairs and a table, and no describable activity impresses the casual visitor. Within a short time however, the managers promise a boom which will conduce to the solidification of the independent vote in Chicago.

The Turf.

LEXINGTON RACES.

LEXINGTON, September 12.—Track fast. Mile and quarter; Very won, Vanguard second, Tax Gather third; time, 2:10½. Thomas stakes for two year old colts and fillies, one mile, Favor won, Bonanza second, Orlando, third; time 1:45¼. Consolation purse, by mile heats; Sipaway won, Lizzie T second, Kansas third; best time, 1:44. Three-quarter mile, non winners; Diamond won, Belle Pate second, Bill Owens, third; time, 1:17½.

Flood Damages.

CHIPPEWA FALLS, Wis., September 12.—The water has fallen about 6 feet the past twenty-four hours. From the city side, fifteen buildings were carried away; from the south side, twenty. The city will immediately commence the reconstruction of bridges. The bridges through the country, with hardly an exception, have been carried away. The loss will not be less than one million.

Kasson at Vienna.

VIENNA, September 12.—John M. Kasson the American minister to Austria, presented his credentials yesterday to Emperor Francis Joseph.

MR. KASSON, in presenting his credentials, alluded to the cordial relations existing between America and Austria. The Emperor in reply declared these relations were founded upon a firm basis, and expressed a desire that the cordial relations might ever be maintained between the two countries.

Meeting of the Emperors.

BERLIN, September 12.—The papers here state that arrangements have been made for the three emperors to meet at Count Henckel's castle, near Kattowitz Prussian Silesia. Emperor William will start for the meeting place Sunday evening. Prince Bismarck, Count Herbert Bismarck and General Albedyll accompany him.

M. Desiers, Russian prime minister, has started for Poland to be present at the meeting of the three emperors.

The Figures From Maine.

LEWISTON, Me., September 12.—The chairman of the republican state committee has sent a telegram to the chairman of the national republican committee of which the following is an abstract: 460 towns and plantations in Maine give Robinson 78,942; Redman, 53,462; scattering, 3,659; republican majority, 16,595; plurality, 2,254.

Beware of Scrofula

Scrofula is more general than any other disease. It is insidious in character, and manifests itself in running sores, pustular eruptions, boils, swellings, enlarged joints, abscesses, sore eyes, etc. Hood's Sarsaparilla expels all trace of scrofula from the blood, leaving it pure, enriched, and healthy.

"I was severely afflicted with scrofula, and for over a year had two running sores on my neck. Took five bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and consider myself cured." C. E. LOVEJOY, Lowell, Mass.

C. A. Arnold, Arnold, Me., had scrofulous sores for seven years, spring and fall. Hood's Sarsaparilla cured him.

Salt Rheum

William Spies, Elyria, O., suffered greatly from erysipelas and salt rheum, caused by handling tobacco. At times his hands would crack open and bleed. He tried various preparations without aid; finally took Hood's Sarsaparilla, and now says: "I am entirely well."

"My son had salt rheum on his hands and on the calves of his legs. He took Hood's Sarsaparilla and is entirely cured." J. B. STANTON, Mt. Vernon, Ohio.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Made only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar.

GENERAL NEWS.

Butler Expresses Himself Satisfied with His Western Tour.

And Thinks the [illegible]on Will Win in Ne[illegible]a.

A Shocking Case [illegible]fanticide in Ia[illegible]

Mrs. Storey's Suit to Retain the "Times."

Gen. Logan's Ovations Throughout Michigan.

Full Report from Maine—The Kickers in Chicago—Miscellaneous News.

Butler on the West.

Special Dispatch to The Bee.

CHICAGO, September 12.—There was no committee to meet General Butler at the union depot at 2 o'clock this afternoon when he reached Chicago from his southwestern trip. He was accompanied only by Colonel Plympton and his colored valet, whom he takes with him wherever he goes. The general no doubt expected some one to welcome him, for on alighting from the train he took Plympton's arm and looked up and down and all around him. Seeing no one come forward, he went waddling along in his characteristic manner, with his head leaned back and his right eye blinking nervously. A reporter afterward welcomed him in behalf of the citizens, and asked him how he was pleased with his trip. He replied that he had been listened to by men of all shades of opinion and that he was well satisfied with his preliminary canvass of the west. He said that he would remain in Chicago only long enough to take a little rest and would go on to Boston at once. He also said that he hoped to be able to come west and address the people again before the campaign was over.

"What do you think of the story published in the papers of the defection of Hamilton Fish and Benjamin Bristow?" the general was asked.

"I think that it is probable and that it is also natural," replied the general. "But what puzzles me is to know how any man can better himself by withdrawing from the republicans to go to the democrats. They are both equally bad. What those fellows ought to do is to vote for me."

The general then waddled off to the carriage which Colonel Plympton had called and was driven to the Palmer house.

THINKS FUSION WILL WIN IN NEBRASKA.

CHICAGO, September 12.—General Butler arrived from the west this afternoon and remained in the city several hours in consultation with the leaders of the Peoples party in this state and left for New York on the limited express at 5 o'clock. He expressed himself well pleased at the reception given him in all sections of the west and northwest. As to the political outlook he expressed great confidence in fusion winning in Michigan and Nebraska.

REVOLTING CHILD MURDER.

A Young Couple for Unknown Reasons Kill Their First Born.

Special dispatch to The Bee.

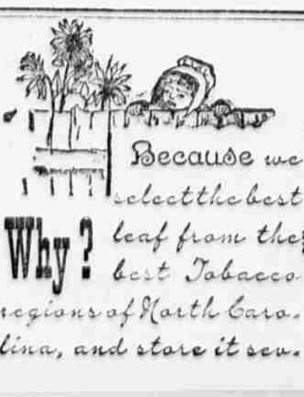
GREENFIELD, Iowa, September 12.—A remarkable case of infanticide has just come to light near Orient in this county. On last Sunday morning, a female child, apparently of full time and well developed, was born to H. B. Wildman and his wife, a young couple who have been married some six months and now residing near Orient. Dr. Mannott attended her and left the mother and child both doing well. While there he was urged repeatedly by Wildman to give the child chloroform to kill it. He refused but the proposition together with a previous request to perform an abortion aroused his suspicions. On returning the next day he found the child missing and suspicioning foul play he demanded to know where it was. He was told that they had given it away to a friend. Refusing to be satisfied with that answer he repeated his views and his questions and was at last informed that it had died and that they had thrown it into an old well. He compelled the father to help him in trying to get it out but failed and then he communicated the matter to Sheriff Libby. Early this morning (Friday) parties from this place went down and succeeded in getting the body out. It was in about four feet of mud and water at the bottom of an old well about thirty feet deep. It was washed and found to be badly bruised and excoriated about the throat and badly bloodshot. A coroner's jury was impaneled by James Peel, a justice of the peace and testimony taken in the case. The jury had not rendered their verdict when our correspondent left. The parties are under arrest.

CHARLES RIEWE,
UNDERTAKER,
AND DEALER IN
Metalic Cases, Coffins, Caskets, Shrouds.
ETC., ETC.,
1009 Farnam St., - OMAHA, NEB
Telegraphic orders promptly attended to. Telephon No. 321.

McCARTHY & BURKE,
UNDERTAKERS!
218 14TH STREET, BET. FARNAM AND DOUGLAS.

Seal of North Carolina
Smoking Tobacco.

Seen Everywhere, because everywhere recognized as indispensible to Dealer and Consumer.



Why? Because we select the best leaf from the best Tobacco regions of North Carolina, and store it several years until it attains the richness and mellowness which age alone imparts.

Marburg Bros.