THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

FOURTEENTH YEAR. OMAHA, NEB., MONDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 20, 1884. NO. 104

HEAR YE THE ISSUE.

Blaine's Oratorical Masterpiece at South Bend, Indiana.

An Eloquent and Logical Statement of Facts.

Protection the Key-Stone of American Progress.

The Great and Only Issue of the Campaign.

His Previous Reception by the Ann Arbor Students.

Warning Them Against Free Trade Ideas and the Visionary Theories of Politico Economic Texts,

BLAINE'S TOUR.

AT ANN ARBOR.

JACKSON, Mich., Oct. 18.—Blaine left Detroit at 8:30 this morning by special train on the Michigan Central. This is the last day of his tour in Michigan. The first stop this morning was at Ann Arbor, where the most remarble scene of the trip occurred. There was a very large crowd around the depot, but the students of the university of Michigan seemed to have taken possession of the place, and when Blaine appeared, their cheering and yelling were so hearty and so loud, and so long continued that they seemed likely to occupy the whole time that the train could remain at Ann Arbor All attempts of the local committeemen to get a hearing were utter failures, but when Blaine stretched out his hand, indicating that he was about to speak, the noise immediately subsided. He began by saying: "During the war we used to hear a great deal about the rebel yell, which was supposed to imply great vigor and determination, but it seems to me that the young men who do me the honor to appear here to-day could have terrified the whole army of Lee. [Laughter and cheers.] But I am glad to witness it and hear it, for it implies the enthusiasm and strength of youth, and from the youth of the country the republican party is constantly recruited. [Wild cheering.] What we lose from desertion and disappointment and dissatisfaction on the part of the elders is far more than made up yea, tenfold made up, by the young men of the country who are just coming into action. [Great cheering.] Not only that proportion which holds good for young men of all classes, but we have a very remarkable proportion of the educated young men of the country. I wish to leave with these young collegians a problem in relation to the great industrial issues of the times: a problem which will comfort them in their future careers—that is to find out why so many college youths who are free-traders at 20 become protectionists at 40. [Laughter and cheers.] I think the answer will be found in the fact that at 40 they have taken their degree in the university of experience, which, after all, is much wider; much more valuable than the university theory. [Cheers.] Our college boys are taught—I was myself taught it when I was a college boy—the doctrine of free-trade but the United States stands as a perpetual and irrafutable argument barrier in a new country of the doctrine of protection. [Enthusiastic and prolonged cheering.] I am glad to meet you, not merely as those interested in a political campaign, but as young men who are the pride and hope of the country. In dealing with the great problems of the future in this marvelous experiment of a people, governing themselves by free and universal suffrage, nothing can avail except our educated and constantly corrected public opinion. [Cheer.] I wish to impress upon every man who has the advantage of a university education, that he is every day more and more indebted to his country, and that just in proportion as he progresses in knowledge and wisdom, just in that proportion will he be expected to pay back in patriotic labor to the country which has nurtured him. [Good, good and cheers.] I congratulate you on being born to such great opportunities, to a harvest that is ripe for the reaper, into a field that is continually expanding. By the time you have your degrees you will go forth to the battle of life in a great nation of 60,000,000 freemen. You go forth, each of you, with just as good a chance in life as any other man has, and you go with the added opportunities which education gives. I commend to you your responsibilities, for the responsibilites of an educated American are higher, and deeper and broader, and greater, than those of an educated man in any other land, and just in proportion as your opportunities are greater will you be held to account in this life and the life which is to come." [Great and prolonged cheering.]

AT SOUTH BEND.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., October 18.—At a little past 3 o'clock the train arrived at South Bend. The city was thronged. The workshops and many of the business houses were closed, and the day was devoted to politics In the forenoon there had been a great trades procession. The afternoon was to be given to the Blaine reception and the evening to a torchlight procession. Blaine was escorted through the principal streets by a large body of Plumed Knights, and there was a continuous line of decorated houses and a continuous crowd along the whole route. It was about 5:30 when the procession reached the stand erected near the court house The two Michigan senators, Conger and Palmer, were first introduced. After they had given some account of the tour through Michigan, Blaine was introduced amid enthusiastic cheers.

He spoke at some length on the tariff as the great issue in the campaign, arguing that the maintenance of a protective policy was of far greater importance to the workingmen than to any other class in the community. In the same connection he warned the workingmen that their labor unions would be powerless to protect them against the competition of the cheap labor of the world if the protective tariff were abolished. Blaine was driven to the house of Mr. Clem Studebaker, whose guest he will be until Monday. Later in the evening he reviewed a very large torchlight procession.

BLAINE'S SPEECH AT SOUTH BEND.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., October 19.—The following is Blaine's speech at South Bend: "Men of Indiana:—The struggle in all human society is dirt for bread. There is no use in propounding fine theories to the man who is hungry. There is no use in commending a political principle to one who is in danger of shelter. There is no use in talking philosophy to one who is naked Food and clothing are the primary elements of human progress, and to secure this you must put the people in the way of earning good wages. [Shouts of "That's right" and cheers.] I never saw any man moved to enthusiasm by silently contemplating the prosperity of another [laughter], while he himself was in need. To move him you want to make him feel his own prosperity. [Cheers.] The beginning therefore and the end of wise legislation is to give every man a fair and equal chance and to leave the race of life open and free for all. [Cheering.] What agency will best accomplish that, what legislation will most tend to that end? Certainly it will not tend to that end to throw open our ports and say, send ye all here your fabrics made by the cheapest and most distressed labor of Europe to compete with our own people who are just opening their shops and building their factories, for if you do that you cannot spin a wheel or turn a lathe in these factories at home unless you can get your labor at the European prices. [that's so.] We begin right there, and from these considerations we deduce the conclusion that the protective tariff is primarily for the benefit of the laboring man, because if you take in your hand any manufactured article or cast your eye upon anything which cannot be taken in the hand, you find that the chief constituent element in its cost is labor. In many cases the material is but one per cent and the labor is ninety-nine per cent in the cost of the article, therefore all legislation of a protective character is and must be mainly for the benefit of labor, because labor is the principal element in the cost of the fabric. Hence if there be any man who is preeminently and above all others interested in the tariff it is the laboring man. [Cheers.] If you compare the two great political parties in relation to this question, you will find that the republican party lives, moves, breathes, and has its being in protection. [Great cheering.] A protective tariff was one of the first fruits of the election of Mr. Lincoln. We have had it for twenty years on the statute books with various amendments which have been added from time to time to make it more protective, and the result is that all history, ancient, modern and mediaeval may be challenged for a national progress like unto that which we have made since 1861. I am merely reciting the facts and figures of the assessors books and of the United States census tables, when I say that in the last twenty-three years of the history of this country we have added more wealth, double over, than we had acquired from the discovery of the continent by Columbus down to the election of Abraham Lincoln. [Prolonged cheering.] There must have been some peculiar and potent agent at work to produce this great result. That agent was the protective tariff operating to nerve the arm of labor and reward it fairly and liberally. [Cheers.] Whether that policy shall be continued or whether it shall be abandoned is the controlling issue in this campaign. All other questions are laid aside for the time. There are many which are worthy of consideration, but two weeks from Tuesday next we shall have an election in every state of the Union to determine with reference to this question, what will be the character of the next congress and the future policy of the government. You have before you, the republican party, pledged to sustain protective tariff, and illustrating that pledge by a specific and consistent example, extending through the last twenty-three years. You have, on the other hand, the democratic party, which in fifty-one years, since 1833, have never in a single instance voted for protection and never controlled congress, that it did not oppose protection ("That's so.") I say therefore to the laboring men and to the mechanics, some who may do me the honor to listen to me, your unions, your leagues, all those associations which you have formed for your own advancement are well and proper in their way. It is your right to have them and to administer them as you choose but they are not as strong as a rope of sand against the ill paid labor of Europe if you take away the protective tariff which is now your background and support. [Cheers.] So do not be deluded by the idea that you can dispense with protective tariff and substitute for it your labor unions. [Renewed cheering.] I do not distract your attention with any other question, I do not hope to dwell upon the great issues that have been made and settled by republicans within the last twenty three years. That party has made a deeper and more glorious imprint in history than any other political organization that ever was charged with a great responsibility and it is the patriotic pride of every man who has belonged to it and has shared to labors its responsibilities its triumphs and its honors. [Great cheers.]

A Sister of the Murdered Policeman Dies of Grief.

CINCINNATI, O., October 18.—Policeman Mitchell Gorman died to-day. He was shot last Tuesday in a small riot among the colored men of the West End. Gorman attempted to arrest a man and was shot in the back by an unknown man. This was the beginning of the riot. Henry Brown, colored, was also shot in the affray. Tuesday evening; on the receipt of the news of the wounding of Gorman, Mrs. Rinear; a sister of Gorman, became ill and this morning, upon hearing of his death, she fell into a comatose state and died in a few hours.

More Mining Strikes in Ohio.

COLUMBUS, October 19.—The balance of the Ohio Central and Buckeye creek regions have struck for an advance in the rate of mining to eighty cents per ton. These include the miners in the W. P. Rend Sunday Creek Coal company and Columbus and Eastern railway company. The operators have refused to concede to the demand and the mines will not resume work to-morrow morning. This action will cut off heavy contributions from the Central which have been made to striking miners in the Hocking Valley.

Blaine at Bloomington.

BLOOMINGTON, October 19.—Telegrams today from politicians and railway officials indicate that the Blaine party will certainly be here on the 28th. The party leave Springfield at 10 a. m. and arrive here at 12:05 p. m. The only stop on the route arranged for is here, where the party will stay from one to two hours. Fifty cars have been chartered by Chicago republicans. Ex-Senator David Davis will be president of the day.

Fatal Boiler Explosion.

SISTERSVILLE, W. Va., October 19.—Intelligence from Middlebura, Tyler county, says that the boiler of Isaac Wehrman's saw mill on Ten Mile creek, exploded yesterday morning, totally destroying the building and machinery and instantly killing John Fox and William Worden and wounding five other men, two of whom, fatally.

Belva's Canvass.

NEW YORK, October 19.—Mrs. Belva A. Lockwood, candidate for president of the national equal rights party, spoke to-night to an audience of 500.

CANVASS CHRONICLES.

The Completed Ohio Returns Showing the Full Republican Majority.

Bourbon Efforts Concentrated in New York and Indiana.

Astounding Schemes of Bribery and Base Intrigue.

Kelly's Far From Sanguine View of New York.

Roosevelt Impeaches Cleveland as a Party Henchman.

Butler Accused of Servile Republicanism—His Prompt Denial—Political News of Every Complexion.

OHIO.

THE OFFICIAL RETURNS ALL IN.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, October 18.—The returns by counties are complete and do not change the pluralities given last night. Unexpectedly the prohibition and greenback-Butler votes increase proportionately with those of the democrats and republicans. The prohibition vote last year was 8,362. This year it is 9,510. The greenback vote last year was 2,937. This year it is 3,700, showing no coalition, but the party lines were closely followed. The total prohibition and greenback vote was 12,447, or 1,126 more than Robinson's plurality. The rest of the republican state ticket has an average majority over all of over 5,000. The total vote is 780,373. Last year it was 718,168. In October, 1880, it was 716,186, and in November, 1880, it was 724,-957. There was no change in congressmen except an increase of 150 in Romeis' majority over Hurd.

CLEVELAND, October 18.—The official canvass of Cuyahoga county is as follows: Total vote of the county, 44,144; of the city, 33, 65. Robinson, (republican) for secretary of state, received in the city 18,011, in the county, 22,330; Newman, (democrat) had in this city, 17,532; in the county 20,789; Morris, (prohibitionist) had in this city 198; in the county, 398; Herold, (greenback) had in the city, 4; and in the county 6. Robinson's plurality over Newman in the city, 459; in the county, 2,059. For supreme judge, Johnson, (republican) had a plurality over Martin of 570 in the city and 2,255 in the county.

For member of the board of public works, Flickinger (rep.) has a plurality over Benfer (dem.) of 1,141 in the city and 2,891 in the county. For sheriff, Dewster (rep.) has a plurality over Sawyer (dem.) in the county of 1,-287. For county clerk, Kitchen (rep.) over Mallory (dem.) 3,185. For prosecutor, Hadden (rep.) over Weh (dem.) 3,137. For probate judge, Tilden (rep.) over Zehring (dem.) 1,685. In the Twenty-first district Foran (dem.) has 1,270 over Burnett (rep.) In that part of this county in the Nineteenth district Taylor (rep.) has 2,301 over Alvord (dem.)

FUSION IN PENNSYLVANIA.

THE DEMOCRATS GETTING DESPERATE.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., October 18.—Since the Ohio election the possibility of a fusion between the democratic machine and the Pennsylania Butlerites has been reopened, and it is no longer a secret that active negotiations are pending between Chairman Hensel and the Butler leaders looking to that end. The only hitch is the difficulty of arranging a satisfactory distribution of electors. At the Bellefonte convention a committee was appointed to wait upon chairman Hensel and state the views of the Butler people on the desirability of forming a fusion ticket. The minimum number of electors demanded by the Butler leaders was ten. This proposition was repudiated by Chairman Hensel as well as by the other democratic leaders, and a fusion upon that basis was declared to be inadvisable and impracticable. This independence was owing largely to the encouraging reports from Ohio, and the democratic belief that with October victory in the west, Pennsylvania would waver and give the democracy more than an equal chance to get an electoral ticket from the Keystone state. But the republican victory in Ohio has overthrown the carefully developed plans of the democrats and a fusion which a month ago seemed improbable, is now one of the possibilities of the next few days. Chairman Hensel, although reticent, is in favor of the movement, believing that victory with the aid of the Butlerites is practically assured. The Butler leaders claim they can handle between 40,000 and 50,000 labor votes. With this reinforcement, and with the demoralization the prohibition ticket is spreading throughout the state, the democratic leaders assert that Pennsylvania can be wrested from the republicans. There is however, violent opposition among many, leading Butlerites to a fusion with the democrats. Members of the Butler state committee and other prominent labor men deprecate the movement as weakening the influence of the new party. Among republicans the idea of a fusion ticket in the state is laughed at. Chairman Leeds, when questioned about the matter this morning, said: "It is too late in the day. The idea of a fusion between the Butlerites and the state democracy is ridiculous.

REPUBLICAN BUTLER.

BEN ACCUSED OF WORKING IN REPUBLICAN INTERESTS.

Special telegram to THE BEE:

BALTIMORE, October 19.—The Butler movement has gone to smash owing to positive information having come to the knowledge of the head of the organization here that Butler is acting under orders from the republican national committee and has his expenses paid by the republicans who also control his movements. A few days ago Gen. W. H. Parsons, chairman of the national greenback labor committee for Maryland, went to New York to get Butler to come here and speak. He was referred by Mr. Butler's managers in New York to the republican committee. He went to the committee and was told that the republicans could not afford to send Butler to Maryland as it was not a doubtful state and they had no money to spend in experiments. Gen. Parsons publishes a letter setting forth these facts. The Butler party was to have put an electoral ticket in the field next Wednesday night. The meeting will not now be held.

BUTLER'S DENIAL.

[Associated Press.]

SYRACUSE, October 19.—Butler telegraphed to-night from Boston as follows, regarding the statement of Parsons of Baltimore in the New York Times and Brooklyn Eagle that the republican national committee paid the expenses of the Butler campaign and therefore controlled his movements: "Have received Parson's statements. There is not one word of truth in it. He asked me some weeks ago for money to organize Maryland. I declined, and told him my plan of campaign had been placed in the hands of Mr. Plimpton, whom I warned against him afterwards. I refused to see Parsons. Plimpton told me that he had refused to have anything to do with him. I had heard of Parsons before, and that he was a fraud. I found a letter here from Mr. Boyon, marshal of Maryland, a member of the national committee as the people's party of that state, asking me to come to Baltimore, to which I replied this morning, putting him in communication with Mr. Plimpton and referred this letter to him to see if he could find occasion so that I could go to Baltimore, as some change had been made in my engagements in Ohio, which might give me the opportunity. This was done ten hours before I had seen Parsons' article in the Times and before I heard of Parsons, except as above stated.

[Signed.] BENJAMIN F. BUTLER.

MENIAL CLEVELAND.

ROOSEVELT IMPEACHES CLEVELAND AS A DEMOCRATIC TOOL AND HIRELING.

Special telegram to THE BEE.

NEW YORK, October 19.—In his speech at Brooklyn last night Theodore Roosevelt said: "I have always been treated in a courteous manner by Governor Cleveland, but he is not the man to be relied upon to stand up against the wishes of his party, or act other than a partisan. I don't say that the governor has acted from any improper motives in his veto, but the man who acted from improper motives would have acted as the governor acted. [Laughter and applause.] Grover Cleveland has shown himself not able to resist party dictation. He would have to act as a servant of the democratic party, and the democratic party is not a good servant of the people."

THE ENERGY OF DESPAIR.

THE DEMOCRATS CONCENTRATING THEIR INIQUITOUS EFFORTS IN NEW YORK AND INDIANA.

Special telegram to THE BEE:

NEW YORK, October 19.—The democratic leaders, still stunned by their recent defeat in Ohio, are concentrating their forces as rapidly as possible into this state and Indiana. All other fields are to be deserted, and money and speakers poured into these two states. Barnum, however, is not going to rely upon enthusiasm alone to carry either of the two states upon which the committee is now placing every hope of success. A company of well-known business men of New Orleans who have made their fortunes as members of the Louisiana gang have already gone to Indianapolis to commence buying up that state.

KELLY'S VIEWS.

THE SIGNIFICANT REMARK OF THE BOSS ON THE OUTLOOK IN NEW YORK.

Special telegram to THE BEE:

NEW YORK, October 19.—John Kelly was visited a day or two ago by Joseph W. Lucky, editor of the Rochester Suday Herald. In the course of a short conversation, Lucky asked Kelly, what Cleveland's plurality in New York would be.

"Cleveland ought to get 40,000 in this city" said Kelly.

"Will it be safe to estimate that he will get more than 30,000?" Asked Lucky.

"I think not" was the reply.

"But will 30,000 in this city elect Cleveland in the state?" Lucky asked.

"I think not" was the quiet response.

One More Democratic Lie.

Special telegram to THE BEE.

NEW YORK, October 19.—Chairman Warren, of the republican committee, is very indignant at the statement published in the World, and telegraphed over the country that he had sent a telegram to Blaine urging his immediate presence in New York.

"The whole thing is a lie," said he, emphatically. "I sent a telegram yesterday asking Blaine when he would arrive here, as it was necessary to know the fact to arrange for a grand parade of republicans."

The Meed of Victory.

Special Telegram to THE BEE:

COLUMBUS, Ohio, October 19.—The republican state executive committee yesterday issued a congratulatory address to the republicans of Ohio on Tuesday's victory. It shows that on the head of the ticket the republican gain was 20,000, while on the other officers and congressmen it was 30,000, compared with last year. It closes with an appeal for a long and a strong pull for November 4.

The Fat Stock Show.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., October 19.—The committee of the Illinois state board of agriculture, having in charge the arrangements for the holding the seventh American fat stock show in Chicago, November 20th, will meet at the Sherman house, Chicago, Tuesday October 21st.

DYSPEPSIA

Causes its victims to be miserable, hopeless, confused, and depressed in mind, very irritable, languid, and drowsy. It is a disease which does not get well of itself. It requires careful, persistent attention, and a remedy to throw off the causes and tone up the digestive organs till they perform their duties willingly. Hood's Sarsaparilla has proven just the required remedy in hundreds of cases.

"I have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla for dyspepsia, from which I have suffered two years. I tried many other medicines, but none proved so satisfactory as Hood's Sarsaparilla." THOMAS COOK, Brush Electric Light Co., New York City.

Sick Headache

"For the past two years I have been afflicted with severe headaches and dyspepsia. I was induced to try Hood's Sarsaparilla, and have found great relief. I cheerfully recommend it to all." MRS. E. F. ANNABLE, New Haven, Conn.

Mrs. Mary C. Smith, Cambridgeport, Mass., was a sufferer from dyspepsia and sick headache. She took Hood's Sarsaparilla and found it the best remedy she ever used.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

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

100 Doses One Dollar.

HOLY HORROR!

The Shocking Revelations in Karoline Bauer's Memoirs, Just Published.

The Richest, Raciest Series of Royal Scandals

Written Since the Libidinous Reign of Charles II.

Merciless Desication of Nobility's Vaunting Pretensions.

The Domestic Honor of Queen Victoria Assailed.

A Book that Commends its Author to Siberia or Botany Bay—General Foreign News.

A GHASTLY EXPOSE.

Special Telegram to THE BEE.

LONDON, October 19.—The memoirs of Karoline Bauer will create even greater sensation than Carlyle's dyspeptic dissertation. The queen is especially hurt by the publication as the reminiscences contain revelations which may be called horrible and revolting with regard to the house of Coburg from which the English monarch obtained a husband and which she has been trying to canonize for more than twenty years. The family was so hideously poor in the beginning of the present century that three of the princesses were brought on a show to St. Petersburg to try and catch the fancy of the brutal grand duke named Constantine. As he would not make any selection himself, his mother chose for him the youngest of the three, only fifteen years of age and who eventually had to return home, from his abominable treatment. Another of the girls married the Prince Alexander, of Wurtenburg. He had thin legs, bloated body, and the expression of his face was brutish, his forehead being disfigured by a big wen, and he was a fearful glutton. When the young princess awoke on the morning after the wedding day, she found her husband beside her gnawing a big ham bone with brutish ferocity. The revelations of Karoline Bauer makes with reference to the late king of the Belgians, to whom she was morganatically married, about twelve months will remove that monarch from the pedestal of sagacity and esteem upon which the laborious puffing of his family placed him, and Baron Stockman, the friend and favorite of the queen and late prince consort, is proved clearly to have been no better than a pimp, even with his own cousin. All these revelations lend point to the view which Labouchere is preaching of the marriage of the grand duke of Hesse with Mlle. Kalomine. "Why," he asks in the Week's Truth, "is the marriage spoken of in Hesse Darmstadt as a scandal? Is it more of a scandal than the marriage of the parents of Princess Louise of Battenburg or of the Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne." The real scandal he thinks lies in the strenuous efforts of the Queen to bring about a divorce.

"The conduct," he says, "of our 'good Queen'"—words which he writes with significant quotation marks—"has been equivocal in the highest degree. Further revelations with regard to the death of Hans Makart increase the painful impressions produced by his early death. He literally was killed with kindness. The chief source of his downfall and the nervous disease which destroyed his reason and life was caused from aristocratic ladies who would insist on acting as amateur models for nude and voluptuous figures which abound in his paintings.

THE CHAMBRE.

A HIGH TARIFF WANTED IN FRANCE.

PARIS, October 18.—In the chamber of deputies to-day, Marquis De Roys interpollated the government regarding the economic crisis. He demaded the same protection for the agriculture as the manufacturing industry. Ferry replied that the government was equally solicitous of both industries. The truth of this position, he declared, was shown by the proposed income tariff on cereals. He thought the present time, however, inopportune for a discussion of this project, and thereupon moved the order of the day. Adopted—259 to 173. Meline, minister of agriculture, will amend the bill increasing the duties of foreign live stock so as to make the duty on oxen fifty francs per head, sheep five francs and swine ten francs. He will also support the demand of the council general of Aisne, that the government shall levy a duty of two francs per hundred weight on wheat and four francs per hundred weight on flour. The French press is absorbed in the discussion of protective duties. The Republique Francaise says the economic crisis through which France is now passing can only be cured by the sovereign remedy of increased customs duties. Such increase, it contends, will ameliorate the distress in the agricultural industry, and will lower the price of transportation and make more abundant the circulation of money throughout the interior of the country. The Rappel declares that Meline's project will find lessening support. When it is seen that it will increase the price of bread and meat, the deputies will think twice before approving it. The Radical says a great majority of the commission on protective duties are favorable to the proposal.

Belgian Election.

BRUSSELS, October 19.—The liberals were victorious in the elections here, at Antwerp, Ostend, Liege, and fifteen other towns. The clericals elected their candidate at Bruges, Nivelles and nine other places. This is an important triumph for the liberals who considered that the education act has been condemned by the people. Janson, Van Hambeck and Heyvart were elected in this city. There was light disorder here and some arrests. No serious disturbance occurred, however, and troops were not required. Great excitement prevailed in all towns and much annimation was manifested. Crowds of people preceded by bands and singing songs marched through the streets.

A Breeze in Manitoba.

TORONTO, October 18.—The Mail's Winnepeg special says a telegram from Col. Garry states it is reported that Louis Riel was shot in Prince Albert during a riot there and the government wires have been cut.

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, October 18—The rumor that Louis Riel was shot and Major Crozier's command of mounted police massacred, published in an evening paper here and telegraphed to outside points, is a canard.

FRANCO-CHINESE.

RE-ENFORCEMENTS NEEDED.

PARIS, October 19.—The latest official dispatches from China state that there has been no fighting at Tamsui since the 8th. Admiral Courbet asks for a battallion of marines to straighted his landing parties.

ANOTHER CALL FOR TROOPS.

LA France (newspaper) states that General De Lisle has telegraphed that he has only 8,300 effective troops, which are insufficient to occupy any extent of the enemy's country.

French Industries in Egypt.

PARIS, October 19.—The petition of French merchants in Alexandria was presented to the chamber of deputies through the vice-president of the Alexandria chamber of commerce urging the immediate payment of the Alexandria indemnity to save French residents in that city from ruin. The commission on petitions made a report declaring its urgency.

The Redistribution Wrangle.

LONDON, October 19.—Tory election agents throughout the country, in reporting to head quarters in London as to the effect of the government redistribution scheme, declare that it will be destructive to the fortunes of the party.

A Summons For An American.

LONDON, October 18.—The Globe says, a summons has been raised against the American, G. E. Rogers, for assaulting the manager of St. Stephen's Review. The assault was made on account of the article entitled "The Man from New York."

The Hungarian Dynamiter.

LONDON, October 18.—The Hungarian miner arrested on the arrival of the steamship Lord Clive from Philadelphia, has given evidence that the dynamite in his possession was to be used with felonious intent.

Fire in Moscow.

MOSCOW, October 19.—Several warehouses and the German theater in the center of the town are on fire. It is likely that the flames will spread to surrounding buildings.

The Cholera.

ROME, October 18.—During the past 24 hours there were sixty-four cases, thirty-seven deaths from cholera, at Naples; at Genoa no cases, six deaths.

Destructive Fire.

EDGEFIELD, Ga., October 18.—Twelve stores here burned this morning. Loss $100,000; little insurance. It was like the fire which occurred one year ago.

The Duke of Brunswick Dead.

BERLIN, October 18.—Wilhelm, the first duke of Brunswick, died this morning.

Chicago Democrats Arming.

CHICAGO, October 18.—In commenting upon the supervision of the polls in this city on election day and the appointing of deputy United States marshals and deputy sheriffs, the Times this morning prints the following: "The democrats, that is to say, one hundred of them, organized yesterday what they are pleased to style a vigilance committee. It is composed of determined men who are resolved that no intimidation or violence shall rule at the Chicago polls; at least that there shall be none done by republicans, and their orders are to provoke no fight themselves nor to indulge in any as long as the contest is merely wordy, but if any bulldozing is attempted by negro or other deputy marshals, to resist it and if any democrat is shot to see to it that the shooter at once suffers the same fate. So the matter stands, and if the feeling keeps growing in intensity there will be serious trouble in Chicago on election day."

A Threatened Cable Cut.

Special telegram to the BEE.

LONDON, October 19.—Insiders in the cable now state that the Mackey-Bennett cable people will not materially lower the rates beyond the present tariff However, it is understood that a vigorous attempt will be made to secure the patronage of large cable customers by offers of heavy rebates on accounts. This method of obtaining custom and drastically cutting charges will be resented by the members of the pool, who assert they will fully meet every move of this kind by proportionately low rates.

TURF.

BRIGHTON BEACH RACES.

BRIGHTON BEACH, October 18.—Three-quarters of a mile, 2-years old: Myrtle won, Emmet second, Paul Kernan third. Time, 1:20¾.

Mile and a furlong selling allowances: Tony Foster won, Carley B., second, Norena third. Time, 1:39¾.

Mile and a quarter: Centennial won, Lizzie Mac second, Royal Arch third. Time, 2:12¾.

Seven furlongs, 3-years-old and upwards: Hazard won, Sugar Plum second, Josie Carter third. Time, 1:36½.

Mile and a quarter, over five hurdles: Rochester won, Bally second. Time, 2:23.

Weather To-day.

WASHINGTON, October 19.—Upper Mississippi generally fair weather in southern portion, local rains partly cloudy weather in northern portions increasing south, veering to northwesterly winds, decided fall of temperature, higher barometer. Missouri, local rains, partly cloudy weather with probable snows in Dakota, brisk northerly winds, decided fall temperature, higher barometer.

Mayor Grace's Popularity.

Special Telegram to the BEE.

NEW YORK, October 19.—The citizens' committee organized here two years ago, reorganized last night and decided upon the re-nomination of William R. Grace for mayor and resolutions were adopted endorsing Grace, and calling for a mass meeting to be held at the academy of music to place him in nomination.

WEST VIRGINIA RETURNS.

WHEELING, W. Va., Oct. 18.—The returns are still incomplete. Careful estimates place the democratic majority at about 5,000. It may be a little less. It will be two or three days before the remote counties can be heard from officially.

KNAVISH INGRATITUDE.

Thorough Exposure of the McSweeney Libel Outrage.

Another Scene in the Democratic War Drama Throttled.

McSweeney's Attorneys Relate the Real Facts.

Not an American Citizen Wrongfully Imprisoned.

But a Fenian Incendiary Sworn to British Allegiance.

Blaines Efforts in the Belief that He was a Naturalized American Citizen.

M'SWEENEY THE SCAMP.

Special Telegram to THE BEE.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 19.—Daniel McSweeney, arrested by the British government for stirring up sedition in Ireland, while Blaine was secretary of state, and about whose case the democrats are making such a howl, is shown up in no very enviable light in the Chronicle of to-day. That paper has an interview with Judge C. Cooney, who acted as McSweeney's attorney all through the proceedings for his release, laying the case before Blaine. It also has an affidavit by Judge James Mee, who for a time acted as McSweeney's attorney. They agree throughout, the story being as follows: "McSweeney was naturalized in California under the name of Sweeney. Seven or eight years ago he went to Ireland. When he came back he announced that he had bought land there and was going back to live in Ireland the remainder of his days. He sold everything he possessed in America and took up residence in the county Donegal, Ireland, resuming the name of McSweeney. He ran for and was chosen poor law house guardian, and was compelled of course to take the oath of allegiance to Queen Victoria, which amounted to renunciation of his American citizenship. He mixed in politics and through intemperate utterances was arrested under the Coercion act. As his attorney, Judge Cooney, says he made the best showing he could for him, and that Blaine made strong representations to the British government on McSweeney's behalf, as strong as he could without declaring war. Pending negotiations Garfield was shot, and from that time till Arthur was inaugurated, which practically ended Blaine's secretaryship, he was in no position to push matters farther while Garfield was lying on his death bed. However, as a result of his representations, McSweeney was offered his liberty if he would return to America, which he refused. Yet this asserted immigrant, whom the democrats have brought to this country, is going about making lying speeches against Blaine.

The Bennett-Mackay Cable Landed.

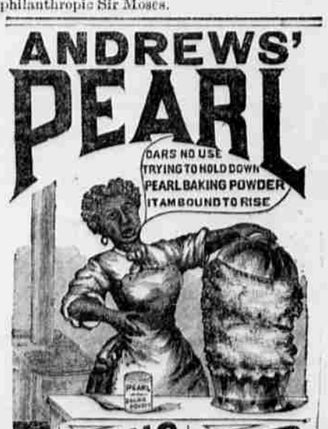
CONEY ISLAND, N. Y., October 18.—The Bennett-Mackay cable was landed at 12:15 this afternoon, and one end was placed in the cable station. A tug left Faraday with two miles of cable on board. She buoyed one end two miles from the shore and then started for the land, paying out the cable. When a quarter of a mile from shore, the balance of the cable was coiled from the tug on to a raft. Ropes anchored on the beach connected a raft to which the raft with a cable and small boats were attached by hawsers. A number of sailors on shore hauled in one rope while those on the first raft hauled the other. Thus it was landed.

Floods in the West Indies.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 19.—Heavy rains are reported in Jamica. The rain fall on the evening of the 7th was 6¼ inches. Railway bridges were flooded to a depth of two feet. Telegraphic communication is interrupted throughout the Island. A vessel arrived reporting to have passed a large quantity of trees and vegetable matter evidently washed from off the different West India Islands through heavy rains.

The Great Hebrew Philanthropist.

NEW YORK, October 19.—The centennary of the venerable Sir Moses Montefeore was celebrated to-night in the Five Points house of industry by the emigrant classes of the young men's Hebrew association. The hall was crowded, many of those present having been enabled to come to America through the philanthropic Sir Moses.



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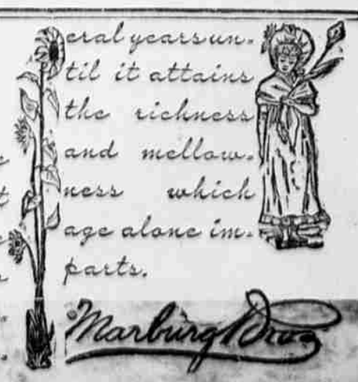

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