THEY ALL WANT TO ADJOURN.

But Both Houses are Afraid to Move First.

CONGRESSMAN MILLS AND TEXAS

His Tariff Bill Meets With Bitter Opposition Among the Sheep Growers—A Word to Republicans—Army Implements.

Adjournment Imminent.

WASHINGTON BUREAU THE OMAHA BEE, 513 FOURTEENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 15.

A remarkable condition of affairs exists in congress. In vulgar parlance everybody is "rattled." A feeling pervades every avenue of the capitol that congress is on the disintegrating point and that it is liable to go to pieces almost any day. The presiding officers in the two houses and the chairman of the caucus and other leading committees were unable to-day to forecast the work for next week, although they have been able to do so every Saturday during the nine months of this session. They frankly state that no conclusion could be reached and no arrangement could be made for taking up anything; that in both houses men seemed to have come to the conclusion that all of the business has been done for this session and that nothing remains except to adjourn. There are but two regular appropriation bills unfinished, the sundry civil and the general deficiency, and the former has been agreed upon in conference and will undoubtedly be adopted on Monday, while the latter can be gotten out of the way by Thursday. The impression is general that the democrats in caucus on Tuesday night will agree to adjourn and that the senate will caucus so that there will not be more than three and probably but two weeks more of the session. The only men in the other branch of congress who object to an adjournment are the democratic members of the house committee on ways and means who are in the majority and the republicans who have control of the senate committee on finance. This committee always report the resolution for adjournment, and they refuse to take the responsibility under the present condition of legislation, yet they are in a spirit anxious for adjournment. They seem to think that if they agree to the resolution for adjournment their action will be interpreted by the country as indicating that they are willing to stop the discussion of the tariff and they take the initiative. It is probable therefore that should the democrats on Tuesday night conclude to offer an adjournment resolution that it will not come from the committee on ways and means but will be introduced on the floor of the house and passed without reference to the committee. That procedure may prevail in the senate.

WHAT'S THE MATTER WITH TEXAS.

It appears, after all, that there is a good deal of selfishness in Chairman Mill's advocacy of free wool. General Kennedy, a republican member of the house from Ohio, told me to-day that he had during the week talked freely with a number of democrats from Texas, including three or four members of the house, and they told him that as a state Texas did not indorse Mr. Mills's attitude on the tariff. There are two great business elements in Texas which are in direct conflict. One is made up of the cattle men, who are opposed to the sheep industry, and therefore want wool placed on the free list with a hope of driving the sheep raisers out of the country because the sheep ruin the cattle pastures and are a detriment to the cattle men. The reverse is true of the men who have flocks of sheep. Mills is in a cattle district and is simply serving the interests of the cattle kings in advocating free wool. There are other districts in the state which are controlled by the sheep raisers, and they are fighting Mills with some degree of success in view, even if Mills' district is 6,000 democratic. The fight against Mills has become so heated that he has been compelled to go home and defend himself. Representative Sayres is from the Texas sheep district. He supported the Mills bill and there is a revolution against him within his own party. At one of the conventions held a few days ago for the purpose of selecting delegates to a Sayers nominating convention, an effort was made to pass a resolution endorsing his course in congress, when the sheepmen arose as one man and declared that, while they were willing to have Mr. Sayers renominated and re-elected, they would not prefer an indorsement of his vote for the Mills bill, and if it was attempted they would not only defeat the resolution, but would defeat him for re-election.

DON'T BE OVER-CONFIDENT.

Republicans continue to adjure one another in Washington against over-confidence on account of the sweeping victories achieved at the recent elections in Oregon, Vermont and Maine. They say there is but one thing now to fear outside of English money, and that is over-confidence. They point out the necessity and the acceptance by the democrats of that necessity, for perfect organization and determined effort. That the Mills bill and the foreign policy of the president meets with the hearty disapproval of the people at large there can be no question in the face of the election returns.

There is not so much heard in democratic circles here about "keeping foremost the tariff issue" as there was some time ago. The overwhelming defeat in these three states named are laid at the door of the democratic party for its tinkering with the tariff. Representative Sowden of Pennsylvania, the Randall democrat who voted against the Mills bill, and whose public building bill was vetoed, and who was defeated for renomination because he was not in with the administration on the tariff issue, reaffirms his declaration that the free trade democrats will be routed in November. He says there will be efforts put forth from this time on to confuse the public mind as to the real position of the democratic party on the tariff. Mr. Sowden is a genuine democrat yet, and has been one of the leading men in his party for many years. He does not endorse the president's position, however, on the tariff. He contends that the party as it is now managed is inconsistent, and that it is trying to straddle the issue. Mr. Sowden repeated to-day that the object of Chairman Brice in asking him to go upon the stump to talk tariff was to hold in line the tariff protection democrats. He thinks the administration will not be so anxious now to talk free raw materials and a general enlargement of the free list as it was a short time ago, and he says further that the declaration of the president in favor of tariff reform by the enlargement of the free list means free trade now and not after awhile, as sure as there is such a thing as free trade. Mr. Sowden, although a democrat, takes the same view of this phase of the president's message that the republicans do, and that is that free trade means an enlargement of the free list and nothing else.

IMPROVEMENTS IN ARMY IMPLEMENTS.

An old regular army officer who was with Custer on many of his campaigns, and who has seen twenty years of Indian campaigning, and who fought during the war, was discussing, to-day, the improvements which have been made recently in fire arms: He said:

"I have just attended some of the "shoots" for the regular army, and have, during the past year or two, participated in a number of exhibition shooting contests where men in all branches of life were contestants. It is amazing the improvements which have been made in rifles and side arms during the past few years. I remember that in 1877—only eleven years ago—we were in a terrible Indian fight on the western frontier, and some Indians were located in the trees at a distance of only 400 yards from our men, and they were, with what was then considered a finely-improved rifle, cutting down our soldiers. The officer in command called up his sharp shooters and directed them to dislodge the Indians from the trees. The men instantly measured the distance with their eyes, and replied that they were helpless—that those Indians were 400 yards away, and that their guns would not carry with any degree of accuracy that distance. We were finally compelled to form a line and make a charge with three or four companies to dislodge three or four Indians. We would encounter no such difficulty now. The only thing that would be necessary would be to direct a company to fire, and the enemy would be dislodged with as much accuracy as if it were only fifty yards distant. I can easily remember, for it was only twelve or fifteen years ago when we began our practice for target work. We started in at a distance of 100 yards and then lengthened by increasing the distance twenty-five yards at a time. Now we never think of starting a recruit in at target practice under a distance of two hundred yards, and we have rifles which will shoot with a high degree of accuracy one thousand yards, and will kill a man at a distance of fifteen hundred yards. I have men in my command who, with their globe sights, will take a rifle and hit a man at almost every shot at a distance of six or eight hundred yards.

"One of the improvements which will be made in the charge of guns will be in the heavy reduction of the weight of lead in the cartridge. We will presently be shooting only one-third as much lead, and probably more powder than at present. The guns we have now have a recoil of one hundred and sixty pounds, which would indicate too much powder is already being used. But with the reinforced cartridges which are coming into use we can shoot three times as much weight of powder as of lead. A bullet of thirty-two caliber will carry as far as one of forty-two, and will do as effective service. In fact it is held, and I believe truly, that a thirty-two caliber ball will do more effective service than one of forty-two caliber, even if the powder is increased proportionately behind the large ball. It is not a matter of surface in the bullets of rifles and side-arms when effectiveness is considered. A needle fired through a man's heart or brain will kill him as quickly as a minnie-ball. The army intends to devote a great deal more attention to pistol practice in the future than it has in the past. The use of the side-arm has been greatly enhanced by not only the cavalry tactics and drills but by the infantry as well. When we have our men drilled so that they can use with great accuracy a rifle at a distance of 1,000 yards, and then the carbine at 600 yards, and can on the run or in the saddle fire pistols with reasonable certainty a distance of from two to four hundred yards, warfare, with its dynamite and torpedoes, its is getting down to something like a scientific basis."

PERRY S. HEATH.

VICTIM OF SHARKS.

The Sad Predicament of a Poor Man and His Family.

William Quigley, with his wife and five children, are located at the police station. Their case is one which merits compassion. Mr. Quigley is a veteran of the war and a G. A. R. man. He fought in the battle of Cold Harbor, and carries upon him many scars. Three years ago he moved from Wisconsin into Jewell county, Kansas, hoping to better his condition. He took a farm near Omeo, Jewell county, and his first year's crop proved a total failure. The second year he was little better off. During his second year in the state he endorsed a note for a neighbor for a team of horses. His neighbor failing to pay the note, he was held by the holders of the note and compelled to sign another note giving as security his own team. Realizing that he could not raise the money Quigley went to them and stated the fact, asking for a continuance. This was refused, the parties stating that they must either have the money or his property. Seeing the predicament he was in, and the hard winter through which his family would have to suffer, Quigley concluded to leave his horses and crop as security, and go back to Wisconsin. He traveled homeward with his family, his few household effects in the wagon. The shark who held the mortgage telegraphed to Omaha to have him arrested. It was known in police circles yesterday that he had passed through Lincoln on his way. He was apprehended while trying to get across the river, and the officer who was sent to arrest him had not the heart to do it, seeing the predicament the man and his family were in.

The wife and children of Quigly were made as comfortable as possible by the officers at the station last night. The oldest child is fourteen years old and the youngest one but four years of age.

Quigley seems to be the victim a series of adverse circumstances rather than a man whose intention it was to defraud. Will Gurley, assistant city attorney, takes a great deal of interest in the man's case and Ed Crowell has volunteered to defend the case. He states that he will take out a writ of habeas corpus on Monday morning.

TURF EVENTS.

Summaries of Yesterday's Races at Sheepshead Bay.

SHEEPSHEAD BAY, Sept. 15—The fall meeting of the Coney Island Jockey club closed here to-day. The day was perfect and the track in perfect condition. The attendance was probably next to the largest of the meeting:

Seven-eighths of a mile—Lafitte won in 1:27¾, Little Minnie second, Mirabeau third.

One and three-sixteenth miles—Lelex won in 2:02, Vosberg second, Mollie McCarthy's Last, third.

Campaign stakes, futurity course, three-quarters of a mile—Erric won in 1:16½, Once Again second, Madstone third. The paid $74.70 straight.

Long Island stakes, heats of one and one-eighths miles—Firenzi won the first heat in 1:58, Exile second, Brown Duke third. Firenzi won the second heat in 1:56¾, Brown Duke second, Dunboyne third.

Two mile—Rupert won in 3:89¾, Earnest second, Argo third.

Washington Park Races.

CHICAGO, Sept. 15.—This was the closing day of the Washington Park meeting. The track was fast, the weather perfect and the attendance was large.

First race, three-quarters of a mile—Rody Pringle won, Birthday second, Hornpipe third. Time—1:15¼.

Extra race, five furlong—Zoolite won, Redlight second, Carriente third. Time—1:01¼.

Second race, one mile—Van Tramp won, Doubt second, Beaconsfield third. Time—1:45.

Third race, seven furlongs—Longside won, Hindoo Craft second, Lady Hemphill third. Time—1:29.

Fourth race, one mile—Elmira won, Dyer second, Birthday third. Time—1:42¾.

Fifth race, one mile and a furlong—Woodcraft won, Dousman second, Winona third. Time—1:57.

Cleveland Races.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 15.—The races of the Driving Park association closed to-day:

2:40 trotting class, purse $700—Blue Grass Hambletonian won, Anderson Wilkes second, Surprise third, Myrtle fourth. Best time—2:20¾.

Yearling stakes, value $275, half mile heats—Orphan won, Ravenna Bell second, Peter Parley third. Best time—1:34½.

2:30 pacing class, purse $700—Belva Lockwood won, Emma second, Chipman third, Jack Curry fourth. Best time—2:17¾.

Three-year-olds, value $425—Holmdel won, Mattie Bassett second, Vesta third. Best time—2:25¼.

Forest City farm stakes—Brandoline won, Romana Wilkes drawn. Best time—2:30.

An Editor Becomes Insane.

NEW YORK, Sept. 15.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Ames F. Learned, for many years Associated Press editor in this city, has been declared insane and committed to an asylum by order of the Brooklyn court. Learned was one of the New York delegates to the Chicago convention in 1884, and with Conkling and others remained steadfast to the interests of Grant. He was a personal friend of Conkling, and obtained from him an interview during the Blaine-Cleveland campaign which demonstrated that Conkling had not forgotten his animosity to the plumed knight. Learned had been offered the position of consul at Sidney, Australia, by General Arthur, but refused it. He was connected with the Associated Press until four years ago, when insanity began to show itself. He then resigned, and since has been doing work at intervals for different newspapers.

Judge Gresham Returns Home.

NEW YORK, Sept. 15.—Among the passengers on the steamer City of New York, which arrived this morning from Queenstown, was Judge W. Q. Gresham.

Killed By a Train.

BOSTON, Sept. 15.—Nellie Long and Michael Flaherty, aged nine and eight years respectively, were struck by a train in the South Boston cut to-day and killed.

1st premium to Union sewing machine.

THE LION'S ROAR SILENCED.

But His Vigilance Was Never So Keen as at Present.

DEPEW'S IMPRESSIONS ABROAD.

The English People Taking Lessons In the Art of Dissimulation From an Ex-American Journalist.

England and Free Trade.

NEW YORK, Sept. 15.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Chauncey M. Depew has already given an exhaustive review of his impressions while abroad, particularly regarding the feeling toward the president's article on the tariff question. Regarding this, Depew said:

"There have been two overwhelming proofs of the almost universal English sympathy with Mr. Cleveland as the expected champion of English political economy and of free trade. It was a general outburst of English rejoicing that came from English papers when Cleveland's free trade message reached them. That proof needs no argument to make it clearer or stronger. The almost unanimous jubilations of the English journals over the message, and their acceptance of it, as based on the same economic ideas that Cobden realized in his championship of English free trade, could not be argued out of existence, misconstrued or misunderstood. Since the civil war closed no American theme has so stirred our English cousins and no American event in politics has so enkindled English hopes. To my certain knowledge, that is, according to definite impressions conveyed to me by the ablest, most representative and best informed English journalists and politicians—that the first chorus of English delight over the promulgation of English political economy by the American president would still be kept up but for the fact that it has been gradually made clear that English support of the American president on the issue of free trade and protection was as damaging to its object as it was obnoxious to Americans, who never mingled freely with Englishmen in England. However, one cannot begin to realize how difficult it is for them to adopt any sort of cautious policy in their public utterances on questions of international importance. More than one shrewd diplomatic game of English premiers, in which very large interests were at stake, has been defeated by the indifference or recklessness of English newspapers as the effect of their free talk about a foreign government whose friendly disposition was courted.

"The most distinct and effectual warning," continued Mr. Depew, "was that given to the English newspapers by William Henry Hurlbert, formerly editor of the New York World, a rabid free trader, who has become an English tory of the most extreme shade, and whose book on Ireland so captured the London Times that it bestowed on Mr. Hurlbert an extraordinarily long notice, filling several columns. This gave Hurlbert a position, giving him, as an ex-American journalist, a chance to advise English journalists how they could best aid Cleveland in the free trade campaign, and he did this in the columns of the Times at great length and with a keen appreciation of the American situation. He told the Englishmen that Cleveland was not a free trader, only a revenue reformer, and that his schemes of revenue reform were endangered by the sart of English expressions that had been appearing. Such a warning from such a source was heeded to a very large degree, but I met scarcely any representative Englishmen who did not fully understand Mr. Cleveland's policy as based upon free trade principles, or who did not feel toward Mr. Cleveland and his message just the same way the English journals all talked when that message gave them the most agreeable surprise they ever received from the United States."

"What is the prevailing sentiment among the leaders of English politics and journalism as to Cleveland's retaliation message?" asked the reporter.

"I can easily answer that. The prevalent theory is that Cleveland made his sudden change of front on the fisheries question from patient forbearance and liberal concessions to English and Canadian interests, to warlike aggressiveness, in order to recapture the Irish vote that had been won by Blaine. Englishmen look upon this swift transformation as being one of the many extraordinary phases of American politics, and think it a mere electioneering dodge, which need not occasion the slightest fear as to actual results. I met no Englishman who did not express himself substantially to this effect if he talked at all upon the subject."

"What do you think about a campaign at home?"

Of course, I watched the campaign with the deepest interest, but so much has happened since I left England that I cannot judge of all the details of the campaign. Of one thing I am sure, however, and that is that protection is the one great issue. It is supreme, and overwhelms all other issues. If the great mass of northern voters are made aware of what preservation of protection means, especially to wage workers, there will be no doubt of the election of Harrison and Morton by a vote so decisive, that English ideas of political economy will not disturb or threaten for generations to come the marvelous development of American resources and industries under republican policies that are the wonder of all the English observers of our growth. By that time we can defy all competition. Next to the civil war the present campaign is the most important struggle this country has known since 1840, and it is fitting that a grandson of the president elected on the issue of protection should be the leader of the distinctively American side of the campaign.

Harrison's Visitors.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 15.—The first delegation to visit General Harrison to-day was Company 60, G. A. R. veterans, from Missouri, en route home, at 1 o'clock. They marched to Harrison's residence carrying their muskets. At 3 this afternoon a delegation of 1,200 arrived from New Albany, Ind.

A delegation from New Albany and Floyd county, over one thousand in number, was the next to pay its respects to General Harrison. Their spokesman was James Atkinson, who spoke at some length, touching the wages and tariff, to which General Harrison responded in an appropriate speech regarding the same.

Late in the afternoon the Texas veterans, headed by Colonel Degiers, chairman of the republican state central committee, called at Harrison's residence and presented him with a beautiful set of mammoth Texas steer's horns.

It was 4 o'clock when a train arrived bringing 300 members of the Irish-American republican club of Chicago. They were met at the depot by several hundred members of the Columbia club and local Irish organizations and escorted with music and flying banners to the new Denison hotel, where a reception was held. This was the first distinctively Irish-American delegation that has visited General Harrison since his nomination. A reception took place early in the evening in the rotunda of the hotel, and John F. Beggs acted as spokesman. After touching upon political issues he concluded:

"General Harrison: By your noble utterances in behalf of the down-trodden people of Ireland you have assisted much in building up the strong public opinion which exists today in America, and which, beyond a doubt, will in the near future solve the question of the right of the Irish people to self-government, and for this you are entitled to and have our sincere thanks."

General Harrison then addressed the delegation.

He said in part: "I am sure you who have given such convincing evidence of your devotion to the American constitution and law and to American institutions will not falter in this great civil contest. Who, if not the Irish-Americans, versed in the sad story of the commercial ruin of the island they love, should be instructed in the beneficent influence of the protective tariff. [Loud and continued cheering.] Who, if not the Irish-Americans, should be able to appreciate the friendly influence of the protective system upon their individual and upon their home lives? Contrast the American mother and wife, burdened only with the cares of motherhood and the household, with the condition of women in many countries of the old world, where she is loaded also with the drudgery of toil in the field. [Applause.] I know that none more than Irishmen will value this illustration of the good effects of our American system upon the home life. There are nations across the sea waiting with eager expectations for the adoption of a free trade policy by the United States. The English manufacturer is persuaded that an increased market for English goods in the American market is good for him, but I think it will be impossible to persuade the American producer or workman that it is good for them. I believe that social order, that national prosperity, are bound up in the preservation of our existing policy." [Loud cheers and cries of "You are right."]

There was a largely attended meeting at Tomlinson hall, ex-governor Porter and several members of the visiting delegations speaking on the issues of the campaign.

Gorman to the Rescue.

NEW YORK, Sept. 15.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The storm that Charles A. Dana's editorial castigation created at democratic headquarters has not subsided. The Sun stirred up a second storm by calling the itinerant democratic chairman a "rainbow chaser," stating that he had better stay out west if he thinks the democrats can carry Michigan, Minnesota, Wisconsin and Illinois. Dana said that Senator Gorman was temporarily in command at democratic headquarters; that he was a man of "hard political sense, and a worker—not a rainbow chaser." He also added that it would be better for Colonel Brice to stay out west to superintend the canvass in Michigan, Minnesota, Wisconsin and Illinois, leaving matters in New York, New Jersey and Connecticut to Senator Gorman. The hegira of Colonel Brice to the western states is part of the programme that would have been carried out some weeks ago but for the publication of the fact that Senator Gorman had actually superseded Colonel Brice as chairman. Gorman is now in charge, and will practically control the campaign in the east until election.

A prominent democrat said to-day: "Brice was sent to the west merely to let him down easy, and that henceforth he would be only the nominal chairman, while the power behind the throne would be the veteran politician, Senator Gorman." He added that Brice would have been sent west sooner, but the republican papers found out the programme and published it, thereby causing the delay, because the democratic leaders did not wish to humiliate the colonel.

The programme, moreover, was for Eugene Higgins, late appointment clerk at Washington and the most skillful of democratic ward bosses in Baltimore, to come on and assist Gorman. This fell through because the president, it is reported, said he could stand Gorman, but thought it unwise to thrust Higgins again before the public. It would give the republican papers a theme to harp upon and alienate his mugwump allies. Higgins was relegated to the secret service work and visited headquarters just twice after being mentioned in connection with Gorman's practical assumption of Colonel Brice's place.

President Cleveland, it is said, feels much happier now that Gorman has taken charge. In this connection a curious change is reported to have taken place in President Cleveland's personal feelings towards the Maryland senator. Hitherto he could not endure the democratic boss of Maryland and especially his strong anti-mugwump and anti-civil service reform ways. He even went so far as to refuse to aid the doughty senator in the last state election in Maryland because a few mugwumps in Baltimore declared against the boss. Gorman triumphed over all opposition and completly ignored Cleveland. He asked nothing and was independent. In his extremity at the utter incapacity shown by the voluble Colonel Brice the president had to send for Gorman and ask him to take charge of the democratic campaign. It is reported that Gorman said to the president that he had worked against him in Maryland, but he hoped they would agree as to the national campaign. It is said that the president has now taken a strong fancy to the independent and matter-of-fact way the Maryland boss conducts business.

Another interesting democratic report is that Congressman William L. Scott, who has hitherto been the president's closest friend and principal adviser, views with alarm the influence Gorman is beginning to exert over the president.

Affairs at the democratic national headquarters, even democrats concede, are in a chaotic condition. A series of mistakes have occurred which it will take the new chairman some weeks to rectify. He is opposed to subsidizing newspapers and believes the money should be used in legitimate campaign work. In that he is antagonized by ex-Senator Barnum, who believes an organ should be under the absolute control of the national committee.

Glass Workers Want Protection.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 15.—The Dispatch will publish to-morrow a letter to Chairman Quay, of the republican national committee, from President Campbell, of the window glass workers national assembly, announcing that the organization has decided to put three of their members in the field under orders of the national republican committee to speak for protection. The organization will pay all their expenses, as its members have decided to do all they can to defeat Cleveland and every one who voted for the Mills' bill. This action was taken at a secret meeting in response to a request from Chairman Quay, who offered President Campbell all the expenses and salary to speak.

The Chicago Republicans.

CHICAGO, Sept. 15.—The mass meeting which is to be considered the inauguration of the republican campaign in Chicago was the one held under the auspices of the Chicago Young Men's Blaine club at Cavalry armory this evening. An immense crowd filled that mammoth structure from stage to doors. Hervey Sheldon presided and the National glee club furnished vocal music. Among the speakers were Congressman W. E. Mason, Attorney General George Hunt, States Attorney Longenecker, Hon. Matthew P. Brady, Hon. Wiley N. Seribner, Hon. W. T. Underwood, and others.

The Union Labor Campaign.

NEW YORK, Sept. 15.—The national committee of the united labor party held its first session to-day to arrange plans for the campaign. The secretary, Dr. A. S. Houghton, of Cincinnati, read a number of communications from the west and southwest, indicating the party growth in these sections. Among the committeemen present were: Robert L. Cowdrey and W. T. H. Wakefield, candidates respectfully for president and vice president; Mr. Husler, of Kansas, and Rev. Dr. McGlynn, of this city. The committee will hold daily sessions until their business is disposed of.

General Harrison on Maine.

AUGUSTA, Me., Sept. 15.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Candidate Benjamin Harrison, under date of September 7, three days before the election, wrote a letter to Chairman Manley, of the republican state committee, in which he said, among other things: "The fact that in 1884 Blaine was our candidate very naturally and appropriately gave you an unusual vote and plurality which, with your usual faithful effort, you will hardly be able to repeat for one whose relations to your people are so much less near and affectionate. I do not doubt, however, that Mr. Blaine himself and his near friends would be more than willing, if it were in their power, to give the party this time an increased plurality."

The Democratic League of Clubs.

NEW YORK, Sept. 15.—Hon. Chauncey F. Black, president of the national association of the democratic club, to-day received a letter from President Cleveland in which the latter endorses the idea of an association of democratic clubs for the reason that such a method will reach the plain peopld of the land.

Cleveland Makes a Denial.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 15.—In a communication received by Mr. James Whitely of this city, President Cleveland denies the truth of the statement published in the North American Review, to the effect that "I believe in free trade as I believe in the Protestant religion."

1st premium to Union sewing machine.

ONE DAY'S DOINGS IN IOWA.

Dyersville Farmers Suffer Heavily by a Recent Failure.

A REMARKABLE TWO-YEAR-OLD.

Damages Assessed Against the Illinois Central—A Barb Wire Company Case—Sioux City Business Troubles.

A Valuable Archaeological Discovery.

MASON CITY, Ia., Sept. 15.—[Special to THE BEE.]—Iowa has always been noted as having been the home of an aboriginal race, but it was not until recently that definite traces of the now extinct race have been found. In an open field near Charles City mounds of peculiar structure have long been noticed and Prof. Webster, a noted archaeologist, has made an examination of them and some of his discoveries are attracting a great deal of attention from the scientific world. On opening one of the mounds the skeletons, instead of being laid on the original surface of the ground and the earth piled over them, were found in the bottom of a trench about two feet deep and seven feet long. In this were also found a number of specimens of pottery, some of them showing considerable artistic skill. Several were ornamented with designs, the impressions evidently having been made with twisted cords. One specimen showed on the bowl marks of the pressure of woven cloth. The rim of one has an ornament exactly like that found on pottery taken from ancient British grave mounds. In the mounds, or near them, have been found arrow tips, spear heads, stone axes and pieces of pottery almost innumerable. Prof. Webster says that in some far away age there was evidently a populous village at that place, several acres being covered with evidences of it. Among the implements is one which is frequently found in such mounds, but whose uses so far are conjectural. It is of stone, crescent shaped on one side, flat on the other, coming to a point at each end and grooved in the center. It is about eight inches long and two inches in diameter in the thickest part, and is finely polished. The pottery found is of good quality, most of it thick, skillfully moulded and well burned. It is evident that this series of mounds constituted an ancient burial place which may have been used for many years. Pieces of charred wood have been found among the skeletons, the grain showing it to have been oak of exactly the same kind as that growing now on the ground. A peculiarity of the skeletons is that the processes of the bones to which the muscles were attached were very prominent much more so than like processes in the bones of modern people. This shows a great muscular development, while the peculiar skulls show a correspondingly weak mental development.

The Des Moines Conference.

CRESTON, Ia., Sept. 15.—Rev. William Taylor, the bishop of Africa, is attending the Des Moines conference and will preach to-morrow afternoon. Rev. Dr. Mendenhall, of New York, editor of the Methodist Review, delivered an address this morning. Rev. Dr. Leonard, of New York, secretary of the Methodist missionary society, spoke to-night. The trial of Rev. B. A. Fassett, of Greenfield, resulted in his suspension from the ministry for one year. His offence was writing improper letters to a widow, he being a married man. The conference will adjourn Monday.

Confidence Sadly Misplaced.

DES MOINES, Ia., Sept. 15.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The failure of William Trick & Son of Dyersville, which occurred a few days ago, is turning out to be a very serious affair to the town and surrounding country. Very little of the indebedness is for merchandise. The obligations are chiefly for money borrowed from farmers, who supposed that lending money to Bill Trick was better than putting it in a bank. The firm has been insolvent for some time, but the fact was known to very few.

Axtell's Wonderful Performances.

WATERLOO, Ia., Sept. 15.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Axtell, the two-year-old trotting stallion that lowered the world's record for two-year-olds to 2:24, at Minneapolis, was driven a mile at Independence yesterday in 2:30 in an effort to lower his record. The time made was remarkable, inasmuch as the track was a half mile circuit and very slow, and the last half mile was trotted in a blinding rain storm.

The Beat-'Em-All Beaten.

WATERLOO, Ia., Sept. 15.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—In the district court at Manchester A. J. Blair secured judgment against the Beat-'Em-All barb wire company, formerly of this city, for $9,000. Blair had sued for $17,000 attorney fees due him for services rendered in the celebrated infringement case of the Washburn-Moen company vs the Beat-'Em-All company, in which Blair secure a victory for the Beat-'Em-All company.

Property Owners Awarded Damages.

WATERLOO, Ia., Sept. 15.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The Illinois Central railroad will extend a belt line through the city. Eight thousand four hundred dollars damages to property owners along that part of the line not yet laid was to-day awarded by appraisers.

Dropped Dead of Heart Disease.

WATERLOO, Ia., Sept. 15.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Byron Culver, an old citizen of this county, and ex-member of the board of supervisors, dropped dead at Grandfork, Dak., yesterday of heart disease.

Fell Sixty-two Feet.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., Sept. 15.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—James Bock and John Anderson, well known citizens, fell sixty-two feet to-day and received fatal injuries. They were in an elevator.

A Sioux City Failure.

SIOUX CITY, Sept. 5.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Palmer, Nairn & Co., lithographers, failed to-day. Liabilities $7,000. The books are confused and the assets small.

The Weather Indications.

For Nebraska and Dakota. Fair, slightly warmer, variable winds.

For Iowa: Fair, preceded by clearing in extreme eastern portion, slowly rising temperature, northerly winds.

Scrubs and Blooded Cows.

When scrubs and blooded cows are given the same ration, the one does not gain in weight or yield in milk half as much as the other, and yet both are cared for alike and are in perfect health. If a portion of the food more than is necessary to sustain a healthy individual state goes to make fat and flesh and increase the milk yield in the full blood, what becomes of the same extras in the scrub? The digestion and assimilation are as good in one as in the other, but the sum of the results is widely divergent unless the extra food of the scrub, which is known to be hardy, goes to sustain the constitutional strength and nervous energy. If this be the fact, suggests the Rural New Yorker, the extra food consumed by the scrub is not entirely wasted, but converted into qualities which may become in the highest degree useful and valuable, when, after years of pampering and close breeding, we have to go back to the scrub for new blood and energy.

The shorthorn steer, compared with the Louisana ox bred on the Attackapas prairie, in the matter of full flesh and noble proportions, differ widely, the difference between the two being this, that one was bred for the butcher's block and the other for hard labor under a hot and humid climate. In both the food has been profitably employed, or it would soon be shown that it had been wasted were an attempt made to have the one do the duty of the other.

NEBRASKA NEWS.

Burt County's Coming Fair—Items from Oakland.

OAKLAND, Neb. Sept. 15.—[Special to THE BEE.]—The coming Burt county fair promises to be one of the best ever held in the county. The entries in the speed department are good and the display of fruit and vegetables is going to be very large. Considerable time and expense have been spent in fixing up the grounds and track. With fair weather the management are sure of making the fair a success both financially and otherwise.

The Chautauqua club met last evening and reorganized with a membership of twenty and a complete set of books.

The Farmers' Union Grain company took possession of their elevator yesterday.

A. T. Wishers, former correspondent for THE BEE at this place, leaves Monday for Plattsmouth, Neb., to engage in business there.

Western Nebraska Methodists.

MINDEN, Neb., Sept. 15.—[Special to THE BEE.]—The western Nebraska conference of the M. E. church is in progress with about one hundred divines in attendance and their work is progressing smoothly and rapidly. Among the most prominent personages in attendance are Bishop Cyrus D. Foss, LL. D., of Philadelphia; Dr. G. W. Gray, secretary of the Freedman's Aid society, Chicago; Dr. Gue, of Rock Island; Dr. St. James Frye, of the Central Christian Advocate, of St. Louis; M. S. Terry, D. D., of the Garret biblical institute, Evanston, Ill; Dr. Lemon, Omaha; Dr. J. K. Pye, St. Louis. The grand total of visitors is about two hundred, and all seem well pleased with the beauty of Minden and the hospitality of her citizens.

A Banker Accidentally Shoots Himself

ORD, Neb., Sept. 14.—[Special to THE BEE.]—William Mitchell, one of Valley county's most successful farmers, and a director of the First National bank of Ord, died here yesterday afternoon. Last Tuesday morning he was handling a revolver which was accidentally discharged, the shot taking effect below the right ear. A doctor was at once summoned and efforts made to extract the ball which were unsuccessful. Hopes were at first entertained of his recovery but he gradually sank until he died. He but lately retired from farming and located in town on account of the illness of his wife. He was highly respected. He leaves a widow and two sons.

A Temperance Meeting.

NORTH BEND, Neb., Sept 15.—[Special to THE BEE.]—A very interesting and profitable convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance Unions of the Fourth judicial district closed a three day's session here last night. Mrs. M. A. Hitchcock, of Fremont, presided. There were twenty-nine delegates from abroad. On Thursday evening there was a contest in elocution for the Demorest silver medal. Miss Mabel Place, of North Bend, carried off the prize. The convention closed with a temperance campfire, in which most of the delegates took part.

Charged With Swindling.

GRANT, Neb., Sept. 15.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—A stranger by the name of John Wellcom attempted to swindle citizens of this place and was promptly arrested by Sheriff Winchell. He was tried to-day and bound over to the district court.

Republican Pole Raising at Seward.

SEWARD, Neb., Sept. 15.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—A Harrison and Morton pole, 100 feet high, with a coon near the top, was raised to-day, 1,000 republicans participating. There were dances, music, and a grand meeting to-night at the opera house, which was addressed by Judge Lowley and J. M. Fletcher. There was much euthusiasm.

A Veteran Dead.

SEWARD, Neb., Sept. 15.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Elias Horn, ex-police judge and a Grand Army veteran, died to-day of consumption.

IRISHMEN FOR REVENUE.

A Little Sensation Which Makes Democratic Managers Mad.

NEW YORK, Sept 15.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Decidedly the most emphatic sensation which has thus far developed in the campaign among Irish-Americans has been caused by the expose of the independent Irish-American association. This association had met with a very enthusiastic welcome from certain newspapers and columns of space were devoted to extolling their influence upon the Irish vote in this campaign, and in the reproduction of resolutions in which they declared as Irishmen for Cleveland and Thurman and tariff reform. Edward J. Rowe was named as president and John J. Meroney as secretary of this new and powerful factor, which was to recall to the democratic party 60,000 Irish votes which were cast for Blaine in 1884. Captain John Delaney, who has charge of the Irish-American organizations at the republican national headquarters, exhibited recently to the correspondent of a Boston paper a written proposition from Rowe, made some weeks ago, to the republican national committee, in which he offered the aid and votes of from ten to fifteen thousand Irishmen for a consideration of $1,000 in cash. This offer the committee declined after holding off upon the pretext of a pressure of other business, during which time they investigated and found the organization was mythical. Of course the proposition was never seriously considered. In addition to this exposure, John Gallagher, a leading member of the Clan-na-Gael and Ancient Order of Hibernians of Pittsburg, denounced Meroney as an Irishman who had betrayed the Irish cause in Ireland, and in doing so used the vigorous language of "traitor and thief." When the paper containing this exposure began to arrive yesterday the exposure caused a most profound sensation. The democratic press sent out their reporters post haste to receive a denial from Messrs. Rowe and Meroney. These two worthy men professed the greatest indignation possible, and threatened most dire bodily vengeance upon Captain Delaney and Mr. Gallagher. Reporters then went to the two last named men, taking copies of the exposure, and were shown Mr. Rowe's written proposition and an application made by Secretary Meroney for a position as clerk at the republican national headquarters. This morning the democratic papers did not make the slightest allusion to the exposure. The managers at the democratic headquarters are powerless to move while Colonel Brice is in Chicago, but when he returns they will urge upon him to publicly throw Rowe, Meroney and their associates overboard as the best means by which the party will earn the respect of all unsaleable Irishmen.

Blaine's Campaign Plans.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—General Adam King, of Maryland, who has been on the stump in Maine for the republican party, arrived here to-day. General King is a personal friend of Blaine, and will be one of the speakers with the man from Maine at a meeting on the polo grounds on the 20th. He will also accompany Blaine on his western trip. General King had a long talk with Blaine the evening before he left Maine. He says that it is Blaine's intention to go to Indiana, where he will call on General Harrison, and then make a ten days' tour through the state. After he has finished the campaign in Indiana Blaine will go to Michigan, where he expects to remain a week. He will speak in Detroit, Saginaw, Bay City and a few other large towns. General Alger has placed his private car at Mr. Blaine's disposal. King says that he will not be surprised if Blaine makes up his mind after he leaves Michigan, to go to the Pacific slope.

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THE ANARCHISTIC BUBBL