THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

EIGHTEENTH YEAR. OMAHA, TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 18, 1888. NUMBER 96

WANTED TO TAP THE BAR'L.

Chairman Brice's Experience With the Western Bourbons.

THEY ALL HOWLED FOR BOODLE.

The Clever Ruses Adopted By the Campaign Boss to Silence the Hungry Mob—The Indiana Campaign.

Brice's Western Experience.

NEW YORK, Sept. 17.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Chairman Calvin S. Brice, who has been out west "chasing rainbows," has tired of the vain pursuit and started for this city last Saturday. He gathered the leaders of the democracy together in Illinois and other states and talked. The unanimity with which each leader and political boss wanted aid from the national committee was something that called forth wary replies from Brice. They told him they wanted a slice from President Cleveland's $10,000 check and a portion of the money that had been subscribed on the strength of the president's donation. Brice grew voluble and leaky in spots. Finally he permitted the rumor to ooze out that the president had never contributed a cent—much less $10,000—to the campaign fund. It was a hoax and blind to get rich democrats to emulate example of the president. The scheme was worked up in such a way that it finally got into print, the very thing that the committee wanted. A few bitterly opposed the deception and deprecated the publication trick. But when other large checks began to come in the disgruntled members held their peace and consoled themselves with the philosophy that all was fair in politics. This announcement held in check the greed of the western bosses and threw a damper over the conference with Brice. He gave them no money, but his optimistic volubility discounted Mark Tapley. Nothing, however, could counteract the effect of the reliable report that the president had not contributed $10,000. A majority of them were non-committal, but the number who doubted that Cleveland gave this sum would surprise the democratic national committee. The rumor that the president never gave a cent has been current for several days. One democrat, who does not believe in deceptive methods, said that he heard that one of the members of the democratic national committee had informed a gentleman that the president had not contributed. It is a well founded rumor, and the only way for the democratic committee to do is to show conclusive proofs, which they have never done.

The unanimity with which the republicans work is in strange contrast to the condition of the democratic party. There seems to be neither head nor tail to it. The visit of Thurman to this city, which Brice and Chairman Barnum thought would start a boom for Cleveland, was a dismal failure. Thurman has always been popular in New York, but his sudden illness and the disgraceful way in which the "Old Buckeye" was hauled about from post to pillar to awaken an interest in Cleveland, disgusted the democrats of all factions, and the old man has gone home to rest. The renomination of Governor Hill added a temporary impetus to the battle being wagged by democrats. But Hill's friends say openly and frankly that the governor is working for himself, and not for Cleveland; and the impression has got abroad that it would not be unpleasant news for him to learn on the morning after election that he had carried the state of New York, but that Cleveland had gone down in the struggle. The democrats of New York state are bending all their energies to re-elect Hill, but nobody seems to care for Cleveland. It was hoped that Thurman's visit would awaken an interest in Cleveland's cause, but it was quickly seen that the old man was only being used by Cleveland's friends for the purpose of booming the president. In fact, the whole democratic party in this state is in such a disorganized condition that even the oldest political prophets dare not make a prediction. So many combinations have been made on local tickets, and are making, that the national committee find it difficult to awaken the slightest interest in Cleveland's behalf. One thing is certain, the Thurman fiasco will not be repeated, and Cleveland will not be brought to this state to make speeches. He will be permitted to stay in Washington and Brice and Barnum will do whatthey can at this end, but at the present writing it seems to a hopeless struggle.

The big hotels are nightly crowded with men talking politics. The democrats have begun to claim everything. One big, broad shouldered fellow stood in the corridor of the Hoffman house last night and attracted attention to himself by saying in a blustering manner that Cleveland would carry New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Michigan, Wisconsin, the solid south and perhaps Massachusetts. He had worked himself up to a pitch of frenzy, when a dapper little fellow pushed himself into the crowd, and, shaking a handful of greenbacks under his nose, said: "I will bet you $100 that you don't know what you are talking about." There was a laugh and cheers, and the big man found it convenient to take himself out of the way.

At the headquarters of the republican committee the officers and clerks work with a vim far into the night. They conduct their canvass without any reference to what the enemy is doing, and Senator Quay, who is more secretive than he ever was in Pennsylvania politics, is as silent as the Sphynx, but to his intimate friends he smiles knowingly and says there is no question about Harrison's success. At the democratic headquarters, on the other hand, there is little or no interest manifested. The managers of the party in this city and state see no reason why they should pull of their coats and work for Cleveland, for he has done nothing for them during the four years he has been in the white house, and as Governor Hill has taken charge of his own campaign and is conducting it very largely from the executive chamber in Albany, democratic news is very thin in quality and of no value in quantity.

The Indiana Campaign.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 17.—A drizzling rain prevailed all day. General Harrison devoted the forenoon to his correspondence and receiving occasional callers. In the afternoon he spent an hour at republican headquarters in conversation with Chairman Huston and others. To-morrow the general will receive a large delegation from Louisville, Covington and other Kentucky cities. A telegram this evening says that seventy carloads of Kentuckians will arrive at 3 p. m. A delegation from Danville, Ill., will arrive about noon.

Colonel John C. New, member of the national republican committee from Indiana, arrived home this morning from New York and spent a good portion of the day about the republican headquarters. Frederick Douglas, the distinguished colored orator, and General George A. Sheridan also arrived this morning and left early in the day to fill engagements at other points in the state. General Sheridan spoke to-night at South Bend.

Ex-Secretary Charles H. Litchman, of the Knights of Labor, left the city this morning to begin his canvass of the state. Eccles Robinson, John J. Jarrett, A. L. Rankin and other organized labor orators will take the stump to-morrow in advocacy of the republican ticket.

Anna Dickinson makes her opening address at Richmond, Ind., on the night of the 21st inst., and speaks at Indianapolis Saturday night next.

This activity on the part of the republican managers is equalled in every particular by the democratic managers. Just at this juncture, they may not have as many well known outside speakers in the field, but their local orators are [illegible]

The great campaign in Indiana may be said to be in full swing. The line of battle extends from the borders of Lake Michigan to the southernmost hamlet in Posey county, and it is estimated that over two thousand speeches are being delivered now throughout Hoosierdom. Reports indicate that Senator Voorhees is addressing larger audiences than ever before greeted him. He speaks to-night at Lebanon. Congressman Roger Q. Mills, on his way to Texas, will make five speeches in Indiana, opening at Richmond Thursday afternoon, the 20th inst.; at Indianapolis on the night of the 21st; Brazil on the afternoon of the 22d; Terre Haute at night; Vincennes on the afternoon of the 24th, and at St. Louis on the 25th. It is understood that the distinguished congressman goes home to look after his own fences, and will return to Indiana in October.

The democratic state committee announces that Judge Thurman will speak at the Shelbyville barbecue on October 15; at the Peru barbecue on October 17 and at Brazil on the 20th. Brazil is in the heart of the coal mining region of Indiana. The committee is reluctant to abandon its original intention to have Judge Thurman address the great meeting in Indianapolis, and to-day determined to carry the matter of renting Tomlinson's hall to the county republican committee for the entire month of October to the city council. The hall is the property of the city, and the arrangement with the republican county committee was made by the city clerk, acting for the renting committee of the council. But a majority of the republican aldermen are opposed to any action that would operate to prevent Judge Thurman from speaking here. Chairman Jewett therefore confidently expects to secure the big hall for Judge Thurman.

Ex-Congressman W. H. Calkins, who recently returned from participating in the Maine campaign, has challenged Senator Voorhees for a series of joint debates on the tariff. Major Calkins is acting in the matter independent of his state committee. The friends of Hon. John M. Butler, of this city, are authority for the statement that he will at an early day challenge Senator Turpie to meet him in forensic battle. Butler is regarded by many as among the ablest expounders of republican tariff principles.

The Old Roman Totters.

COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 17.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The sensational reports concerning the fast failing condition of Senator Thurman's health are a bit overdrawn. The judge is an old man and a weak one, tottering and unsteady on his legs as a young child, but he is not much worse in that respect now than he has been for some years. He has not fully recovered from the effects of his New York trip, and will not go to Indiana as advertised. He is not in the best of humor with the democratic national committee, who insist that he shall go to several of the doubtful states, but has consented to do so, not because he is fit for the journey, but for the reason that he does not care to appear as a non-combatant in the presidential campaign. Here in Columbus his physical inability to make a successful speaking trip is well known, and the chances are if he is taken out again he will collapse. He is now feebleness itself, and though not confined to his bed, his friends are fearful lest he succumbs before election comes on. In addition to the weakness of advancing age and terrible rheumatic troubles, he has had a bad attack of his old enemy, neuralgia, that incapacitates him for outdoor exercise. The only way for the democratic committee to be sure that no vacancy occurs on their ticket before November is to wrap up their candidate in a blanket, keep his feet in hot water, lock the doors from intruders and leave him alone to the consolation of his snuff box and the beautiful companionship of his white-haired and revered old wife.

Safe For the Republicans.

CHICAGO, Sept. 17.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Mr. John F. Scanlan, a well-known republican speaker, came in from a tour of Michigan and Wisconsin in behalf of Harrison, Morton and protection. "I never saw anything look so encouraging," he said. "Wisconsin and Michigan are both safe for 20,000. Farmer Hoard, in Wisconsin, is good for 5,000 democratic farmer votes, and there are going to be 5,000 cican cut converts to republicanism. I am not prepared to say just what will be the outcome of the democratic deal with the labor party, but one thing is certain—the labor leaders have lost the confidence of the people and the labor party is practically dead."

"One thing that struck me," continued Mr. Scanlan, "was the number of men who have their coats off and are hard at work in this campaign, although they never before had any active part in politics. Business men have thrown aside their usual indifference and are at the very head of affairs, while professional men and mechanics are more alive than ever to political duties. I am confident that a greater number of Irish than ever before will vote the republican ticket, and I base my belief on personal contact with Irishmen and the statement of reliable friends all over the country. The democrats are weakened by their officers. They blundered badly in appointments."

Mr. Scanlan will go to New York in a day or two to make a canvass of that state, after which he will speak in Indiana and Michigan.

Carlisle's Welcome Home.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 17.—Speaker John C. Carlisle, whose home is in Covington, Ky., is in this city to-night. His constituents had arranged to give him a distinguished reception. A salute with cannon echoed along the hills from the Kentucky shore, beginning soon after dark. At 8 o'clock twenty-nine large uniformed clubs assembled in Covington, and with bands began the march to Cincinnati, bearing brilliant torches. On the Ohio side they were joined by a very large detachment of torch bearers, who gave unusual brilliancy to the pageant by colored lights from their torches. It was nearly half past 9 o'clock when the escort left the Grand hotel with Mr. Carlisle. Cannon kept booming while the procession crossed the river. Carlisle was taken to the Kentucky club house, riding in an open carriage.

Speaker Carlisle did not stop at the democratic club house in Covington, but drove by at the head of the procession, which pursued a long route through that city. Mr. Carlisle did not speak. He desires to reserve himself for his speech before the convention to-morrow. Many houses in Covington were illuminated, and the reception by thousands of people on the sidewalks and at the windows was enthusiastic in the extreme.

Stevenson Welcomed to Illinois.

SHELBYVILLE, Ill., Sept. 17.—First Assistant Postmaster General Stevenson was warmly received by the democrats of this city and vicinity to-day. He delivered a speech on the issues of the campaign, which was well received.

Negroes Riddled With Buckshot.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 17.—A special from Opelousas, La., says that yesterday morning, at Villa Platte Prairie, a crowd of armed men rode to the houses of two negroes, named Jean Pierre Salert and Dideare, and after leading them a short distance away riddled them with buckshot, killing them both instantly. The killing is supposed to have been brought about by the incendiary language recently used by these two negroes. The affair created intense excitement in the neighborhood where it occurred.

The Chicago Dynamiters.

CHICAGO, Sept. 12.—The cases of the alleged dynamite conspirators, Hronek, Chapek, Sevic and Chleboun, charged with a plot to murder officials here, were called up and continued until the October term of court, on the assertions of Hronek and Sevic that at the proper time they could obtain evidence to show their innocence.

The Weather Indications.

Nebraska and Dakota—Slightly warmer, fair, easterly to southerly winds.

Iowa—Slightly warmer, fair, clearing in extreme eastern portion; easterly to south-[illegible]

INFANTILE CRACKSMEN.

The Remarkable Discovery Made By Chicago Police.

CHICAGO, Sept. 16.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—For two or three months past a large number of petty burglaries in the vicinity of Western avenue and Madison street, in this city, have annoyed the police exceedingly. The local papers opposed to Mayor Roche's administration have been unsparing in their condemnation of the police for inefficiency, while the authorities have been exercising remarkable vigilance. As a result of careful investigation they have gathered in a remarkable gang of burglars—four boys, aged eight, ten, twelve and fourteen years, and the youngest, William Morgan, proves to have been the captain. His lieutenant is William Sullivan, a ten-year-old lad. Henry Stockmeyer, the eldest, was the general utility man for the gang. George Hopkins, aged twelve, is a recent addition and is as yet but a novice. The boys are all of respectable parentage, and their relatives are thunderstruck at the revelations concerning their precocious progeny.

Numerous burglaries, which were reported to the police and were laid to old and experienced cracksmen, were confessed to by the doughty little captain. They had been holding a regular carnival of crime. No house was safe when they crawled around in the back yard, as was their usual method of attack. Their usual plan was to saw a panel from a door. Morgan is so diminutive that he could easily get through the aperture thus made and admit his companions. The particulars of a dozen burglaries were detailed to the magistrate in police court this afternoon, showing that these boys had within two months stolen almost everything from candy and jewelry up to a horse. The latter animal they really stole from a barn and drove it away with the intention of selling it, but finding they were likely to get into trouble allowed it to go after driving it about for half a day. In all the houses they entered they took every key they could get and meant to fit out the members with a good set that would unlock any door. When the magistrate had recovered from the amazement produced by the revelations of the infant "Captain," he fined Hopkins $50 and held Sullivan and Stackmeyer to the criminal court in bonds of $1,000. He was puzzled what to do with the "Captain" but finally sent him back to the station until to-morrow.

THE CUBAN STORM.

Additional Particulars of the Fearful Work of the Cyclone.

NEW YORK, Sept. 17.—A letter to the Tribune from Havana under date of September 8, gives particulars of the recent cyclone which swept over Cuba. The cyclone entered Cuba by way of Sagua and took a westerly direction with a slight northerly inclination, its center passing almost over Havana. For fifteen hours it raged and wreaked fearful havoc to life and property throughout the island. It demolished the principal buildings of the large cities and wiped out whole towns situated near the seaboard. Water flooded large districts of fertile land, richly planted with sugar, tobacco, fruit and vegetables, destroying valuable machinery of the plantations and ruining crops. On the seaboard heavy seas broke down the wharves and occasioned great losses to shipping and commerce and loss of life to crews on board the vessels in harbor. In some instances vessels were carried a half a mile into cities, whole blocks of houses and trees being battered down as the vessels cut their passage through the streets. Havana presents a novel sight. The streets and public squares are piled high with the ruins of demolished buildings and the debris of every kind give it the appearance of a bombarded city. Many streets in the northern part of Havana are submerged. The wind also did heavy damage to trees and buildings throughout the island. The number of lives lost throughout the city and country is variously estimated at from five to twelve hundred. The loss to crops, buildings and shipping amounts to many millions of dollars.

An Advance in Rates.

CHICAGO, Sept. 17.—The roads that followed the lead of the Pennsylvania in reducing a grain rate of 20 cents, Chicago to New York, are evidently growing tired of the situation. The Baltimore & Ohio has already given notice of an advance to the 25 cent rate, to take effect September 25. The Michigan Central and Lake Shore will give notice of a similar advance to-morrow. The reason given for this action is that the demand for cars is largely in excess of the supply, and even while the tariff rates are maintained it is next to impossible to handle the business that is offered. The Pennsylvania, however, adheres to the low rate.

The Chicago & Grand Trunk has given notice that on and after September 28 its rate on dressed beef will be 35 cents per 100 pounds, both to New York and Boston. This is an advance of 5 cents on the New York rate, meeting the new rate adopted by the other roads, but the Grand Trunk maintains its differential on Boston business, to which other lines apply a 40 cent rate.

He Got a Divorce.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 17.—A special from Kokomo reports a bloody affray in the court room in that place this morning. An action for divorce was pending between Samuel Pruett and wife, and both parties were in the court waiting for the case to be called, a petty suit being meanwhile in progress. While the court was occupied with the latter case, Pruett drew a revolver and fired two shots into the body of his wife and a third into J. C. Blackledge. The woman was shot in the left breast near the heart, and in the right shoulder, and will probably die. Blackledge was shot in the right breast, but his injuries are not fatal. Pruett was arrested. He claims that the shooting of Blackledge was accidental, the bullet being intended for another man who had invaded the sanctity of his household. He admits that he intended to kill his wife.

Prophet Wiggins Prophesies.

NEW YORK, Sept. 17.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Blakely Hall telegraphs from Ottawa an interview with Wiggins. The irrepressible prophet says Jacksonville is sure to have a frost between October 3 and 9. This lowering of temperature will be due to the moon's junction when in perigee and the peculiar position of the planets Mars and Jupiter. The cool weather will wipe out the yellow fever. Wiggins added that he has a strong suspicion that serious earthquake disturbances will shortly occur on this continent, but on account of the alarming results following his other predictions on the same subject he refrains from the promulgation of his idea as to the prediction.

Knocked Out by His Stomach.

BOSTON, Sept. 17.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—John L. Sullivan is very ill. His stomach has gone back on him, and White, his doctor, says a cold has settled there. Those who know say his stomach is ruined by excessive alcoholism. Friends doubt if he will ever be able to again make a decent stand in the ring.

Nominated For Representative.

BENKLEMAN, Neb., Sept. 17.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The republicans of the Sixty-seventh representative district met here to-day and nominated Charles Meeker, of Chase county, for representative. Mr. Meeker is a strong man and will be heartily supported. He has made many warm friends in his fight with the Lincoln land company at Imperial.

Four Children Burned to Death.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Sept. 17.—At Devine station, twenty-five miles south of here, four children were burned to death by coal oil, which caught fire while the oldest child was using it to light a fire with. The mother, in her efforts to save her children, was burned terribly about her hands and face.

BIDS FOR NEW FORT OMAHA.

They Are Opened By the Acting Secretary of War.

THE AWARD TO BE MADE LATER.

Senator Manderson's Military Education Bill Passes the Senate—Interesting to Homesteaders—Political Public Documents.

Opening the Bids.

WASHINGTON BUREAU THE OMAHA BEE, 513 FOURTEENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 17.

Bids offering land for sale for the new Fort Omaha were opened this afternoon by Acting Secretary of War MacFeeley. The following were the bids: Thomas Swift, 400 acres, $50,000; Jorgen Clausen, 160 acres, at $100 per acre; Hamilton Martin, 450 acres, no price mentioned; James E. Boyd, 480 acres, $48,000; B. L. Knight, 555.2 acres at $100 per acre; Barton & Nichols, 549.69 acres, $54,569, or 381.23 acres, $38,123; Julia and James Vandercook, 120 acres, no price. In the same bid came four lots from Martin S. Hunn and Joseph Wilson, in all 203 acres, price $57,642; John S., Carrie B., Clara L and Malcolm Brown, and Jennie A. Forsythe, 440 acres at $150 per acre; Lucien Woodworth, 320 acres at $85 per acre; John H. Cryer, 628 acres at $100 per acre; Charles Abernethy, agent, $100 per acre, number of acres not mentioned; O. H. Ballou, 323 acres, $40,000; W. H. Lowe, 477 acres, at $97 per acre, also 557 acres at $95 per acre; Hans Beekman, 482 acres at $100 per acre, also 158 acres at $50 per acre; H. F. Clarke, of Bellevue, eight lots at $60 and $90 per acre; John L. McCague, president of Portal Land and Town Lot company, 330 acres, $40,000; George Bates, 480 acres, $48,200, also 350 acres, $30,000; W. W. Lowe, 480 acres at $107 per acre; Henry Kelsey and Christian Koember, 640 acres at $100 per acre; Ramsey Saling and C. V. Gallagher, 440 acres at $132.50 per acre; H. H. Crouchman, 252 acres, $40,000; J. Kelly, McCombs, 320 acres at $100 per acre; Fred Frick, of Sarpy county, 320 acres, $65,000; James A. Conner, 400 acres at $150 per acre; W. A. Paxton, 320 acres, $48,000; Potter & Cobb, 450 acres, $65,000; Henry Zucher, 350 acres, $64,750; L. Crounse, 400 acres, $55,000, two additional plats if needed, $7,500; John L. McCague, 320 acres, $40,000, 459 acres, $56,000, 360 acres, $61,000, and 360 acres, $66,000, all of which are six miles from Omaha. No awards will be made for some time yet, and it is probable that a board of officers will be sent out to select the most eligible site.

MEASURES FROM THE NORTHWEST.

To-day Senator Manderson called up his bill detailing army and navy officers to educational institutions for military and naval instruction, which was passed by the house recently with slight amendments and he secured final concurrence. It will now go to the president for his signature. This measure was asked for by educators in Nebraska, Iowa and Minnesota.

INTERESTING TO HOMESTEADERS.

Mr. Manderson introduced a bill in the senate to-day which will be received very cordially by many readers of THE BEE who want to get homes in the public domain. It provides that any honorably discharged soldier or sailor in the late war who has once filed a declaratory statement for a homestead entry, and who, before the six months allowed under Section 2,304, revised statutes, in which to make his entry, has abandoned or relinquished the entry shall not be deprived from making another homestead entry unless it shall be made fully to appear that such speculation was made for the purpose of rlinquishment. The senator believes can secure the passage of the bill during the approaching winter if not before the present session adjourns.

MERE CAMPAIGN DOCUMENTS.

There was a time when the United States consul reports were of extreme value on account of the information which they contained relative to commercial affairs in foreign countries. Consuls under past administrations deemed it their duty to confine their reports to the state of the market, the prospects for increase of American trade, articles on the wants of the country to which they were assigned, and similar information of value to the shipper, of interest to the manufacturer, and of information to the general public. Lately, however, there seems to have been an order issued directing consuls to work up as much political capital as they possibly can into their reports, and the result of it is that the press is furnished from time to time with advance sheets of forthcoming consular reports, which are devoted almost exclusively to comparisons between the methods of conducting business in foreign towns and similar methods in vogue in the United States, with an eye single in every instance to the detriment of the latter.

In one of these advance sheets just distributed, there is a long, windy article on the methods prevailing in shoe manufacturing establishments in Massachusetts and in Germany. The consul making this report shows that he has had some connection with an old-fashioned shop in the past, and he seems to regret in the most un-American manner the progress which machinery has made in this branch of industry. He goes on to show how much the labor value is of each pair of shoes produced, and then compares this value of labor with that of the foreign hand. He has tried to confuse the American people by saying that it costs less to make a pair of shoes in America than it does in Europe. The idea is, evidently, to induce the American mechanic to believe that his lot is a less happy one that his German fellow workman. But the consul falls short of the mark because he failed to show how much more work the American laborer can perform in a day with the improved machinery in use in this country than the foreigner can do with his more crude instruments. But he has shown one thing which he probably did not intend, and that is that the American system of protection to American ingenuity and enterprise enables shoes to be manufactured in greater number and consequently sold cheaper in America than in Europe, in spite of the alleged operations of the imported taxes.

NEGRO VOTES NOT WANTED.

The speech of Senator Vest, of Missouri, delivered in the senate the other day, on the subject of the assimilation of the Chinese and the African races with that of the Caucasian, will undoubtedly put an end to the efforts which have been made to a greater or less degree by both political parties to divide the colored vote. No democrat in the country is better authorized to speak for his party than Senator Vest. He is a man of strong intellect and wide experience, and he has never been questioned by his party or by his opponents so far as his democracy is concerned. He assisted the south in its insurrection to maintain slavery, and was the leader of the confederate congress which enacted laws at Richmond.

Senator Vest said in his speech, if not in direct words by innuendo, that the negroes of this country were a greater charge upon the states where they were mostly located than were the incoming Chinese upon the states of the Pacific slope. He thought that the southern section was seriously besieged by the blacks, and that it would continue to labor under a greater disadvantage than the Pacific slope would on account of the influx from the Celestial empire. The effect of Senator Vest's speech is regarded in Washington to be that the democracy is not inclined to ask for negro support, and that it is in fact in a mood to repel it. If there has been any inclination on the part of the blacks of the south or elsewhere to go over to the democratic party it will surely be estopped by this speech. It is an announcement to the negroes that they are not wanted, not only in the democratic party but in the south, and the south is as anxious to get rid of them as the Pacific slope is to rid itself of the Chinese.

THE TARIFF OUTLOOK.

While no one in Washington believes that there will be any action taken on a tariff bill by either house of congress before the November election, it is the impression of almost every one that a bill will be finally adopted by both houses of this congress. Ever if the senate should conclude to take up its tariff measure after it has been reported from the committee on finance and it should immediately enter upon a discussion of it, there is no probability, whatever, of action within the next two months. Of course, the result of the election will have an influence. If Mr. Cleveland should be re-elected the republicans will feel as though the Mills bill has been endorsed by the country, and it will be likely that a bill more in the form of that measure than any other will be adopted by both branches of congress. If General Harrison should be elected congress will regard the endorsement of the country to be of the bill which has been prepared by the senate committee on finance, and the measure which will be finally passed will partake more largely of the character of that one.

When congress meets in December the tariff bill will immediately receive consideration. All other legislation is to take a secondary position, and there is to be a tariff bill of some kind passed. Very little, if any, time will remain after a tariff bill has gone through the legislative hopper, and the regular annual appropriations have been acted upon. The election which takes place in November, therefore, has a double importance in regard to the tariff. Not only will the congress be elected to serve two years beginning with the 4th of next March, but the country is to speak its sentiment as to tariff legislation by the congress now in session.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Dr. W. F. Peck, of Davenport, is here to attend the congress of American physicians and surgeons, which convenes at 1 o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

C. E. Chrisman, a well-known Iowa man, is in the city.

The weather crop bulletin of the signal office says that reports from the corn belt, including Iowa and Nebraska, indicate that the weather during the week has been especially favorable and that the corn crop, which is very large, is generally secure and past injury from frosts. The frosts which occurred during the week along the north border of Iowa and in Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan did some damage to growing crops.

D. N. Richardson, of Davenport, is in the city. PERRY S. HEATH.

FIFTIETH CONGRESS.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—In the senate today Mr. Mitchell introduced a bill to reduce letter postage to 1 cent at once. Laid on the table. He also gave notice that he would on Thursday next submit some remarks on the motion to refer the president's annual message.

Mr. Sherman offered a resolution directing the committee on foreign relations to inquire into and report at the next session of congress the state of the relations of the United States with Great Britain and the Dominion of Canada, with such measures as are expedient to promote friendly, commercial and political intercourse. He asked that the resolution be laid over till to-morrow, and said that he would then address the senate briefly upon it.

One o'clock having arrived the senate proceeded to vote on Mr. Blair's motion to reconsider the vote passing the Chinese exclusion bill, which was rejected. The bill now goes to the president for approbation.

The house bill to enlarge the powers and duties of the department of agriculture and to create an executive department of agriculture was taken up, the question being on the amendment striking out the section which transfers the weather bureau of the signal service to the proposed new department. After some debate, and without action, the bill was laid aside till to-morrow and the senate adjourned.

House.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—In the house Mr. Weaver of Iowa introduced a bill to prohibit the veposit of public money in national or other banks except for continued disbursement of public funds. Referred.

A resolution was offered calling on the president for information as to whether the rights of American fishermen have been violated by the Canadian authorities within the last year, and, if so, whether he has retaliated, as he had authority to do under the act of March 3, 1887. Referred.

Mr. Forney of Alabama called up the conference report on the sundry civil bill, but at the request of Mr. Kelley of Pennsylvania he yielded to the gentleman to offer a resolution broadening the scope of the investigation now in progress as to the new library building, so as to direct the special committee to inquire whether any member of congress has sought by undue influence to secure the acceptance by the architect of any material, and whether any member has endeavored to cause the removal of Architect Saltmeyer from his position or to deprive him of any of his powers or duties for the reason that Saltmeyer had refused to act as requested by such members. After adopting the amendment offered by Mr. Springer, directing the committee to report its conclusion within two weeks, the resolution was adopted.

Mr. Forney then came forward with his conference report, but Mr. O'Neill, of Missouri, raised the point of order that even such a privileged report could not be presented when the house was dividing. On his motion to refer the labor resolution previously presented to the committee on labor, and his point of order having been sustained the tellers resumed their places. For hours the tellers stood at their posts patiently waiting for a quorum. Various propositions were submitted to break the dead-lock; but there were objections to each one and the house adjourned.

The Situation at Hayti.

NEW YORK, Sept. 17.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The United States corvette, Galena, Captain Colby M. Chester, has just returned from a trip to Port-au-Prince, Hayti, whither she was ordered a month since to look after the interests of American citizens. Captain Chester has made an official report to the navy department of the expedition, which has been forwarded to Secretary of Navy Whitney. The captain reports that he found that after President Solomon had left the island perfect quiet had been restored and the political affairs of the country were in a much better condition than under the ex-president's government. After remaining in port for four days the Galena sailed for Kingston, the English man-of-war port of Jamaica, whence Captain Chester reported the result of his trip to the Washington authorities by cable September 7. He started from Jamaica on the 8th.

Sacrificed at the Stake.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Sept. 17.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—A horrible death by fire was inflicted by a band of Mojave Indians on a young squaw living on the eastern boundary of the state. The squaw, who was about eighteen years old and quite comely, had in some way acquired the reputation of being a witch, and the head men of the band concluded to put her to death. The girl was stripped naked and bound to a strong stake, around which had been heaped wood and brush, and the combustibles were set on fire. It was two hours before she died, and during that time she kept up an incessant shrieking, while the Indians danced about and added fuel to the flames. She was burned to a crisp.

Two More McCoys Killed.

CATLETTSBURG, KY., Sept. 17.—Another raid was made by the McCoys on the Hatfield settlement Friday last, in which two of the West Virginians were killed and two more badly wounded. The Kentuckians escaped unhurt.

Thurman Working On His Letter.

COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 17.—Judge Thurman was kept busy last week receiving callers and was unable to get to work upon his letter of acceptance. However, he is now at work on it and it may be looked for in a day or two.

APOSTLE CANNON SURRENDERS.

He Pleads Guilty to Two Indictments and Goes to the Penitentiary.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Sept. 17.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Shortly before 10 o'clock this morning Apostle George Q. Cannon, who has evaded the officers of the law for over two years, surrendered himself to United States Marshal Dyer, in answer to the charge of unlawful cohabitation. Nothing that has occurred in this territory for a number of years past created such a sensation as that piece of news when it had become thoroughly known throughout the city. Cannon was at one time delegate to congress from Utah, and has been the virtual head of the Mormon church for years past. He was arrested several years ago in Nevada as a fugitive from justice on an indictment to which he pleaded guilty to-day, and his sensational leap from the train and his subsequent forfeiture of a $45,000 bond are matters of history. There were two indictments against Cannon. One was found March 20, 1886, and charged him with living with two wives, Martha Tulley and Emily Little, from July 2, 1885 to December 31 of that year. The other indictment was found last Saturday, September 15, and charged him with cohabiting with five wives, Sarah Jane, Eliza T., Martha T., Emily H. and Caroline T., between the 21st of March, 1886 and September 15, 1888. This last indictment was found on the evidence of Bishop Clawson, Frank J. Cannon, the convict's son and Charles H. Wilcken, who has acted as Cannon's body guard ever since he has been in hiding.

Cannon came into court this morning and pleaded guilty to both indictments and asked that sentence be pronounced at once. Judge Sanford in passing sentence said: "Your plea of guilty has saved the government the expense and labor of trial and your submission is an acknowledgement, a tacit admission that you submit yourself to the authority of the law and admit the supremacy of law, which every man must bow to and give obedience to. The offense to which you have pleaded guilty is made by the statute of congress a misdemeanor and the punishment is fixed by that statute is either a fine not to exceed $300, or imprisonment for six months, or both within the discretion of the court."

The court then sentenced Cannon to seventy-five days imprisonment and a fine of $300 on the first indictment, and 100 days and $250 fine on the second indictment. Cannon was at once taken to the penitentiary. The indignation here among the gentiles is intense, as they firmly believe there has been a deal made between the democratic administration and the Mormon church. The gentiles think under the peculiarly aggravated circumstances in Cannon's case he should have received the full penalty of the law. Cannon is the first Mormon who has been sentenced by Judge Sandford, who was recently appointed chief justice by Cleveland. Cannon gives as his reason for evading the officers the fact that he was afraid ex-Judge Deane would not be lenient with him, and that he preferred to wait for a change of administration. It is generally understood the Mormon church will soon abandon polygamy by an edict and then apply for statehood.

THE SWEDISH METHODISTS.

Appointments Made By the Conference In Session at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Sept. 17.—The Swedish Methodist conference closed its session to-day. In the morning the final reports of the committees were read, and in the afternoon Bishop Andrews announced the following appointments:

Burlington district—John Bendix, presiding elder; Andover, John Levohn; Bishop Hill, J. T. Wigren; Burlington, Ia., J. A. Palmquist; Creston and Spalding, Eric Johnson; Dayton, Ia., James Iverson; Des Moines, F. J. Stanson; Galesburg, Nels Eagle; Galva and Waga, Alfred Kalin; Keokuk and Melrose, C. J. Anderson; Moline, Rock Island and Geneseo, Martin Hess; New Sweden and Mauchachineck, Ia., John Simpson; Red Oak and Essex, C. F. Levin; Sheldahl, Ia., to be supplied by C. G. Anderson; Stratford, Ia., to be supplied by L. M. Lindstrom; Swedona, to be supplied by C. M. Holmberg; Victoria, to be supplied by Hugo Alm.

Chicago District—John Wigren, presiding elder; Batavia and Geneva, Axel Uppling; Chicago stations: Atlantic street, to be supplied; Fifth avenue, N. M. Liljegren; Humboldt park, to supplied; market street mission, Alfred Anderson and one to be supplied; May street, J. O. Nelson; Donovan and Yorkton, Ind., Isaac Anderson; Englewood, to be supplied; Evanston, N. O. Westergren; Hobart, to be supplied; Jamestown, N. Y., O. F. Lindstrom; Jefferson, to be supplied; Kennedy and Randolph, N. Y., to be supplied; Lake View, A. T. Westergren; McKeesport, Pa., Peter Frost; Rockford, A. A. Dalberg.

Kansas and Nebraska district—Olia Swanson, presiding elder; Axtell and Scandanavia, Neb., John Jacobson; Clay Center, Kan., A. J. Kocklofgren; Oakland, Neb., Carl Nordo; Omaha, P. J. Berg; Saronville and Lincoln, Neb., J. B. Anderson; Scandia and Wayne, Kan., P. M. Johnson; Shickley and Ong, Neb., A. J. Ergstrom; Stromsburg and Swede Plains, Neb., John Lundeen; West Hill and Looking Glass, Neb., E. F. Graner.

A CRUSHED BERRY.

The Ex-King of the Dudes in Desperate Financial Straits.

NEW YORK, Sept. 17.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—From Long Branch comes the startling intelligence that Berry Wall, ex-king of the dudes, is so financially embarrassed that he has been unable to pay his board bill at the West End hotel, and is therefore likely to remain in hock down at the Branch until his mother or some obliging friend furnishes him the wherewithal to settle up. That the ex-monarch is considerably in arrears, and that the proprietors are not disposed to look upon the amusing side of the affair, is a cruel fact. To make matters worse, it is exceedingly cold and dreary at the sea shore at present, and the unfortunate gentleman is certainly not to be envied in his present position. All the representatives of wealth and culture have returned to their city homes, and the Branch is desolate indeed. It is said that the Messrs. Hildreth have threatened to seize Wall's wardrobe if he does not come up to time in very short order. If they do this Wall will be reduced to the painful necessity of appearing in public in his pajamas and linen duster. It is said that Wall's mother has refused to advance him any more money, as she does not believe in supporting her son in luxury and idleness

Females in the Prize Ring.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 17.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Hattie Leslie, a variety actress, and Alice Leary, an amateur actress, had a prize fight on Navy island, down the Niagara river. George La Blanche, the Marine, seconded Hattie, and Bill Baker helped Miss Leary. Jack Leonard, the pugilist, was referee. Marquis of Queensberry rules governed the battle, and seven three-minute rounds were fought. In the fourth round Alice drew first blood by a hot blow on Hattie's mouth. Hattie knocked her antagonist all over the floor in the seventh round. When time was called, Alice threw up the sponge. The women fought like tigresses at times, but hit no foul blows.

Murder and Suicide.

CHICAGO, Sept. 17.—Henry Thiene attempted to murder his divorced wife and step-daughter this afternoon, after which he shot himself, dying instantly. His step-daughter is not hurt, but his wife received a bullet wound in the right temple, and is supposed to be fatally injured.

The Ex-Prisoners Association.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 17.—The National Association of Ex-prisoners of the late war convenes here to-morrow in annual session. General W. H. Powell, of Illinois, president of the association, arrived to-night.

A MURDERER BREAKS JAIL.

The Sheriff and a Posse Now In Hot Pursuit.

HORSES BURNED AT HASTINGS.

A Burglary at David City—Hurt In a Runaway—Accidentally Shot—The G. A. R. Reunion at Kearney.

**Escaped a