THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

EIGHTEENTH YEAR. OMAHA. TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 9, 1888. NUMBER 117

THEY ARE STILL IN POLITICS.

The Recent Speech of General Van Wyck at Ord.

A BRIEF TALK ON THE TARIFF

Followed By a Thorough Exposition of the Methods of Trusts and Corporations in Moulding Legislation to Their Purposes.

Some Questions Answered.

ORD, Neb., Oct. 8.—[Special to THE BEE.]—Following is the full text of General Van Wyck's speech delivered here last week: Last night I received the following written request: "In your speech tell us something about the tariff; what both parties have done or mean to do, and whether corporations are really out of politics." I limit the last question is not political, although offensive to the tender footed brethren, while the tariff is all over political.

Thousands of orators of both parties are making themselves heard, vexing air and ear with no other question. But if you desire, I will make brief answers to both questions. [Loud cries of "go on;" "do so."]

As you have so generally united in the request I will cheerfully obey. Tariff is a wonderful theme. This nation has been discussing it for more than three-fourths of a century; yet to-day from ocean to ocean, on every stump, in every hamlet, it is seized with the greatest avidity, and orators debate with all the zeal, eloquence and enthusiasm of a newly discovered theory; the rays of a new planet in the political heavens; the first dawning upon intellects struggling for light and in the ecstasy of delight; the old straw is again threshed, the air beaten and the earth everywhere pawed to raise dust in the eyes of the people, to divert attention from other issues, to bewilder until the multitude conclude the subject is so intricate that they know nothing about it, and countless orators let loose upon the nation know less.

It is true that both political parties have been demanding a revision of the tariff. The democrats aggressively so; the republicans more gently, in graceful, delicate resolutions of national conventions of 1880 and 1884 in response to the demand of the people without regard to party that there should be, not free trade, but relief from tariff taxation which, in some cases, they believed worked oppressively for they saw that the thousands of millions which had carried on the war, paid interest and principal on the national debt, produced a surplus in the national treasury, collecting a million of dollars each day, was drawn from the pockets of the people by tariff and internal revenue methods and the great bulk taken from the consumers of the necessities of life without regard to the wealth or poverty of the consumer. They also knew that at one time some revenue was derived from a tax on wealth, on bank deposits, on railroad receipts, on incomes, but the owners of that wealth united and demanded of congress to repeal such laws because they were obnoxious and odious, and soon after the war congress obeyed and repealed, but no removal of any of the burthen from the great multitude. A certain class of orators proclaim that we are rich, as evinced by the surplus of the people, are contented because by ingenious contrivance of gathering duties from the necessities of life, the tax is collected without their knowledge.

But yielding to the half concealed murmur of discontent of the masses, congress, republican and democratic, created a tariff commission to investigate fully the commission appointed by a republican president, principally of high tariff men and manufacturers, investigated for months from the Atlantic to the Pacific and recommended a reduction of about 20 per cent. President Arthur adopted their views and urged congress to make the reduction. And congress proceeded at once to do nothing. And the recommendation of any president, no matter of what party, will receive no other consideration so long as monster corporations and syndicates and trusts and the great interests protected by tariffs can unite their immense power and mass it upon congress restraining and controlling its action.

You have asked, "Did Blaine at one time favor putting certain articles on the free list?" Certainly he did. So did Garfield, who urged a revision of the tariff, so does the republican senate to-day. For months they have been working as "tariff tinkers" on a bill making modifications and reductions and helping free trade by putting many articles on the free list, but it will not pass any more than the democratic bill. The money interest has legislation by the throat. Don't worry, my friend; don't lay awake o' nights on account of the howl of the trade. No danger of the simplest reduction unless it be on whisky. That cry is only to frighten and prejudice. Neither is there danger of loss of our fisheries from Canada or even England, but our prosperity and happiness is threatened by the unscrupulous and extortionate exercise of power by corporations, syndicates, trusts and combinations of great wealth to absorb the business by driving out small dealers and steal from producer and laborer and unjust portion of the toilers' reward.

Thus much for the first question. The second, in my judgment, is far more important, where redress can be reached by the people if they desire, because the state can control the roads operated within its limits, and the cunning, scheming politicians, worked like Punch and Judy by wires, held in the hands of corporations, are to divert attention by discussing tariff and other questions, thus to hold control of the machinery of the party, thus control conventions and legislatures, and thus prevent what the people demand. I ventured at a county fair at O'Neil a few days ago to discuss these questions as they are outside of political matters, and political orators pass them by "on the other side," and supposed I would be safe from unjust criticism, but not so. A corporation controlled, straight party organ at Omaha said they were idiosyncracies. That term was good. It is patriotic to discuss an intricate subject which will produce no results and is entirely harmless, a sort of safety valve, a buffer for corporations, but the gentlest allusion to the extortion of corporations is idosyncracy. You here noticed that straight goods are often genuine only when stamped with the corporation trade mark. Even a republican orator can insist upon free lumber, free sugar and free salt or any other modification of the tariff and is not denounced as a heretic, provided he will not ask that corporations be regulated and controlled in the interest of the producer or people generally.

These matters are outside of and above politics. Your loyalty to the party of your choice is abundantly discharged by your vote on the national ticket, but in this state the living vital question is whether corporations or people shall govern is plainly drawn and is no more political than the temperence problem. The masses claim that they suffered because of corporation extortion and domination. Then let them act as if they really believed what they claim, or meekly submit and surrender. More than three-fourths of the people of this state believe that corporations should not thus extort and dominate, and that transportation rates should be reduced to the basis of rates east of the Missouri river, and you know this great majority is unheeded and seem powerless because they are willing the ring, the machine in the hands of corporations, should run conventions and themselves against their own interests, and when they do all this, they dispairingly ask, "What is the remedy?" You have it in your own hands, a legal, constitutional method—the ballot. For years you have been demanding relief and relief does not come. Then stop. You have been trying the hair of the dog to cure the bite. Then change. Your strength, your ballots in the control of rings and machine, have been always used to your own injury. You believe that corporations, syndicates and trusts are not saints and angels in disguise, but that they are human, very much so, and are seeking to control every avenue of trade, every means of political power, every source of legislation for their own interest, the last dollar of the producer beyond his actual subsistence. You believe that your interests are in jeopardy and should be protected. The power is with you. The sleeping giant is in the arms of labor, yet the Delilah of corporations is always shearing away the locks of your strength. Most remarkable of all, you, the victims, always place your power in the hands of those who are willing to crush you. Unfortunately the people learn little from experience however galling that experience may be. Even after corporations, by the method and money they unscrupulously use, can induce men to violate pledges and betray the trust of a confiding people, they can be drawn into another trap, to again delegate their power, when they know there will be other betrayals in the interest of corporate power and combined capital.

Corporations have no politics in matters of self interest. They secure prominent attorneys and leaders with the view of controlling the machines of both parties. Look at the republican state convention at Omaha, when sending delegates to the national convention; seven of the ten are railroad attorneys. Look at some anti-monopoly counties nominating railroad attorneys for the legislature. Then when you go to the polls and vote against your own interest, you gently, imploringly ask, "What is the remedy?" Look at the evidence given before the commission created by congress to investigate the affairs of the Pacific roads. To find what disposition was made of the money taken from the people by extortionate rates, when men rejoicing to be called straight republicans and solid democrats, were hired like Hessians, and paid by a prominent and leading politician from the treasury of the Union Pacific, and they accepted the brand and put on the collar of that road. Whose methods they swore were to besiege the legislature, to wine and dine and sing songs and tell stories to the men whom the people had elected, to prevail upon them to defeat the legislation the people demanded, but you do not believe men could be induced to commit this great crime, by eloquence or song or wine or whiskey. Oh no, possibly the aforesaid attorney who also boasts of the purity of his political motives and the soundness of his political creed, or some other honorable officer of that corporation come stealthily with the saddlebags bearing the thirty pieces of silver. Corporations in this state, with the aid of republican and democratic leaders whom they own, are struggling to procure a legislature which will protect them from the demands of the people, and the people who are struggling to secure additional legislation which will allow the laborer to have some return for his labor and the farmer a small per cent on the value of his land. Now here is no question of politics, yet the political engine is set in motion, the party heart is fired to make the people their own executioners and put the power of the state in the hands of their enemies. You do as they do, prove your issues and exercise your power in your own interests.

Yesterday between here and Central City I saw a woman driving the horses and managing a riding plow, and at another place a little girl not over ten years of age herding the cattle. Beyond subsistence all our earning go to eastern cities to add to the millions of Gould, Vanderbilt and other syndicates, and the chances are that the husband of the woman at the plow and the father of the little girl who should be playing with her mates on the green sward, under God's free sunlight, will use their votes at the ballot box under the manipulation of ringsters controlled and in the pay of corporations. Your wife must toil in the house and field and your little girls whom you love and cherish, must be denied the pleasures of life's early years, to add to the ill-gotten wealth of railroad magnates. This is the issue, and will you mock yourselves by asking what is the remedy or allow party ties to prevail to your own jury?

Of what concern to either party is the election of state officers? Corporations make common cause to secure their interests in the equalizing board to cheat the people by escaping their share of taxation. The roads are mildly taxed in Iowa, where the average valuation is $12,000 per mile, but in Nebraska the valuation is only about $6,000 per mile. Again, how does it concern the principles or prosperity of either party who is elected secretary of state? Mr. Laws, the present secretary, before his renomination, voted for an order reducing the rates to a basis of charges east of the Missouri river. Afterwards, at the demand of railroad attorneys and leading saintly simon pure political leaders, he doubles on his track and postpones and defeats the hopes of the people by whom he was elected and whom he promised to serve. You know Laws' election means no reduction of rates; yet the people are asked to betray themselves, and, under the pretense of party shibboleths, re-elect Laws against their own interests.

All the roads defy the power of the state, while the Union Pacific denies its authority to regulate; a road which persistently seeks to and does control conventions and legislatures. Yet Mr. Adams insisted they should not interfere in politics. A road, according to their statement, bankrupt, with a large increase of traffic, has lately bought a million dollars in engines and equipments and given chattel mortgages to pay for them. It is to be hoped they are not compelled to pay 3 per cent a month, which the citizens of Nebraska are often compelled to pay. It neither pays its debts, nor cash for what it buys. The receipts are generously divided among its officers and donated for campaign purposes. It actually employs a chief legal attorney, at a princely salary, noted for his eloquence and devotion to party tactics and party principles, and generously dedicates him to the laudable purposes of organizing campaign clubs and distributing his eloquence. For what purposes? To look after the interest of the people in their struggle for relief from corporate power and extortion? All this is so plain that he who runs may read. Oh, no, all this great expenditure is not to secure the election of the United States senate of either the president or attorney of the Union Pacific. The object is the election of one who will as carefully look after the interests of corporations as a paid officer. Then to retain the attorney under the mark of party to watch the legislature, to organize, direct and pay another band of hirelings of both political parties to corrupt the legislature and buy them to betray the people. I trust my friend will now see clearly that his question has been answered and that the roads have not gone out of politics.

I have frankly answered your questions as to the tariff add railroads in politics. Now let me propound two or three political puzzles. Will anybody in this audience tell me whp the Union Pacific has detailed John M. Thurston who draws one thousand dollars a month out of the railroad treasury to organize political clubs in this state and devote his whole time this season to campaigning. Why does the Union Pacific take so much interest in the election of the next legislature and why did Thurston withdraw srom the senatorial canvass in favor of Manderson? Why does the official organ of the Burlington road at Lincoln insist upon pledging every republican candidate for the legislature to Manderson? Will anybody tell me what the people of Nebraska have to expect from a senator who depends on railroad influence for his election, and on whom the Union Pacific will hold a political mortgage?

Another giant monopoly, the B. & M., persistently defrauds the state of its honest portion of taxes, and, more despotic than any potentate, demands a surrender of acres or town sites, or ruthlessly ruins the property of prosperous villages, scatters county seats to the wind, and by importation of men overrides the people at the ballot box; and then stagnates business, imposes hardships upon citizens of all states only because they are unwilling to deal honestly with their engineers and firemen and pay them the same wages allowed by all other roads in the state, and when all the people cry out shame, still more defiant, they trample under foot the sovereignty of this great state and import another band of hired hessians known as Pinkerton's men, alien to the commonwealth, and demand of the officials whom they own to clothe them with the insignia of office and set them loose to club down and murder innocent men in Nebraska as they did children in New Jersey.

Every year they make new demands. You stand amazed. By vote you said there should be no commission, but that the legislature should enact laws regulating and fixing rates. The roads ordered the legislature to create a commission and with usual obedience they did. And for years the only real thing done by the commission is to draw thousands of dollars from the treasury. Do you know any benefit in reducing rates conferred by them. When an order of reduction was passed through Laws it was practically annulled and farmers are asked to re-elect a man who has notified them that for the future he is against them. Take a case in point. Adams says his road, which buys equipment by chattel mortgage, is wronged by the commission. Yet now a Nebraska production, apples raised in Johnson county, are charged for transportation 220 miles to Broken Bow and sold to Nebraskans, who pay 2 and 3 per cent for one dollar per year, and receive 15 cents per bushel for corn, $120 per car, nearly four times the rate from the Missouri river to Chicago. Thus any reduction by the commission is not perceptible to the naked eye. And the men who are thus robbed by aid of the state board, the man whose wife manages the plow, whose little girl herds the cattle, are asked to save the party—vote the ticket, select men who are owned and controlled by corporations, and be represented at Lincoln and Washington by men named by corporations who will never dare refuse their demands. My friend, can you judge whether the railroads are out of politics?

Preparing For a Rally.

FREMONT, Neb., Oct. 8.—[Special to THE BEE.]—A number of the prominent republicans of Fremont held a meeting Saturday evening at Congressman Dorsey's office and perfected plans for a grand republican rally in this city on the 31st of the present month. The purpose is to have a number of noted speakers present to address the people in the afternoon from 2 to 5 o'clock and after the speaking to have a grand barbecue. Then at night the time will be given up to a monster torch-light parade. Invitations are to be issued to the republican clubs of the state to be present. A big effort will also be made to get all the farmers of this section to attend. A number of efficient and active committees have been appointed and the work of preparation for the grand demonstration will be carried forward with all diligence. Among the speakers for the occasion, Senator Manderson and the state officers will probably be present; at least an effort will be made to secure them.

Politics in Phelps County.

HOLDREGE, Neb., Oct. 8.—[Special to THE BEE.]—The republicans of Phelps county opened the campaign last night with a rousing republican rally at Loomis. The speakers were T. M. Hopwood, candidate for representative, Prof. Warden, Dr. Guild and C. P. King, of Holdrege. The Holdrege martial band was in attendance and rendered good music. The house was crowded and many ladies were present. Meetings are appointed for every township in the county and a thorough canvass of the county will be made. The old settlers' meeting will be held in Holdrege, Oct. 12, and a big political meeting will be held in the evening. The speakers will be Ex-Governor Dawes, Hon. G. L. Laws and Hon. John Stein. A Harrison and Morton club of 100 is organized and the uniforms ordered. The glee club is organized and will be prepared with splendid music for the campaign.

Republicans at Humboldt.

HUMBOLDT, Neb., Oct. 8.—[Special to THE BEE.]—The largest demonstration politically ever held here was the rally and reception given by the Harrison and Morton club of this city last night. The Falls City republicans came in on a special train 500 strong, there being 200 in uniform in the procession. The Pawnee City club also came on a special train, besides large delegations from Salem, Dawson, Stella, Table Rock and other towns. It is estimated that fully one thousand uniformed men and ladies were in line of march. The opera house was crowded to its utmost capacity. Addresses were delivered by Messrs Everats, Laws secretary of state, and Hill, candidate for state treasurer. The immense throng on the street was addressed by Isham Rearis, of Falls city and J. C. Goudy, of Pawnee City.

Watson For Float Senator.

WEEPING WATER, Neb., Oct. 8.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The republican delegates of Cass and Otoe counties met in float convention here to-night. A. N. Sullivan, of Plattsmouth, nominated General John C. Watson, of Nebraska City, for float representative. Matson was elected by acclamation without a dissenting voice. Mr. Watson said he would gladly meet his democratic opponent, Higgins, or any proxy that he (Higgins) might name, on the stump to discuss the issues of the campaign, this meeting to be in any town in either of the counties. It is generally felt here that Mr. Watson's nomination will add strength to the republican tickets of both counties.

Hamilton County District Court.

AURORA, Neb., Oct 8.—[Special to THE BEE.]—The district court adjourned Saturday night at midnight. The jury was out in the McIntosh rape case when it was charged charged that three boys, McIntosh, Gorin and Hickman conspired to commit an indecent assault on Anna DeHart. This was the second trial. The jury was discharged. Homer Strickler, for cutting with intent to do great bodily harm, was given two years in the pen. George Moeller, of Hampton, was convicted of influencing a witness and given thirty days in jail and $100 fine.

Death was Accidental.

LINCOLN, Neb., Oct. 8.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The finding of the coroner's jury in the case of Mr. Van Pelt is in accordance with the facts stated in the Lincoln letter. Deceased came to his death while in a state of mental derangement. The evidence tended to show that he must have wandered into the quicksand some time during Sunday night and after exhaustion fell forward into the water face down, death following in a few moments. Had he been eighteen inches nearer the shore he would have fallen upon the sloping bank of the stream.

Shoenherr Released.

NEBRASKA CITY, Neb., Oct. 8.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Richard Shoenherr, the bartender who threw John Byer out of the saloon, breaking his arm in several places, had his trial to-day and was discharged, the evidence showing that Byer had threatened to kill Shoenherr and went in the saloon for that purpose.

Probably Fatal Gun Explosion.

PLEASANT HILL, Neb., Oct. 8.—[Special to THE BEE.]—Mr. Irvin R. Estcourt, clerk in the drug department of J. W. Ingles' store, was seriously, if not mortally wounded yesterday by the bursting of a gun while hunting. His left arm was blown off and his skull fractured. He is still in an unconscious condition.

Smiley-Phillips.

SEWARD, Neb., Oct. 8.—[Special to THE BEE.]—Sheriff James M. Smiley was quietly married in this county yesterday to Miss Hattie Phillips, at her home near Utica, and returned with his bride this morning to Seward.

The Missouri River Survey.

PIERRE, Dak., Oct. 8.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Captain G. W. Marr, of St. Louis, having charge of the Missouri river survey with a party, started work on a triangular and levelling of the river from Pierre to Sioux City to-day. This is the completion of the work by an expedition in 1881 and 1882 under Captain D. W. Wellman. The work will last until the close of 1888.

THE PLUMED KNIGHT'S TOUR.

Grand Demonstrations in His Honor in Michigan.

HIS SPEECH AT GRAND RAPIDS.

The Attention of the Wolverines Called to Some of the Benefits of a Protective System—Political Notes.

Blaine Goes to Grand Rapids.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 8.—The Blaine party, composed of James G. Blaine, Walker Blaine, General King, General Alger and other prominent republicans, left by special train for Grand Rapids at 9 o'clock this morning. Blaine said he is entirely cured of his cold.

At each of the stations crowds had gathered, but until Howell was reached the train whirled by without stopping. At Howell some five hundred citizens were assembled, and a shout was sent up for Blaine. Blaine at first objected to showing himself, but was prevailed upon to meet the crowd at the rear platform of the car. On his appearance he was saluted with three cheers, and in response said: "I am very glad to see you, gentlemen. Are you going to wake up things here for Harrison and Morton?" "You bet we are," responded several voices. General Alger came out on the platform and was received with cheers. The train ran into Lansing at 11 o'clock, having run eighty-five miles from Detroit in two hours.

At Grand Rapids Blaine was met by an immense and enthusiastic crowd. A number of leading manufacturers had given their employes a holiday, and a number of excursion trains from various points had unloaded their thousands into the already overcrowded streets of the city. Escorted by a long procession of uniformed companies, Blaine and his party were conveyed in carriages to the Morton house, where they dined. At 3 o'clock the doors of Hartman's hall were thrown open and the crowd poured in in a great flood, which occupied every inch of space. The larger part of it was made up of workmen in factories, who listened to Blaine with close attention and frequently cheered his good points. The gist of the speech was an answer to Postmaster General Dickinson's statement to the effect that the New England states and the east get all the advantage of the protective tariff, while the west sustains the burden. That, he said, had been the cry of the free traders ever since there was a west, and yet, somehow, in this great national progress, the west seems to keep her place in the van. Quoting from figures, Blaine said that New England took 600,000 tons of grain annually; that out of 300,000,000 pounds of wool raised in the west, New England took one-half, paying the west $45,000,000 for it. She pays the west $20,000,000 for bread; for provisions the farmers of the western states receive $55,000,000; for butter she pays the west over $2,000,000, while the states of Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota receive $15,000,000 a year for western lumber. Of copper, lead, salt and hides the aggregate of $50,000,000 is paid. This makes an aggregate which is well up to $200,000,000. But Dickinson, being a member of an administration that can afford to lend bankers $60,000,000 a year of government money without interest, may think $200,000,000 not much of a sum; though, added Blaine, this amount comes very handy in settling our balances at the end of the year. He pointed out the fact that the total value of the products sent to Old England was $827,000,000, to show the advantage and value of a home market, and showing what $4,000,000 of people at home can consume compared to 40,000,000 of one country beyond the sea. He thought that Dickinson could improve himself greatly by studying the history of his own country.

NEW YORK CITY POLITICS.

Attracting Much Attention in Connection With the Presidential Contest.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The municipal election in New York has attracted much interest here, for it is considered as inevitable that the contest of local factions in New York city cannot fail to have some effect upon the national ticket. How much interest the administration took in the matter is shown by the fact that Secretary Whitney and Dan Lamont spent three days in New York endeavoring to effect a compromise. The compromise they desired was that both Tammany and the county democracy should accept Flower, and it is very little comfort to them that Hewitt has told them that he might have withdrawn had he known of the desires of the administration a week ago, but that it is too late now. Administration men know that Abram S. Hewitt is an enemy of Cleveland, and they cannot regard his candidacy as a friendly act. The old congressional friends of Hewitt here say he despises Cleveland, and they very much doubt whether his notions even of party loyalty will permit him to give him his hearty support. Hewitt's friends are confident he will be backed, not only by the county democracy, but by the great mass of the business community, who know how to contribute to the campaign fund when their hearts are enlisted in any movement. The democrats are apprehensive that the county democracy will let the management of their campaign slip into the hands of republican friends of Mr. Hewitt, which will be bad luck for Grover Cleveland.

Harrison's Visitors.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 8.—General Harrison had an unusually large number of callers to-night. Three delegations of local workingmen called, the first one comprising fifty men employed at the Encaustic tile works. Among them were twelve English workmen; also a number of Irishmen, Germans and several colored employes. The general received them in the parlors. There was no formal speech-making on either side, but many of the workmen held conversations with the general. Congressman W. P. Hepburn, of Iowa, was also among the general's callers this afternoon.

The republican commercial travelers' club of Indianapolis is making preparations to receive several thousand commercial travelers, who are expected to arrive from all parts of the union to participate in a special reception for the traveling men on drummers' day, the 20th inst.

Hewitt Accepts the Nomination.

NEW YORK, Oct. 8.—Mayor Hewitt was notified of his nomination for mayor by a committee of the county democracy to-night and accepted. In a speech he states that the Tammany candidate represented the spoils system. In regard to the report that he would not support the democratic national nomination, Hewitt said that he would put that at rest. "There have been differences," he said, "between the president and myself. But they have not changed my views a particle. The president is the regular nominee of the democratic party and I am a democrat."

Assessing Liquor Men for Hill.

NEW YORK, Oct. 8.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—It is stated on the very best authority that the liquor dealers, as a reward for the veto of the high license bill, will come down with $100,000 to aid in the election of Hill. The liquor dealers and brewers have been holding secret meetings for some time past and the result is that the brewers and liquor dealers have agreed to impose on sellers a tax of 2 cents per barrel of beer brewed and sold in this city until election day. Other assessments will be made if necessary until the requisite amount is forthcoming.

TOOK THE OATH OF OFFICE.

Melville W. Fuller Installed as Chief Justice.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—Chief Justice Fuller took his oath of office and assumed the active duties of the position to-day. An hour before the time for opening the court the narrow space alletted to the general public in the court chamber was crowded by people who wished to witness the ceremony of installation. Among the people of note who found places in the room were Judge Thurman, who was conducted to a seat within the small space reserved for the marshal, and who became the conspicuous center of attraction during the half hour preceding the entry of the justices; Mrs. Fuller, wife of the chief justice, with six daughters and one son, for whom seats were reserved; Mrs. Justice Harlan, Mrs. Senator Cockrell, Attorney General Garland, Japanese Minister Matsu, wife and secretary; Senators Davis, Butler, Hampton, Farwell, George, Mitchell, Dolph and Spooner; Congressmen Breckenridge, Wheeler and Herbert of Alabama, and Solicitor General Jenks. The chief justice arrived at the capitol at 11:30, and proceeded to the private office of the justice, where he took the oath of allegiance in the presence of the associate justices, the oath being administered by the senior member of the court, Associate Justice Miller. At 12 o'clock the associate justices, in their robes of silk, headed by the marshal, entered in procession. The chief justice, also wearing his robe of office, was escorted to a place at the clerk's desk.

After a moment of silence Justice Miller said: "Gentlemen of the bar: I have the pleasure to inform you that since the last meeting of this court and adjournment, Chief Justice Hon. Melville W. Fuller has been appointed, confirmed by the senate and received his commission. He is here and ready to take the oath of office. The clerk will read the commission."

After the reading of the commission Chief Justice Fuller arose and, holding a bible in one hand, read from manuscript the oath of office: "I, Melville W. Fuller, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will administer justice without respect to persons and do equal right to poor and to rich, and that I will faithfully and impartially discharge and perform all the duties incumbent on me as chief justice of the United States, according to the best of my ability and understanding, agreeably to the constitution and laws of the United States, so help me God."

The chief justice was now escorted behind the bar and to his official seat in the center. The court and assemblage arose. Justice Miller took the hand of the chief justice, and with a smile of welcome addressed him in a low voice: "I welcome you on behalf of this court as one of its members and as chief justice."

The chief justice bowed, took his seat, and when the assemblage was seated he said: "I will say to the members of the bar that, as a well-known usage, the court will transact no business to-day, but applications for admission to the bar will be entertained."

After some twenty applicants had been admitted adjournment was taken until noon tomorrow.

In accordance with a time-honored custom of the court, the members of the supreme court called at the white house at 1 o'clock this afternoon and paid their respects to the president. All the justices were present except Field and Matthews.

KNIGHT BARRY RESIGNS.

He Scathingly Arraigns the Administration of the Order.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Oct. 8.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The publication yesterday of the letter of T. B. Barry, resigning his position as a member of the general executive board of the Knights of Labor, scathingly arraigning its administration, and declaring it impossible for the order to survive another year under the methods now practiced, created a great deal of talk in Knights of Labor circles here. Ex-Master Workman Joseph L. Evans, of District Assembly No. 3, and one of the most influential knights in this state, said: "Tom Barry's sickness has impaired his mind, and he does not know what he is talking about. The order will not go to pieces. He is right in one instance, however. Clerks in the general office, who were favorable to Barry, were spotted and discharged. Men who did not belong to the order were taken in and afterward made Knights of Labor. This caused Barry to say that the national headquarters was a 'palace of rats.' Notwithstanding Powderly's declaration that he will not be a candidate for the general master workmanship again, I am positive he does not mean what he says and will be a candidate, and will be elected, too. The order has decreased in membership since the last general assembly, when there were 482,000, and is now below 400,000."

Another member of District assembly 3, who has just returned from Philadelphia, says he was furnished with some interesting data on the membership of the order. He did not desire the facts published, but here they are just the same, dating from the general assembly at Hamilton in 1885: At Hamilton (1885), 543,262; at Richmond (1886), about 720,000; at Minneapolis (1887), 482,791; at present, 252,571. The gentleman also stated that the order is $10,000 in debt. He obtained this information from General Secretary Hayes, who has charge of the books. The assets of the organization consist of a building that cost $42,000, but is now considered to be worth about $50,000. The voluntary assessment of 25 cents levied for educational purposes, he says, resulted in the receipt of $15,000 which is being used for that purpose.

Nebraska and Iowa Pensions.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Pensions granted Nebraskans: Original invalid—Frederick D. Persons, Central City; Benjamin Hulse (deceased), Fort Calhoun. Reissue—Albert J. Gutheridge, Lincoln. Original widows, etc—Minor of Jeremiah F. Sharp, Ord.

Pensions for Iowans: Original invalid—Frances M. Sharp, Moravia. Reissue—Wallace W. Hyde, Clear Lake; Andrew J. Hume, Allerton. Reissue and increase—Noble Lobdell, Lime Springs; William F. Wells, Indianola; George H. Huston, Allerton; Samuel C. Vancleave, Peoria. Original widows, etc—Lucretia, widow of N. G. Hasseltine, Brighton.

Terrible Disaster in China.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 8.—News from China brought by the steamer Belgic reports the whole of the new embankment of the Yellow river at Chang Chou, begun last autumn and carried on at a cost equal to $9,000,000, has been completely swept away by a flood. Of the 8,000 lineal feet of river wall recently completed not one inch remains, and the waters are pouring through the immense gap into Honan unchecked. From 800 to 1,000 laborers who were on the bank were also swept away and were drowned.

The Traders' Bank Failure.

CHICAGO, Oct. 8.—Harvey Wolff, who had a deposit of $34,000 in the Traders' bank when it failed a few days ago, has applied in court for an order for an immediate examination into the affairs of the bank. He claims the funds deposited by himself and others were fraudulently converted and misappropriated by the officers of the bank to their own private uses. The court directs Wolff's attorney to prepare an order and submit it later in the day.

Remembered Washington's Death.

ST. PAUL, Oct. 8.—Mrs. Chloe Langford, mother-in-law of ex-Governor Marshall, died here last night, aged ninety-five. She was born in New York and well remembered when the nation was in mourning for General Washington.

The New York Star Attached.

NEW YORK, Oct. 8.—The sheriff seized the property of the New York Star to-day upon attachments secured by George F. Perkins, a paper dealer, in a suit for $16,000.

COUNT TAAFE SNUBBED.

William Ignores the Prime Minister of Francis Joseph.

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VIENNA, Oct 8.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—The great sensation here to-day is the question, "What did the German emperor mean in decorating the Hungarian premier?" Count Taafe not only got no decoration, but he had no private audience, and it is said the German emperor avoided speaking with him. Count Taafe has been prime minister for Austria for years and is the most confidential adviser of the sovereign, whose playfellow he was when both were boys, and he is undeniably the most powerful subject of the monarchy. It is suggested the German emperor may feel boyishly piqued at Count Taafe having done his utmost to prevent him from getting a popular welcome in Vienna. Seeing how German most of the Viennese are, and how they pride themselves on their Kaiserstadt being a German city, it would no doubt have been easy to set them doing great things in the emperor's honor. The whole city might have been beflagged and festooned during the day and illuminated after dark, but had these compliments been paid, they would have illustrated the sentiments of only a part of the Austrian nation, and that part the one which is in a parliamentary minority. Count Taafe's supporters in parliament, the Czechs, the Poles and German ultramontane aristocracy, although more or less friendly to the German alliance on political grounds, would have strongly objected to Emperor William's getting such a reception in Vienna as might have induced him to believe that Austria considered herself as living under a sort of German protectorate, and was delighted with this position.

The emperor attended the parish church of Nueberg in the morning yesterday and went deer stalking in the snow in the afternoon with poor luck. The snow killed their chamois hunt to-day, but the imperial party shot stags, Emperor William not getting a shot. He will leave earlier now for Rome.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—[New York Herald Cable—Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—This morning's Times, commenting on the Vienna sensation, observes that unless the reasons for the German emperor's coldness towards Count Taafe be explained it will be inferred that the new emperor has other opinions than his chancellor's about Austrian home affairs, and the consequences of this may be many and curious.

Albert's Antipathy to William.

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PARIS, Oct. 8.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—Among all the rejoicing in Vienna the absence of the prince of Wales is very much remarked, and his antipathy for Emperor William is much commented upon. The uncle is dissatisfied with the nephew. The Matin, one of the ablest and most enterprising papers of Paris, has the following from Vienna: "William and Mons. Tisza are satisfied, but there are other important people who do not share their sentiments. There is constant talk of the antipathy which the prince of Wales feels for the emperor, and it has been observed that the prince avoided Vienna. For this reason there is much irritation among the nobles immediately around the emperor, against him. And this is by no means a new state of things, only deepening the ditch between them by a new incident, and separating still more the two courts of Berlin and London. Some of the suite of Emperor William have expressed themselves very strongly on the subject of the heir of England, and have suggested that there were other reasons of dissatisfaction. From what I could glean they accuse the prince of Wales of having endeavored during his stay in Austria and Hungary to sow seeds of discord between the empires of central Europe by speaking with constant but covert hostility of the new ruler, and of his tendencies. So much jealousy was felt by the court of Berlin at the marked friendly reception of the prince by the Austrian government that the German ambassador, Prince de Reuss, was instructed to send detailed reports of all his movements during his stay at Vienna, and did so, and a very piquant report it was. More than that, Prince Bismarck succeeded in obtaining copies of two confidential letters which the prince of Wales had sent to a very illustrious personage of the Austrian court, in which the prince gave his views upon the Emperor William and upon the German empire with a frankness which the Germans consider beyond all bounds. This will thoroughly explain the cause of the irritation which we have stated exists against the prince of Wales. Perhaps even it may have been the predisposing element that led the Germans to show dislike to some leading men of the Austrian court, because they have been too intimate with the prince, who posed semi-openly as the detractor of Germany. But the emperor has received from the court of Vienna marks of friendship too strongly expressed to permit any idea of connivance to be entertained.

Frederick as a Philanthropist.

BERLIN, Oct. 8.—[Special Cablegram to THE BEE.]—Dr. Brohmerte, under the title of "Emperor Frederick as a Friend of the People," has published a sixty page pamphlet containing contributions from the chief promoters of philanthropy in the kingdom who met Emperor Frederick in that connection. The contributors include Von Bunsen, Curtis, Eberty, Greist and Schrader. The pamphlet gives trustworthy information regarding the sentiments, aims and acts of Frederick. Professor Curtis says that the trait of magnanimity was characteristic of the late emperor from child hood. Bunsen writes: "With nothing was the soul of Frederick more deeply penetrated fro m his earliest years than with a desire for the welfare of all classes of the peo ple."

The Yellow Fever.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—Surgeon Hutton, at Camp Perry, Fla., telegraphs that he received $500 from the Louisville Courier-Journal for distribution among the destitute people.

Reports from Jackson, Miss., show that the situation is unchanged. A road has been built around Jacksonville, Fla., thus allowing through transportation to the south without entering Jacksonville.

DEBATUR, Ala., Oct. 8.—The death to-day of Dr. R. V. Williams makes the fourth physician who has yielded to yellow fever. There have been no new cases.

JACKSON, Miss., Oct. 8.—The executive committee of the state board of health has issued a circular expressing the opinion that it is not safe for refugees to return. There are still four yellow fever patients confined to their rooms. Consequently the work of disinfection is not yet completed. Quarantine restrictions will be continued for a few days.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Oct. 8.—The weather was clear and cool to-day except at mid-day, when the mercury rose to above eighty. The funeral of Edwin Martin, late editor of the Times-Union, took place this morning. Official bulletin: New cases, 50; deaths, 5; total cases to date (corrected), 3,208; total deaths, 295.

The Weather Indications.

Iowa, Nebraska and Dakota, fair weather, followed by light local rains Tuesday night; warmer, southerly winds.

ALLISON OPENS THE DEBATE.

Beginning of the Discussion on the Republican Tariff Bill.

THE MILLS MEASURE CRITICISED.

Its Inconsistencies Pointed Out and Contrasted With the Advantages of the Senate Document—Lincoln a Port of Entry.

The Speech Making Begun.

WASHINGTON BUREAU THE OMAHA BEE, 513 FOURTEENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 8.

Senator Allison, of Iowa, opened the debate on the republican tariff bill this afternoon, which promises to occupy the time of the senate for at least three or four weeks. The republican substitute for the Mills tariff bill was prepared under the supervision of Senator Allison, who is acting chairman of the committee on finance and he is the best qualified to analyze the measure. At the outset of the discussion Mr. Harris, of Tennessee, one of the democratic members of the committee, threw out a suggestion which was intended merely for effect upon the country at large, relating to the length of time the debate shall continue. He intimated that he would like to limit the debate on the bill to ten days. In closing his speech Senator Allison assured his democratic colleagues on the committee that the debate would be pushed forward as rapidly as possible, and that there should be no delay whatever on the part of the republicans so that a vote could be taken upon the bill before the election if the debate could be finished within the time intervening. Senator Allison delivered a business speech. There were no labored statistics, nor vague statements. The most ordinary mind could readily grasp his explanation of the bill as he took it up schedule by schedule and paragraph by paragraph, pointing out exactly what the bill proposes and making comprehensive comparisons between the measure passed by the house under the leadership of Mr. Mills of Texas and contrasting it also with the present law.

Senator Allison's arraignment of the framers of the Mills bill for favoring the sugar refiners at the cost of the consumers was unanswerable. He also answered the criticisms which have been made of the internal revenue features of the bill. He showed that all of the precautions in the present laws against the manufacture and sale of alcohol and whisky and vinous products were retained in the republican substitute. He shows also that the Mills bill proposes to make the sale of whisky free and to turn the moonshiners and rum venders loose on the country to ply their vocations without interruption. He explained how the substitution by the republican bill of spec