

EIGHTEENTH YEAR.

UNTIL AFTER THE ELECTION.

An Adjournment or Recess of Congress Within Ten Days.

WHAT SENATOR ALLISON SAYS.

How the Pension Office is Converted Into a Political Machine Under General Black's Management—From the Capital.

No Quorum.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Oct. 9. (Special Telegram to THE BEE.)

Washington, D. C., Oct. 9. Congress will not adjourn sine die or take a recess till about the middle of November within ten days.

At an informal conference of the republican senators this morning it was discovered that there were only eight or twenty republican senators in the city and sixteen democratic senators in the city and many of these are anxious to get into their states during the week and they do not intend to return before the election.

Senator Harris, of Tennessee, who is the leader on the other side of the senate in the tariff debate, is anxious to go home at once, while other democrats say they cannot go home longer and so seem to be the most unanimous desire of both democratic and republican senators to get away and participate in the campaign.

Senator Allison said to THE BEE correspondent this afternoon that if the democrats in the house insist upon keeping up the force of the session of the lower branch of congress that he would bring them next week suggestions of a recess or adjournment to be taken and he expressed the belief that it would be concurred in. He said further that he did not care to stay here and continue a session with only a baker's dozen of men about him.

Besides this, he stated that the general impression of the republicans is to be concluded within a week and the senate will be ready to go into committee on the whole for the consideration of the tariff bill by sections, when amendments will be offered and that no progress whatever could be made without a quorum.

A quorum can be had before the adjournment of the house if it is economy and good sense to either adjourn or take a recess till the election is over.

THE PENSION OFFICE A POLITICAL MACHINE.

General Black, in his annual report, has ordered 40,000 copies of his annual report printed at the public expense for distribution as a campaign document.

The report has been issued in large quantities at the same time for its appearance, and it has been "colored," crammed with false statements with a view to winning influence in the campaign.

The idea is that it will be circulated to late for refutation and it will have an influence among soldiers and their friends.

It is asserted that the circulation of this report of this large edition was taken out of the contingent fund for expenses in the interior department. It will be proper for this subject to be investigated.

Not even the regular edition of 2,000 or 3,000 copies, have been by congress ordered printed.

SENATOR MANDERSON'S PORT PASSED.

Senator Manderston this afternoon called upon the senate the bill which passed the house yesterday and for three weeks after the entry for imported goods, and it was promptly passed.

Senator Manderston introduced a bill of this character very early in the present session and the measure was introduced for making Lincoln a port of delivery, but Senator Manderston has had the bill pushed through the senate and it will go to the president for his approval.

A UNION OF BLUE AND GRAY.

A plan has been devised by Major William Howard Mills of this city, during the late war, and for the purpose of uniting the blue and the gray, for the more perfect fraternization of the survivors of the two armies engaged in the blue and the gray.

Here is his plan: "In view of the great truths that God had cemented the union of the states in the blood of fraternal friendship, and the friendship of enemies in war, friends in peace, and that all of the participants in the late civil war in the United States will soon be mustered into the ranks of an infinite, we survivors, hereby agree to constitute ourselves a corporate body, by the name and title of the 'Union of Blue and Gray,' and to have and use a common seal, receive, hold and convey real and personal estate necessary for the purposes of the association, and to organize into all of the United States and territories, and to be governed by such constitution, rules and by-laws as may be hereafter adopted.

"The objects of the order shall be to perfect the fraternization of Appomattox, perpetuate the memories of the noble and heroic men who were engaged in the struggle for the preservation of the union, to educate our children so as to forever insure the nation from the perils of another civil war, to promote the best interests of the nation, to foster a sense of loyalty, fraternal and historical—in its sense political—the erection of a memorial building at the capital of the nation, that shall be a fitting monument to the valor, patriotism and fidelity of the American soldier and sailor, from the days of George Washington, to the establishment of a war museum and an American soldiers' and sailors' library. First, of the men who were regularly enlisted in the army or navy of the confederate armies during the civil war in the United States. Second, of their sons who have reached the required age. Third, of such patriotic citizens as desire to contribute to the success of the order.

"Each of the three classes shall have a life membership. One-half of all admission fees and fixed dues from members shall go to a building fund, to be used first, and only, for the erection of the memorial building mentioned above. The remainder of the funds shall be completed, then for the creation of the war museum and library."

It is understood that no cast-iron formula has been determined upon, but the proposition, but the views expressed have been given somewhat of the nature of a preamble to a constitution, simply as a suggestion.

Upon being asked what the constitution to come from for the successful execution of so stupendous a scheme, Major Mills stated: "The anticipation is that Congress will be asked for a perpetual charter and permission to erect the memorial building upon one of the government reservations at Washington; nothing more."

Some of the prominent ladies of Washington have expressed a desire to organize a "Womans' Aid association." It has been suggested that the owners of every granite quarry in the city should be asked to contribute to their stone for the walls, while the owners of every mine will desire to furnish a block of ore for the inside walls of the structure. It has been discussed, though the ancient Grecian has been mentioned. It is anticipated that every state in the union will, in honor of the men at sent to the armies, contribute liberally. Nearly every soldier and sailor will have a valuable contribution to send to the granite quarry, and the granite will be ready to be made to the library by Messrs. Charles L. Webster & Co., of New York, who have received a large order for granite for the movement and made good the anticipation by a liberal donation of very valuable books, including the "Personal Memoirs of U. S. Grant," received from the Hon. General Sherman, and the "Personal Memoirs of P. H. Sheridan," to be sent when published.

THE BELL TELEPHONE CASES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—The space in the supreme court was crowded to the fullest capacity to-day at 13 o'clock, when the court was called to order, in anticipation of Judge Thurman making the opening argument for the government in the Bell telephone case.

After a few motions in cases of no general interest had been entered, Chief Justice Phillips called the case of the United States against the American Bell Telephone Company. Judge Thurman, after a consultation with his associates, arose, and drawing from his pocket the briefs, placed the latter on the table in front of him and began his argument. His voice was low and husky at the start, but soon gathered strength and became clear and strong to the end of his forty minutes speech. His manner of speaking was plain and direct, and his choice of words was intelligible to the laity as well as to the learned justices themselves. At the conclusion of his argument, the chief justice asked Mr. Starrow for the Bell company followed Chandler. Arguments will be resumed tomorrow. All the justices of the supreme court will be in court to-morrow, except Matthews, who is ill, and Justice Gray, who has relatives peculiarly interested in the Bell Telephone company.

THE CHANGE NOT SUSTAINED.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—The cases of Griffie vs. the Burlington & Missouri river railroad company in Nebraska, have been decided by the interstate commerce commission.

On April 19, 1887, on request of C. H. Waite, trip passes were issued to him by an officer of the defendant from Lincoln to Atchison, Kan., and return, to be good for forty days. Waite had been an employe of the defendant for several years, and having been discharged, professed when he applied for the passes that he desired to go to Atchison to seek employment on another road. They were issued to him as an employe of the defendant, and no one was ever transported upon them. The offense charged under the second section of the act. The commission has decided that the defendant is doing the service by a carrier in a manner forbidden by the statute, and if no other remedy is provided, a contravention of that act has not occurred. The passes in question not having been used, and no transportation upon them having ever taken place, the charges of unjust discrimination is not sustained.

NEBRASKA AND IOWA PENSIONS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—(Special Telegram to THE BEE.)—Pensions granted Nebraska: Original invalid—Joseph Light, Norfolk; Cyrus S. Clason, Lincoln. Increase—Edwin P. Wheeler, Alliance; Hiram G. Hodgkin, Leona; Andrew Slack, Falls City; Edwin R. Buxton, Venus; Edward W. Ellis, Winchester. Original widows, etc.—Morr of Albert H. Houchens, Lattin; Sarah, mother of Daniel Roby, Harold.

Pensions for Iowans: Original invalid—Theodore Brimley, Mount Pleasant; Christopher C. Smith, Iowa Falls; George H. Keokuk, Nelson B. Toole, Sac City. Increase—James D. Curran, Sidney; Edith S. Sykes, Oxford; Mrs. Albert H. Houchens, Carey; James H. McChesney, Bloomfield; Azariah Dennis, Newton; James H. Crouch, Ainsworth; Hosea W. Green (old war), Des Moines; Edward W. McNeill, Okolona; George H. Atkinson, Northborough; Lewis Bain, Kirkman; Reissue—Wayne Donaldson, Postville; Richard M. Trimble, Pleasant; John W. McNeill, Okolona; father of James Hulse, Wrenon Junction.

NEBRASKA AND IOWA PATENTS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—(Special Telegram to THE BEE.)—Patents granted Nebraska and Iowa inventors to-day: Nicholas H. and J. H. Boom, Charles City, Ia., boules; Obediah H. Clare, Cedar Rapids, Ia., trestle; Carey O. Cole, Okolona, Ia., cigar cutter; Abraham T. Hay, Burlington, Ia., stack furnace for reducing ores; Wesley Klinker, Parkersburg, Ia., roller for paper; J. H. McChesney, Neb., steam engine; Curtis McClellan, Keokuk, Ia., device for breaking up the laminations of the clay in screw brick machines; John W. McNeill, Okolona, Ia., assignor to Rasmussen Cable company, Chicago, Ill., cable railway apparatus; George Mengel, Keokuk, Ia., post box; J. H. McChesney, Parkersburg, Ia., foot rest for chairs; F. Parker, Paton, Fort Seward, Neb., telegraph; Uriah H. Pennabaker and F. B. Ross, Mount Pleasant, Neb., gutter work; Elijah Wau, Omaha, inventor.

WASHINGTON REVIEWS.

2. Acting secretary of the treasury issued a warrant in settlement of the expenses in the contested election cases of N. E. Worthington for \$2,000 and P. S. Port \$2,000.

The postoffice department has established 497 new money order postoffices and 250 other offices have been authorized to issue postal notes. Kansas has the largest number of new money order offices, fifty-six, and Nebraska, thirty-two.

Judge Thurman went out to Oak View this afternoon and will remain there until tomorrow morning. A conference in which the president, Judge Thurman, Mr. Spurgeon, and Representative Scott participated was held there this evening.

THE NEW YORK STAR'S TROUBLES.

NEW YORK, Oct. 9.—(Special Telegram to THE BEE.)—The sheriff seized the entire plant of the Star newspaper yesterday to satisfy five judgments amounting to \$14,993, in favor of Perkins, Goodwin & Co., for paper furnished. Business Manager Achler said the money to satisfy the claims would be produced in a day or two. Lawyer Dayton served notice on the sheriff that he was the holder of a chattel mortgage upon the property of the Star Printing company for \$25,000. It is said the paper will be taken over by the sheriff, and it is asserted with much positiveness that McLean, of the Cincinnati Enquirer, will assume control.

MAY DAUGHTERY RETURNS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 9.—(Special Telegram to THE BEE.)—Miss May Daughtery, the Brooklyn young lady who created a sensation last month by taking a sudden and unannounced voyage to Europe, returned yesterday on the steamer Elder, and was warmly welcomed by her family. She tells the same story as told in THE BEE's cablegrams from Southampton—namely, that she went on board the steamer to talk to her former employer, Chamberlain, and to see the officers of the ship, but that she started without their knowledge. Her parents expressed themselves perfectly satisfied of her innocence.

THE FOTHERINGHAM CASE APPEALED.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 9.—The case of Fotheringham vs. the Adams Express company has been appealed to the supreme court of the United States by the express company, on a writ of error. Fotheringham was the express messenger on the train robbed by Witrook, alias Cummings, and held a prisoner for the crime for several weeks, for which he sued the company and recovered a verdict for \$3,000.

MILWAUKEE'S CHIEF REMOVED.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 9.—Chief of Police Rils was to-day removed by the board of fire and police commissioners, after investigating the charges of inefficiency made by the mayor.

THE WEST SIDE MEN GO OUT.

A New Complication Added to the Chicago Strike.

ONE COLLISION WITH BLUE COATS.

The Latter Use Their Clubs and Quell the Disturbance in Short Order—General Sensational Rumors.

THE CHICAGO STRIKE.

CHICAGO, Oct. 9.—(Special Telegram to THE BEE.)—As predicted in these dispatches last night, the two thousand drivers and conductors of Yerkes' West side lines joined the strikers this morning, and that division of the city is in the same condition as the North side. The West side men went out in sympathy with the North side men. The general sentiment of the community is that whatever may be the pretext for the North side strike, the employes of the West side lines have no solid excuse for their course; they having, by the confession of their leaders, no grievance of their own—either as to hours or wages.

The strikers are seriously interfering with the general business activities of the city, and the North side strikers in this respect equally with the other divisions of the city. Yerkes, Mayor Roche and a committee of strikers were in session most of the night, endeavoring to arrive at a settlement, but, although concessions were made on both sides, no agreement was reached, and the conference was brought to an end.

"You see this," said President Yerkes, of the North side companies, when a reporter called on him, "this is what I received after the conference broke up last night," and he handed the reporter a document which read as follows:

CHICAGO, Oct. 9, 2:35 a. m.—Charles T. Yerkes, Esq.—Dear Sir: The North side men want it distinctly understood that they do not desire anything but the resumption of their work for four hours per day, 23 cents per hour for drivers and 35 cents per hour for grip cars, and that they will accept no other terms, and that they are as ready as they can be to accept the same terms as the West side strikers.

P. S.—Please answer in writing before 6 o'clock a. m. on West side strikes.

"They only offer to concede 2 cents an hour over the whole business," he continued, "I made concessions until I was tired, but I am done now and will make no more."

"The men who have made still open for the men's acceptance of the terms," he said, "No, everything is withdrawn. All the efforts I have made to have things pleasant have been refused."

"I understand you have had a conference with Mayor Roche this forenoon?"

"There was nothing said about the North side particularly," he said, "I told him, though, that I had both tried and failed, as I saw the people we had to do with would not permit anything, and it was worth while to do any more with them. I have left all along that I had to make all the efforts I could to keep from a keen fight between the employes, but as they have struck both on the North and West sides, we will have no more to do with them."

At 3 o'clock this afternoon three cars, under the protection of seventy-five policemen, left the Western avenue cars to make the Madison street trip. It had not been in the city for some time, and it was not until about 2 o'clock that Hubbard gave assurances of his ability to give all the protection necessary to run the cars, and he was ordered to make a trial. Four patrol wagons loaded with police drove to the barns, and immediately after three closed cars were drawn out, and the Division Superintendent Carse acted as conductor. Division Superintendent Younce drove the second car and Claim Agent W. A. Keen drove the third. The cars were about Nagle drove the third car, while Team Inspector Harris performed the duties of conductor. There were no accidents, and the cars and no stops were made for passengers.

A patrol wagon loaded with blue coats led the other cars, and the cars were loaded with another patrol wagon came next, then car No. 747, while the fourth patrol wagon brought up the rear. There was a crowd of some 200 or 300 men, many of whom were seekers about the barns when the procession left, and many others lined both sides of the street along the route, but with the exception of a few yells of "seab," "rats" and similar pet names, no hostile demonstration was made.

The North side cars were run in about the same manner as yesterday—police being the principal passengers.

Late in the afternoon a small riot occurred on the North side. A party of cars was passing on Garfield avenue. The streets were jammed with a howling mob, and the cars were covered with stones. The mob threw the debris, and as fast as it was taken away it was replaced. The mob became so great that the cars were ordered to stop, and the men ordered a charge. The officers, aggravated somewhat at the stubbornness of the crowd, responded with a charge. They made a dash for the cars, and men and boys were hit, and hurt, and the women were not spared. A woman named White, who was riding in a car, was badly wounded by an officer who gave her a severe blow. Partial order was then restored, and the cars were allowed to proceed. The men were caught spiking the rails at Halstead street and were locked at the Larrabee street station.

A very sensational report in connection with the recent action of the leaders of the strike received a certain amount of confirmation through the inquiries of a reporter to-day. The report was nothing less than that an attempt would be made to have Luke Coyne, John Goodwin and George Schilling arrested and locked up, and that a conspiracy law. Judge Longenecker, it is said, however, is opposed to using the state attorney's office of the grand jury to bring the inquiries of a reporter to the usual practice. This disclaimer on his part was shown strongly in the reporters' office of last year. At that time the Typothetae endeavored to have the striking compositors arrested, but Mr. Longenecker told John A. May, the present democratic candidate for state's attorney who then represented the employers that the state attorney's office could not be used by either party in a fight of that kind while he controlled it.

"Have the men bound over by a justice of the peace, when they are bound over, he will be the regular way I'll prosecute them," said Mr. Longenecker. He gave the same reply to a denunciation of the "bakers' association" who wanted on him with a request that he secure the indictment of the leaders of striking journey-bakers. In neither case were the men brought up, because there was no evidence sufficient to hold them. The effort was made by the employers to secure action by the grand jury in connection with the strike, but the grand jury refused to act.

Speaking of his possible indictment Luke Coyne said: "I wish they would try it. I'm not afraid of anything, and if this strike gets into court we can bring out things that will open the public's eyes."

JA serious disturbance marked the ending of a trip on Madison street this evening. As the cars were approaching Western avenue on the return a crowd surged around them in such a compact mass that it was impossible for the horses to move. A platoon of police forced a way for the leading car, but the one following was brought to a sudden stop by a wooden wheel inserted in the switch by some person in the crowd. In a moment after its stop the vicinity was pandemonium. Stones and sticks were hurled at the cars, and the crowd was yelling and cursing. A flying brick caught Assistant Superintendent Nagle who was driving a car in the stomach. A firing at each, he pulled a revolver from his pocket and turned menacingly towards the crowd. His example was quickly followed by the conductors, but the two men were disarmed with little ceremony by the police. Nagle led the car and was attacked by a Northwestern switchman who was under the influence of liquor. The two men were mercilessly clubbed and sat upon in the patrol wagon by several officers before he could be subdued. Others were scarcely less determined, and but from the fact that all appeared to be unarmed the fray would scarcely have been finished without the loss of life.

GETTING ANGRY IN ENGLAND.

The Government Protesting Cleveland's Retaliation Message.

ROYAL HUNTSMEN IN EUROPE.

The Two Parties Have Poor Luck in the Mountains—The New French Registration Law—General Foreign News.

The Message an Act of Hostility.

NEW YORK, Oct. 9.—(Special Telegram to THE BEE.)—It is reported here that an angry exchange of communications has taken place between London and Washington with regard to President Cleveland's retaliation proposal. Under pressure exerted by the Canadian government, Lord Salisbury has instructed the British minister at Washington to protest the retaliation message as an act of hostility toward a friendly government, and also a breach of the modus-vivendi agreement which was made by Joseph Chamberlain, representing the British government, and the government of Washington. In other words, Mr. Cleveland's retaliating attempt at Jingoism has simply angered and disgusted our neighbors and their home government.

Inquiries for tickets to the Gladstone meeting at Birmingham are pouring in upon the National Liberal federation from all parts of the country. It is the event thus far of the political year. When Gladstone last spoke in the same hall in 1877, the meeting was said to be the largest indoor gathering ever held in England. Among the national leaders in the liberal party who will be present are Sir W. Vernon Harcourt, John Morley, Earl Rosebery, Earl Spencer, Marquis of Ripon, Duke of Aberdeen, Sir G. O. Trevelyan, Childers, Mundella, Michael Bannerman, Shaw, Lefevre and Sir Richard Brassey.

The famous old city of Rome is assuming a decidedly festive aspect in preparation for the advent of Kaiser King Wilhelm II. The queen arrives to-day and the ambassador to Berlin arrived yesterday. Many cardinals from the pope consulted in the matter disapproved of his holiness receiving the German emperor, but their opposition failed to check the Kaiser's visit.

Count de Lessers and son are making a tour through all parts of France and the famous canal builder is lecturing on the brilliant prospects of the Panama scheme and is inviting subscriptions to his lottery loan.

The managers of the Gartner theater in Munich announce their intention to produce Shakespearean classical or historical plays during the winter season, and to be adopting the simple scenic contrivances of Shakespeare's day.

THE ROYAL HUNTSMEN.

Wales, Rudolph, William and Joseph Disappointed.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 9.—General Harrison spent an hour or more this morning at the republican headquarters. This afternoon he passed in his library and in receiving callers. Among his prominent visitors to-day was General John W. Foster, minister to the United States at London, who accepted a delegation of seventy-five railroad operatives from the Pennsylvania system called at Harrison's residence and were received by the general in a very friendly and cordial manner. General Harrison conducted pleasantly with his visitors for half an hour.

THE NEWARK ELECTION.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 9.—The charter election shows a democratic gain on the general ticket of about seven hundred. For the first time in thirty years the democrats have carried the general ticket in Newark previous to the presidential election.

R. P. Flower's New Position.

NEW YORK, Oct. 9.—At a meeting of the executive committee of the national association of democratic clubs held to-night George H. Lambert, treasurer, resigned and Roswell P. Flower was chosen in his place. Mr. Flower accepted and will at once enter on his duties.

Blaine's Michigan Tour.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Oct. 9.—Mr. Blaine spent most of the day in visiting various manufacturing establishments. The party leaves to-night at 11 o'clock for Goshen, Ind.

Made Up the State.

NEW YORK, Oct. 9.—The state ticket, the democracy completed their tally, the chief nominations being Colonel Michael C. Murphy for sheriff and ex-Senator James Daly for county clerk.

The Union Veteran Union.

PITTSBURGH, Ind., Oct. 9.—The third national encampment of the Union Veteran union was called to order at McKeesport, Pa., this afternoon by Commander in Chief Dillon. About three hundred delegates were present from various northern states. The session was devoted to preliminary work.

The Fire Record.

NEW YORK, Oct. 9.—A lively stable owned by the well-known horseman, D. D. Withers, on East Thirty-fourth street, burned this morning. A newsboy, aged eighteen, and twenty-seven horses perished in the flames. Another newsboy who was sleeping in the stable, was also severely burned, and it is not expected that he will live. The burned horses belonged to cab and truck men, in addition they lost about thirty cabs and trucks stored there. The total loss is \$40,000.

CHICAGO, Oct. 9.—Schumann's packing house in the stock yards district, burned this morning. Two hundred head of cattle in the pens were stampeded and made it impossible for everybody to get out of the place. The fire originated from an overturned lamp in the butterfat factory. The loss is estimated at \$150,000, and is fully insured.

PORTLAND, Ore., Oct. 9.—Fire broke out in the town of Moscow, Idaho, this morning, destroying in a very short time a number of buildings and their contents. The total loss was \$70,000. Insurance, about one-third of the loss.

Another Whitechapel Suspect.

NEW YORK, Oct. 9.—(Special Telegram to THE BEE.)—The Morning Journal's London correspondent has a very short time number of series of murders in Whitechapel has been made. Wednesday a stranger called at a shop in Gray's Inn road and took an overcoat and a pair of trousers to be cleaned. The clothes were plentifully splattered with blood stains, especially the pockets, which were dyed red. The proprietor of the shop thought the incident suspicious and informed the police. Detectives were secreted in the premises. The suspect called for the clothing last night and was at once taken into custody. He refused to give an account of himself or explain the presence of blood stains on the clothing. He has been taken to prison and a searching investigation is being made.

Milrain and the Unknown.

NEW YORK, Oct. 9.—Representatives of John Milrain and the unknown, about whom so much has been said, met to-day and agreed to sign articles inside of ten days, the battle to be for \$5,000 a side, and to take place near the Mexican border within three months. The identity of the unknown is still kept secret.

M. L. Minstre.—That is indeed surprising. Take yourself for instance. What proof have you that you exist? You are not there, M. L. Minstre, except that my name is

BOONE COUNTY POLITICS.

The Republicans Unfortunate in the Selection of Their Candidate.

ALBION, Neb., Oct. 9.—To the Editor of THE BEE: A. P. Brink, our republican candidate for representative, does not create much enthusiasm in his party. In the past there has been a great rivalry between Cedar Rapids and Albion as to who should get the longest and finest fish. Albion always got both leaves and fishes, and left Cedar Rapids with nothing but vain promises for the future. Last year Cedar Rapids rebelled, determined not to be fed on promises any longer. S. S. Hadley, of Cedar Rapids, who belongs to the grand old party, was determined, if possible, to reconcile past differences. So Hadley went to Albion and made a proposition that if Loran Clark, John Peters and the rest of the boys would support A. P. Brink for representative that Cedar Rapids would kiss and be friends. This proposition was accepted by Clark and Peters, if Mr. Brink would take the pledge, if elected, he would vote for their man for United States senator. This pledge Mr. Brink took. This compromise has been a proposition that the republicans of Boone county, and no one knows it better than Loran Clark and John Peters. Loran Clark looks ten years older than he did before, and I believe that many of his political friends in Nebraska would scarcely know him to-day. John Peters was not elected so badly, because he stood a larger dose. But a close observer can see that there is something weighing heavily on his mind, and all this is because Mr. Brink is offensive to the rank and file of the republican party, not because he has no record, for he has. But it would be better if he had none. It is this record that Loran Clark, Peter and the rest of the boys stand by. They now see their mistake of nominating such a nonentity.

The democrats have nominated Colonel Fitzhugh for representative. Colonel Fitzhugh is well qualified for the office, he being a gentleman and a scholar, and for these qualities he is respected by all. We believe that the whole business will be settled by Colonel Fitzhugh, although a democrat. In fact, I heard many express themselves. W. A. Meurs, one of the leading republicans in Boone county, said himself and others that if it had not been a senatorial year he would stump the county for Colonel Fitzhugh.

OTHER GAMES.

YESTERDAY'S WINNERS IN THE NATIONAL LEAGUE.—Result of to-day's game: New York.....0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1—2 Pittsburgh.....0 3 0 0 0 0 0 0—3 Chicago.....2 0 0 1 7 0 0 0—13

Pitchers—Cinder and Gleason for Philadelphia. Errors—Chicago 13. Errors—Washington 6. Chicago 13. Errors—Washington 6. Philadelphia 10. Errors—Lynch.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 9.—Result of to-day's game: Philadelphia.....0 2 2 0 0 0 0 2—8 Detroit.....0 0 0 0 6 0 3 3—12

Pitchers—Crane and Gleason for Philadelphia. Conroy for Detroit. Base hits—Philadelphia 10. Detroit 3. Errors—Powers and Daniels.

BOSTON, Oct. 9.—Result of to-day's game: Indianapolis.....3 0 0 0 0 3 5 0—11 Boston.....1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Pitchers—Burdick and Sowers. Base hits—Indianapolis 9. Boston 10. Errors—Indianapolis 3. Boston 5. Empire—Valentine.

THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 9.—Result of to-day's game: St. Louis.....3 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—4 Louisville.....0 1 0 1 0 1 0 0—3

Pitchers—Cincinnati 18. Errors—Washington 6. Philadelphia 10. Errors—Lynch.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 9.—Result of to-day's game: Philadelphia.....0 3 0 0 4 2 0 0—9 Baltimore.....0 2 0 0 0 0 4 7

CINCINNATI, Oct. 9.—Result of to-day's game: Philadelphia.....2 0 2 2 1 1 4—13 Kansas City.....0 0 0 4 1 1 0—6

BROOKLYN, Oct. 9.—Result of to-day's game: Brooklyn.....1 0 2 1 0 2 1 0—5 Brooklyn.....1 0 2 1 0 2 1 0—5

TUFTS EVENTS.

SUMMARY OF YESTERDAY'S RACES AT THE LATONIA COURSE.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 9.—The races to-day at Latonia were well attended, although the weather was rather cool and clear.

First race, purse, one mile—Marchmont won. Rind about second, Hedon third. Time—1:44.

Second race, selling, seven furlongs—Lizzie Lou won. Lizzie B second, Renounce third. Time—1:57.

Third race, selling, five furlongs—Winning Ways won. Sallie O second, Bonnie Bounce third. Time—1:47.

Fourth race, sweepstakes, one and one-eighth miles—Pink Cottage won. Panama second, Catalpa third. Time—1:57.

Fifth race, one and one-fourth miles—Bella B won. Glenn second, Bronzocaster third. Time—2:15.

Sixth race, one and one-eighth miles—Fitzgerald won. Her Lijah second, Golden Reel third.

Seventh race, one mile—Frank Ward won in 1:45; Flitaway second, Royal Arch third.

Steamship Arrivals.

At New York—Elder from Bremen. At Queenstown—City of Berlin and Republic from New York.

At Philadelphia—Lord Clive from Liverpool. At Hamburg—Rhaeta, from Philadelphia. At Glasgow—Manitoba and State of Nevada from New York.

THE YELLOW FEVER.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 9.—Four new cases of fever and one death were reported at Decatur for the past twenty-four hours. Two deaths are expected to-day.