SHE'S A FAST FRENCH HORSE

Tenbrouse's Victory an Absorbing Topic Among Turfmen.

MADE MONEY FOR HER BACKERS.

The Tories Denounced at an Enthusiastic Meeting of Irish Nationalists in Dublin—General Foreign Gossip.

The Britons Bet Against Her.

[Copyright 1888 by James Gordon Bennett.]

LONDON, Oct. 10.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—At all the clubs of the West End and the lower grade sporting centers of the East End the victory of the French horse is the principal topic. Moreover, not one of the sporting prophets had named Tenbrouse, and at the starting betting was ten to one against her. There was cheering when she won, but not so loud and general as it would have been if the English horse had proved successful. There was no attempt to throw dust in the eyes of the handicap by her owner, M. P. Turnout, who, though not present to witness the race, can point to his triumph with greater satisfaction from the fact that he never bets. The "knowing ones" were quite unprepared for Tenbrouse reversing the Ascot running with Cotillion even at eleven pounds difference in weight, and another difficulty that arose was the accident she met with so very recently when frightened by a cart in crossing the road from the training ground. She slipped on to her haunches and cut through both hocks. Most of the large sums lost by taking bookmakers on the race go to France. Of the morning papers Sporting Life is the most philosophical, saying: "Tom Cannon, read by the light of some morbid national enmity mongers, is a traitor to his country, for not only did he ride Tenbrouse, but has ridden to win on French horses against English on Gallic soil. Now if Tenbrouse had been bred and trained by a Frenchman and ridden by a French jockey, there would have been some reason for grinding and gnashing of teeth. We do not know that anything more is to be said beyond the fact that the last Charewith winner belongs to a French sport of the best recognized type and a gentleman in every way. On the whole John Bull consoles himself by saying her victory was the one feature of an otherwise uneventful contest. For, though the field was numerably stronger than it has been of late, the quality of the competitors was, with two or three exceptions, very poor."

THE TORIES DENOUNCED.

An Enthusiastic Meeting of Irish Leaguers in Dublin.

DUBLIN, Oct. 10.—[Special Cablegram to THE BEE.]—T. D. Sullivan, speaking at a meeting of the Irish National league in this city last evening, said Balfour's indecent dance on Mandeville's grave would be an everlasting disgrace, and that his slanders upon the Irish patriot would strengthen the cause for which he died. The speaker said he trusted the ranks of the farmers would remain unbroken. Their enemies, he declared, must be treated by the people in such a manner as to make them feel that they were despised, condemned and detested.

Fitzgerald, member of the commons for South Longford, said Balfour gloated over the destruction of his victims and only released Dillon because the people would not permit him to be murdered. Balfour belonged to the ring of Welchers who had come to Ireland to try and exterminate the people if they refused to be robbed. Mr. Smith, the government leader in the commons, he styled a "pot-paunched paper monger." The Parnellites fought to remove the band of thieves from Dublin Castle [cheers.] and ere long they would succeed.

Emperor William's Visit to Rome.

ROME, Oct. 10.—[Special Cablegram to THE BEE.]—The municipal authorities have decided to decorate the route by which Emperor William will go to the vatican. A vast arch is being erected in the Plaza di Termini on the model of the arch of Constantine. Stands capable of accommodating thousands of spectators are being erected along the route. There is an enormous demand for seats in windows and on balconies. The indications are that the reception will be very imposing. Cardinal Rampolla, the papal secretary of state, will return Emperor William's visit to the vatican. He will visit the emperor at the Germany embassy on behalf of the pope, who is unable to leave the vatican.

The Diary Controversy.

BERLIN, Oct. 10.—[Special Cablegram to THE BEE]—The police have seized the remaining copies of the October number of the Deutsche Rundschau, which contained extracts from the diary of the late Emperor Frederick. Prof. Geffecken was subjected to a four hours' examination at Moabit yesterday. Prof. Geffecken, through his counsel, has lodged a protest against the attempt of friends to plead that he was not responsible for his actions.

An Alliance Against France.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct 10.—[Special Cablegram to THE BEE.]—The Novosti publishes three diplomatic speeches from Rome disclosing negotiations between England and Italy for a maritime alliance against France. Premier Crispi desired Lord Salisbury to sign a definite treaty, but Lord Salisbury declined. An agreement remains, however, embodied in the communications exchanged.

Pittsburg After Detroit Players.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 10.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—In response to a telegram from President Nemick of the Pittsburg base ball club offering to purchase Richardson, Ganzel, Rowe and Conway, the Detroit managers replied that Richardson and Ganzel had already been sold for $8,000, but that Pittsburg could have Rowe and Conway. The price asked is a secret, but it is said to be very high. It is probable that the Pittsburg managers will accept the offer.

The Black Eagle Decoration.

BERLIN, Oct. 10.—[Special Cablegram to THE BEE.]—Emperor William has added brilliants to the Black Eagle decoration conferred upon M. DeGiers, the Russian foreign minister. The same decoration has been conferred upon Prince Waldemar of Denmark and Herr Bildt, the Swedish premier.

American League Contributions.

DUBLIN, Oct. 10.—[Special Cablegram to THE BEE.]—At the league meeting yesterday it was announced that the receipts from America since the last meeting amounted to £1,000. Mr. Summers, of New York, in a speech said thousands of Irish-Americans would return to Ireland as soon as home rule had been granted.

Jarvis pear cider. See Bates & Co.

Gannon Orates.

The Omaha Democratic club met in full force Tuesday night to listen to an address from M. V. Gannon. The chair was occupied by Frank Irvine, and the band of the Omaha Guards was on hand to enliven the proceedings. Mr. Gannon spoke for upwards of an hour on the questions of the day from a democratic standpoint, and overhauled the republican party in truly democratic style. He predicted prohibition in Nebraska within two years, and cited Iowa as an instance of what the republicans would do when in power. He was loudly applauded, and at the close of the meeting it was announced that the Hon. J. M. Woolworth would speak next Friday evening in the same hall.

MIDNIGHT SCENES.

Incidents of the Closing Up of Houses of the Demi-Monde.

Bright lights gleamed as usual from the bar-rooms Tuesday night and softer rays struggled round the heavy curtains and through the half closed shutters in the homes of the demi monde, but somehow to outward appearances the burnt district had an unnatural and far-from-home look.

Bleak, empty houses, marked with dingy-looking rental notices, stood like monuments of the past close to the sidewalks, or were lost in the gloom that enshrouded the back end of the lots, and even the recognized attaches of the remaining ones seemed as though they had met with their first real misfortune in life, as they wandered aimlessly from one saloon to another.

Early in the day express and hack men were doing a rushing business, and anxious-looking Chinamen followed their movements and carefully watched before which house they drew up. Occasionally one would follow the driver into the house, but the almond eyes and inexpressive face gave no sign of success or defeat when he again made his appearance.

Messenger boys, too, were in demand, and more than one billet doux was received by the moral young men of the town who would have blushed to the ears and looked for another situation if their employers had but a glance at its contents.

The destination of the hacks and wagons was as varied as their appearance and contents. Some only went to Howard, Jackson, Thirteenth, Seventeenth and North Sixteenth streets, but some of them were billed as far north as Cuming. They were patronized by the boarders who had determined to try their fortunes as roomers in quarters where they would not for a moment be tolerated if their antecedents were known. Others, but very few of them, had orders for the various depots, and Lincoln, Beatrice, Fremont, Davenport and Sioux City were among the places to which their trunks were shipped. Still more were engaged in the moving of furniture and made numerous short trips between the prescribed district and that lying north of Capitol avenue. In one, and in one case only, did a landlady with a few of her boarders leave town, and she was bound for Valentine. The others are still in the city, still in the business, and where they can do still more harm, while the police will have still more trouble to keep track of them.

The shades of evening brought out many of the male persuasion, who had looked upon the burnt district as their own especial stamping ground, but they seemed to have no life to work a sucker or anything else, and spent their time in sponging what drinks they could and listening to the tuneless notes of pianos that sounded out strangely distinct on the deserted streets. They seemed to have free entry to the houses, but in time they gave place to the rounders who were supposed to have money and to be on a farewell tour of the old time joints. These, however, were closely scrutinized, and only "frauds" and those who were on intimate terms with the inmates, were admitted, while the others joined the crowds that surrounded the Salvation Army on its triumphal march, or sought solace in beer.

Eleven o'clock brought out the theatergoers, and many who prefer darkness rather than light, and for a time the streets wore their old-time appearance, but by-and-by they, too, were lost to sight, and the streets were deserted, except when once in a while a "chippie" would rush from a dive or a wine-room, and with her escort catch a car going to some more aristocratic spot.

Twelve o'clock, and the saloons were closed and the streets were crowded once more, but this time with those who had drunk all night to drown their sorrow. Their stay on the street was but short, however, for the rain drops that seemed to fall in sympathy with their feelings grew larger and heavier, until at length they were forced to seek shelter in some more congenial spot. Then as the lights at the saloons turned low, those in houses gleamed more brightly. Shutters were thrown back and windows opened to let out the tobacco smoke and to admit the fresh air. Red curtains flared defiantly for the last time, and strains of music mingling with the clink of glasses and popping of corks told that the last night was to be a jovial one. The partial removal of furniture and the absence of many of the "ladies" from some of the houses, rendered an early closing necessary, but in the others, the revelry was kept up until the "wee sma' hours."

"When are you going to move?" was asked of a landlady of one of the latter.

"Oh, about the 30th, but I'll close up tomorrow, and keep quiet. I can't get into my new house until then. Some of the girls will stay with me, but most of them have friends, and will go rooming, and when I get settled I'll send for them."

"And are you going to stay?" was next asked of one of the aforesaid "girls."

"Not much—might as well be in jail for madam is awfully afraid of the police, and would not let us out—I know her."

"What are you going to do—going away?"

"Oh, it's news you want. No, I'm not going away—that is, not far. I knew this was coming and I made a mash last week. He's got me a dandy room on Howard street—I think it is or St. Mary's avenue. We went up there in the street car. He's to be a commercial traveler."

"And isn't he?"

"What are you giving us? No. He looks like a good young man, and he won't tell me where his office is, but you bet I'll find out," —and she made a break for the back parlor where someone was ordering "another bottle of wine."

"What do you think of this removal?" was next asked of a storekeeper in the neighborhood.

"Well, I don't know that it will do any good," he said. "It may be all right to clear Douglas and Dodge streets, because there is a certain amount of respectable traffic on them, but none of it ever comes down to this end of Capitol avenue, and for one I think it would have been better to have kept them where the police could find them rather than to have them scattered among all the respectable families in the city."

Then the reporter struck for the office, and on his way found that the exodus had not been without trouble. One landlady had just established herself on North Eleventh street, when a jealous rival broke all her windows, and Kansas City Liz threatened to "have de meat" of Cadie Thomas because Cadie would not return a ring that Cadie had borrowed before the order for removal was given. That, a fight in a saloon, and a man in the tremens who persisted in looking for a policeman to rescue a phantom friend of his from the clutches of equally phantom assailants, furnished the only excitement there was. The burnt district had about quieted down.

See Peycke Bros. for pear cider.

Something Burning.

The Epoch: They were sitting on the porch and it was growing late. "Would you mind if I lighted a cigar, Miss Clara?" he asked. "Certainly not, Mr. Sampson," she replied. And presently the old man, who was getting desperate, spoke from an open window above: "Daughter," he said, "I left my rubber overshoes near the kitchen stove, and you had better see to 'em. I can smell something burning."

Seasonable.

Buffalo Courier: The man who will invent a real nice reversible overcoat, with one side that looks like a light autumn top coat and the other looking like a midwinter ulster, will confer a favor upon the impecunious young humanity of this uncongenial clime that they can never, never repay. It will be all they can do to pay for the overcoat.

ST. JACOBS OIL

TRADE MARK

THE GREAT REMEDY FOR PAIN.

CURES

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Toothache, Sore Throat, Swellings, Sprains, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Frost-bites.

Sold by Druggists and Dealers Everywhere. Fifty Cents.

Charles A. Vogeler Co., Balto., Md.

A ROYAL HOOSIER GREETING

Accorded to Blaine on His Arrival at Goshen.

THOUSANDS INVADE THE CITY.

A Demonstration Which Attracted the Largest Crowd Ever Seen in Northern Indiana—The Plumed Knight's Speech.

Blaine in Indiana.

GOSHEN, Ind., Oct. 10.—Mr. Blaine left Grand Rapids last night and reached here early this morning, and not less than forty-five thousand citizens of Indiana walked or rode on wagons, trains and horseback to meet him in Goshen to-day and participate in the republican demonstration. It was the biggest crowd northern Indiana has ever seen, and it was so unwieldy that two speakers' stands had to be erected and another meeting organized in the opera house. The town was profusely decorated with flags and bunting, and in the large square surrounding the city hall speeches were delivered by General King, General Murray, of Massachusetts; General Hovey and Colonel Bridgeland and Mr. Blaine, whose introduction was the signal for such an outburst of applause that he could not speak for several minutes. Mr. Blaine addressed the great gathering as follows:

"Mr. Chairman and Fellow Citizens: 'Stop thief' is a cry not entirely confined to criminal classes. A counterpart of the trick is known to political strikers and is especially noticeable in the present course of the democratic party respecting trusts. In President Cleveland's famous free trade message of last December he warned the country of the dangers of trusts, and argued that they were the offspring and result of the protective system established by the republican party. At the same time, while assailing in the wide sweep of his accusation almost every industrial interest in the north, the president was particularly careful to be silent respecting the enormous tariff on sugar. Out of $212,000,000 collected on importations of every kind last year over $58,000,000 came from sugar alone, which is equivalent to more than one-fourth of the customs revenue for a year. When Mr. Cleveland penned his message he knew that one of the largest trusts ever organized in the world—the sugar trust—was in full operation, and that, if the protective tariff was helpful to that trust, he was giving it all the aid, both official and personal, in his power. If the words of his message are true is he himself not responsible for levying these millions upon the pocket sof all the consumers of this country for an article of universal use among the families of the land? [Cheers and cries of "That's so."] Nor was Mr. Cleveland's silence the only boon which the sugar trust received. When the Mills bill was under consideration the president of the sugar trust (Mr. Havemeyer), a well known active democrat of New York, appeared before the ways and means committee, and, according to a statement made in open senate by Mr. Allison of Iowa, obtained such an arrangement of the duty as was equivalent to $6,000,000 in the pockets of the trust. [Sensation.] If, therefore, the price of sugar has been unduly advanced to the consumer, the responsible parties, according to the president's doctrine, are the president himself and the ways and means committee, which concocted the Mills bill in the interest of that trust. I think, moreover, that wherever you find one of the necessities of life cornered and controlled by an association of men for the purpose of reaping undue profit, you will find the supporters of Mr. Cleveland at the head of the movement.

"Sugar may, indeed, be accounted a luxury, for we can exist without it, but salt is one of the primal necessities of life. We all know that a salt trust exists in this country, and the man who is now at the head of it, openly and avowedly conducting its affairs, is Wellington R. Burt, the present democratic candidate for governor of Michigan. Mr. Burt is earnestly advocating the removal of all duties from salt. This would seem to be another form of contradiction of the president's theory that protection is the first cause of all trusts, and it likewise fully justifies the ground taken during this canvass that trusts exist more freely in a free trade country than in a protective country—more freely in England than in the United States.

"I am fortunately able to give you a piece of information that has a strong bearing, I think, on Mr. Wellington R. Burt's salt trust. I hold in my hands a copy of the London Times of September 5, from which I learn that they are forming a salt trust in England. The statement in the Times, quoted from two English papers locally interested, is this: 'The efforts to form a salt trust have succeeded beyond the most sanguine expectations. All the Cheshire salt works have been provisionally acquired by the London syndicate, represented by Messrs. Fowler & Co., solicitors of Westminster, and negotiations are proceeding favorably to the purchase of all less extensive works in Worcestershire and Durham. The capital required is fixed at £3,000,000, and has been subscribed in advance many times over. In consequence of the monopoly thus created it is expected that the price of common salt now sold at 2 shillings 6 pence a ton will rise to 10 shillings.'

"Let me ask now if any man in Indiana believes that Mr. Wellington R. Burt's salt trust in the United States and this great salt trust in England are likely to prove rivals to each other. Do you think they will let down prices and deprive each other of their respective profits, when the English trust points out the way to increase the price of salt four-fold at a single jump? Do you think that Wellington R. Burt is too modest a man to say 'no' to a proposition to unite the two trusts? All the stockholders are united in an agreement to advance salt 300 per cent to the consumer in Great Britain and the United States. [Applause and laughter.] Thus you see the danger, apparently without a remedy, that will follow an international trust organized on the basis of free trade.

"Well, gentlemen, these are not the only two democratic trusts. We have now spoken of one necessary luxury and one absolute necessity, but there is another trust wielding more political influence perhaps than both of them. I refer to the whisky trust, which has absolutely changed the politics and policy of the democratic party. For years after the war closed one demand of the democracy, especially in the south, was for the destruction of the internal revenue system, and first and last the outrageous taxes on whisky and tobacco. They denounced them as war taxes, to which no free people should submit in a time of peace. Well, gentlemen, the free traders, both north and south, soon saw that if the internal revenue system were abolished, the country would necessarily rely for its revenue upon customs, as it has done for more than a generation preceding the war, and that, if that were the case, it would be difficult, if not impossible, to destroy the doctrine of protection, and so, under Mr. Cleveland, they have completely changed their ground and are for keeping up the internal revenue system and breaking down the protection features of the tariff. The whisky trust has thus risen, financially and politically, to national importance. I state nothing of the internal workings and its political manipulation from my own knowledge, but I know democrats who declare that Mr. Randall, the able, upright and experienced speaker of the house of representatives, was driven from the chair and Mr. John G. Carlisle, of Kentucky, was made his successor, by a democratic caucus controlled by the whisky trust and acting under the whip and spur of its agents. Mr. Randall's alleged offense was that he would not aid in suspending the tax laws and postponing the payment of the tax on whisky in bond when it seemed to the interest of the trust to secure a postponement. Mr. Randall did not believe that the laws of the United States should be administered in such a way as to promote huge speculation in whisky, and I wish some inquisitive reporter would interview Mr. Randall's political friends on that subject, and then ask, also, how much money the whisky trust is contributing to the democratic canvass this year, and at the same time he might extend the inquiry into the amount contributed by the sugar trust and, also, by the salt trust, including its fellow trust in business beyond the sea. [Applause].

"Nor have I exhausted the list of trusts in which the democratic party has a large interest. Unless every newspaper is at fault the democratic party has received large contributions from the stockholders in the Standard Oil trust at every election within the last five years, and are now relying upon a gracious continuance of that aid in the pending national crisis. So notorious was this interposition that the Ohio legislature memorialized the senate of the United States to cause an inquiry to be made into the alleged corruption in the election of the last democratic senator from that state. I do not undertake to say that there was corruption, for I know nothing personally of it, but I do say that the memorial of the state legislature was presented by Senator Sherman, and the rightful, legal and proper opportunity was given to search through and through for the truth and for a thorough examination into one of the largest trusts in the whole world. Then was the time for the democratic senators to make an examination into trusts. One of the largest of them was before the senate, and before it legitimately, and yet you know how precipitately the democratic senators fled from the task. You could not lead a democratic senator up to that investigation any more than you could induce a breachy colt to face a whistling locomotive. [Laughter and applause.] Nor was rumor quiet as to the inter-position of the national administration to suppress the investigation. If President Cleveland had been as eager to examine into great trusts as he was to denounce them all in his message, his opportunity was there; but, unless all rules be at fault, the social blandishments of the administration were lavished on republican senators to secure enough of them to join the democrats to take off the curse of unanimous democratic resistance to an investigation of trusts. [Loud applause.]

"In addition to these trusts have named comes the cotton seed oil trust, which is in the hands of southern democrats, and its power used to aid the democratic campaign. They do not apply their money in aid of the southern democratic party, for the southern democrat is too high toned to use money in election. [Laughter and applause.] They have found a more excellent way in the south, and they reserve pecuniary contributions wholly for the northern field. [Laughter and cheers.]

"Fellow citizens, I have named five trusts in which all the evil that can come from trusts, and all the various shades of evils that might come from trusts, are conspicuously prominent. Finally, gentlemen, on the subject of trusts, let me say that with all Mr. Cleveland's denunciation of them, and all the support which his party gives them, he failed, and utterly failed, to strike a point of objection to them. You will find that described in language as clear as amber in the letter of acceptance by Benjamin Harrison, our candidate for president, in which he neither withholds nor exaggerates, nor sets down aught in malice, but vindicates with a peculiar power and peculiar directness the position which the republican party has uniformly held on the whole subject. I commend you, as I close, to the reading of the two documents—Mr. Cleveland's free trade message and to General Harrison's letter of acceptance." (Tremendous and long continued cheering, during which Mr. Blaine passed from the platform.)

The distinguished statesman was escorted from the grounds to the depot by the reception committee and an immense number of those who had attended the meeting. The train bearing the party left Goshen for Indianapolis at 5 o'clock.

The Indianapolis Demonstration.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 10.—There was a large increase in the number of callers at General Harrison's residence to-day, among them fifty students of the dental institute. The city is rapidly filling with people from all parts of the state to witness or participate in to-morrow's republican demonstration. Two Lincoln league clubs arrived this afternoon. If the weather is propitious the parade to-morrow bids fair to be one of the largest demonstrations ever witnessed in this city. Very few buildings, however, are decorated for the occasion. The new Denison hotel is handsomely trimmed within, and its exterior is decked with flags and bunting. The large balcony, from which General Harrison, General Hovey, Mr. Blaine and General Alger will review the parade is profusely decorated with the national colors. Admission to this balcony will be limited and by ticket. Very few of the distinguished republican speakers from other states, as originally planned, will be here to-morrow with Mr. Blaine. It is known that General Harrison invited his colleague, Mr. Morton, to be present, and it is thought that he also asked Mr. Depew, but prior engagements are supposed to have prevented their acceptance. Senators Sherman and Allison, who were also cordially invited to attend, are detained by their official duties. General Foraker had other appointments and is expected a few days later. Ex Senator Ferry, of Michigan, has been assigned to a number of meetings throughout the state. He is still in the city.

Oldest and the best, Jarvis brandy.

Wanted it Properly Punctuated.

Chicago Tribune: "Young man," said the eminent statesman to the reporter who had just submitted to him for revision a report of the eminent statesman's great speech on the political issues of the day, "you don't seem to understand punctuation. I shall have to go all over this and punctuate it properly."

"What is the matter with the punctuation?" inquired the reporter, deferentially.

"You haven't got the words 'applause,' 'wild enthusiasm,' and 'loud and long-continued cheering' inserted anywhere in this speech, sir!" thundered the indignant statement.

Doctors give Jarvis old brandy.

Western Union Election.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—The annual meeting of the Western Union Telegraph company was held to-day. The only business transacted was the election of a board of directors for the ensuing year. The annual report for the year ending June 30, 1888, shows net earnings of $5,071,000.

He Came Out Ahead.

"A cargo of peaches for a postage stamp? Yes, sir. I sold a car-load of the luscious fruit for a postage stamp, and I'm glad the fellow didn't bring me in his debt." The speaker, says the Philadelphia Record, was Byron Salesbury, the handsome Delaware peach grower. He stepped into the Continental hotel cafe to spend the postage stamp and some reserve funds that he had brought to the city with him. Salesberry has a fine peach orchard, and is a gentleman farmer. When a friend of his told him that he had raised oats on his Delaware county farm that cost $11 a bushel Salesberry smiled and said he would show people what it is to be a gentleman farmer. He got his orchard into shape and each day watched the fuzz as it gathered on the skin of the peach like a boy who watches his first mustache sprout. Then the cargo was harvested and sent to market. At the time it reached the city the produce dealers were tossing peaches into the river. The market was glutted. Yesterday the grower just stepped up to the city to carry back his wealth. The commission merchant took him out to dinner, poured an absinthe cocktail into him, and then settled down to business. After a few minutes' conversation the merchant handed the grower a 2-cent stamp and asked for a receipt.

"What's this for?" gasped the Delawarean.

"That's your share of the profits," blandly returned the commission merchant. "You're in luck, old man."

Then he handed Mr. Byron Salesberry a slip that read like this:

For harvesting crop, baskets, crates, etc.	$ 481 23
Freight, etc., hauling	359 08
Commission	272 10
Total	$1,122 42
Receipts from sales	1,122 44
Due to grower	2

"And the man gave me a postage stamp, and that settled the business," said Salesberry. "Do you know anybody that wants to buy an orchard? Just send them around. I'll throw in the postage stamp."

WILL FIGHT THE AMENDMENT

Omaha Liquor Merchants Hold an Earnest Meeting.

PREPARING FOR THE BIG FRAY.

Republican County Convention Will Be Held on October 16—A Meeting of Swedes That Was Not All Harmony.

The Liquor Men Meet.

A large and representative body of liquor merchants and saloonkeepers met in Germania hall last night for the purpose of outlining a political policy and raising a special fund to be used in accomplishing the defeat of the prohibition movement in this state.

The meeting was called to order by F. P. O'Brine, and Thomas Dillon was made chairman. In assuming his position, the chairman said: "We have a great fight on our hands, one of the greatest fights and hardest contests that has ever faced the liquor men of Nebraska. We have received pledges from all the political parties, all of which have been broken. We are now facing a prohibition movement in this state that is more broad in its purports than many of us anticipate. We have among us men who have been driven out of Iowa and out of Kansas by the prohibition law. They have been compelled to forsake property, friends and home on account of the oppressive prohibition. We must be careful in selecting our candidates, and our friends to represent us in the state offices, among whom that of governor and members of the legislature play a conspicuous part. We want men in the legislature who will stand in defense of our rights before the fiercest fire of the enemy. We want men in the legislature to advocate fairness and equality to all classes, and to stand up against the demands of demagogues and political deserters. We must also consider the raising of funds to conduct this campaign. We will not need any vast amount in Douglas county, but I beg to inform you that nearly every nomination made in the rural districts by the national parties is hampered by a candidate with prohibition tendencies. I merely make this assertion to demonstrate to you that our fight is of no little magnitude, and that our battle ground is a large one."

At the conclusion of the chairman's remarks, on motion, a committee of five was appointed to draft a series of resolutions. The following were appointed: Messrs. Ed Rothery, F. P. O'Brine, H. Anderson, A. Grahme and G. Heller.

The committee retired to an adjoining room, and the assembly then proceeded to an informal discussion. Chairman Dillon stated that the measures to raise funds were taken in order that doubtful districts might be visited, and the money used in the defeat of the prohibition, or submission movement. He stated that it was the desire of the anti-prohibition faction to gain a majority of the legislature, and to carry such plans into effect, an untiring crusade would have to made.

William Segelke took the floor and stated that he had been assured of support, in no minor degree, by business men outside the saloon element. He also stated that the money thus promised by the latter element, was to be used outside of the Douglas county contest.

Frank Dellone announced to the assembly that he had assurances that a strong financial support, from the saloon element outside the state, would be rendered, and that the only way of obtaining this, was to make an anti-prohibition fight outright.

The committee on resolutions then reported as follows:

We, the liquor merchants and saloonkeepers of Omaha and Douglas county, do condemn any class, or party, who, by law or otherwise, wish to destroy the property of those that are in the liquor business.

It is the sense of this meeting that we will fight all prohibition amendments, or otherwise named, and give our hearty support to all who are pledged to vote against submission of the prohibition plank, which is a detriment to the interests and welfare of the state of Nebraska.

Resolved, That the liquor dealers and saloonkeepers, and otherwise connected with us, do vote and work for legislators that are pledged to defeat prohibition.

That we recommend a thorough organization through the state of Nebraska, so as to put into effect these resolutions.

That delegates be appointed to confer with liquor merchants and saloonkeepers, and all other branches connected, to help us to carry on the business for the welfare of the state of Nebraska.

Therefore we heartily endorse these resolutions by word and action by subscribing to a fund that shall be called the "Douglas County Liquor Merchants and Saloonkeepers Fund," which shall be started by those present to-night.

The resolutions as drafted were adopted without a dissenting vote.

F. P. O'Brine took the stand. He said: "Are we to stand back as representative business men with not a word to say in our own defense? Will we wait in the background as fugitives, and be driven from our homes as such, as were our brethren in the state of Iowa? Are we to remain quiet and allow ourselves to be styled demons, outlaws and wretches, by a handful of party fakirs that have been driven out of the ranks of all parties, on the ground of not even political decency? I tell you, gentlemen, that the time has come for us to stand up and assert our rights. We are now standing on the brink of prohibition, and it is facing us, resting upon a plank in the state republican platform. They mean prohibition, and when this issue consummates next election day, the eve will close upon a prohibition and anti-prohibition contest. It is my earnest and most severe desire that the orb of light will shine the next morning on an anti-prohibition victory. You know how this can be accomplished. It can only be done by the saloon element buckling on the armor, and waging war to the bitter end."

C. S. Higgins stated that he had been a republican all his life, but the plank in the platform pertaining to submission was more than he could support, and in consequence, from this on, he would advocate democracy.

Jacob Iler said that the state of Nebraska was strongly republican, and no bragging should be done. He said it would be all right in some instances to support the republican nominees, but only when they had pronounced anti-prohibition sentiments. Great care, he said, should be taken in selecting this element in order that no mistake might occur.

A gentleman at this juncture made a motion to the effect that Frank Delone, president of the State Liquor Dealers' Association be authorized to appoint two committees for Omaha and one for South Omaha to solicit contributions for a special fund, which was unanimously carried.

It was decided that all moneys raised in this way should be used in hiring speakers and operating in the state outside of Douglas county.

The following committees to solicit contributions to the above fund in Omaha and South Omaha were appointed:

Farnam street, north side—Frank Delone, W. Storz, P. E. Iler, Christian Hansen and Martin Murphy.

Farnam street, south side—Joseph Garneau, Al. McCord, Louis Heimrod, George Heller, Isaac Hascall and George Heimrod.

South Omaha—George Rush, Fred Rowley, Judge Renther, Al. Geary, Patrick Rowley and Peter Young.

At this point, after a few informal remarks, the meeting adjourned subject to the call of the president of the State Liquor Dealers, association.

THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

Republican Primaries on October 15—Convention on the 16th.

The republican county central committee convened at 2:30 o'clock in the parlors of the Millard yesterday afternoon. The meeting was called to order by Chairman John Rush. A call of the roll showed that the major portion of the members of the committee were present, and that all precincts were represented.

The chairman stated that at the last meeting of the committee, a resolution was passed shutting out all proxies, and empowering the representation present to cast the full delegated vote. This he stated was only a temporary measure and he asked that the resolution be reconsidered.

George O'Brien took the floor in opposition to the admission of proxies, and favored supporting the existing resolution as regards the admission of proxies.

Mr. Thompson amended by establishing the resolution as a criterion in the matter of regulating all meetings in the future.

Herbert Leavitt moved an amendment to the latter, to the effect that the whole matter be laid upon the table. The latter prevailed, and the chair announced that no proxies would be admitted.

On motion the committee then went into executive session.

Leavitt renewed the issue on proxies, and made a motion that all members present by proxy be allowed to vote on issues before the committee, but this was supplanted by a motion to the effect that all except members of the committee be excluded from the room. The latter motion was carried, and proxies withdrew from the assembly.

A misunderstanding existing between the Ninth ward delegation concerning the location of polling places, was brought up. Mr. Benawa, who represented a special committee appointed to confer with the central committee in connection with the above, was given a hearing. He stated that the polling place as established was not in a central location, and that a large portion of the voters being workingmen, were unable to reach the polls.

William Morrow stated that should an additional polling place be established a split would be made, and the result would be the creation of two delegations every time the issue came up in contest.

A motion was made that no change be made, and that the polling place be established as formally at Twenty-ninth and Farnam streets. This was amended by referring the matter to the representatives on the committee from the Ninth ward, and the latter prevailed.

Mr. Leavitt moved that the primaries and convention be held on the 19th and 20th inst. respectively. This was amended by Wheeler, making it the 18th and 20th of October. Mr. Striker moved a second amendment to the effect that the primaries and convention be held on the 12th and 13th respectively. He gave as his reason that it was of vital importance that the republicans make their nominations before the democrats.

Mr. Redmond moved another amendment making the dates the 15th and 16th. This was seconded by Unitt, who stated that the republicans did not follow the actions of its opponents "honor" belonged to the democracy. He also stated that the issue in Douglas county concerning the submission plank in the state platform must not be brought into the Douglas county campaign. He was opposed to it, and was certain that to support it, would be a barricade in the way of a republican victory in this county.

The chair then put the amendment to the amendment establishing the primaries on the 15th, and the convention on the 16th, which was carried by a vote of 31 ayes to 9 nays.

The following were designated as polling places for the primaries:

First ward—Northeast corner Eleventh and Mason streets.

Second ward—Kaspar's hall, South Thirteenth street.

Third ward—Twelfth and Capitol avenue.

Fourth ward—Unchanged.

Fifth ward—Sixteenth and Izard streets.

Sixth ward—Twenty-seventh and Lake.

Seventh ward—Twenty-ninth and Dupont.

Eighth ward—2468 Cuming.

Ninth ward—Twenty-ninth and Farnam.

South Omaha—First ward school house.

Elkhorn—Hall at Elk City.

Florence—School house.

Union—Johnson's store.

West Omaha—School house in district 53.

Jefferson—Herman Temme's residence.

McCardle—School house.

Waterloo—Township hall.

Millard—School house.

Valley—School house.

Chicago—Elkhorn station.

On motion of Wiggins each ward is to select eight delegates, and eight alternates, including South Omaha, and each country precinct is to select three delegates and three alternates to the county convention to be held on the 16, for the purpose of nominating one county commissioner, one county attorney, nine members to the house of representatives and three state senators.

On motion of Hascall the committee decided to recommend to the convention that none of the delegates be allowed to be represented by proxy, aside from the alternate selected. It was decided to have the polls opened at high noon, and remain so until 7 o'clock in the evening in the city, and to hold open between the hours of 6 and 9 in the evening, in the country precincts.

Before closing a vote of thanks was tendered to the proprietors of the Millard. The chair also announced that General Wheaton would speak in Omaha on the evening of October 15. An adjournment was then taken.

NOT DEMOCRATS.

The Swedes Spoil Editor Jacobson's Tricky Scheme.

Terrific blasts of sound bursting from the brass instruments of the Swedish band, issuing from Greene's hall last evening about 9 o'clock, proclaimed that the anti-prohibition meeting was on. C. A. Jacobson, editor of the Svenska Posten, called the meeting to order, briefly stated its object and was about to introduce Lawyer Ritchie as the speaker of the evening, when Frank Walters interposed and, addressing the audience in impetuous Danish, pronounced the whole proceedings a scheme on the part of Jacobson to make the Scandinavians listen to a democratic speech by Ritchie, and they wanted no such speech. He furthermore urged the impropriety of putting Gustave Andreen in nomination at a meeting ostensibly called for the purpose of forming an anti-prohibition Swedish club.

When Jacobson insisted that Ritchie should proceed, the meeting broke up in the wildest confusion, the Swede republicans declaring that the object of the meeting was not to listen to a democratic speech but to form an anti-prohibition club. Ritchie then assured them that he would make no reference to politics, but all of no avail. In the midst of the stampede the band played a deafening air, which in a great measure calmed the troubled spirits of the Swedes. At the conclusion of the music Jacobson proposed that he be made permanent chairman, which proposal was seconded by Ritchie, but the thunders of a unanimous negative, when the question was put to the house, relegated Jacobson to silence. A motion was then made and carried that C. J. Westerdahl be made chairman and Charles Johnson was likewise appointed secretary. Jacobson took a back seat, and Ritchie, after making an apology for the disturbance of which he had been the cause, left the room, as subsequent proceedings interested him no more.

The remainder of the business was conducted in the Swedish language, and devoted entirely in denouncing Jacobson in his scheme of calling a meeting of the Swedes for a given purpose, and then using it as a means of furthering his own selfish ends. The Swedes are unanimous for Gustave Andreen as a candidate for county commissioner, but regarded Jacobson's meeting neither the time nor the place to make the nomination. Some hot words were interchanged after the adjournment, Jacobson asserting that inasmuch as he had been deposed from the chair, he should refuse to pay the band, which he had engaged on his own responsibility.

LOCAL POLITICS.

Eighth Ward Democrats Select Their Delegates.

The Eighth Ward Democratic club met at their hall on the corner of Cuming and Saunders streets Tuesday evening to choose delegates for the coming democratic county convention. A committee was appointed to choose delegates. They recommended the names of the following, who, on motion, were unanimously chosen:

Delegates—J. F. Riley, Paul Platts, William Anderson, John Belick, Henry Schroter, J. P. Hansen, C. F. Williams.

Alternates—A. F. Wolf, J. R. Warsham, A. Hoben, E. A. Shaw, C. B. Bell, A. Houser, Peter O'Mally. Otis Carmichael and B. D. Pratt were chosen to act as judges at the primaries on Saturday and Nat Usher to act as clerk.

Notes.

The Republican Lancers and Third Ward clubs have agreed to march as one body in Thursday night's demonstration.

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