him in the same carriage until the next stopping place. Prince Bismarck said he was anxious that the emperor should be spared all unnecessary fatigue, and requested me to lay down the rules as to the number of interviews which his majesty might safely grant each day, the duration of such interviews, etc., etc. I informed the chancellor that I had already drawn up some rules of the kind which I had given to the hoffmarshal. Prince Bismarck further said he would be glad to assist me in every way to save the august patient all worry and fatigue, adding that until the foreign princes arrived for the late emperor's funeral, his majesty need not be bothered and could remain perfectly quiet."

THE END DRAWING NEAR.

Sir Morell Mackenzie deals fully with the events of the night of April the 11th and the following day, conscious of the ignorant clamor that had been raised against him about the ill-fitting canula tubes, which those who have perused the story understand were caused, in a great measure, by the errors of Dr. Bramann in deviating to the right of the median line when he performed the operation of tracheotomy, and of in serting a tube that did not fit, and so created a wound that made it difficult for others to fit. "On the night of April 11, the emperor was seized with severe coughing between midnight and 1 o'clock. At 1:30 a. m. Mr. Hovell noticed that although air passed freely through the canula the breathing was accompanied by a noise as if there was something projecting below the lower end of the tube. On removing the canula the noise ceased, showing that the lower edge of the posterior part of the canula must have slightly pressed on to the posterior wall of the trachea. He slanted the tube more away from the right side and inserted a pad under the lower edge of the shield. The noise was somewhat less, but did not entirely cease, and the emperor also breathed more quickly than usual. Mr. Hovell was summoned several times and on each occasion relieved the sufferer by placing little pads under the shield."

THE EMPEROR'S DEATH WARRANT.

"At 8 a. m. I came on duty and determined to try a new tube, out thought professional courtesy required that I should request the presence of Prof. von Bergman, as this tube was different in shape from any of those which he gave up to me when the case was formally surrendered to me by the German doctors at San Remo. There was really no need of his presence, but it is the etiquette of the profession, and I therefore summoned him by messenger. Little did I think that it would have such fatal consequences, and it is no exaggeration to say that these hastily penned lines proved to be the emperor's death-warrant. It was 5 o'clock in the afternoon before he arrived. As soon as he came into my room I noticed that he was in a state of great excitement. Whether this agitation was due to exaggerated reports he may have received as to the emperor's condition or because of a different nature I am not able to say. But from over-excitement or some other cause von Bergman behaved in a most extraordinary and altogether unaccountable manner. I briefly explained the circumstances, and showed him the tube which I had got ready."

WHAT WAS THIS—ASSASSINATION?

"We then proceeded to the emperor's room accompanied by Mr. Hovell, each of us carrying several tubes. We found the emperor engaged in writing. The respiration was distinctly audible, but beyond this there was not the slightest indication of any difficulty in breathing. Professor von Bergman placed a chair opposite the window and waved his hand for the emperor to sit down upon it. Thereupon without making any remarks he quickly undid the thing which kept the canula in position, pulled the latter out, and with considerable force endeavored to insert one, which he had in his hand, and which had not been provided with the necessary appurtenances. The instrument was forced into the neck, but no air came through it. The emperor's breathing then became very much embarrassed, and the professor withdrew the tube. This was followed by violent coughing and considerable hemorrhage. Prof. von Bergman next seized a tampon canula covered with sponge, cut the sponge quickly off and tried to push the tube into the wind-pipe again. Again no air came through the canula, and it was clear that instead of entering the air passage it had been forced downward in front of the trachea, piercing the soft tissue and making what is technically known as a false passage. Again the professor had to pull out the tube, and again its withdrawal was followed by violent coughing and streams of blood. To my consternation Prof. von Bergman then pushed his finger deeply in the wound, and on withdrawing it, tried to insert another tube. He again failed, however, and again the attempt was followed by coughing and by streams of blood. The emperor was saved further torture by the arrival of Dr. Bramann, to whom Dr. von Bergman at once yielded the case, and he, taking a moderate-sized canula, No. 8, German measure, passed it with the greatest ease into the trachea."

VON BERGMAN DISMISSED.

"The emperor sent for me after he had been in bed, and had somewhat recovered from the effects of his two hours' torturing by von Bergman and asked what that man had put into his throat. He went on: 'I hope you will not allow him to perform any further operation on me.' I answered that after what I had seen that day I should have had to resign if he had been permitted to touch the throat of his majesty again. In the face of this von Bergman has not hesitated to assert that his majesty had expressed himself to him with fervid gratitude, and shook his hand, all of which is absolutely false. He not only was barbarous in the extreme, but his action in thrusting his finger into the wound without first dipping it in some antiseptic fluid may have poisoned the irritated tissues, in fact must have done so."

IT WAS THE CAUSE.

"The next day my worst fears were confirmed. The temperature of the neck was 103 Fahrenheit, and pus began to be discharged in abundance from the lower part of the wound. On passing over the front of the neck and carrying the hand upward, matter could be seen to well out more profusely. This proved that an abscess had already formed in front of the trachea where the tube had been pushed in by Bergman. The pus was certain to burrow downward toward the chest, and it was only too likely that nearly the whole of the front of the neck would be converted into a huge abscess involving widespread disorganization of the structures round about the trachea, gradually undermining the patient's health and strength and leading only too surely to hectic fever and to death. The fatal complication was in no way the natural result of the disease. It was attributable solely to Bergman's vicious stabbing with an unguarded tube and to his insertion of his unwashed finger. In view of the serious aspect which the case was assuming I thought it right to inform the emperor that he was in a position of considerable danger, and that it was necessary for him to take action upon such matters as he wished to close up. He received this communication with his usual perfect calmness and shook me warmly but gravely by the hand, saying slowly, 'I am much obliged to you for telling me. I hope, however, I shall get better for the sake of my people.' He died soon after."

MINISTERIAL COMPLICATIONS.

Shortly after the emperor's death Prince Bismarck sent for Sir Morell Mackenzie and after introducing him to the young emperor, invited him to retire with him to an inner room, where he suggested that a brief report of the illness should be drawn up. Sir Morell assented and said that he should leave for London in a few days and would assuredly write it before he departed. After this conversation he was very much surprised when an official arrived the next day from the ministeriam and asked for it. He replied that it was not written yet. "Dictate it to me," said the official. "I shall be happy to write it down." Sir Morell objected that he could hardly dash off an important document in that way. "It is wanted at the ministeriam," remarked the official, and Sir Morell agreed to write it while the official waited.

THE REPORT.

Sir Morell wrote as follows.

SCHLOSS FREDERICKS CRONA, June 16, 1888.—It is my opinion that the disease from which the Emperor Frederick died was cancer. The morbid process probably commenced at the deeper tissues and the cartilagenous structure of the larynx became affected at a very early date. A small growth, which was present when I first examined the late emperor, was removed by me, and though all the portions removed by me were submitted to Prof. Virchow, he was unable to detect in them any evidence of cancer. Examinations made, however, in the beginning of March by Prof. Waldemayer led that pathologist to believe that cancer was then present. Whether the disease had been originally cancerous or assumed a malignant character some months after its first appearance, it is impossible to state. The fact that pericondriasis and caries of the cartilages played an active part in the development of the disease no doubt contributed to make it impossible to form a decided opinion as to its nature till quite recently.

[Signed] MORELL MACKENZIE.

The interest to the general reader ends with that part of the book which describes the emperor's death. As the author felt, it was the story of the fatal illness of Frederick the Noble, the title under which it will be issued. But this is not the end of the book. The last part is a recapitulation of the post mortem, of the tactics of the court to exonerate the court doctors, whose actions and influence had been so fatal, and of the pamphlet war among the medical men which broke out with extreme virulence. Of this last part it has not been felt necessary to offer a synopsis.

TELEGRAPH NOTES.

There was no material change in the strike situation at Chicago yesterday.

Thirty-one new cases of yellow fever and three deaths are reported at Jacksonville.

John L. Sullivan will become sporting editor of the New York Illustrated News.

The Petrol, the first gunboat built in Baltimore, was launched yesterday.

The Cincinnati ball team and franchise is for sale for $16,000.

The Young Men's Republican club of Milwaukee and the German-American club of Chicago were General Harrison's visitors yesterday.

Governor Hill spoke at Logansport, Ind., last night.

Thirty-three victims of the Lehigh Valley road disaster at Mead Run were buried at Wilkesbarre yesterday.

The road sculling match was won by Gaudaur and Ross, the former making 465 miles and 1 lap, and the latter 462 miles and 2 laps.

The Hon. John Wentworth, familiarly known as "Long John," is dying at his home in Chicago of softening of the brain.

Rally at Norfolk.

NORFOLK, Neb., Oct. 13.—[Special to THE BEE.]—Hon. J. L. Caldwell opened the campaign here at the opera house with an elegant address, showing the hollow pretenses of the administration and its party and the sophistries of the free traders. Governor Thayer is to be here on the 16th.

American Fables.

Detroit Free Press: A Hunter who was returning from an expedition, and had fired away all his Bullets, met a Wolf in the path and Cried out:

"Ah! but Whoever had such Ill-Luck! If I only had a Load in my Gun I could kill you."

"As to that," replied the Wolf, as he gently Scratched his left Ear, "if I hadn't known your Gun to be unloaded you would not have caught sight of me."

MORAL:

No man at an Auction loses anything by not having his wallet along.

Once upon a time a Fox, a Hare and a Serpent met by Chance beside the Brook, and after the usual predictions of a Hard Winter and another raise on the Price of Coal, the Fox observed:

"I have just been asked to take the Nomination for Governor."

"And I," said the Hare, "just overheard myself called the Handsomest of my Species."

"I don't see how this Neighborhood could get along without me," said the Serpent, in a lofty tone. "It is my Wisdom that keeps us all in Harmony."

A week later all were Dead, and a Bear Snuffing about the Spot where they had met observed:

"Poor, Vain Crtitters! I can't find anyone who even Remembers their Names!"

MORAL:

It's Wonderful (in our minds) what a Void some of us are going to Leave Behind.

A Pheasant, who felt it her Duty to do Something to Alleviate the Condition of those beneath her in the Social and Financial Scale, made a call upon the Buzzard and Offered to Adopt one of her Brood. The Mother Buzzard consented, but within a week the Pheasant returned with her charge and complained:

"I can do nothing with her. She will neither eat sweet cake, like a Pheasant, nor can I endure the odor of what she eats as a Buzzard."

"I feared it would be so," replied Mother Buzzard.

"Nature makes Buzzards as well as Pheasants, but in a different mold, and each for his own sphere. Come home, my child, and get a piece of that dead horse and be happy again."

MORAL:

And the child was very, very happy.

She Realized on Them.

Chicago News: "Amelia Sassafras," said Marcelus Roddy with an accent of pain in his rich voice, "do you realize the anguish you have caused me by your refusal of my heart and hand? No, you are cold and passionless. You realize nothing."

"You are mistaken, Mr. Roddy," said Amelia, haughtily. "Do you remember the ring you gave me? And the opera glasses? And the bracelets? And the gold thimble?"

"I do remember them," moaned the wretched young man.

"Well, said Amelia, "I have realized on them all. I give you the pawn tickets and this bundle of letters. Farewell forever, Mr. Roddy."

Made Especially for Farewell Tours.

Chicago Tribune: "These dresses," explained the prima donna, "are for my farewell tour in America."

"Certainly, madam," said Mr. Worth, "these are exceptionally durable fabrics. I have them made especially for farewell tours, and I guarantee to make them over for at least three successive seasons so the Americans will never recognize them."

NEWS OF NEBRASKA TOWNS.

A Little Boy Frightfully Burned at the Capital.

ANOTHER FALLS FROM A BRIDGE.

Both Will Probably Die—A Bogus Heiress Story—The Woman's Missionary Society Elects Officers—Theatricals at Hastings.

A Little Boy Fatally Burned.

LINCOLN, Neb., Oct. 13.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—At 5 o'clock this morning a little boy of Constable Beachs fell into a bonfire and burned himself so badly that he can not recover. Other children were playing near him but became so badly frightened that they could render him no aid. His clothes were almost burned from his back by the blaze and his flesh is horribly burned. The boy was seven or eight years of age.

A Boy's Fatal Fall.

NEBRASKA CITY, Neb., Oct. 13.—[Special to THE BEE.]—A ten-year old son of Charles Roselius fell from the Missouri Pacific railway bridge last evening, a distance of some thirty feet, sustaining internal injuries from which he cannot recover.

Republicans at St. Paul.

ST. PAUL, Neb., Oct. 13.—[Special Telegram to BEE.]—At the republican county convention here to-day A. E. Cady was nominated for representative, T. T. Bell for county attorney and H. Martensen for county commissioner. Cady is a banker, and, it is said, opposes submission. The convention was harmonious and the republicans are in good trim for the fight. Charles Chinn was elected chairman of the county central committee

Elected Officers.

NEBRASKA CITY, Neb., Oct. 13.—[Special Tiegram to THE BEE.]—At a meeting of the Woman's Foreign Missionary society of the M. E. church the following officers were elected to-day for the ensuing year: President, Mrs. E. V. Niaroc, Topeka, Kan.; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Ella Watson, Bellevue, Neb.; treasurer, Mrs. M. J. Stelly, Wymore, Neb.; recording secretary, Mrs. M. M. Tarrington, Topeka, Kan. Following are the corresponding secretaries: North Kansas conference, Mrs. Mollie Coe, Burlinghame; North Nebraska conference, Mrs. P. C. Clendening, Omaha; California conference, Mrs. J. P. Early, Los Angeles; Nebraska conference, Mrs. Ella Watson, Bellevue; German conferencnc, Mrs. M. Dreyer, Turner, Kan.; West Nebraska conference, Mrs. E. D. Benedict, Kearney; South Kansas conference, Mrs. K. W. Rhoades, Garnett; California conference, Mrs. L. J. Harris, Denver. The committee on resolutions made a report, but it was not adopted. The convention adjourns to-morrow evening.

Amateur Theatricals at Hastings.

HASTINGS, Neb., Oct. 13.—[Special to THE BEE.]—The Hastings public was agreeably surprised and most delightfully entertained last evening by the successful rendition of the beautiful opera, "Chimes of Normandy," by local talent, under the direction of Prof. John Lees, Mrs. O. Oliver and Mrs. W. M. Lowman in the leading roles, won unstinted praise and hearty encores. Mrs. Oliver's marchioness costume was very rich and exquisite. Lucas, Murray, Scott and Cherry acquitted themselves very creditably in their respective characters. The chorus of thirty voices was as fine as any that has been heard upon the stage in this city. All the costumes were elegant and appropriate, and the stage mountings excellent. The instrumental musical accompaniment by Prof. Rees' orchestra was in the highest degree superb. The opera will be repeated again to night. The net proceeds of the entertainment are for the benefit of Hastings Lodge, No. 28, K. of P., under whose auspices it was prepared.

Fatal Wreck on the Elkhorn.

CHADRON, Neb., Oct. 13.—A frightful accident occurred on the Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley about eleven miles east of Lusk, Wyo. An eastbound stock train ran into a bunch of cattle lying upon the track, and the engine and twelve out of thirteen cars in the train were derailed and piled upon each other in a heap. Engineer Jack Creed was taken out of the wreck so badly scalded and bruised that he died in about two hours. Two other trainmen were less severely injured. The train had struck a horse farther up the road, which had deprived the engine of its headlight, hence the cattle were not seen before the train struck them. The remains of the engineer was brought to this city yesterday, and will be sent to his former home for interment. The deceased was unmarried. The wreck were cleared up and the road is now open.

Robbed His Injured Friend.

WEEPING WATER, Neb., Oct. 13.—[Special to THE BEE.]—Thursday night at 10:10 o'clock, as No. 2 passenger train, going south, pulled out from the depot, a man by the name of Michael Laffy attempted to jump on to the front end of the baggage car for the purpose of stealing a ride. He was under the influence of liquor and fell. His left foot was caught and crushed into a shapeless mass. Dr. S. Hall, Thomas and Butler amputated the foot. Laffy's tramp partner was left to watch with him for a short time, and stole his (Laffy's pocketbook containing $13.5). His name is Pat Moore, and he now is in jail. The two men had been at work in Sarpy county in a stone quarry.

Three thieves who broke in a car of meat at Louisville were captured here last night by Marshal Yeomans.

A Rally at Odell.

ODELL, Neb., Oct. 13.—[Special to THE BEE.]—Hon. George H. Hastings and Hon. C. W. Davis yesterday addressed the people of this city and vicinity on the issues of the day. It was the largest meeting ever held here. The attendance was between five and seven hundred. The speakers presented the subject of protection with clearness and power. Hon. Perry Walker conducted the meeting, which was a complete success. Old time republican workers came down from Beatrice on a special train.

Originated With the Lake Mill.

NEBRASKA CITY, Neb., Oct. 13.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The sensational story published this morning in an Omaha paper about the elopement of a Nebraska City heiress and a butcher is entirely without foundation. Miss Russell, the lady in the case, instead of being an heiress of $100,000 is a poor but respectable young lady earning a livelihood with her needle. She as well as Gettinger the butcher emphatically deny the marriage.

A Prohibittion Rally.

EWING, Neb., Oct. 13.—[Special to THE BEE.]—The Hon. H. W. Hardy, of Lincoln, spoke on temperance at the G. A. R. hall last evening. A goodly number were present. Mr. Hardy is an earnest worker in his chosen field of labor, and seems to be posted on the the general issues of the day. He goes from here to O'Neill, where he will speak this evening.

Paving In Beatrice.

BEATRICE, Neb., Oct. 13.—[Special to THE BEE.]—W. H. Duffett, who has the contract for paving in this city, commenced work this morning on court street between Fifth and Sixth street. Beatrice brick laid on sand will compose the pavement. The work will be pushed and the block completed before cold weather.

Nominated for Representative.

TECUMSEH, Neb., Oct. 13.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—C. W. Pool, editor of the Jounson County Journal, was nominated by acclamation for representative by the democratic convention held here to-day.

Dorsey at Neligh.

NELIGH, Neb., Oct. 13.—[Special to THE BEE.]—Congressman Dorsey gave a brilliant lecture here last night. The large tent was filled with an enthusiastic audience.

GOSSIP FROM BERLIN.

MacKenzie's Book Arouses Great Indignation in Germany.

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BERLIN, Oct. 13.—Only a summary of Dr. MacKenzie's book is yet accessible to the public here, but enough is known of its contents to arouse savage indignation in official circles. Putting aside the medical dispute the charges which Dr. MacKenzie levels at Prince Bismarck, of inciting the German doctors to entrap him into a doubtful declaration as to the nature of the emperor's disease, are felt to be a poisonous slander on the reputation of the chancellor. The simultaneous appearance of a letter of the Empress Frederick to Dr. MacKenzie indicating his treatment, is held to prove concerted action to blacken Prince Dismark's character. Dr. MacKenzie's attack on Drs. Gerhardt and Bergmann can be answered in the courts of law here or in England, and can be met also by the opinions of eminent European specialists not German, but Prince Bismarck is powerless to deal with Dr. Mackenzie. He will, however, use every recource of his craft to render the Empress Frederick powerless to do him further harm.

The report circulated yesterday regarding the theft of a cipher code from the emperor's room indicates that the chancellor's game of surveillance over the ex-empress, which ceased by order of Emperor William after her surrender of Frederick's papers, will be renewed. A watch will be kept over her partisans and her movements, including her proposed visit to Windsor. Meanwhile Bismarck is having a bad time. He is suffering from a renewal of his attack of gout in serious form, partly arising from worry. It is said that his condition will probably oblige him to retire from public affairs within a few months. The progressists overlook the fact, well known in official circles, that Emperor William's experiences in Vienna and Rome have riveted him closer than ever to Bismarck, whose policy has made him feel helplessly dependent upon the guidance of the chancellor.

Popular feeling certainly sides with Drs. Bergmann and Gerhardt against Dr. Mackenzie's aspersions, yet the progressist papers select the most offensive passage for prominent comment. The congress of naturalists, in session at Cologne has already adopted a vote of censure of Dr. Mackenzie, and the members of the various Berlin institutes, clinical, pathological and physiological, and everybody associated with the medical profession, condemn the English physician.

The prosecution has been baffled in their search for the original diary, though they have secured the copy from which the Geffecken extracts were made. It is in the handwriting of a person named Krug, now dead, who was an official of the court, and was for eighteen years in the service of the then crown prince. Krug accompanied the crown prince everywhere, and often acted as his amanuensis. His widow has three manuscript volumes of memoirs of the crown prince written by Krug, embodying passages in the diary published by the Deutsche Rundschau. Inquiry hinges upon the question: Does Geffecken speak the truth when he says he got the diary from Frederick with his permission to publish it, or did he procure a copy through Krug or some other person belonging Empress Frederick's party? Judge Kirschfeld, of the Berlin court, who has been instructed from Leipsic to conduct the inquiry, is trying to discover whether Geffecken acted of his own initiative in publishing the diary, or if he was prompted to publish it through secrecy is maintained, everything known goes to encourage Geffecken's friends in the hope that the prosecution will be unable to prove treasonable intent on the part of the accused or complicity in the plans of political personages. Advocate Predoche, declining to plead for Geffecken, Advocate Woffron has been retained to defend him. The revelations of the diary in relation to the repugnance of King Ludwig of Bavaria to the incorporation of his kingdom into the German empire is confirmed by semi-official declarations in the Bayerische Vaterland, and to the effect that when the project of restoring the empire was mooted, King Ludwig first asked the emperor of Austria, and next the czar to support him in resisting such a step. Both refused to interfere, and King Ludwig only assented to the proposal after getting the opinion of his war minister that the Bavarian army could be relied upon to resist the incorporation.

The official journals chant hymns of peace over Emperor William's progress in Austria and Italy, still loud undertoens of war continue to produce a sense of insecurity. The Fremdenblatt publishes advices from Warsaw announcing the formation of a fortified camp of the first order near the German frontier, opposite Theon, and the extension of the works of the citadel of Nevgorgiwik, requiring no less than two hundred new cannon. Other reports, to the effect that a supplementary military convention has been signed by the emperors William and Francis Joseph and King Humbert, and that it has been decided to increase the effective forces of Austria and Italy, put another gloss on the meaning of Emperor William's journey.

There are strong symptoms of a revival of strength among the progressists. At Konigsberg the national liberals have rejected the conservatives' proposals for a coalition, and have concluded a compact with the progressists. The national liberals, jealousy that the conservatives would gain by an alliance with them is the root of the rupture. The Geffecken affair has added to the discord among the castle parties. The free conservative organs are assailing the conservavties as being in sympathy with Geffecken. An article in the Freie Conservative Post, declaring that the revelation in the Rundschau was the legitimate issue of the extreme right, while it was only the adopted child of the progressists, coupled the home of Baron Hammerstein, editor of the Kreuz Zeitung, with those of Herren Windthorst, Richter and Liebknecht. Baron Hammerstein was enraged at the association of his home with the others, and offered to fight a duel with the writer of the article. The Post declined to accept the challenge.

The East African company issued to-night a report on the events occurring within the company's concessions. The report states that though the Sultan of Zanzibar guaranteed the company peaceful recognition of their rights to the territory, the sultan's official incited the rising. German Consul Voschen's boat was fired upon at Pangam by a large number of former soldiers of the sultan. The company deny the assertion in the English papers that the rising was due to the arbitrary conduct of the German officials. The obvious aim of the report is to give the government an excuse for an armed coercion of the sultan. The government will not interfere, however, until full official reports have been received from other sources than the company. Prince Bismarck is averse to subsidizing the campaign, and will not support it beyond recovering the stations on the coast necessary for the development of legitimate German trade. Eo expedition aiming at the recovery of the lost territories of the company is contemplated.

Emperor Frederick's diary freely circulates in South Germany through the medium of the Nachrichten, which has republished the original text.

FAIRCHILD AND THE SURPLUS

He Explains the Administration's Method of Conducting Affairs.

AN ADDRESS TO BUSINESS MEN.

Carlisle Follows in a Speech Embodying His Ideas on Tariff Reform—The Campaign in Indiana.

Fairchild and Carlisle.

NEW YORK, Oct. 13.—Everything was favorable for the demonstration of the Cleveland and Thurman down town business men this afternoon, and the meeting before the sub-treasury in Wall street and the subsequent procession up town were fully up to the hopes of the members. The meeting was presided over by Joseph J. O'Donohue. When Secretary Fairchild arose he was welcomed with a roar of applause. After asserting that what was good for New York was good for all parts of the union, and that what was bad for New York was bad for all, Secretary Fairchild said:

By force of untoward circumstances the office which I happen to fill is one of the most important factors in the country's business. It is not right that this should be the case, and I believe that another term of democratic administration, with congress pledged to support it in wise measures, would result in such reform as substantially to eliminate the treasury department from your affairs, thus ending the abnormal condition which has within its possibility great injury to legitimate business and great wrongs whenever the head of that department be unwise or unfaithful.

Discussing the condition of the country's finances, Mr. Fairchild said: In some quarters fear has been expressed lest trouble should be caused when the government might suddenly withdraw its deposits. I can imagine no state of affairs under which it would be necessary to do this suddenly. The amount thus deposited is about $57,000,000. Look at the last statements of assets and liabilities, and see if the secretary of the treasury ever need suddenly call for this money or call for it in a way to cause embarrassment to general business. The postoffice department accounts, the disbursing officers' balances, the treasurer's transfer checks, the drafts outstanding, interest due and unpaid, matured debt, accrued interest and like liabilities amount to about $54,000,000. This sum always remains constant; hence about that amount must always be kept on deposit to meet daily liabilities, and then after the money has been set apart for all these liabilities, and for every other liability of whatever name or nature, against which the most forced construction of law could require cash to be provided, there remained a balance of $94,444,846, and in addition to that $24,845,820 of subsidary silver, or in all, a balance of $121,290,666. It must be remembered that these reports are like ordinary deposits, but that bonds are given to the government as securities, which, when the bank repays its deposits it can at once sell to the government at such terms as will give the bank from 25 to 30 per cent more loanable money than the government deposit gave it. Can any intelligent man acquainted with affairs say, after a consideration of all these facts, that a secretary is not grossly incompetent, who could not manage to withdraw the whole or any part of the money now in deposit without causing the least general business trouble! Mind you, I do not defend a deposit of large sums of government money in banks; it objectionably mingles private with public business. No one can disapprove of this more than I do. But the only choice is a choice of evils. I maintain that the administration has chosen a lesser evil. I claim that on the whole this perplexing business has been well and prudently managed. Men of business, what say you? You know the results.

The secretary then explained his course in buying bonds, and said: Up to the 1st of this October all the 2 per cent bonds outstanding at the begining of this administration—$194,190,500—have been retired, and in addition $81,293,240 of 4 and 4½ per cent bonds, or in all there have been applied to the retirement and purchase of bonds, with premiums, $290,924,518, and the total interest bearing debt appearing in the September debt statement is under $1,000,000,000. This is the first time in a generation that it has not taken ten figures to express it. And this General Harrison calls "nursing the surplus."

When he had finished Mr. Carlisle was introduced. He was also warmly greeted. He opened his speech by declaring that one of the most beneficial results of the last presidential election was the establishment of harmonious relations between the people of all parts of the country, especially the north and and south. The north had never so good a market in the south as now, and the south never had the use of so much northern capital as now. Four more years of Cleveland's policy would make it impossible for any political party to secure power by appealing to race prejudice. He considered this alone a sufficient reason for Cleveland's re-election. He charged the republican leaders with a determined effort to revive race prejudice in the south, and with an effort to alarm capital and discourage investments in order to make it appear that the country was not prosperous under the democratic administration. In this they were partly successful, but the country was prosperous, nevertheless, and in spite of the fact that it is embarrassed by the republican revenue system, which has resulted in heavy overtaxation. The democratic party would not consent to reduce the revenue by increasing the taxes on necessaries, as proposed by the senate tariff bill. This bill, he said, claimed a reduction of about $36,000,000. Of this nearly $28,000,000 reduction is claimed on sugar, leaving only $8,000,000 on all the other articles. This might reduce the revenue, but would not reduce the cost of articles consumed by the people. On the contrary, it would increase it. What is needed now is a judicious, substantial reduction revenue, not by an increase of taxation but by a reduction of taxation upon the necessaries of life and upon the materials used in our industries.

The crowd of listeners contained probably 15,000 persons, independent of the business men's procession. The number of persons in line is estimated at 20,000. The substantial platform on the sub-treasury steps contained invited guests, and it was gorgeously decorated with flags and streamers. A large portrait of President Cleveland and another of Allen G. Thurman were suspended on two large pillars of the building, facing the people.

Hill at Lafayette.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Oct. 13.—Governor Hill and party arrived here this morning and were met at the depot by several local clubs. The city was crowded with visitors from surrounding counties. About two thousand people participated in a street parade in the afternoon. A feature of the parade was a drum corps of twenty young ladies wearing bardana dresses and helmets. The mass meeting at the rink convened at 2 o'clock. The building was crowded almost to suffocation. Governor Hill received an ovation as he appeared on the platform. He spoke for an hour, first going into a review of the national administration for the past three and one-half years, and devoting the remainder of his time to the tariff question, his arguments being about the same as used in the speeches at Mitchell and Indianapolis yesterday.

Blaine Criticizes the Mills Bill.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Oct. 13.—About 8,000 people assembled at Garvan park this afternoon to hear Hon. James G. Blaine. Mr. Blaine spoke upon the tariff question, severely criticizing the Mills bill and the arguments made by R. Q. Mills in a speech delivered here yesterday. In the course of his remarks Mr. Blaine said:

"According to the report of the secretary of the treasury the duty levied and collected at all custom houses of the United States during the fiscal year amounted in the aggregate to $212,000,000. It is this sum which the free traders assail so bitterly, and it is in this sum that they find the outrages and abuses of the protective system. Of the aggregate duties of $212,000,000, the Mills bill proposes to take off an aggregate of $49,500,000 which is 10 per cent of the total dutiable importations for the five years. On the duties on silks and liquors, amounting to $23,000,000, the Mills bill made no reduction whatever, so that the whole of the reduction fell on the $189,000,000 that remained. Of the $189,000,000, $38,000,000 were duties on sugar, and from the duties levied on sugar, a reduction was made of $11,000,000, leaving the people of the United States still to pay $47,000,000 annually on sugar. Deduct that $38,000,000 of sugar duties from $189,000,000, and you have left $131,000,000 as the the total amount of all duties levied on all other articles in the tariff, and deduct $11,000,000 which the Mills took off the sugar duties, and you have left $38,000,000 reduction on the remaining $131,000,000 duties of the tariff. Gentlemen, you will please observe that the sum of $131,000,000 of duties affords all the protection we have on manufactures except those levied on silks, on cotton, on wool and woolens, on iron and steel and all articles into which iron and steel enter as a component part. What may be termed the entire protective system of the United States, over which this controversy between the two parties is now raging, is included in that $131,000,000 of duties, and from that $131,000,000 of duties Mr. Mills proposes to take $38,5000,000, and tells the people of Indiana that he is only reducing the tariff 4 per cent, whereas, as a matter of fact, on the whole importation on the long list of articles I have named, he makes a reduction exceeding 20 per cent.

What is it to those industries that are stripped naked whether the average is 5 per cent or 500 per cent. In either or any event they are thrust out into the cold.

Gentlemen, there is one great difference between the republican and democratic parties. Whatever the republican party proposes in congress it frankly defends before the people, but the democratic party, from President Cleveland down through all the official grades, has for eighteen months waged a bitter warefare on the protective system, denouncing it as plunder and organized robbery, and are now sending out speakers, known in fact to be the most rancorous free traders, with Mills at the head, to so qualify and explain away and jumble and reverse and turn and trim the figures that they hope to deceive the people as to the true intent of the assault made upon the protective system. Mr. Mills proposes to take the tariff wool and give to our manufacturers wool from Australia as cheap as they get it in England. How shall we make woolen goods here to compete with the cheap woolen goods of England, unless we reduce the wages of the working class far below that now paid. The inevitable result must be one of two things—that we shall lose the market for wools in this country, or must reduce the wages of a laboring man from 30 to 45 per cent.

ANOTHER IN JAIL.

Dakota Officials Think they Have One of the Train Wreckers.

RAPID CITY, Dak., Oct. 13.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—W. A. Nickerson, alias Spud Murphy, alias Johnson, who is suspected of being the leader of the gang that wrecked and attempted to rob the pay car on the Black Hills & Fort Pierre railroad yesterday was arrested here to-day, and is now in jail. The authorities claim to have a good case against him. It is evident from the confidence with which the authorities work that Wilson, the man captured yesterday, has squealed. The whereabouts of the third member of the gang are known, and the sheriff has left town to secure him. All three men are well known in Rapid City. Murphy was for a long time general manager of a bagnio here and Wilson was then living with an inmate of the place. The third party was also connected with a similar institution here at one time. None of them have ever borne good reputations in the Black Hills. Wilson is wanted here on a charge of horse stealing, having jumped bail last summer. His wounds are such as make his recovery impossible. The authorities are confident they have the right men.

John Tilford was arrested here this evening. He is supposed to be an accomplice in the attempted train robbery on the Homestake railroad at Reno Gulch yesterday. A warrant was issued this morning for the arrest of Jake Dougherty, also supposed to be an accomplice. The authorities are still searching for Clark the wounded robber who escaped. Wilson, the captured robber, who it was supposed was fatally shot, will recover. He has made some startling statements and several arrests will likely be made.

The Mormon Receivership.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Oct. 13.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The examination to ascertain the compensation that should be paid United States Marshal Dyer as receiver in the suit against the Mormon church was commenced before Judge E. T. Sprague today. John A. Groesbeck, ex-sheriff of this county, testified that the services of the receiver for the past eleven months should not be less than 5 per cent of the property taken possession of, as the church property recovered by the receiver in the period named aggregates $750,000. This would make his compensation for that work $37,000, or upwards of $3,400 a month.

To Extend the Water Mains.

COLUMBUS, Neb., Oct. 13.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The city council this evening advertised for bids for the extension of the water mains. Bonds in the sum of $10,000 were voted October 3 for that purpose. The works will be put in this fall.

The School Teacher Acquitted.

DAKOTA CITY, Neb., Oct. 13.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The case of the state vs Joseph A. Hall, principal of the Jackson schools, charged with assaulting a little boy of Dr. Brewer was tried to-day in justice Jay's court and resulted in the defendant's acquittal.

Fire at Columbus.

COLUMBUS, Neb., Oct. 13.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—This afternoon at 3 p. m. a barn belonging to Mrs. Gregoris, a widow was totally destroyed by fire. Children playing with matches in the barn caused the fire.

An Evidence of Insanity.

"Mr. Yoder, your daughter Irine has given me her permission to ask of you her hand in marriage; but before I ask for your formal consent, you will pardon me if I make the inquiry, as it is a matter of lifelong consequence to me, whether or not there have ever been any indications of insanity, as far as you know, in your family?"

"You say Irine has accepted you, Mr. Hankinson?"

"I am happy to say she has."

"Then, sir," said the old man, shaking his head dejectedly, "it is my duty as her father, to tell you that I think Irine is showing decided indications of insanity."

Mr. Rambo Promises to Reform.

Chicago Tribune: "Absalom," said Mrs. Rambo, "think of the example you are setting our children. How much longer do you think I can keep the solemn word I made sixteen years ago to love and honor you?"

"Nancy," said Mr. Rambo, deeply touched, "if you can keep it up for about three weeks longer, till that ten gallons of applejack in the cellar is gone, I'll reform and become a good man."

Not a Slander, After All.

Norristown Herald: "I see by the papers," said Momus to Sauber, "that your daughter is not prepared to receive her gentlemen friends this evening."

"By the papers?" howled Sauber. "What right have the papers to—"

"I mean the curl papers," hastily explained Momus, inclining his head toward a young lady whose front hair was twisted up in numerous small pieces of paper. And as Momus was married and an old friend of the family he was not ejected.

Wanted More Binding.

Chicago Tribune: Sawyer—If I understand you rightly, sir, you are from Philadelphia.

Witness—No, sir. I am a resident of Boston.

Lawyer—Your Honor, I respectfully ask that this man be sworn on a volume of Emerson.

THE POW-WOW WITH VILAS.

Indications That the Treaty Will Be Signed Before Long.

ANOTH ER BARBARA FRIETCHIE.

How a Brave Wife Preserved the Union Flag From the Hands of Old Dominion Bourbons—Logan's Tomb.

Vilas and the Sioux.

WASHINGTON BUREAU THE OMAHA BEE, 513 FOURTEENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 13.

Although the pow-wow at the interior department to-day with the Sioux Indians relative to opening their reservation was short and little to the point was said, it was generally believed by those present that it will result in a speedy determination on the part of the braves to sign the treaty. The Indians seemed to be very much affected. They evidently did not expect to be urged to act in such haste or to be met with so much determination on the part of Secretary Vilas to not palaver. There will be another consultation on Monday and a member of the Sioux commission informs THE BEE correspondent to night that the impression made by the authorities here upon the Indians is favorable to an early termination of the work.

GUARDING LOGAN'S TOMB.

It is probable that steps will be taken to relieve the strong and useless guard which has for nearly two years been kept over General John A. Logan's tomb in Rock Creek cemetery, a couple of miles north of this city. People here appear till to-day to have forgotten that seven men from the Third artillery at the Washington barracks have been constantly detailed to watch the vault in which Logan's remains are deposited and that two of these men can be found on duty there day and night. No one appears to know who is responsible for the assignment of these soldiers to guard the tomb and there is no limit to the time of their detail. No such honor or precaution was ever extended to the remains of any other man in this country.

DESPERATE BOURBONS.

It appears that the unreconstructed confederacy in Virginia has been driven to desperate straits to hold the Old Dominion in the democratic line. There can no longer be any doubt as to the unreconstructed condition of a considerable proportion of the population of Virginia, as an incident just brought to the attention of your correspondent will illustrate. H. L. Amiss of Jefferson, Culpeper county, Virginia, has written a letter here under date of the 11th inst., in which he states that on the night before a most outrageous attemp