THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

EIGHTEENTH YEAR. OMAHA. TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 16, 1888. NUMBER 124

BLAINE CHECKMATES MILLS.

The Latter's Attention Called to Matters of Public Record.

SOME OF FAIRCHILD'S MISTAKES.

He is Charged with Gross Incompetence and Ignorance in the Administration of His Office—Thurman at Shelbyville.

A Reception to Blaine.

NEW ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 15.—Inclement weather interfered somewhat with the demonstration here to-day over the arrival of Hon. James G. Blaine, General A. P. Hovey, Corporal Tanner, General Adam E. King and A. Suenden. Toward noon the rain abated and thousands of visitors from Louisville, Ky., Jeffersonville, Charleston, Madison, Corydon and other neighboring points tramped about the muddy streets. At 9 o'clock Blaine and General Hovey held a public reception at the Windsor hotel, around which several thousand people clamored. After shaking hands for an hour, Blaine thanked the assemblage for the cordial welcome extended General Hovey and himself, and returned to ex-Congressman Culberson's residence, where he received many callers during the day. Notwithstanding the unfavorable conditions, the street parade in the afternoon was declared by the citizens to be the largest and most imposing demonstration in the history of the city. Blaine reviewed the parade from the balcony of Mr. Culberson's residence. General Hovey and Corporal Tanner reviewed them coming down town. The procession was forty minutes passing. Several thousand marchers were in line. A mass meeting was held at which it is estimated from ten to twelve thousand people were present. Blaine arrived at 3:30 and was given an ovation. He was in good voice and spoke substantially as follows:

Mr. Chairman:—Last Wednesday, at Goshen, Ind., I stated that Mr. Havemeyer, president of the sugar trust, had appeared before the ways and means committee when the tariff bill was up, and, according to Senator Allison, had secured arrangements by which $6,000,000 were put into the pockets of that trust. Mr. Mills, chairman of the ways and means committee, in a special card printed this morning in the Louisville papers, denies that Havemeyer ever appeared before the committee, or that any such arrangement as I have spoken of was made for his benefit. I do not know what Mr. Mills means by this denial, unless it is that Havemeyer never appeared before the full committee when in regular session. If he means that he did not appear before members of the committee in the committee room, then he is contradicted, not by myself but by the Congressional Record.

On page 6,503 of the Congressional Record for the current session, issued on July 10, a debate is reported in which Mr. Breckenridge of Arkansas, a member of the ways and means committee, admitted that he had invited Havemeyer and his attorney to the room of the committee on ways and means on the 12th of April to talk over the sugar tariffs, and Mr. Breckenridge of Kentucky, another member of the ways and means committee, admitted having met Havemeyer and his attorney at another time. All that I stated is substantiated by what I now quote, and in consequence the sugar standard was changed. No. 13, originally reported and printed in the tariff bill, was changed to No. 16, as reported by the ways and means committee, and passed the house, and it was in this change that Senator Allison finds $6,000,000 which the committee put into the pockets of the trust.

I may take Mr. Mills' denials, if he chooses, that Havemeyer never appeared before him, but here were two members of the ways and means committee who openly acknowledged that they had heard not only Havemeyer but his attorney, and the attorney was skilled in every feature of the sugar tariff, and not only knew what points were advantageous to the government but also knew still better what points were advantageous to the trust. The latter points seem to have been adopted by the ways and means committee, though perhaps Mr. Mills know it. [Laughter and cheers.]

I find also in the paper to-day a report of a democratic meeting in New York before which Fairchild, the secretary of the treasury, appeared to defend his policy of loaning $60,000,000 of the people's money to certain pet banks without interest. His defense consists chiefly in proving that I overstated the amount those banks could make out of the transaction. He says that I calculated interest on the whole $60,000,000, whereas the banks are compelled to keep 25 per cent of it in their vaults. Poor banks! What hardships they have to endure! [Laughter and applause.] I think that Fairchild's answer is positively amusing, and it recalls to me the soliloquy of the man who drew a $1,000 prize in a lottery a few years ago, when the habit was to deduct 15 per cent before paying the amount. "How lucky it was," says he, "that I did not draw $20,000. It would have ruined me to pay the premium." [Laughter and cheers]. Fairchild does not frankly and manfully confront the issue. He does not state to the people how the banks could afford to buy government bonds when the government itself could not afford it. If it was an advantageous proceeding for those banks to invest $60,000,000 in government bonds, why was it not still more advantageous for the government to do it? [Cheers.] I press this question upon Mr. Fairchild, for he has not answered why, if the banks could make 2 to 2½ per cent on the purchase of United States 4s, the treasury department could not make as much [cheers], when by doing what the banks do he could have wiped out $60,000,000 of the public debt. [Cheers.] I press this question because it is a pertinent question.

General Harrison made a well grounded accusation and used a happy phase when he accused the national administration of nursing the surplus. If Fairchild had invested the $60,000,000 in United States bonds it would not have appeared in the surplus, but if he loaned it to pet banks it still appears as a part of the frightful surplus, to get rid of which the people must destroy the protective tariff. There is a very suggestive point bearing on that to which I beg Fairchild's attention. Between March 4, 1885 and June 30, 1886, one year and four months from Cleveland's inauguration, the surplus in the treasury increased $95,000,000, and the public debt was only reduced $59,000,000. Of this $59,000,000, $44,500,000 was compulsory purchase for the sinking fund. A further fact is revealed that there was at that very date $50,000,000 of 3 per cent bonds that could have been called in at par, and they were left in the hands of private holders, drawing interest, and in order that the bugbear of the surplus might be raised, and, as General Harrison says, "carefully nursed." (Cheers.)

Mr. Blaine said that when the democratic party came into parer four years ago it had found no surplus at all, though during the campaign of 1884 democratic speakers had placed the alleged surplus at $400,000,000. The policy of President Cleveland's administration was to accumulate a surplus which could have been avoided by paying off bonds as they became due. Mr. Blaine then said:

I believe, Mr. Chairman, that there never was an administration of the treasury department that showed so little practical comprehension of the condition of the country; one that has been so filled and permeated with that offensive conceit which always marks the theoretical free trader. [Great cheering.] I said before, and I repeat it now, that if a republican secretary of the treasury had loaned $60,000,000 to pet banks all over the country, without interest, the democratic party, if they controlled the house of representatives, would have moved to impeach him, and I believe it. [Cries of "That's so."] I do not say that the republicans would so treat Secretary Fairchild had they control of the house, because the republicans are not fond of violent methods, but are accustomed to proceeding with caution and moderation in public affairs. They don't wish to impeach him before the senate, but they impeach him before the high court of the people for having done that which was plainly against the public interest, and for having failed to respond to the precedent set by former secretaries of the treasury in faithfully and constantly applying the surplus to a reduction of the public debt. [Cheers.]

Mr. Blaine concluded with some references to the tariff and its relation to the industrial interests in the vicinity of New Albany. In the evening there was a torchlight parade and General Hovey and Corporal Tanner addressed a large audience at Mascotte hall. Mr. Blaine and his party leave for Lafayette at 8 o'clock to-morrow morning. He speaks at the Tippecanoe battle ground Wednesday afternoon.

Judge Thurman at Shelbyville.

SHELBYVILLE, Ind., Oct. 15.- The train carrying Judge Thurman and party left Cincinnati at 8:30 this morning for the democratic barbecue in this city. The train was occupied by 200 members of the Duckworth club, 150 members of the Thurman club of Cincinnati, and fifty members of the Thurman club of Columbus, besides large numbers of others. As the train pulled slowly through the yards it was greeted by the cheers of railroad men and the tooting of whistles. Outside of the city the people sent up a cheer as the train sped by. At Greensburg several hundred people were in waiting, calling for Judge Thurman, whose appearance on the platform was greeted with cheers. He spoke a few words to them, after which the train continued on its way. Other cities en route greeted the train with enthusiasm, and at Shelbyville the crowd was immense. Thurman was driven up town to the residence of John Beggs, where he reviewed the parade, which was over a mile long.

After dining, Judge Thurman was driven in a carriage drawn by gaily decorated gray horses through the crowded streets to the still more crowded fair grounds. Fully 40,000 people were present and had gathered around the the three stands from which prominent speakers held forth, among them being Senator Voorhees, General Black, Governor Gray and others. Judge Thurman was received with much enthusiasm and spoke about as follows:

"I am thrice happy to see all around me signs of victory in this state (great enthusiasm and cries of 'You bet'), and victory in Indiana means the election of Grover Cleveland to the presidency of the United States. [Applause.] Now, my friends, [here Thurman produced his bandana, which was the signal for another burst of applause], four years ago I had the honor to speak to a number of meetings in the state of Indiana. I was advocating the election of Grover Cleveland to be president of the United States. Our opponents were actively engaged in the same contest, and wherever I went I heard their gloomy predictions of what would befall the country should Cleveland be elected president. [A voice: "We still live."] Everywhere they predicted ruin to the business of the country. Everywhere they told us that the mills and factories and furnaces of the United States would shut down because they could not live under the administration of Grover Cleveland. Everywhere they talked about the payment of the public debt, pensioning the rebel soldier, and the Lord knows what other evils their vivid imaginations did not portray to the people to prevent them from voting for Cleveland for president of the United States. The people did not believe their sad predictions, and they elected that man to the presidency; and now he has been president for a little over three years and a half and what do we now hear? Why, from these very same republican orators we hear it declared that the United States never was as prosperous as they are this day. [Applause]. All their prophecies of ruin to the business of the country; all their prophecies in regard to the payment of the public debt; all their predictions of pensioning rebel soldiers; all their flaunting of the bloody shirt, has gone for nothing, and is only remembered to be ridiculed. [Applause.]

My friends, there never was a president who took his seat under more trying circumstances than Cleveland did. The democratic party had been out of power for nearly a quarter of a century. Of course there were democrats who thought that when we got a democratic administration every democrat in the land ought to have a good office. Of course there were others who wanted no office, but had their own peculiar notions as to how the government should be conducted, and to meet and satisfy the wishes of the people, those who elected him president of the United States, that man Cleveland had the hardest task that ever was encountered by a president. And how has he performed that task? The people's answer to that question is found in the fact that after three years and a half of his administration the democratic convention at St. Louis renominated him by a unanimous vote. Let me say once more that no dishonest man, no second rate man, and nobody but a great man, nobody but an upright, industrious, courageous man, ever yet was honored in this way, and therefore the answer to what is said against Cleveland is: "Behold, the American people have spoken in his favor." [Applause.]

My friends, if I had time to do it I would like to say a few words upon a subject that interests you so much, and which is talked of so much this year—the question of the tariff. What is the tariff? It is nothing in the wide world but a tax. It is a tax levied upon you people, and when it is levied for no other purpose than that of furnishing the government of a country with sufficient means to carry the government on no man of any party makes any objection to it. But when it is used, not for the purpose of raising in that way the necessary revenue for the government, but for raising millions and tens of millions, nay hundreds of millions of dollars or more of revenue for which the government has no legitimate use, then, my friends, the government puts its hands into your pockets and robs you of your daily earnings. [Applause.] I say it is a tax, and it is a tax paid in a most unequal degree by the poor man of the land. How is this tax paid? Does the tax gatherer of the United States come around and demand it of you on your farm and in your workshop? No, that is not the way. It is this way: Upon every article of foreign manufacture that is brought into your country for sale this tax is levied. It is collected in the custom houses of the United States. It is first paid by the man who brings the goods here; and then, of course, he puts that tax upon the price which he paid for the goods and sells it for that increased price when he disposes of it to the merchants. Then when the merchant sells it to you here in this goodly city of Shelbyville he keeps on that tax in the price that he charges you for it. Otherwise he could not carry on his business twenty-four hours.

Mr. Thurman adverted to the treasury surplus, and said that it was just so much money taken out of circulation; that is, just so much money which the people might use in their many business transactions and in supplying their daily wants, and so would use it were it not locked up idle in the vaults of the treasury. My friends, continued he, our opponents say that this tariff is for the benefit of the laboring man, as if it could possibly be for the benefit of the laboring man to tax him on all he wears, on all his wife and children wear, on all the tools and implements of his trade, and when he dies carry him in a taxed coffin to his grave. No, that is simply an absurdity. The idea that a nation can be made rich by heavily taxing its people far beyond what the necessities of the government require; the idea that a man can be bettered by taxing him on all the necessaries of life is nothing short of an absurdity. [Applause.] But the republicans state that the democrats propose to break down all the manufacturers in the country. My friends, they will do no such thing. They mean to give the manufacturers a fair chance for an honest living, and when they do that they do all that an honest man can ask. They talk about our oppressing or being the enemies of the laboring man. Why, in the name of all that is true, of what manner of men is the democratic party composed? I have belonged to it ever since I was knee high to a duck, as we boys used to say. [Applause and laughter.] I have watched it, been of it, and seen it under many and many an administration, and always I have seen that ninety-nine hundredths of the men who belonged to the democratic party are laboring men. [Applause and cries of "That's right. A voice, "Not for a dollar a day, either." "Not if they can get more." Applause.]

RESULTED IN A SMALL RIOT.

The Chicago Strike Settlement Followed by a Conflict.

THE NEW MEN ARE ATTACKED.

Some of Them Stoned and Badly Pounded, and a Hand-to-Hand Struggle Ensues—Running the Cars.

Trouble in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Oct. 15.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—For the first time in many days street cars were running as usual in all parts of the city to-day. It appears, however, that the troubles on the North side are not quite settled. There is much dissatisfaction among the strikers over the terms of agreement made yesterday with the wily Mr. Yerkes, and the result is that there are many hints of another tie-up. A great many of the men are intense radicals and go on the whole-thing-or-none plan and are finding many listeners to their arguments for another strike. A reporter made trips on all the lines running on the North side this morning and questioned the old men. Not one of them was satisfied with the terms of the settlement.

"We cannot work with the new men," said one of the hot heads, "and as long as they are at work we will not be satisfied."

It would seem that the above hint about another strike is not idle talk or the expression of a few radicals, for another conductor said that at a meeting to be held to-morrow a determined effort would be made to again tie up the whole North side system. George Hammel is one of the few conservatives of the old employes who counsels moderation.

"I think there is a misunderstanding among the men," he said to a reporter, "regarding the terms of settlement. If the men will wait a few days and not be hasty everything will come out all right."

"While the men have not obtained all they struck for originally, I consider that in the settlement they have achieved a victory," said George A. Schilling this morning.

Mr. Schilling returned from his eastern trip yesterday morning, accompanied by two delegates from district assembly 226, which controls the surface lines of New York and Brooklyn. "I think it was a signal victory," he continued. "It is one of the greatest in labor circles within the past twelve months. The men seem to be satisfied, and that should be sufficient for all of us."

"What will the union do regarding the new men? Will they be accepted as members, should they proffer their names, or will the union buy them off and send them to their homes?"

"That, of course, I cannot say," was the reply. "It remains with the old employes. Those are problems that usually solve themselves, however."

At about 6:30 o'clock this morning one of the new men, a young fellow whose name could not be learned, was passing along in the rear of the barns. Suddenly four of the old employes jumped upon him and began beating him. He was kicked in the back and stomach and struck in the face, and pretty roughly handled. Finally he succeeded in drawing his revolver. His assailants fled and he pursued them. He fired four shots at them, one of which struck one of the pursued men in the foot. The man who was shot was afterwards arrested and recognized as a driver named Burley. The police are after the others. Burley's wound, while painful, is not dangerous.

There was a serious riot on the North side early this morning. The old employes were at the Racine and Clybourn avenue barns this morning, bright and early, with their uniforms on, and, as they understood, to take their cars out as usual or else get some information as to where they were to go to work. They knew that some of the men were to be discharged, and that some of the men were to be retained on the road, but as to how many, or who they were they did not know. Superintendent Shredoy was also on hand, but took no pains to enlighten the old employes as to what would be expected of them. The first car left the barn at 6:04 o'clock in charge of two new men. The old employes stood about in the drizzling rain and saw seven cars leave the barn, all in charge of new men. The old men were being ignored entirely and they soon began to express their dissatisfaction. They applied at the barn door, but were informed that their places were to be filled by new men. One hundred and five of the old force applied for work. In the interior the new employes were massed and ready to go on the trip. The refusal incensed the strikers, who anticipated that the trouble had all been adjusted. They grew ugly and turned away, muttering and sulky. Along the curbing of the streets in the vicinity they stood waiting for the cars to move. When the third car reached the corner of Osgood street a scene was made upon it. Enraged men climbed upon the platforms. A huge bowlder struck the driver on the side. Four men grappled with him, but he concluded that safety necessitated a speedy departure, and ran. The conductor was attacked by eight men, and, seeing that he was completely surrounded by the mob, he entered and sat down. He was instantly picked up and pitched headlong into the street. The stoppage of the first car brought the remaining three of the set of six to a stand still, and the assailants proceeded to handle the men furiously. Rocks contested possession of the foggy atmosphere with the drizzling rain, and everybody seemed to be yelling and swearing. The scene was of the wildest description. Men with blood streaming from their faces were seen scattering from the cars, chased by the mob, which had at this time been worked up to the most intense passion. It lasted but a few minutes, and when the cars were abandoned the crowd fell back, leaving them standing on the track. The employes ran back into the barn, and when the call for the police, which had been sent in to the Halsted street station, was responded to, there were little evidences of the riots perceptible. Five men, however, four of whom were from Philadelphia, were nursing bruised heads in the dormitory of the barn, some of them suffering from ugly contusions caused by bricks and clubs.

It was not long, however, before the running of the cars was resumed, and soon twenty were making the trips. Louis Hendricks, one of the rioters, was arrested and taken to the Halsted street station. He jumped on the platform of the last car and threatened the conductor with a revolver. The cars were at once placed under the protection of two officers, one each on the front and rear platforms.

Last night the result of the conference between Mr. Yerkes and his men was pretty generally known, and the fact that all the new men would be put on the Garfield avenue line spread like wild fire. The indignation of the citizens knew no bounds, and all those who live along the route of that line who were in sympathy with the old men at once began making preparations for making it as uncomfortable for the new men as possible. As a result of their work Garfield avenue and Center street this morning presented a sight that delighted the hearts of the ex-strikers and their sympathizers. These two thoroughfares were blockaded as they were never before with old wagons, stones, planks, and the heaped up ashes of huge jollification bonfires built last night. These obstructions extend for blocks.

Later in the day a number of the old employes congregated at a saloon opposite the car barns and drew up a request for a special meeting to be held at midnight to-night. This was the result of their treatment this morning. Thirty-six names were signed to the request and it was forwarded to Master Workman Christie. They would not ordinarily have sent this request, but they had received no information from Mr. Threedy as to where they were to go to work and they had grown disconsolate. When Yerkes heard of the troubles he issued the following proclamation:

To the Old Employes of the North Chicago Street Railroad Company, City—Sirs: From what transpired this morning it appears you have not been informed by your committee of the arrangements yesterday in regard to your coming back into the employ of the company. It was this, that there were to be certain barns set apart for the new men, and that you are to work from the others. The barns given to the new men are the Kroger street barn and part of the limits barn. The old men who have been in the former barn, and also those whose places have been filled at the limits, should be divided around at the others, and the men there should be willing to divide up the work with them, if they want to treat these men fairly and carry out the spirit of the agreement. There is an effort being made to drive the new men from their places, and a number have been assaulted this morning. I can only say to you that for every man who is driven away a new one will be put in his place. Respectfully, CHARLES T. YERKES, President.

IS STONE WEAKENING?

He Is Said to Have Made Overtures for a Settlement of the Strike.

CHICAGO, Oct. 15.—The statement is published here that sometime ago the grievance committee of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers held a secret meeting, at which General Manager Stone, of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad, was present, and that it was by his request that the meeting was held, as he expressed a desire of conferring with the men. Mr. Stone is said to have conceded all points asked by the men except the classification system. He also agreed to take back five hundred out of the seventeen hundred that went out. The men were fighting for the classification system and therefore no settlement was arrived at. A second conference was held, at which Stone promised to pay the men the standard wages as paid on other roads, and to take back all the men who struck, but is still firm as to giving in to the classification system. He promised to think the matter over, but nothing has been heard from it yet.

This, it is said was the state of affairs when the Chicago delegates to the brotherhood convention to be held in Richmond, Va., left for that city last night. It is assumed that their position will have weight with the convention on the question of continuing the strike or declaring it off. At the offices of the company this morning it was denied that Manager Stone had attended any meeting of the brotherhood.

That Battle With Bay Rum.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Tom O'Brien, who was arrested at Palmer's theater Friday night for an assault on Claude L. Goodwin, of the "Brass Monkey" combination, was arraigned in Jefferson Market court Saturday and paroled in his counsel's custody for examination to-day. He said that he and Goodwin were good friends previous to the row, which took place Tuesday. The men had words in front of the Brower house and later O'Brien discovered Goodwin in a barber's chair at the Coleman house. He had been drinking, and seizing a bay rum bottle, he broke it over Goodwin's forehead, causing a bad wound. Goodwin was not able to appear in court. O'Brien is a well-known frequenter of the two hotels named and of Sixth avenue resorts. He is said to be very gentlemanly when not in liquor. He was a friend of Tom Devine, the western crook, who stole a thousand dollar bill from Secretary Hatch of the Baltimore & Ohio Express company in a house on West Thirty-first street. The theft led to the discovery that Hatch's accounts were short and he fled to Canada. Devine disappeared at the same time and O'Brien was arrested on suspicion of being concerned in the robbery. No one appeared to make a complaint against him and he was discharged. The parties appeared at Jefferson Market again yesterday, but Goodwin refused to press the complaint. When spoken to by a reporter Goodwin said, in a very excited tone: "It is a lie that there was a woman in this case." He refused to tell the cause of the trouble, but that it was about a woman his friends would not deny.

Tallman's Examination.

CHICAGO, Oct. 15.—Cashier Tallman's refusal to answer certain questions before the master in chancery, who has been examining him in the Traders' bank failure, was brought to the attention of Judge Shepard this morning, and the judge was asked to order him to reply. The judge decided to postpone his action until to-morrow, when the receiver will make his report. The attorney, who represented Harris Wolff, the creditor at whose instance Tallman's examination was begun, said that he had learned enough from the examination to make it appear that Joseph O. Rutter took $400,000 from the bank within the last year.

Obituary.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 15.—John Chaffe, one of the most prominent members of the cotton exchange, well known in the cotton trade, and one of the largest cotton planters in the United States, died to-day, aged 73. He was funding agent during the war for the confederate government.

QUINCY, Ill., Oct. 15.—Mrs. J. H. Liek died to-day of injuries sustained in the collapse of the grand stand at the celebration last week. This is the first death from the accident. Dr. Bowman and Miss Ida Wilson, who were badly injured, are not expected to live.

A Santa Fe Reduction.

TOPEKA, Kan., Oct. 15.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Orders were given to-day by General Superintendent Sands, of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, to all the superintendents in the mechanical departments along the entire system to reduce the working hours 16 per cent, making five days in the week instead of six. The order affects about 10,000 men. This is usually done during the winter, but earlier than usual this year.

Kyrle Bellew Snubbed.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The Tuxedo club has requested James Brown Potter not to introduce Kyrle Bellew, the actor, into the club rooms again, on the grounds that they will not bring their daughters, let alone wives, into a place frequented by a man whose dangerous reputation is so well known as Bellew's. Mr. Potter's wife is said to be very angry at this snub offered her leading man.

A Boy's Fearful Ride.

HASTINGS, Neb., Oct. 15.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Near Juniata yesterday afternoon a runaway horse threw and dragged a long distance the son of a farmer named Bridges. The animal ran into a barbed wire fence, which tore and lacerated him to death. The boy's leg was fractured at the knee and the extension tendon severed. Other injuries were inflicted and the boy is lying in a critical condition.

Steamship Arrivals.

At Amsterdam—The Zaandam, from New York.

At New York—The Fulda, from Bremen; the Ethiopa, from Glasgow; the Otranto, from Hull.

At Queenstown—The Egypt, from New York.

At Glasgow—The State of Nebraska, from New York.

Accidentally Shot.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Oct. 15.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—While William L. Davis and John Yarden, two of the garrison at Fort D. A. Russell, were duck shooting yesterday, Yarden accidentally discharged both barrels of his shotgun into his companion's body. Davis died two hours after the shooting. The unfortunate man's parents reside in Detroit.

Mackenzie's Book Seized.

BERLIN, Oct. 15.—Forty thousand copies of Dr. Mackenzie's book have been seized by the police of Leipsic.

CLEVELAND ROUNDLY SCORED

Senator Blair Denounces His Action in a Pension Case.

THE WEST VIRGINIA DEMOCRATS

They Lean Toward the Protection Theory and the Outlook for the Republicans is Bright—Army Prize Winners.

Mrs. Dougherty's Case.

WASHINGTON BUREAU THE OMAHA BEE, 513 FOURTEENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 15.

"The president is an infamous libeler when he goes down into this poor woman's private character to meet a political issue," exclaimed Senator Blair, in the senate this afternoon, while discussing the veto of the pension bill of Mary Ann Dougherty. These words, spoken with unusual vigor and in high tones, created a trifle of a sensation, and the ears of everybody within the sound of his voice were pricked to catch the sentence which followed. It was: "There has been a degree of connivance against this poor woman by the mercenaries of this administration which would put to shame the very denizens of the pit itself."

There have been very bitter denunciations of the administration and the president during to the present session of congress, but these were more attractive than any that have been uttered. After a few moments of hard breathing and muffled applause in the galleries there was a stillness which was almost painful in the senate chamber. Senator Blair was very determined and eloquent. He continued to declare that for the purpose of making a political point the agents of the administration, bent on backing up the president's veto, had terrorized the employes of the government wherein the friends of Mrs. Dougherty have attempted to procure evidence that she was really employed in the arsenal here during the war at the time the explosion occured which did her severe injury. The senator said that not only had Mrs. Dougherty been denounced by the president, as a vile character, but that her friends who had testified in her behalf had been traduced, villified and denounced. He said that every charge against her had deen disproved, but that if they were true it offered the president no excuse for maligning her private character simply to prove that she was not an employe at the arsenal at the time of the explosion and that she was not injured by the accident.

WEST VIRGINIA MAY GO REPUBLICAN.

Postmaster General James N. Tyner returned from a speaking tour of West Virginia to-night. He says of the outlook in that state: "Republican speakers are everywhere greeted by large audiences, fully one-third being democrats who like to hear the tariff and the administration discussed in all their phases. The democrats there listen patiently to republican reasoning. Now, for the first time in my knowledge, I think we have a not only a good show of electing the legislature and General Goff for governor, but of securing Harrison and Morton electors."

WINNERS IN THE ARMY SHOOT.

The adjutant general has just published the names of the winners of prizes by members of the army rifle teams at the competition held at Fort Niagara, New York, last September. The seven victorious prizemen have in consequence of their achievements been transferred to the class of "distinguished marksmen." Twelve men entered the contest and they represented the artillery, cavalry, infantry and engineer corps branches of the service. Six of the prizes were captured by cavalrymen and the seventh by an infantryman. The first prizeman was a sergeant, the second a corporal, the third a private, the fourth a first lieutenant, the fifth a sergeant, the sixth a second lieutenant and the seventh (skirmish prize) a corporal. The result shows that the non-commissioned officers took the majority of the prizes. The prizemen were from stations in the west and their marksmanship shows that they can handle the rifle with great efficiency. The orders contain five tables, which give the records made in the annual competition. The Division of the Pacific leads the scores, the total being 871. The Division of the Atlantic follows with 538 points and the Division of the Wisconsin with 530. Of the twenty-one marksmen transferred to the "distinguished class" for 1888, eighteen are non-commissioned officers and three are commissioned officers. The prizes given were gold and silver medals and they are very handsome trophies. Among the winners were First Lieutenant M. W. Day, of the Ninth cavalry, who secured the fourth prize, a silver medal. In 1884 Lieutenant Day won a gold medal. His score at Fort Niagara was 529, while his score four years before was 470.

LOCAL PARAGRAPHS.

Mrs. Ada M. Bittenger of Lincoln was today admitted to practice before the supreme court of the United States. She is the third female thus far admitted to speak before the bar of this tribunal, Mrs. Belva Lockwood being the first, and a woman from San Francisco the second.

Hiram M. Kilbourne of Neligh, Antelope county, Neb.; Abie Beach of Iowa City, Ia.; John S. Stanley of Mason City, Ia., and John Burgeherod of Oakland, Ia., were to-day admitted to practice before the interior department.

Additional Second Lieutenant Capers D. Vance, Twenty-first infantry, was to-day nominated by the president to be second lieutenant of the Sixteenth infantry.

At a meeting of the supreme council in the thirty-third degree of the Scottish Rite of Masonry here to-day, there were present Grand Sword-bearer Buren S. Sherman, of Des Moines, Ia.; William Cleburn, of Nebraska, and D. F. Etta, of Yankton, Dak.

THE SIOUX DELEGATION.

They Are Given an Opportunity to State Their Grievances.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—The Sioux chiefs appeared at the interior department to-day. Secretary Vilas assured the Indians that he was glad to see them, and requested that they proceed to state their objections to the new Sioux reservation. As the secretary took his seat Sitting Bull stepped forward, and, after shaking hands with the secretary, commissioners and others, said:

"My Friends: I have but a few words to say. I call you my friends because I am one of your people. I belong to this government. As we have our own views of this new law we wish to speak to you as man to man. I hope everything will be done in a quiet manner. This is all I have to say."

John Grass, who is sometimes spoken of as the premier of the Sioux nation, was the next speaker. The other speakers were Mad Bear, White Ghost and Drifting Goose. When the Indians finished speaking, the secretary said that all the speeches had been faithfully written down and would be laid before the president, who would give a careful consideration to the matter. Whatever decision was reached, the secretary added, would be announced to them on Wednesday. He hoped that they would at that time be prepared to say whether they would approve or disapprove of the decision which would then be made known.

Army Orders.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Private Joseph Dunn, Battery D, Second artillery, now with his battery, and having enlisted while a minor, without the consent of his parents or guardian, is discharged the service.

Private Peter Marguars, United States military academy detachment of artillery, now at West Point, N. Y., is transferred to company G, Third infantry, and will be sent to the station of that company, Fort Sisseton, Dakota.

Private Wellington L. Atkinson, company K, Seventeenth infantry, now with his company at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming, is transferred to Battery E, Third artillery, and will be sent to the station of that battery, Washington barracks, District of Columbia.

Nebraska and Iowa Pensions.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Pensions granted Nebraskans: Original invalid—Philip Hoover, Juniata; James L. Shoemaker, Wilsonville. Increase—Alexander S. Adams, Ord.

Pensions for Iowans: Invalids (special act)—Alex J. Collinge, Manchester; Stuart H. Tucker, Cumberland. Original widows, etc.—Amanda N., widow of Hugh H. Johnson, Webster City; Allinda, widow of William R. Barnes, Hastings. Mexican widows—Julia B., widow of Benjamin Fox, McGregor.

MACKENZIE'S BOOK.

The Doctor's Publishers Angry Over the Great Scoop.

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ATHENEUM CLUB, LONDON, Oct. 15.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—Sir Morell Mackenzie expects, I am told, to make £50,000 by his book to-day issued. If so he will be disappointed. The booksellers' orders are heavy, but when the public ascertain that the greater part of the work consists of a medical controversy, very technical in its nature, they will not be eager to buy it. On Friday evening the most interesting portions could be bought for a penny or two, thanks to the enterprise of the Herald. Some of the London papers borrowed those extracts on Saturday morning. How the Herald managed to obtain them in advance of all the world must perhaps remain one of the mysteries of its journalism.

Mackenzie's publishers almost had a fit when they found what the Herald newsboys were selling. They had disposed of what they called "the exclusive rights" for large sums and put out their placards in every town in England only to find that in these days an attempt to create a monopoly in the shape of "exclusive rights" is pretty sure to break down if an enterprising paper is around. The only safe course is to deal with the public openly and above board all along the line.

Having already seen the substance of the book in the Herald, what do the people say about it? So far as I can form a judgment, they say that it would have been quite as well if Sir Morell Mackenzie had let the whole thing alone. The attacks of the German doctors were doing him no harm. Everybody knows how physicians love one another. Mackenzie needed no vindication, and if he had not published one he would have lost nothing in public esteem.

What good purpose can be served by all these painful details about the canula and the trachoea and Bergmann's abortive struggle with the tube? When are they going to let the ill-fated emperor rest in his grave in peace? Bismarck is doing his best to desecrate that grave. The emperor's own son either looks on with approval or actively assists. The doctors are getting up a vulgar brawl, much resembling a free fight, around it, Bergmann and Bramann will fire off a volley in reply to Mackenzie. There are pretty sure to be law suits and clouds, and the darkness which fell so heavily upon the emperor in the last year of his life will still pursue his memory. What had he done to deserve such a fate? Sampson, Lowe & Co. are to-day privately threatening vengeance on all the newspapers which they accuse of infringing their copyright. If they had known what was coming they might have procured an injunction against the Paris edition of the Herald, but they are powerless now. The secret had to come out. The public had been looking for a highly dramatic account of the late emperor's sayings and doings during the months Mackenzie attended him. They now see that what is offered them is merely a professional record of a case such as the medical journals publish every week. It is not the fault of the newspapers which anticipated the formal publication of the book if there has been a great cry and little wool.

A MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT.

THE CHINESE BILL.

Its Constitutionality Declared in the United States Courts.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 15.—Judge Sawyer announced his decision in the United States circuit court to-day in two cases under the Chinese exclusion act. The court holds that the act is constitutional, and that its provisions apply to Chinese now in port, to those on the way from China and to those still in China. It is estimated that this decision will affect 33,000 Chinamen. There are 30,000 return certificates still outstanding, and it is believed that there are now about 3,000 Chinamen in their native country who had lived here before the restriction act was was passed and who, before the passage of the exclusion bill, would be permitted to return.

BASE BALL

Yesterday's Winners in the American Association Contests.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 15.—Result of to-day's game:

Athletics	2	0	2	0	0	3	—	7
Cleveland	1	1	2	0	0	1	—	5

Game called at the end of the sixth inning on account of darkness.

BROOKLYN, Oct. 15.—Result of to-day's game:

Brooklyn	2	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	— 6
Baltimore	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	— 4

A Parade at Mason City.

MASON CITY, Ia., Oct. 15.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—About five hundred democratic torch bearers appeared in line tonight. Excursion trains on the roads leading into this city brought in a number of visiting clubs. All the business houses were decorated with flags, pictures of candidates, etc. At 3 o'clock John P. Duncombe addressed a large crowd in the opera house. To-night Prof. L. S. Reque, candidate for congress; N. G. Parker, John E. Cliggitt and Duncombe spoke to large audiences.

The Missouri Valley Democrats.

MISSOURI VALLEY, Ia., Oct. 15.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—One of the largest political meetings ever held in this city was addressed here to-night by Judge Grant, of Davenport. His speech was a masterly effort and his remarks were directed mainly to the Iowa farmer.

Must Pay Duty on Boxes.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—The treasury department has made a ruling in regard to the classification of fancy boxes containing confectionery which has an important bearing on goods imported for the holiday trade. The department holds that if importers, at the approach of the holiday trade, import goods in coverings which are manifestly designed for use otherwise than in the bonafide transportation of goods to the United States, they should be assessed at the rate of 100 per cent advalorem.

Prominent Lutheran Clergyman Dead.

READING, Pa., Oct. 15.—Rev. Dr. Beale Shumaker, formerly of this city and late pastor of Trinity Lutheran Church of the Transfiguration, of Potsdam, died this morning of heart disease, while on his way to Philadelphia. He was sixty-three years of age and one of the best known Lutheran clergymen in America.

A New Life-Saving Station.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—The president has approved the act providing for a life-saving station at Kewanee, Wis.

A German Station Destroyed.

ZANZIBAR, Oct. 15.—The natives have attacked and destroyed Nadunola, the German station, near Bagamaye.

RALLIES AND SPEECH-MAKING

Are the Order of the Day Throughout the State.

THE REPUBLICANS AT TEKAMAH.

A Demonstration in Which Large Numbers from the Surrounding Country Take Part—A Tariff Debate.

Excursionists at Superior.

SUPERIOR, Neb., Oct. 15.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—This evening an excursion train consisting of seven coaches arrived here over the Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley road. The excursionists consisted of business men from Omaha, Fremont and intermediate stations. They were met at the depot by the Northwestern band of this place and a reception committee with conveyances, and were driven over the city and to points of interest outside. A grand banquet had been prepared at the opera house, where they were invited to meet with the business men of Superior and take supper.

The same train leaves here to-morrow morning carrying in company with the excursionists from fifty to seventy-five of Superior's business men, who have accepted the invitation of the officers of the above road to visit Fremont and Omaha.

Republican Enthusiasm at Tekamah.

TEKAMAH, Neb., Oct. 15.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The republicans of Burt county joined in the grandest rally at Tekam