# PROFESSOR VIERCHOW TALKS

## The Great German Specialist Can Form No Opinion.

## THE TESTIMONY NOT YET ALL IN.

### More Light on the Emperor's Throat Disease—He Denies the Responsibility of the Diagnosis.

**Vierchow's Opinions.**

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BERLIN, Oct. 14.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—Prof. Rudolf Vierchow speaks English fluently and has read every line of Mackenzie's defence as published in Friday's Herald. This eminent man, who has surprised perhaps more of nature's secrets than any other scientist living, lives in a neatly furnished but unpretentious apartment at No. 10, Shellingstrass. Skins of several superb specimens of wild animals and rare birds and plants indicate the nature of his favorite studies. The almost colorless face with the eyes somewhat dimmed by unremitting years of scientific and literary labor looked up for a moment from his perusal of the Herald. It was with great reluctance that he finally consented to touch upon a subject that in his opinion has been already more than sufficiently discussed.

"In regard to the death of the Emperor Frederick," he began, "There is no doubt that he died from the after-effects of an inflammation of the lungs, brought about by the inspiration of gangrenous particles detatched from the gangrenous surface of the trachea. This inflammation could not have been caused by the operation performed by Prof. Bergman on April 12, as too long a time had elapsed since the operation. The inflammation, in my opinion, only antedated the emperor's death by about one, or at most, two weeks. I can form no opinion as to what caused the gangrenous affection of the larynx, which already existed at San Remo. Whether this afterward descended into the trachea down to the artificial opening, I am not prepared to say."

At this point the professor left the drawing-room for his library and returned in a few minutes with a portfolio filled with many closely-written sheets of paper, his memoranda in the Emperor Frederick's case.

"I also received," he continued, "on January 17, 1888, a piece of the tissue expectorated by the crown prince during a coughing fit. On this piece, which already showed the existence of a gangrenous process, I made a written report. I did not see the crown prince at all during his illness until a short time before his death on May 28, 1888. I had already seen pieces extirpated on three different occasions by Dr. MacKenzie. They were decidedly non cancerous, though all of them showed signs of disease. They were not taken probably from the central portion of the tumor; they were not taken from the right spot and it was impossible to base an opinion upon them. I could not during the whole course of the treatment obtain a definite statement as to the exact spot the extirpated portion had been obtained from. I had not then, nor have now, any positive opinion as to the course run by the malady, for I was never informed of where the exact seat of the disease was, nor did I ever meet Mackenzie until about three weeks before the emperor's death, nor had I ever received any written communication from him. Wegner, the Emperor Frederick's leibarzt, brought me the particles Mackenzie had removed, but could not tell me positively what part of the vocal chords they had been taken from. There was a space of about nine centimetres between the gangrenous affection noticed at San Remo and the opening afterwards made. "In the trachea, at the post mortem, this interesting space showed as one continuous gangrenous surface. The pieces sent me for examination by Dr. Mackenzie were all received prior to July, 1887, and my opinion in regard to each one of them was published at the time. None of these pieces was cancerous, and I still hold to the opinion that they did not form portions of the cancerous surface. To what extent and in what portion of the larynx cancer existed during the early stages of the disease could not then be ascertained, and is not explained even now by what has been published on the subject. Professor von Bergman then thought that a fissure of the larynx would show what portion of the larynx it would be necessary to remove, and what sort of operation was needed. Whether partial or complete extirpation of the larynx should be resorted to, or whether simply removing the growth from the mucous membrane would suffice, nobody at that time, as far as I can judge, had any positive opinion. As to the exact seat of the disease or its degree of development during the month of May, when these events occurred, Dr. Mackenzie says, that the publication of Professor Virchows first report, which he hopes may be given to the public, would prove very interesting reading. He evidently is not aware that it was published as a portion of the transactions of the Berlin Medical society during their meeting held November 16, 1887. Here it is," tapping a small grey pamphlet. "I made this report because so many newspaper correspondents claimed to be in constant communication with Sir Morell and kept repeating that he declined to accept the responsibility of the diagnosis. This meant shifting the responsibility to my shoulders. In this report, that took the form of an address, I set definite limits to my responsibility, saying that I only gave my opinion on those portions of the growth submitted to me and not on any other portions. Sir Morell sent me the last piece on July 1, 1887, and since that time nothing was communicated to me. In regard to the development of the disease in a fresh place, the portion of the larynx visible to the observer through the larynxoscope is a very small one, and only in this region can the operator reach the diseased parts. A little behind the region a great process of degeneration may be noticed by the observer. I can only say that what I have read of Sir Morell's defence in the Herald, gives no description of the growth as it originally appeared nor of its development during the summer of 1887. He does not speak of what he observed, but of what he thought and did. No one can form, from his defense, any opinion as to the nature and extent of the original growth, nor on the ethical side of this controversy can express an opinion until all the testimony is in, as it certainly will be some day.

### THE LIE DIRECT.

**Professor von Bergman Makes Use of Plain Language.**

[Copyright 1888 by James Gordon Bennett.]

BERLIN, Oct. 14.—[New York Herald Cable.—Special to THE BEE.]—The Herald correspondent called upon Professor von Bergman at his residence, Alexander Ufer, overlooking the great Krieg denkmal, Hierthargen. He was cordially received by the eminent Berlin physician and confidant of the German emperor, who worthily fills the chair of surgery in the University of Berlin. When asked what he thought of Sir Morell Mackenzie's defense, published in last Friday's European Herald, he exclaimed with a brusque gesture: "It is arrant nonsense. As long as the Emperor Frederick was ill we would not give details of his case to the public," said the professor, "by we I mean the German physicians. This course was made difficult to us, as the English political and medical newspapers covered us with abuse. When the Emperor Frederick died the minister of the royal household asked us to publish the reports made by us during the emperor's illness. This is how the German doctors reports came to be published, and I am happy to find that it has been translated into English. Here is a copy. Every English speaking man or woman can now judge the case on its merits. What Mackenzie now brings forward is so trifling that it scarcely seems to deserve answer. Against the remark of Mackenzie that he keenly feels the unseemliness of a controversy to cause additional suffering to hearts already sorely tried, I have nothing to say; but in regard to the charges amounting to malpractice that Mackenzie says were brought against him by the German doctors' pamphlet, we, the German physicians, do not hesitate in saying that Mackenzie's treatment of the emperor did amount to malpractice, inasmuch as both diagnosis and treatment displayed gross ignorance of medicine in general. His whole knowledge of anatomy and pathology begins and ends in the larynx. In his defense he overlooks the fact that his accusations against me fall to the ground in the presence of the testimony of Professors Vierchow and Waldmeyers at the post mortem examination. Mackenzie's defense casts doubt on the capabilities of his German colleagues, but Vierchow's post mortem clearly establishes the fact that Tobold, Gerhardt and I had been quite correct in our diagnosis of the emperor's malady. The one who allowed the fittest time and opportunity of arresting the emperor's disease to slip away was the famous larynxologist Mackenzie. He may pen whole libraries to escape this reproach, but in vain. Had the operation been made on the Kronprzing in May, as I wished, his majesty Frederick III might just as well be alive now as the four patients referred to in our report upon whom the operation was so successfully performed. Science shows us to-day that every cancer that is small and operated upon in time can be permanently removed, but if the cancer becomes large the operation must fail. It is entirely Mackenzie's fault that the operation was delayed until the small cancer had grown into a large one.

"Gerhardt and Tobold were quite right not to use the forceps, as the history of the emperor's case shows that the piece removed by Mackenzie led to false deductions. The piece was pronounced healthy, while the post mortem revealed cancer. Mackenzie's lack of general pathological knowledge was the cause of this mistake and of his not knowing why Professors Tobold and Gerhardt would not remove a piece of the growth. The charges against Gerhardt are so absurd that they can only find their explanation in Mackenzie's despair. When a naughty little boy is tripped up and thrown down by a bigger boy, if he finds he lacks strength to continue the struggle he screams and spits and abuses his tormentor. After reading his defense I am convinced he will be deserted by the few friends he still could lay claim to. You ask why we Germans did not as Mackenzie suggested, make a separate report of our own, but we did. It is the one made to Count Stolberg, minister of the king's household, and to Von Laur, the body surgeon of Emperor William I. It is reproduced in a pamphlet under the title of the "Emperor's Illness." Dr. Wegnell wrote out a report of our last meeting with Sir Morell, and it reposes now in the minister's archives. In it you find the words: "Prof. von Bergmann most emphatically declared the disease to be cancer." This shows that I judged the case correctly. It was my misfortune that the august patient and his royal consort had more confidence in Mackenzie than in the three German physicians. This misplaced confidence brought the late emperor to an early grave.

"I will not speak of what took place in England or at San Remo up to the time tracheotomy was resorted to. At that time Dr. Landgraf, of whose awkwardness Mackenzie speaks so sharply, noticed the growth of the cancer from week to week, while the distinguished specialist, Mackenzie, failed to notice the fact until it was too late to do any good. Now about the crooked cut of Bramann; my answer is this: The accusation is a lie. The cut was made exactly in the middle. Mackenzie told Prince Henry, of Prussia, at San Remo, himself, that the operation had been admirably performed. In regard to the choice of tubes. If the operation of tracheotomy had to be made so far as to cause a wound directly over the breast bone, a short tube cannot be used. Here I need not defend myself to members of the medical profession who know the operation, as Mackenzie is aware of himself, and his attacking my judgment in the selection of the tube was simply intended to deceive the laity, the outsiders. Any medical man would see the shallow pretence at once. Now in regard to the very serious charge made against me with regard to what took place on April 12, when I am said to have ploughed a deep wound in the emperor's throat and caused an inflammation in the cellular tissues between the trachea and the sternum, or breast bone. Again am I compelled to the belief that Mackenzie failed to grasp the meaning of Verchow's post mortem, wherein no mention occurs of any such inflammation.

"On the contrary, the cellular tissues lying back of the breast bone, the interior mediasterum, showed no evidence of any cicatrization, but only of purely normal conditions. The post mortem showed the immediate cause of death. The inflammation of the lungs was shown to be of recent date. I then asked Professor Virchow in the presence of the numerous witnesses who signed the report, when this inflammation of the lungs might have been supposed to have begun. The professor answered certainly not more than two weeks ago, probably not more than six or seven days ago. This Mackenzie heard. He saw the diseased lung and still dared to maintain that a manipulation of mine, made eight weeks before, was the direct cause of the emperor's death. No medical man would believe this lie, but the credulous and ignorant among the general public may and make one of the German doctors responsible for the sad result.

"The course of the disease in Emperor Frederick's case ran the usual course of every cancer of the larynx; first a little wart-like growth that gradually grows larger and larger and finally involves the entire cavity of the larynx. When the patient can no longer draw air into the lungs tracheotomy becomes necessary. Later on the hard swelling in the larynx softens, becomes gangrenous and decays. Corrupt matters dropping into the lungs produces inflammation, of which the patient dies. This was the case with the Emperor Frederick. The post-mortem showed the whole larynx to have been eaten away. In its place was a great cavity filled with pus and ichor. This is all so simple that I venture to say no medical man in either Europe or America would, after reading the German report, fail to come to a just conclusion about the case, Dr. Mackenzie always excepted. If no post-mortem had been made, Mackenzie would have been free to insist on all the statements his vivid imagination and bad conscience could suggest.

"His lies have but short legs. Mackenzie says that the Emperor Frederick told him he had no confidence in me. This may or may not be true, but it in no wise affects the facts in the case."

The Herald correspondent had noticed in the handsome house on the Alex ander Ufer a photograph of the emperor, across which in the emperor's own hands were traced the words: "In dankbarer erinnerung." There is also a slip of paper signed by the same august hand, at the same time during his illness. What is traced on this slip of paper may not, for obvious reasons, be produced, but the words certainly lead one to infer that at the time they were written the professor enjoyed the full confidence and esteem of his imperial patient and master. "Of this interview of Prince Bismarck," concluded the professor, "I was not there and cannot affirm or deny, but if Dr. Mackenzie memory is as treacherous in regard to what passed then as it is in some other matters his accounts would be taken 'cum grano salis.'"

**The Knights of Labor.**

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 15.—The regular monthly meeting of the executive board of the Knights of Labor began at the headquarters of the order in this city to-day, with Messrs. Powderly, Maguire, Bailey, Aylesworth and Hayes present. The other two members of the board, Messrs. Carlton and Barry, have placed their resignation in the hands of the board, and action upon them will constitute one of the most important events in the history of the meeting. The board had a very short session to-day, and very little out side of routine business was transacted.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

# THE DAY OF CONVENTION.

## The Activity and Interest It Arouses in Political Circles.

## GENERAL MANDERSON'S RETURN.

### He is Greeted with a Serenade at the Millard—Messrs. Whedon and Lansing Speak on Live Issues—The Primaries.

**Men and Offices.**

Following the primaries, of Saturday the democratic aspirants were out to a man setting up pins upon which to rest before the convention. As usual, the number of offices to be filled is far less than the number of candidates, all anxious to convert the gable end of their trousers into an emery block to be used in polishing official stands. As to the result of the convention there is much conjecture. The slate that was made up by the wire-manipulating element has been discarded, and the contestants will be compelled to wage their claims principally upon an individual issue.

As to the nominees for state senator—the names of Charles Van Camp, Jacob Paulsen and W. H. Ijams are the most prominently mentioned. Ijams is reported to have a strong following, leaving the fight for the third betweed Paulsen and Van Camp. As to the latter two, Paulsen is said to be the stronger man. But aside from this, there is a well-founded rumor afloat to the effect that a certain element is desirous of conferring the nomination on some of the veteran members of the ranks, such as Charley Brown, A. J. Poppleton, James E. Boyd and men of like political prominence. The scheme is to nominate such candidates with the understanding that they will afterward resign, thereby vesting the nomination, from a definite standpoint, in the hands of the county central committee. This is said to be a scheme connected with the Hascall element on the other side, to down the above candidates, or any one of them, in favor of Hascall.

The principal fight will be made on the nomination for county commissioner. There are but two prominent candidates—Richard O'Keefe and William Neve. O'Keefe, after canvassing the result of the primaries Saturday night, claimed that he would enter the convention with at least sixty-five pledged votes, which is ten more than the required number. On the other hand Neve claims a majority of the delegates. He also asserts that he has a large Danish support that can only be controlled by his nomination. It is well known that Neve has been tendered the nomination for the lower house of the legislature, in case he would throw his support to O'Keefe, but the offer was promptly ignored.

The struggle for the county attorneyship rests between Shoemaker, Mahoney and Ritchie. The latter is reported to have but a small following, and to be basking as a dark horse. After canvassing the field yesterday Shoemaker claimed to have discovered a majority of the delegates in his favor. As to Mahoney, when questioned, he was non-committal.

In connection with the nomination for members of the lower house, there are numerous aspirants in the "hands of their friends." It is given out that Pat Ford will not come out as a candidate, although reports exist to the contrary. In response to the question as to his candidacy yesterday, Ford stated that he was out of the race. Alderman Snyder, who until recently was reported to be looking forward to a seat in the lower house, also asserts that he will make no effort in that direction. Judge A. C. Reed, of the Third ward, is making a strong fight, as is also John McConnell, for the nominations. However but little attention is being paid to issues connected with the lower house, the only point being taken that nobody but a "tried and trusted" democrat shall be granted the honor of the nomination.

But little has been done by the republicans in the matter of centering upon senatorial candidates. It is generally conceded that W. F. Bechel and Mike Lee, both members of the city council, will figure before the convention to-day as candidates for that place. The third man centered upon is I. S. Hascall. The latter asserts that he will be nominated by acclamation. It is also rumored that he is authority for the statement that a large democratic element will support him at the general election.

For county commissioner, John F. Butler, sergeant-at-arms of the city council, is mentioned. In addition to this there are other candidates reported to be in the background, who will come to the surface at the convention to-day. Rumor has it that in all probability Gus Andreen and E. H. Stuht will be connected in the latter revelation.

Latest rumors connected with the struggle for the lower house are to the effect that Ed Cornish of the First ward; Frank Kasper of the Second; M. O. Ricketts (colored) of the Third; McConnell of the Fourth; Miller of the Fifth; John Erck of the Sixth; Wiggins of the Seventh; Tom Brunner of the Eighth; and Whitmore of Valley precinct, will be active candidates before the convention. Mike Maul of the Third was waited upon by the committee, asking him to come before the commitee for the lower house, but the gentleman in question declined. It is said by the rounders that P. J. Williams, the colored candidate endorsed at the meeting of the Third Ward Republican club for the lower house, will be defeated in the convention.

### THE MANDERSON RECEPTION.

**His Omaha Friends Welcome Him With a Serenade.**

The Manderson Guards and the Young Men's Republican club formed last night at the headquarters of the Third ward club and drew up a line of march. The procession was headed by the Elite band. The occasion of the turn-out was the serenade to be tendered Senator Manderson at the Millard hotel. Arrived at the corner of Thirteenth and Douglas streets, Senator Manderson was presented to the audience, numbering about 1,000, from the balcony of the Millard by Major Clarkson.

Senator Manderson said: There was a time when nearly every face in Omaha was familiar to me. But the inhabitants, like this great and enterprising city, have almost outgrown my recollection. I did not, on this occasion, come to address you upon the political issues, but I did come to bring you glad tidings from the empire state—New York. I left there about one week ago, and I am pleased to inform you that the prospects of a republican victory in that state are more than promising. I firmly believe that the electoral vote of New York will be cast in repudiation of Grover Cleveland. We have now had an experience of democratic rule for four years. We are facing a campaign made upon an issue that the republican party has fought off for a quarter of a century, and that is free trade. They, the democrats, tell us that it is on the basis of reform, but let me say to you that this reformation is made in the interest of the European manufacturer, and against the American manufacturer and producer. The democratic party stole into power four years ago under the pretense of reform, but in no way has the party made an endeavor to carry this into effect, and I may say that such were not their intentions. Aside from the campaign at other points outside of New York, I discovered in my journey that the great state of Indiana will, in all probability, roll up a big majority for her favored son, Benjamin Harrison. At home, in Nebraska, we have a campaign of our own. Your fellow townsman, John A. McShane, is an aspirant against our noble, old and gallant soldier, John M. Thayer. Let the ballot be an honest one and I say to you that the 7th day of November will welcome a majority vote of 25,000 for the latter. In Douglas county on a fair ballot the republican party will send a full representation to the state legislature. They harp about the submission plank, but the brave and reliable soldier never flinches, even under fire."

At this juncture, as the speaker concluded, Major Clarkson informed the anxious crowd that speaking was in progress at the council chamber and the throng moved in that direction.

### CONVICT LABOR.

**C. O. Whedon Defends Existing Prison Arrangements.**

After Senator Manderson had concluded his remarks from the balcony of the Millard last night a large number of people congregated in the council chamber, where C. O. Whedon and R. W. Lansing, of Lincoln, were announced to speak. It was shortly after 8 o'clock when Major T. S. Clarkson called the meeting to order and presented Mr. Whedon, who addressed the meeting on the subject of "Nebraska Prison Labor." He took the ground that the management of state prisons is a practical rather than a political question. He stated the arguments for and against the contract system, and reviewed the prison policy of the state as it presented itself during the legislative session of 1887. Mr. Whedon then made a statement of the expenses of the Nebraska penitentiary, and compared its operations with the Kansas penitentiary. This was followed with a statement of the earnings. Under the head of competition he explained that the work of the Nebraska convicts under contract was equivalent to the labor of 123 men. There are in the state in the same trades as pursued at the penitentiary 99,755 men. The speaker argued that the competition of the convicts cuts little figure. He showed that the bill of 1879 extending the contracts was generally commended at the time. He held that the system had been a benefit, but was prepared to accept any better system offered.

Following Mr. Whedon, the chairman introduced I. W. Lansing, who spoke substantially as follows:

We are now on the eve of a campaign that will not die in the memory of the people after its termination. We have set out as an oppressed people to battle for our rights, and as republicans to protect our home industries from the invasion of British products. The democratic party has simmered down and has dragged what few principles it possessed down with it. It has simmered down to one man—Grover Cleveland. It has got to that point that when Grover takes snuff every democrat has to sneeze. They launched out on an issue of free trade, but have since discovered that it would not be tolerated, and in consequence have began to craw-fish. Cleveland in his last message to congress dwelt lengthily on the tariff and pictured metaphorically the evils it was sheltering. What was this message? I assert that it was a measure on free trade, as radical, too, as ever found its way into print, and to the eyes of the reading public. What does it mean? Does it mean that the manufacturing element has grown rich by not having an active competitor? I defy any man to draw any other conclusion than that it was designed in the interest of foreign manufacture and foreign capital and labor. I do not desire you to take my utterance as proof, but turn to the indisputable evidence that stands on our records. Figures are the speechless witnesses that often supplant human testimony, and in this instance they play a most conspicuous part. Now let us take up the record of the present democratic administration. In the cabinet of the United States we have representatives who, to a great extent, fashion the destiny of all our purposes. Who are they? Six arch-traitors to this republic—landmarks of rebellion and disunion. But I regret that such can be said. It is only one of the many unpardonable errors of the present administration. Then again permit me to call your attention to the weakness of the chief executive. Turn to his action on the fishery issue with Canada. Our school-boy of to-day is vested with more moral courage than was shown in this instance. Then we have the Cutler-Mexican flasco, his pension vetoes, and above all tinged with monumental disgrace and cowardice, the attempted return of the rebel flags. I wonder that the spirit of conviction does not unchain the patriotism of every American citizen and cause them to wipe out any man or party, that would dare to reflect upon the pride of this government in such a dastardly light.

In concluding the speaker took occasion to review the tariff issues, aiming some scathing epithets at J. Sterling Morton, whom he styled "the free trade satellite of rural democracy."

### THE PRIMARIES.

**Delegates Selected for the Convention to Be Held To-day.**

The republican primaries were held yesterday to select delegates to the county convention, which will be held this afternoon. The delegates selected in Omaha and South Omaha are as follows:

First Ward—Pat Q. Hawes, John Christopherson, I. S. Hascall, E. Stuht, F. W. Bondhauer, John Butler, Lee Estelle and J. W. Lytle. The delegation will support Hascall for the senate and Stuht for county commissioner. It will be divided on county attorney as follows: Gurley 4, Eller, 2, Smith 1.

Second Ward—Fred Behm, Frank Dworak, M. H. Redfield, T. T. Dorn, Fred Hoge, George Stryker, A. L. Swickard and E. M. Stenberg. The delegation will support Gurley for county attorney, John Hoge for county commissioner and Hascall for state senator.

Third Ward—Charles Wehrer, S. B. Smith, M. O. Maul, Lee Hartley, H. O. Ricketts, L. E. Reed, A. H. Briggs, P. J. Williams.

Fourth Ward—Frank E. Moores, Fred W. Gray, W. F. Bechel, Gustave Anderson, Charles K. Coutant, T. S. Clarkson, W. J. Broatch, R. S. Berlin. The ticket is for Gurley for county attorney.

Fifth Ward—Thomas Cummings, John McDonald, B. F. Redman, Henry Dunn, William Butler, James Wilson, John B. Knight, Jacob Miller.

Seventh Ward—C. L. Chaffee, Charley Potter, C. F. Beindorff, M. D. Hyde, C. R. Wooley, William Farr, A. L. Wiggins, A. S. Churchill.

Eighth Ward—John T. Clarke, J. R. Moore, G. R. Armstrong, Simon Kahn, John B. Furay, William Coburn, John Groves, U. B. Balcombe.

Ninth ward—George F. Brown, F. L. Blumer, G. S. Benawa, George Benson, Charles A. Coe, J. K. Coulter, B. P. Knight, Hugh McCaffery.

South Omaha—David T. Bohner, Charles C. Stanley, Ole Johnson, Daniel Condon, Theodore F. Elliott, J. B. Erion, Frank Burness, Benjamin J. Coy.

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### METHODISTS MUST RUSTLE.

**Bishop Newman Tells Them Things That Must be Done**

Members of the Methodist Episcopal denominatiom came from every church in the city and suburbs last night and met in the First M. E. church to welcome Bishop Newman in an informal home-like style. South Omaha, West Omaha, Hanscom Park, South Tenth street, Castellar, Seward and Trinity were all represented and listened to the bishop speak on things of general interest to Methodism. He referred to the proposed meeting of the general conference in Omaha and dwelt upon the necessity of having a church edifice worthy of Omaha, and the august body that is to meet. He also spoke of an Episcopal residence, which would also be a necessity in case he took up his residence in this city, and intimated that unless the Methodists of Omaha followed up the plan inaugurated Sunday there might be some difficulty in their obtaining either the conference or the bishop. The remainder of the evening was spent in hand shaking and general conversation, after which the proceedings were brought to a close by all present singing the familiar hymn "Blest Be the Tie That Binds." The subscriptions to the building fund now exceed $23,000.

Oldest and the best, Jarvis brandy.

**The Hebrew Charity Fair.**

Exposition hall presented a brilliant scene last evening, the event being the opening night of the Hebrew fair that is to continue every evening of the week. The different booths had been decorated with the greatest taste and presented for sale every article imaginable for beautifying a home. There are fancy goods and china departments, candy cigar booths, a wheel of fortune, a jewelry booth, besides a beautiful pavilion called Rebecca's well where lemonade is served. There is also a postoffice and art department and numerous other attractive features. Refreshments are served in the balcony. An orchestra of fifteen pieces discourses music for dancing at intervals.

See Peycke Bros for pear cider.

**The Weather Indications.**

Nebraska and Dakota—Fair weather; northwesterly winds and cooler.

Iowa—Fair weather, slightly cooler; northwesterly winds.

# CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

## Mr. Blair Comments on the President's Pension Vetoes.

## THE TARIFF BILL DISCUSSION.

### Mr. Vest Makes an Attempt to Explain the $57,000,000 Deposit—The Adjournment—Business in the House.

**Senate.**

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—The message of the president vetoing the pension bills of Mrs. Sarah Woodbridge on the ground that her second husband was still living, and that such a precedent ought not to be established, was laid before the senate. The bill and message were referred to the committee on pensions.

Mr. Hoar called attention to the Union Pacific funding bill and suggested that, in view of its great importance, it should be set down for hearing for the first Tuesday in December. Agreed to.

Mr. Blair, in connection with the veto message, proceeded to discuss pension vetoes generally, and the case of Mary Ann Dougherty particularly. His remarks brought forth a reply from Mr. Cockrell of Missouri, who warmly defended the course of the president on the pension vetoes. In reply to that, Mr. Blair characterized the president as "an infamous libeler" in having used his great power "to defame and libel this woman" Dougherty unnecessarily. Mary Ann Dougherty, he asserted, was a woman of irreproachable character, while there was "no proof of the character of the assailant."

At the close of Mr. Blair's remarks the president's message vetoing the bill granting a pension to Mary K. Richards was laid before the senate, the ground of disapproval being that the beneficiary would receive under the action of the pension bureau a much larger sum than she would receive under the bill. Referred.

Another message from the president, returning without his approval the bill granting a pension to M. S. Bradshaw, was laid before the senate. The ground of disapproval is that the disability was not contracted in the military service. Laid on the table.

Mr. Hale introduced a bill authorizing the secretary of war to protect the Washington aqueduct tunnel. Passed.

Mr. Brown presented a petition of the Women's Christian Temperance union of Georgia for a repeal of the internal revenue laws, and addressed the senate. He referred to the fact that there was no quorum of either house in the city of Washington, and that no business could be lawfully done in the face of a single objection. There was, therefore, he said, but one thing left to be done, and that was to adjourn at the earliest day possible. He asked Mr. Allison to say whether there was any possible chance of passing the tariff bill at the present session.

Mr. Allison said that he did not see a possibility of passing it in the senate under the surrounding circumstances, and even if it were passed by the senate it was impossible to have the amendment considered in the house before next December. It was a fact that with the tariff bill entirely and absolutely out of the question, congress was not at this day and hour ready to adjourn. The general deficiency bill had not yet received the signature of the president, and was only sent to him last Friday or Saturday. Delay had arisen out of the fact that the appropriation bills had not come to the senate in the early period of the session. If he had his way he should push the tariff bill to the exclusion of all other business.

The discussion of the adjournment resolution stopped here, and the senate proceeded with the consideration of the tariff bill.

Mr. Vest said that the tariff issue had been made up and had gone to the country. What he desired to submit would be on some questions that had arisen in the current debt. The first matter which he discussed was the charge made in the senate and on the stump that $60,000,000 of public money had been placed in national banks for purposes of favoritism. He repelled that charge, claiming that the money was distributed fairly among the national banks in the various cities, and that the officers of only one of such banks belonged to the democratic party. On the other hand, he claimed that the First National bank of New York, in 1879, in connection with the exchange of 4 per cent bonds, made enormous profits. This pet of the republican administration, he said, from 1864 to 1887 made $10,000,000 of clear profit on a capital of $500,000. Its profits for 1878 had been 12 per cent, but in 1879, when it was the fiscal agent of the treasury in the exchange of 4 per cents, its profits were 130 per cent. Concluding, he said that in the increased duties of the senate substitute for the Mills bill could be plainly seen the ever-present hand of New England.

Mr. Allison said that as to the favoritism shown the First National bank of New York, Mr. Sherman, then secretary of the treasury, had explained that matter over and over again. It had arisen out of the exchange of 4 per cent bonds for 6 per cents, but that was not like the present case. The criticism made on the present administration was that instead of using this $57,000,000 for the purchase of bonds, thus saving 2 per cent interest, it had put it into national banks, without interest. What would be the condition if this were October 1, 1891, when the 4½ per cent bonds become due? The secretary could not pay them because the calling in of that $57,000,000 from the national banks would create a panic. That was the objection which he had to that loan or deposit. In addition to this $57,000,000 there was a further amount of $38,000,000 on deposit in national banks to the credit of the disbursing officers, and the senator from Missouri (Vest) could not get away from that criticism by alluding to the treasury operations in 1879, which were necessary and proper.

Mr. Teller obtained the floor, and the tariff bill went over till to-morrow, and the senate adjourned.

**House.**

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—The speaker proceeded to call the roll of the states for the introduction of bills and resolutions. When Alabama was called, Mr. Wheeler offered the following for reference:

Whereas, The senate of the United States has reported a bill to revise the laws, which bill is more oppressive to the masses of the people and more in the interest of monopolists than any measure ever proposed to any legislative body of which we have record; therefore be it

Resolved, That the democratic members of this house pledge themselves to continue their efforts to defend the people against this unequal, unwise and unjust legislation, which, if enacted into law, must inevitably check and limit the sale of American products in foreign countries; stimulate and stregthen the operation of combinations and trusts, and prolong, if not perpetuate, the subjection of the people to the exactions of accumulated capital. And the democratic members of this congress will maintain and contest upon this until victory is won or the duties with which they have been charged by the people lapse by constitutional limitation; and be it also

Resolved, That the senate tariff bill should be discussed upon this floor, to the end that its features may be exposed and made known to the people.

After some discussion as to the propriety of the resolution, it was referred to the committee on rules.

A resolution was introduced by Mr. Oates, of California, to close the present session of congress on the 17th inst., and it was laid over until to-morrow. The house then adjourned.

**The "Counties" Fight Tammany.**

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Sensible democrats who have the interests of the party at heart are asking each other why is not this throat cutting business in the party in this city stopped. They have good reason to ask the question, for none of the county democracy flat has gone forth to that organization's officials in power, "Discharge all Tammany hall men in your employ." General Newton, commissioner of public works, gave an order this morning to that effect. Over a dozen Tammany men in the department were out of a job this evening. The Tammany officials are going to do the same with the county democracy men in their employ, and the consequence will be that the two organizations of democrats will fight each other like cats. Trades will be attempted and the party will suffer. The republicans played a perfectly legitimate and neat trick on the democrats. The latter have been arranging for a grand street parade on the Saturday night before election. The republicans went to headquarters and secured a permit for a big parade on the same day and hour as the democrats desired. As but one large parade will in all probability be allowed on the same day, the republicans have got their opponents where the hair is short.

**Suicide of a Rabbi.**

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—Rabbi M. Strauss, late of Cincinnati, committed suicide by shooting himself in the head with a pistol in a closet in Central park this afternoon. Letters on his person led to his identification, which was afterwards corroborated by Rabbi Sillerman of this city, whose name was mentioned in one of the letters as endeavoring to assist him to get work. He was 65 years old. Rabbi Strauss had put up at the Occidental hotel, on the Bowery, but left there this morning and shipped his baggage to Cincinnati, where he formerly had a small charge. He had but $5 in his pocket.

**Passenger Association Muddles.**

CHICAGO, Oct. 15.—A meeting of the Northwestern passenger association was held today to consider what was best to be done in view of the charges preferred by the Minneapolis & St. Louis against the Wisconsin Central, and the determination of the latter road to withdraw from the association. A committee was appointed to confer with the general managers of the two roads to see if the breach could not be healed, and an adjourned meeting will be held to-morrow afternoon to receive the report of the committee.

**Election Supervisors Wanted.**

CHICAGO, Oct. 15.—The petition of twenty legal republican voters of Marion county, Indiana, which includes Indianapolis, was presented to Judge Gresham here to-day, asking for the appointment of federal supervisors of election for Marion county. The judge authorized Judge Woods, of the United States district court of Indiana, to act in his place. As there are no registration laws in Indiana supervisors may be appointed up to within ten days of election day.

**Taken Suddenly Ill.**

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Prof. F. Von Esmarch, eminent German surgeon, who with his wife, the princess of Schlesswig-Holstein, have been visiting this country for several months, was taken suddenly ill yesterday with acute inflammation and is now in an extremely critical condition.

Jarvis medical brandy the best.

**The Thunderer's Charges.**

DUBLIN, Oct. 15.—The Freeman's Journal publishes to-day the gist of the charges against the Parnellites which the London Times will bring forward before the commission of inquiry. The only specific charges are the paying of money to criminals for their defense and to help them to escape.

Six gold medals awarded Jarvis brandy

**Arrested For Perjury.**

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 15.—A Waverly, Ia., special says: Mrs. M. E. Billings was arrested to-day for alleged perjury in the testimony given by her in the trial of her husband for murder, County Attorney Kingsley, last December. She is now in jail.

Doctors give Jarvis old brandy.

**A Blockade of Rejected Wheat.**

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 15.—There is a blockade of 1,000 cars of rejected wheat here. The elevators refuse to accept it and the stuff stands on the track. The roads have now agreed to let their cars go east of here if the charges are prepaid, and it will be lifted.

**The Yellow Fever.**

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Oct. 15.—The official bulletin for the twenty-four hours ended at 6 p. m. to-day is: New cases, 25; deaths, 3; total number of cases to date, 3,599; total number of deaths, 316.

**Diaz' Re-election Confirmed.**

CITY OF MEXICO, (via Galveston,) Oct. 15.—Congress to-day declared that General Porqurio Diaz has been re-elected president of the republic.

N. B. Falconer.

On Wednesday we make a speciel sale of ribbons. At this season we find our stock too heavy, and will make prices Wednesday to reduce it. Particulars to-morrow. N. B. FALCONER.

**Fifteen Hundred New Citizens.**

CHICAGO, Oct. 15.—Fifteen hundred men were naturalized here to-day.

ANOTHER CASE.

AN EMPLOYE OF THE ANDREEN Safe Works

MR. GUST. PETERSON.

CURED —OF— CATARRH! —OF— Long Standing.

His symptoms were: Nose would stop up, first one side then the other, dull pains over eyes, hawking and spitting, ears buzzed, distress in stomach, belching of wind, flatulence, etc.

Mr. Peterson resides at No. 913 Twenty-fifth avenue, and is employed at the Andreen Safe Works, corner 14th and Jackson streets, and can be seen by any one desiring to learn anything of the treatment.

DOCTOR

J. CRESAP McCOY,

(Late of Bellevue Hospital, New York,)
Succeeded by
DOCTOR
CHARLES M. JORDAN,
(Late of the University of New York City and Howard University, Washington, D. C.

HAS OFFICES

No. 310 and 311 Ramge Building

Corner Fifteenth and Harney sts., Omaha, Neb., where all curable cases are treated with success.

Note—Dr. Charles M. Jordan has been resident physician for Dr. McCoy