A DAY OF CAMPAIGN ORATORY.

Blaine and Harrison Each Address Enthusiastic Crowds.

A DRUMMERS' DEMONSTRATION.

Severe Arraignment of the Democratic Party by the Man From Maine—Cleveland's Unenviable Record.

Blaine at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Oct. 20.—One of the most notable republican demonstrations in the campaign of 1888 occurred in Chicago to-night. Mr. Blaine was the central figure. The occasion was his first public appearance since the national convention, when that body had named a new candidate for the party. A parade of about 10,000 men was reviewed by the famous leader less than two squares from the auditorium, the place where his successor had been chosen so short a time before. Prior to the review two mammoth meetings, either one rivaling the convention gatherings in the auditorium, were addressed by Mr. Blaine. The meetings took place in buildings side by side, an arrangement necessary owing to the lack of any single hall large enough to hold the crowds desiring to be present. A feature of the procession was the concentration of sentiment expressed in the numerous mottoes displayed. Almost all were on a single line of thought, the burden being "Protection to American Labor." The long route of the procession was crowded throughout on either side, but north of the auditorium, on Michigan avenue for half a dozen blocks, the concourse of people was something extraordinary. The avenue is bounded on one side by the broad expanse of the lake park, and over this great sweep of green sward the people massed themselves in thousands. Their object evidently was not to see the marches, for that was impossible. Every eye seemed fixed on the little stand erected over the entrance of the Leland hotel from which Mr. Blaine was expected to view the parade. He did not do so, however, but kept on the inside of one of the huge window panes of the hotel, waving his white handkerchief and being cheered again and again. About seven thousand people in Battery D armory were the ones who heard Mr. Blaine make the oration of the evening. To an equal number in the Cavalry armory adjoining, he spoke a few words afterwards, excusing himself from a set address, and confining himself to a brief reference to the enthusiasm for protection which he said he had witnessed everywhere on his trip. After Mr. Blaine commenced speaking in the first hall, the doors of both armories were closed and hundreds of persons turned away. Even with this precaution both armories were uncomfortably crowded. Mr. Blaine spoke with his old time force, and his remarks were received with great enthusiasm. Facing the vast crowd in battery D, he said:

The twenty-four years of republican rule in the United States form an epoch second only in importance to those great years comprehended between the Declaration of Independence and the organization of the federal government. These years reach from 1861 to 1885, and were distinguished by advance in every department of industry, and progress in every field of human effort, more extraordinary than were ever realized within a like period in any age in any other country. At the conclusion of twenty-four years the executive power of the nation was transferred to the democratic party, and the political campaign in which the American people are now engaged is to determine whether the democratic party shall continue, or whether the republican party, on its records of achievements, shall be intrusted with a new lease of power.

The republicans contend that the general welfare of the country has not been promoted by the democratic administration, and that the democratic promises of reform have been signally disregarded and trampled upon. They contend that the administration has been against the material welfare of the country; that it has not maintained national honor, and that it threatens the impairment of our industrial system whereby, under the protective tariff, the country has advanced so rapidly in power and prosperity. Republicans arraign Cleveland for falling short of the promises made when his administration was inaugurated, and for disappointing the just expectations which his words inspired. They arraign him for his failure to improve the civil service, as he promised in every form of words in which official pledges could be expressed. Instead of reform there has been constant deterioration. Instead of curing the system of partisan removals, the president has developed it to such an extent that more officials have been removed from office during the present administration without charges and for mere political reasons than by any three of his predecessors in office, even though three may be selected who were eight years each in the presidential chair. The spoils system, instead of being rooted up, as the president promised, has been developed more intensely than ever before, and the assessment of officeholders is so notorious that the chairman of the democratic national committee takes his station in one of the hotels at Washington, within sight of the white house, and, as I read from a congratulatory dispatch published in a democratic paper, received assurances of contributions from more than one hundred officeholders in a single day.

The republicans arraign the president for having surrendered the rights of the country in the fisheries of the North American coast in a manner derogatory to the dignity of the nation, and in utter disregard of the rights of the nation. The republicans arraign Cleveland for his utter disregard of the rights of the poor, needy soldiers who incurred their distress and their poverty in the service of the nation, and who, by the interposition of the president's veto, are deprived of the pittance voted them by the republican senate and the democratic house. Not only has the president vetoed the general bill passed for the relief of all needy and dependent soldiers, but in more than two hundred cases of peculiar and personal sufferings the president has interposed his power to prevent these creditors of the nation from receiving their just dues. His veto of the bills, both general and personal, has thrust thousands of soldiers for their daily subsistence upon the humiliating alternative of private charity or public poor houses.

The republicans arraign the president not merely for his veto of the pension bill, but for his general and dangerous use of the veto power, without precedent in the previous history of the country, and altogether beyond the conception or imagination of those who framed the constitution. Jefferson, whom the democrats have politically deified as the founder of their party, had eight years of administration distinguished by troublesome periods and by events of great moment, and yet he never found occasion, even once, for using the veto, so great was his respect for the will of the people as manifested through their representatives in congress. [Cheers].

For the long period from Washington's inauguration to the close of the Arthur administration the veto was used but seventy-five times in all. Cleveland's term rounds out the first century of the federal government, and thus far in his administration he has used the veto 310 times, more than four times as frequently as was used by all his predecessors in the long period of ninety-six years. It seems to me that the president's conception of the veto power is that wherever he would vote "no" if he were a member of the senate or house, he would veto the measure as president, which is an entirely new interpretation of the constitution, unknown to the founders of the government, and absolutely repudiated by every one who has occupied the presidential chair before him. I admit that the framers of the constitution never intended to make the president a third legislative power, with a vote that could override both the others. Such a use of the veto power has been condemned by all the great statesmen of both parties. Such a use of the veto power would dethrone any constitutional monarch in Europe. [Cheers.] It was such a use of the veto powers that gave to that French king who brought on a revolution the name of "Monsieur Veto," and President Cleveland will be fortunate if in history he escapes the same descriptive sobriquet. [Applause.]

The repulicans arraign the administration for having unjustly, without precedent and for partisan reasons, disfranchised 700,000 American citizens in the territory of Dakota.

Here Blaine set forth at some length what had been the custom in the matter of the admission of a territory, touched upon the resources of Dakota and charged that she was kept out to maintain democratic supremacy.

The republicans arraign President Cleveland's administration for breaking down the useful policy of paying off the national debt as rapidly as the surplus in the treasury will allow. They permitted the bonds of the United States, payable at par, to remain on interest while the income of the government was devoted to the creation of a surplus which might be used to prejudice the financial and industrial system that had steadily produced a condition of prosperity in the country. With a surplus thus designed and enlarged, the treasury department used it for the first time since General Jackson broke down the old United States bank, for the purpose of loans, under the name of "deposits," with interest, to banking institutions.

Blaine then dwelt at length on the loaning of over $1,000,000 to a New York bank owned by an ex-treasurer, Secretary Manning, and ex-Treasurer Jordan, and charg that nearly $800,000 was thus deposited in Covington, Ky., banks to aid Speaker Carlisle in his canvass for re-election. He declared that if Louis Napoleon, in the days of his most absolute power, had done such a thing, the streets of Paris would have been barricaded and revolution inaugurated, and that if Queen Victoria should do it the ministry would inquire as to the question of her sanity. He continued:

But on a larger scale, and as between communities rather than individuals, look at what the secretary has done. He has placed in the state of New York; in the banks of his own selection, nearly $13,000,000 of treasury funds, in this great western body of states, comprising Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Kansas and Nebraka, with double the population of New York, and in special need of ready money at this time to move crops forward to markets, the secretary has given but little over $5,000,000, the rule of the secretary apparently being that to a state of political importance to the administration $13,000,400 are given, and to the seven states with double the population, that are hopelessly republican, considerably less than that amount. Such political gambling and personal sporting with the funds of the common treasury of the people of the United States has never been dreamed of in this country.

Lastly, the republicans arraign the president for his deliberate attempt to destroy the protective system of the country by using against it as arguments its tendency to produce a surplus in the treasury, when not one dollar of the surplus would be there if the money had been lawfully expended in reducing the public debt, instead of being loaned out to pet banks for the benefit of political favorites.

Drummers' Day at Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 20.—It was "Drummers' day" in General Harrison's calendar of engagements. It is estimated that between 2,500 and 3,000 commercial travelers, including home organizations, participated in the day's demonstration. Large delegations arrived during the morning from Cincinnati, Columbus, Dayton, Zanesville, Lafayette, Fort Wayne and Richmond, Ind. Several of these clubs brought fine bands with them. No large organized clubs were present from other cities, but small parties were in attendance from New York, Boston, Chicago, St. Louis, Philadelphia, Buffalo, Cleveland, Louisville, and other cities. At 2 o'clock the visitors assembled at Tomlinson's hall and organized for a business meeting. They were cordially welcomed by Mayor Denny. At 3 o'clock the drummers held a parade, marching through the principal streets and out past General Harrison's residence. The general reviewed the procession from his steps, and was enthusiastically cheered. There were about twenty-five hundred marchers with ten bands. At the head of the column marched "Uncle Samuel" in typical garb. Immediately behind him came two stalwart Ethiopians leading a monster bull on whose back sat a drummer in costume personating a hilarious Irishman. A blanket on the bovine read, "John Bull rides the democratic party; we ride John Bull. Thousands of people gathered along the route to witness the parade. At half past 4 they returned to Tomlinson's hall, where General Harrison addressed them. The galleries were filled with spectators, among them several hundred ladies. The audience numbered nearly 5,000.

When General Harrison appeared there was a repetition of the wild scene of two weeks ago, when the Chicago veterans were received. The entire assembly arose, cheering, and the air was filled with thousands of waving flags, while the galleries were a sea of white cambric, the ladies vieing with the drummers in their enthusiasm. The cheering continued five minutes, when the audience became seated, only to jump up again the next moment with renewed zeal. This was repeated three times. There was no introductory address.

General Harrison said, among other things: "My friends, I do not need to repeat what I have said on former occasions, that I very highly value the respect and confidence of the commercial travelers of the United States. Who should be able, better than you, to know the commercial and business needs of our country? You, whose hand is every day upon the business pulse of the people; you, who travel the country up and down upon all the swift highways of commerce, and who are brought in contact with the business men of the country not only in our great centers of commerce, but in all the hamlets of the land—I believe I may say for you that as a result of his personal knowledge of your business needs you have concluded that the policy for Americans is the policy of a protective tariff. There are doubtless here many representatives of the great American manufacturing establishments; and who should know better than they the prostrating effects upon the industries they represent of this policy of free trade. Who should know better than you that if the discriminating duties now levied, which enable our American manufacturers to maintain a fair competition with the manufacturers of other countries, and at the same time to pay a scale of living wages to the men and women who work for them, is once broken down that American competition with foreign production becomes impossible except by a reduction of the scale of American wages to the level of the wages paid abroad. Certainly you don't need to be told that that shop or mill which has the smallest pay roll in proportion to its production will take the market. Certainly you don't need to be told that the wages now enjoyed by our American workmen are greatly larger and the comforts they enjoy greatly more than those enjoyed by the working population of any other land. Certainly you don't need to be told that if the American government, instead of patronizing home industries buys its blankets for public service in England, that this is just that much less work for Americans to do. This is to me the beginning and the end of the tariff question.

"Since I was old enough to have opinions, or to utter them, I have held to the doctrine that the true American policy was that which should maintain not only a living rate of wages but one with a margin for the savings and comforts of our working men. Two propositions that now stare our working people and our whole country in the face are these: Competition with foreign countries, without adequate discriminating and flavoring duties, means lower wages to our working people. Progressive free trade means less work in America. Let our democratic friends fairly meet these two indisputable conclusions. How do they do it? By endeavoring to pervert and poison the minds of our working people by utterly false and scandalous campaign stories.

"Let me say in conclusion that I believe that the managers of the democratic campaign greatly underestimate the intelligence and decency and love of fair play which prevails among the people."

The general shook hands with many of the visiting drummers. A present from the Lafayette club, a beautiful floral vase of cut flowers, stood on the table beside the general as he spoke, and was carried home by his daughter, Mrs. McKee.

General Harrison was the recepient to-day of a gold headed cane sent by the employes of the Defiance hose company, of Ticonderoga, N. Y.; also a mammoth broom three feet wide, with an eight foot handle, voted to the general at St. Mary's Catholic pic-nic at Waynesboro, O.

The next republican demonstration occurs next Thursday, which is set aside for the reception of workingmen.

Milwaukee wants to get into the American association. They say they are tired of the slip-shod business modes of the Western association. Milwaukee calls a spade a spade in this connection according to our judgment.

Among the nominations confirmed was that of W. C. Newberry, to be postmaster in Chicago.

THE FIFTIETH SESSION ENDS

Congress Finally Dissolves and Its Members Start Home.

THE DOXOLOGY BY THE PRESS.

An Innovation Which Was Heartily Appreciated—Handling Registered Mail—Working For a Pardon.

The Closing Scene.

WASHINGTON BUREAU THE OMAHA BEE, 513 FOURTEENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 20.

The final proceedings of the first session of the Fiftieth congress were as tame as they possibly could be. When the house met at 11 o'clock there were scarcely a dozen members in their seats and the galleries were as thin as they were ever at any time during the session. It was not until half past 12 that there was any appreciable increase in the number of visitors. At that time the membership on the floor had been augmented by the arrival of eight or ten of the tardy members still in the city, and the galleries were pretty well filled with a throng of people, the majority of whom were evidently nonresidents of the city, who were attracted by the hope that there would be some interest in the last moments of the session. In this they were disappointed. There were recesses from time to time until seven minutes of 1, when Mr. Ryan of Kansas moved that the thanks of the house be extended to the speaker for his uniform courtesy and ability and the resolution was, of course, adopted unanimously. Mr. Carlisle then took the chair amid some applause and, after receiving the final messages from the president announcing the approval of a number of bills, declared the house adjourned. Then came a scene which was not on the programme. One of the local reporters in the press gallery started in a good baritone voice the doxology. Every one of the twenty-five or thirty correspondents present joined in the chant and every member on the floor and every visitor in the gallery turned in astonishment at the unaccustomed sound. As the hymn ended there was vociferous applause from below and broad smiles on the faces of all present. The innovation was a pleasant close to the somewhat stormy session, but it is not likely to be made a precedent.

RECEIPTING FOR REGISTERED MATTER.

Superintendent Bancroft, of the railway mail service, said to-day that he proposes to suggest further safeguards around registered mails. At present clerks on long lines exchange mail packages, and in the hurry they are sometimes compelled to receipt for a great number without having an opportunity to look at them. Mr. Bancroft thinks that there should be on all the important runs, where changes are made en route, a clerk charged with the duty of receipting for and guarding registered mail matter only, and he will recommend that this be done. Mr. Bancroft has made one improvement that is in the right direction. He has provided for iron cages for locking all registered matter in a car instead of allowing it to be scattered around anywhere and everywhere, as has been the case for so many years.

HE SHOT THE RABBI.

Early in the seventies the sultan sent a confidential financial agent to this country for the purpose of floating a new Turkish loan. The agent was successful and was highly honored by the head of his nation. During his stay in this country he took out naturalization papers. The name of this agent is Stephen P. Margin. After completing the negotiations he returned to Constantinople. There he found an enemy in the person of a Jewish rabbi, who had done his utmost to poison the minds of his superiors against him during his absence. Margin, who is a very excitable man, in a fit of rage one day, while the rabbi was taunting him, shot his enemy through the heart. Being an American citizen, he was tried by a United States consular court at Constantinople. The court found him guilty and sentenced him to death. The sentence was afterwards commuted to imprisonment for life by President Hayes. He was confined for several years in prison there, but during President Arthur's administration and upon the order of that chief magistrate the place of incarceration was changed to Albany, N. Y. Marzin was taken to that prison, where he now is.

Ever since the beginning of his sentence influential friends, comprising some of the most prominent European diplomats with whom he had been associated in former years, have been hard at work to secure his release. Upon their representations and at their request a special investigation was made into the case. The report is now before the president awaiting his action. It is favorable to the prisoner. The Turkish minister here is very anxious to secure Marzin's release, and has promised the president that in case the pardon shall be issued his government will guarantee him a place in Constantinople, and that Marzin will enter into an agreement not to enter the limits of the United States again. It is thought that under these circumstances the president will issue the pardon. Marzin has a wife and three children awaiting him in his eastern home.

GRANT'S LAST POLITICAL LETTER.

The contents and whereabouts of the most important communication from the late President Grant is a matter of considerable speculation among some coteries of republicans who happen to know of its existence. It will be a surprise to many to hear that just previous to the Chicago convention of 1880 General Grant, feeling that he could not be renominated, wrote a letter authorizing the withdrawal of his name as a candidate. That letter was entrusted into the hands of John Russell Young, now the editor of the New York Herald. Mr. Young was directed by General Grant to proceed from Galena to the east, and to submit the letters of John A. Logan, Roscoe Conkling and Don Cameron. It is known that this letter was seen by all three of these parties. Conkling and Logan maintained that it eventually passed into the hands of Cameron. When Senator Cameron was questioned about the matter he acknowledged that such a letter had been written, but denied its possession. He also declined to state its contents, saying that some time the communication might speak for itself.

A WIFE-BEATING CONGRESSMAN.

The boarders at one of the prominent hotels here are enjoying a mild sort of a scandal. Not long ago they were aroused late at night by a woman's screams coming from the room of a western congressman. The clerk and two porters burst open the door and discovered the congressman, who was very much intoxicated, in the act of beating his wife. They separated the pair and restored peace and endeavored to hush up the matter. The next morning one of the barkeepers, who was making a cocktail for a very nervous and very thirsty customer, in a burst of confidence related the incident, and threw in his opinion that any man who would strike his wife was a coward and a cur. The cocktail seeker did not reply, but he walked to the clerk's desk and made a complaint to the proprietor that the bar tender had insulted him. The bar tender was discharged, and he is getting a mild sort of revenge by retailing this story with the names, date and place, to anyone who cares to listen to it.

MINOR MATTERS.

Senator Paddock was the only representative from Nebraska present during the closing hours of congress, although Iowa was represented by Senator Allison and Representative Conger. Senator Paddock will leave to-morrow for New York, where he will remain for two or three days before proceeding to Beatrice. The president, at the last moment, signed McShane's bill to make the city of Lincoln a port of delivery.

PERRY S. HEATH.

Nebraska and Iowa Pensions.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Nebraska pensions: Original invalid—William M. Glines, Omaha; Washington Wilson, Kearney; James L. Overman, Stella; Robert H. Woodward, Pleasantdale; David S. Potter, Neligh. Reissue—John P. Hawyhurst, Long Pine.

Pensions to Iowans: Original invalid—James P. K. Hood, Winterset; George W. Smith, Palo; Albert Green, Osage; Chipman D. Noble, Ayreshire. Increase—George Scovel, Libertyville; George Howard, Fairfield. Reissue—James B. Walsh, Muscatine. Original widows, etc.—Phoebe, mother of Gotlieb Harsh, Ottumwa.

The Fiftieth Congress Expires.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—Only seven senators had the benefit of the final prayer this session of the chaplain, namely: The presiding officer (Ingalls), and Messrs. Allison, Cockrell, Mitchell, Paddock, Saulsbury and Teller. During and immediately after the reading of the journal the senate was reinforced by the presence of Messrs. Blackburn, Reagan and Sawyer.

On motion of Mr. Allison a committee of two senators was appointed—Allison and Saulsbury—to join a like committee on the part of the house, to wait upon the president and inform him that congress, "having finished its business," was ready to close the present session by adjournment at 1 o'clock to-day.

Mr. Blackburn presented the minority report of the select committee on the operations of the civil service law, and it was ordered printed with the majority report.

The last bill of the session to be introduced was one by Mr. Mitchell proposing an amendment to the constitution providing for the election of United States senators by the people.

About twenty-five minutes of 1 o'clock Mr. Allison, of the committee to wait on the president, reported that the committee had performed that duty and had been informed that he "had no further communications to offer."

A resolution tendering the thanks of the senate to Mr. Ingalls "for the uniformly able, courteous and impartial manner in which he had presided," was offered by Mr. Saulsbury and adopted unanimously.

At five minutes before 1 o'clock a message from the president announced his approval of sundry senate bills and joint resolutions. Mr. Ingalls then made a short speech, thanking the senators for the resolution of thanks adopted and also for their courtesy and kindness, after which the senate adjourned sine die.

House.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—When the house met this morning at 11 o'clock on the last day of the most protracted session in the annals of congress, in addition to the speaker there were fifteen members in attendance. In the galleries there were more than one hundred persons to witness the closing scenes. After some unimportant business had been transacted the speaker appointed Messrs. McMillan of Tennessee, Clements of Georgia, and Ryan of Kansas, as a committee on the part of the house to wait upon the president and inform him that congress was ready to adjourn if he had no further communication to make. A recess was then taken until 12:30.

After recess Mr. McMillan, chairman of the committee appointed to wait upon the president, reported that duty had been performed and that he had no further communication to make to congress. A further recess was then taken until 12:53.

After the second recess the house unanimously adopted the following resolution: "That the thanks of this house are hereby tendered to Hon. John M. Carlisle, speaker, for the courtesy, ability and fairness with which he has presided over the deliberations of the first session of the Fiftieth congress."

Speaker Carlisle having resumed the chair, the house adopted a resolution tendering the thanks of the house to its officers for the courteous manner in which they discharged their duties.

As the clock pointed to the hour of 1, the speaker said: "The hour of 1 o'clock having arrived, I now declare the house adjourned sine die."

The announcement was received with applause, and the correspondents in the press gallery evidenced their thankfulness by chanting the doxology.

Steamship Arrivals.

At Philadelphia—The Chester, from Rotterdam.

At Queenstown—The Umbria, from New York.

At New York—The Erin, from London; the P. Calland, from Amsterdam; the Etrura, from Liverpool.

At Amsterdam—The Schiedam, from New York.

Among the nominations not confirmed by the senate are: Postmasters—S. P. Tuff, Centralia, Ills; N. C. Stanton, West Liberty, Ia.; W. C. Browley, Mauston, Wis.; J. F. Wellington, Sidney, Neb.; Philip Henkle, Sheldon, Ia.

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TWO ORPHANS, 10 Per Cent TAILORS.

THE TWO ORPHANS,

WILL RE-OPEN, AND HAVE DECLARED

WAR! AND BLOODY WAR!

Will be found on the price of Clothing from this time on until some one will howl. We will put the price of Clothing, so that no house in Omaha, or any house that dares to open a clothing store in Omaha, will or can meet our prices.

10 per cent will be our plan, TEN PER CENT: and a bloody butchery will be carried on from the day we open.

TUESDAY NEXT, OCTOBER 23d, 1888

Everyone can be clothed at the at THE TWO ORPHANS. Watch the newspapers and our windows for TEN PER CENT BARGAINS---10 per cent bargains.

Two Orphans, Clothiers and Tailors,

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