THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

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THURMAN DROPS THE TARIFF

And Devotes Some Time to a Discussion of Other Matters.

WORRIED ABOUT THAT LETTER.

He Assures His Hearers That Cleveland is the Victim of a Scheme Concocted by Envious Republicans.

Thurman and Carlisle.

LIMA, O., Oct. 26.—Judge Thurman and Speaker Carlisle were central figures in a party that occupied the train as it pulled out of Cincinnati at 7:45 this morning. Small crowds greeted the train at Miamisburg, Hamilton, Dayton, Tippecanoe and Troy. At the latter place Thurman said he hoped to be excused from speaking, but he asked that they would accept his sincerest thanks for their expressions of good will. Speaker Carlisle also spoke briefly. When Sidney was reached over five hundred people were in waiting. They cheered heartily but the noise of the engine and the lack of time prevented speech making. At Waponeka about four or five hundred people had collected. They asked for a speech, but the train moved on, preventing one being made. The train reached this city and was greeted by a crowd of several thousand people. Thurman was at once taken to the Lima house for dinner.

After dinner the judge was driven to Music Hall, where the afternoon meeting was held. The hall was packed and overflowing, and the crowd gave an enthusiastic greeting to the speakers of the day. Judge Thurman was received with a storm of applause. He stated that he would make no speech on the tariff question, one reason being that Speaker Carlisle was to speak on the same subject to-night, and giving other reasons, he said:

Another reason that I have for omitting to say much on that theme is that we have been talking upon the subject of the tariff now for about six months, or, going back to debates in congress, for twelve months, and I think I may safely assert to every man who is willing to hear the truth that in this long discussion the democratic speakers have had victory on their side; and that our opponents feel this to be so is evident, as it seems to me from several circumstances to which I will now refer. If they did not believe that the argument on this question of the tariff was on the democratic side, why in the world did they insist on another issue to talk about. Why did they reject the fisheries treaty and attempt to make out that the president had not stood in a bold and manly manner for the interests of the people? Why did they do it? Gentlemen, there is a way of testing how sincere they were upon that subject. The president negotiated the treaty in regard to the fisheries. He sent it to the senate, for a treaty cannot become binding until it is confirmed, or ratified, as it is called, by the senate. He sent it to the senate, and the senate rejected it. They gave him to understand that they would have no treaty on that subject. What did that mean? Now, when you are in a dispute with a foreign power you must settle it peaceably by treaty or ignominiously back down, or you must, if you reject both these methods, then settle it by arms. There is no other way to do. They must negotiate and agree or back out or fight. Well, the senate did not say "back out." On the contrary, they clamored about the president not standing up for the rights of America, although no man could show wherein he had in any particular surrendered those rights. They do not say "negotiate," for they rejected the treaty. Now, if that treaty were not a good treaty the senate had the power to amend it if they wanted to. If they wanted to preserve peace with Great Britain, if they wanted to have peace in all our borders, and thought that that treaty needed amending, why in the name of heaven didn't they amend it? What then was the president to do? They had told him by their action, "We will have no treaty." By the way, the treaty did not make us back down a peg, and so they told him in substance that the time has come when we must resort to war like measures to vindicate American rights. Well, the president took them at their word. He sent in a message to them and said: "As you are in fighting mood"—I don't use his language, but I give the substance of it—"as you won't settle this matter so there may be no bloodshed, so there may be good will and peace between us and other nations of the earth, as you wont do that, as you insist that we shall resort to power and to force, give me the power of retaliation. Give it to me. You speak of retaliation, you speak of warlike measures, you speak of vindicating the rights of America by arms—give me the power to do what you declare is the true policy of the United States." He sent that message to congress, and forthwith the democratic house of representatives passed a bill that gave to the president all the power that could be asked to retaliate upon Canada and Great Britain, and to get our rights if they could be got by force. That bill passed the house of representatives without a single dissenting democratic vote. Now what became of the bill? It had to go to the senate—the same that rejected the treaty, the same that clamored for retaliation, the same senate that denounced the president and secretary of state as succumbing to Great Britain. It went to that senate, and what did the senate do? Instead of passing it they sent it to their committee on foreign affairs—how long ago, Mr. Speaker?

Mr. Carlisle—A month ago.

Judge Thurman—A month ago they sent it there, and there it sleeps a sleep that knows no waking. Now I want to know what kind of spectacle is that presented by the greatest republican leaders in the land on this subject of foreign affairs. They won't make a treaty, they won't back out, and they won't fight. Oh, no. They prefer much more that Mr. Blaine shall travel around the United States abusing the democratic party without stint than to have these retaliatory measures that might bring about a war.

Judge Thurman traced the course of the Chinese exclusion act through congress and to the president. In doing so he gave reasons why the Chinese should be excluded. He stated further that when, in signing the bill, the president's enemies were again foiled in an attempt to destroy him in the estimation of the American people. Then, my friends, having thus failed in their discussion of the tariff; having failed in the row they raised about the fisheries; having failed in their attempt to destroy Cleveland with opposition to the Chinese exclusion bill, these men, in the last days of the canvass, in the going down of the sun over this political year, these men—when I say men do not understand me as alluding to any senator of the United States of any political party, or to any man of distinction and character in that party, for I should be ashamed of my country if I could make such an imputation upon such a man, but I mean some of the mean men of the party—have all at once discovered another mare's nest which they think will hatch an offspring that may destroy the democratic party. They want to get rid of a discussion of the tariff. They want to get rid of a discussion of the fisheries. They want to get rid of the Chinese question, and so they have started a new dodge, invented a new scheme, which you may have seen in the Cincinnati papers of to-day. They claim that an Englishman by the name of Murchison, living somewhere in Illinois, that I never heard of until I saw his name in the papers, wrote a letter to the British minister at Washington to inquire of him whether a naturalized Englishman in California ought to vote for Cleveland or vote for Harrison, and that the British minister made him a reply, and this letter, which it is alleged Murchison wrote, boils over with mean insinuations against Cleveland and the democratic party, as if they were the hirelings of Great Britain, and boils over with fulsome praise of Harrison, as if he were the incarnation of American virtue and patriotism. Now, my friends, I want to say a word to you about that, not that I am at all satisfied that this so-called Mr. Murchison ever wrote any such letter, or that the British minister ever replied to it, as is pretended, for I should say, looking at the correspondence, and especially at Murchison's letter, or so-called letter, that it bore on its face such evident marks of downright shameless forgery that I might be as likely at once to denounce it as a forgery and then say no more about it. [Cheers.] Whether it is a forgery or not I don't know, but this I have to say, that, be it a forgery or be it a genuine letter; be it a letter written by Murchinson or be it a letter written by some cunning republican partisan to which Murchinson has lent his name; be it one or the other, it is the production of a deliberate villain who deserves to be scorned by honest men.

Here Judge Thurman gave the contents of both letters, and continued:

Murchison pledges to the British minister that not only shall that letter that he writes to him be kept secret, but that of the minister shall be kept secret. Now, my friends, when you come to look at the letter itself you see that it never was written by a man who for one moment thought of voting for Grover Cleveland. On the contrary, it is written by some skillful, as he thought, cunning republican politician, who thought to entrap the British minister and get from him some reply that could be used against Cleveland in the presidential election, so that when that man professed to be friendly to Cleveland, and only seeking out correct knowledge, he was lying with every breath that he uttered, with every word that he wrote, when he said that the answer of the British minister should be kept a profound secret. He was lying, for he never intended it should be kept secret if he were fortunate enough to get one, unless that letter should disappoint his hopes. Now, my friends, if that man intended to be, or was what he said, how does it come that the letter to his British minister, which was marked "private," and the letter of the British minister to him, which he solemnly pledged his honor should never see the light, how comes it that those letters are in the public press to-day? But that is not all. Just look at it. This letter of Murchison professes to have been written on the 4th of September last, and the British minister's answer professes to be written on the 13th of September, and yet for more than one month, yes, considerably more than one month, no man ever heard one word of there being such correspondence except the men who are in the conspiracy.

Last week there was to be a great meeting, as it was called, of Irishmen, although I do not think very many honest, thoroughbred Irishmen were in the gang. But it was announced that there was to be such a meeting as that at Madison Square, in the city of New York, and that James G. Blaine was to address that meeting, and accordingly the meeting was held. When was it held?

Speaker Carlisle—Last night.

Judge Thurman—Last night only! Then for the first time the terrible correspondence comes out which is to prove that the sworn president of the United States, the sworn secretary of state, the sworn cabinet of the president, were all a set of conspirators against the people of the United States. It comes out just then, on the eve of Blaine's meeting, the Irish meeting in the city of New York, and among the first things Blaine does is to hold up his hands in horror over this theme of official depravity.

The judge was frequently interrupted by applause, and the shouts the crowd gave at the end of his speech were continued when Hon. John G. Carlisle was introduced. He spoke for some time about the position of the respective parties on the question of reducing the surplus and of the tariff and fishery treaty. He also touched on the Murchison affair. Judge Thurman at once left for Columbus, but Speaker Carlisle and thousands of other democrats were on hand for this evening's meeting.

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 26.—Judge Thurman reached home late to-night.

BASE BALL.

Chicago Defeats All America at Hastings.

HASTINGS, Neb., Oct. 26.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Over two thousand people witnessed the game here to-day between Chicago and All America. It was a good deal of a slugging match and was made interesting by a number of long hits and fine fielding. The citizens distributed a purse of forty dollars to the players making the best records. Eight innings were played. The score:

Chicago	3	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	—8
All America	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	—4

Runs earned—Chicago 3, All America 2. Batteries—Baldwin and Anson, Van Haltren and Flint. Home runs—Tener, Brown. Three base hits—Pfeffer, Fogarty. Umpire—O'Rourke.

One section of the grand stand gave way and precipitated about one hundred people to the ground. It occurred just before the game was called and caused a great sensation. Fortunately no one was seriously injured, though many were scratched and bruised. Doctor Chapman was pinioned under a heavy plank and is the worst sufferer.

Browns Win Their Third Victory.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 26.—The Browns captured their third victory over New York in the world's series to-day but it came too late to avail them anything. They ran bases as they pleased on Murphy and batted George all over the field. It took ten innings to decide it, and the game was won by O'Neil's home run hit, with two men on bases. The World's championship cup will be presented to the New York club to-morrow night by President Von Der Ahe of the Browns at the Grand opera house. Both teams will disband Sunday night. Score;

St. Louis	1	4	0	0	2	0	2	0	2	3	—14
New York	0	3	5	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	—11

Pitchers—King and Devlin for St. Louis, George for New York. Base hits—St. Louis 15, New York 14. Errors—St. Louis 4, New York. Umpire—Gaffney.

AN OMAHA MAN'S FIANCEE.

William Denny's Promised Bride Elopes With Another Fellow.

CHICAGO, Oct. 26.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—A local paper says: A sensational elopement occurred on Wednesday evening last on the South side. The scene was one of the most fashionable boarding houses on Michigan avenue and the persons the most interested are the beautiful young lady, the daughter of mine host, and a handsome young clerk, an employe of a commercial agency firm. Miss Edith West, daughter of C. H. West, landlord of the boarding house at 310 Michigan avenue, has for several months past been recognized as the fiancee of William Denny, of Omaha, a prominent young business man of that thriving western city. Their engagement was certainly known to intimate friends, and it is also equally certain that it had the sanction of the young lady's parents. Bishop Cheney, of the Reformed Episcopal church, was to have married the young couple on Wednesday, but when the time came no bride was there. Her folks will not say a word to reporters, neither will Mr. Denny, but it is understood Miss Edith eloped with young Robert Lamereaux.

The Railroad Brakemen.

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 26.—The Brotherhood of Railway Brakemen completed their sessions to-day, selecting St. Paul, Minn., as the next place of meeting, in October, 1889. The remaining officers were elected as follows: Grand secretary and treasurer, E. F. O'Shea, Galesburg, Ill.; grand trustee, C. F. Salisbury, Galesburg, Ill., and J. C. Glenn, Allegheny City, Pa. The federation scheme was dropped.

Fell Defeated by Ashton.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 26.—There was a rattling glove contest in this city last night between Jack Ashton, of Providence, and Jim Fell, of Grand Rapids, Mich., for a purse of $500, and was for points only. The fight was declared in favor of Ashton in the twelfth round.

A Kansas Bank Fails.

DOUGLAS, Kan., Oct. 26.—Wilkie's bank failed to-day. Liabilities, $65,000. Assets, $9,000.

PLAIN TALK BY POWDERLY.

Extracts From a Letter to the Glass Workers' Assembly.

HE IS NEUTRAL AS TO POLITICS

But Strongly Advocates Protection as the Only Means of Salvation for the American Workingman.

Powderly on Protection.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 26.—Secretary Cake, of the Window Glassworkers' association, today gave out a portion of a private letter he received from Terrence V. Powderly, in which the latter declared himself a protectionist. Mr. Cake says the letter was written in answer to one which National district assembly, No. 300, has sent to the general master workman, asking for his opinion as to the legality of their course in placing speakers in the field to advocate the cause of protection during the present campaign. The following are extracts from the letter which Mr. Cake gave out:

No explanation is necessary as to the course taken by assembly No. 300. If the members think they are right, that is sufficient for me, so long as the action taken does not interfere with the working of the assembly. I have not questioned the course taken by your members, and I regret they should deem an explanation necessary after all I have written on the question. Let me say an assuring word as to my course in this campaign. I am not free to advocate either party, and have not done so by word, act or intimation. You are at perfect liberty to denounce me through the press if you catch any trace of my fingers in this campaign except it be for some well known friend of labor. I believe in protection, and never have bought a single article made across the ocean. It is my invariable practice to ask where the article was manufactured before I purchase it. If I cannot get a home made article I will wait until I can. If protection is what is aimed at why are steps being taken to lower the tariff by both parties? Why is the difference between the two bills now before the national legislature but a little over $5,000,000 or $6,000,000? I may be wrong as to figures, as I have to depend on reports, I would not allow a single article to land that we can manufacture ourselves. I would not allow any workmen to come over and take the place of our workmen. I am a protectionist, and in many respects differ from those who are preaching protection in this campaign. Were it not for labor organizations there would be no protection for a man who works. Were it not for the grand and well disciplined assembly No. 300 the wages that the glass workers so proudly and justly boast of would not be known. These things are facts, and yet I am accused of partiality for the democratic party. I am neutral in this campaign, and intend to remain so until election day. Yours fraternally,

T. V. POWDERLY,
General Master Workman.

The Campaign in Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 26.—This has been a quiet day about the political headquarters. Rainy weather has again set in. There was the usual number of callers at Harrison's residence throughout the day. This afternoon General Harrison spent a couple of hours down town at his law office. To-morrow the general will receive railroad men coming from several points in the state.

Both political parties are making preparations for a big street parade on the night of Saturday, November 3. The efforts of prominent independents to induce either or both sides to forego their demonstration on the same night have met with flat failure. Should the two columns, which are certain to contain several thousand men each, come together there is no telling, in the present state of feeling, how many would be hurt. A big free-for-all fight will, it is feared, be the outcome of a double demonstration on the same night.

The democracy of Evansville and vicinity will hold a big rally to-morrow, Governor Gray and others participating. The democracy of New Albany will demonstrate on the 30th, with Congressman McMillin of Tennessee and Governor Gray as the principal speakers. Both of these demonstrations promise to be big affairs. McMillin makes two speeches in Indiana. Governor Beaver of Pennsylvania begins his canvass of Indiana at Richmond. He makes seven speeches at prominent places.

The democratic national committee has assigned Daniel J. McCarthy, an eloquent Irish miner of Pennsylvania, to follow Governor Beaver, speaking the next day at every point. Senator Spooner closes his canvass to-morrow at Marion. He has had large audiences at all his assignments. Charles H. Litchman and Eccles Robinson, the Knights of Labor orators, having completed a very thorough canvass of the state, have been ordered by Chairman Quay to West Virginia.

Hill and Cleveland.

COOPERTOWN, N. Y., Oct. 26.—Referring to his inability to be in New York with Cleveland at the parade to-morrow night, Governor Hill said, in a speech to-night:

"I can assure the republican press and our republican opponents that they need not be disturbed about my relations with President Cleveland. They are, and always have been, of the most pleasant character, and I should esteem it an honor to witness the parade with him in New York were it possible for me to do so. We are both working for the success of the democratic cause, national and state, and all the studied efforts of our adversaries to create divisions will prove utterly futile."

Cleveland Goes to New York.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—The president left here this afternoon for New York to review the parade of business men which takes place there to-morrow. He was accompanied by Mrs. Cleveland, Mrs. Folsom and Colonel Lamont, and will be the guest of Secretary Whitney during his stay in New York. The party will return to Washington directly after the parade, leaving New York about 7 o'clock.

NEW YORK, Oct. 26.—President and Mrs. Cleveland, Mrs. Folsom and Colonel and Mrs. Lamont reached this city about 9 o'clock to-night. They drove at once to the residence of Secretary Whitney, where Mr. Whitney received them.

Depew Speaks in New York.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 26.—Chauncey M. Depew spoke at Music hall this evening to a large audience.

Murdered, Robbed and Cremated.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 26.—David Sellers and wife, living near Mount Gilead, O., were murdered last night and their farm house was fired by the perpetrators of the crime. Their daughter and hired man were awakened about 2 o'clock this morning by the smoke before the flames had gained much headway. They escaped and finally succeeded in getting the bodies of Mr. and Mrs. Sellers out. Both were dead. The man's head had been burned off, but the woman's skull had been crushed and her jaw broken. The coroner held an inquest and decided that both had been murdered. Sellers was very wealthy and was in the habit of keeping money in the house. It is therefore supposed that the murder was committed by burglars. There is great excitement in the vicinity of Mount Gilead and parties have been organized to search for the murderers.

The Yellow Fever.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—Nine cases of yellow fever are reported at Enterprise, Fla., six of which are critical.

THE UNITED STATES NAVY.

Annual Report of Admiral Porter—Improvements Suggested.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—Admiral D. D. Porter made his annual report to the secretary of the navy. He says he regards sailing vessels as the best practice ships afloat. He wants the enlistment law changed so that apprentices may be shipped for ten years. The apprentice system is one of the best features of the navy, and in that connection the report runs thus:

"The crews of our ships are generally made up of sailors from every part of the world, but mostly of the Scandinavian race, good reliable men in time of peace, who care little under what flag they sail. They come and enlist in our navy, softened in character, it is true, but they are the same free lances as of old. They ship for money. They have no sentiment for our flag or nationality, and possibly if it came to action with a ship of their own neighboring nation they would haul down the American colors and hoist their own. This is a contingency against which we should provide, and we have the means of doing so, through the vast number of American boys who are roaming the streets at will and who would consider government employment a boon. What is required is a large number of native born apprentice boys and the enlargement of conveniences for their introduction into the service."

On the subject of torpedoes the admiral says:

"Torpedoes, no doubt, can be made a powerful adjunct to other naval appliances, but as matters now stand a torpedo would be comparatively useless against a heavily armored ship with power guns. Great ships with great guns will command the situation, and having once effected an entrance into a harbor can, by the aid of electric lights, send a party of divers to the bottom and cut the wires connecting submerged mines. Our country, more than any other, stands in need of torpedo vessels of from 1,600 to 2,600 tons displacement, until we can get our new navy fairly started. This class of vessels could be built much more rapidly than cruisers or armorclads, their batteries to be not larger than six-inch rifles and fitted with machine and rapid firing guns. No matter whether we bring dynamite shells and torpedo vessels to perfection or not, our policy lies in building fast cruisers and heavy armorclads like the Puritan, Maine, and Texas. These are heavy artillery, which in all battles have a decided advantage, and will continue to do so, for the ingenuity of man will contrive some plan to protect the prime factors—the great ships—from the annoyances of the small fry."

FORTY-THREE SUITS

Begun Against the Chicago Lumber Company of Kansas.

CHICAGO, Oct. 26.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Forty-three suits in assumpsit, aggregating $50,000, were begun in the superior court yesterday against the Chicago Lumber company of Kansas, which plaintiffs say is composed of Spooner R. Howell, Herbert N. Jewett, George W. Howell, Samuel Guerrin, C. C. Barnes, Samuel C. King, D. J. Holland, and A. A. Carey. The plaintiffs are creditors of the company and claim that Howell, Jewett & Co., of Atchison, Kan., and other defendants were liable for debts of Howell, Jewett & Co. S. R. Howell says the firm was a creditor of the Chicago Lumber company and two months ago sued it, got judgment, and sold its assets. This left other creditors, the plaintiffs in yesterday's suit among the number, without anything to satisfy their claim. They sue Howell, Jewett & Co., and the other defendants, who live in Kansas, claiming that the Chicago Lumber company of Kansas was not a corporation but a partnership, and that Howell, Jewitt & Co. were members, and liable for its debts. Howell, Jewett & Co. deny this. The suits begun yesterday do not affect the firm of S. R. Howell & Co. nor the Chicago Lumber company of Chicago, of which M. T. Green is president, and which is a different concern from the Chicago Lumber company of Kansas.

A CATTLE SHORTAGE.

A Prominent Texas Dealer Gives His Views on the Outlook.

CHICAGO, Oct. 26.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Talking of the cattle business John Todd, president of the Suffolk Land and Cattle company of San Antonio, Tex., said to-day: "There will be a shortage in the cattle this year in the southwestern country because so many cows and immature beeves were sold during the spring, when good prices prevailed. There will be a shortage anyway, from other causes. The big packers in Chicago know this and thought it had come last July. All of them had their buyers in the southwest bidding for cattle at prices with which local buyers could not compete. They were mistaken then, but the shortage is bound to come. It is not only in range cattle but among the feeders in the states. The calf crop, which is the real source of all our profit, you know, is very short this season, owing to the dry weather last year."

American Goods Proscribed.

NEW YORK, Oct. 26.—The following Chinese circular has just reached Chinese merchants in New York, from their home offices in Hong Kong and Shanghai:

Gentlemen: You are hereby notified that you are to immediately discontinue the purchase of the following articles from American sources for the market here, as they are being severely boycotted by Kim Maid, by members of trades unions and other citizens. These are the articles proscribed: Petroleum, white sheeting, all kinds of American calico, watches, and American fire arms, ginseng root and flour.

With the exception of a few Chinese firms in New York, the above circular will have no effect, but many San Francisco firms will feel it severely, as several of them are heavy dealers in American flour, petroleum and cotton goods.

Reinforcements for the Sioux.

PIERRE, Dak., Oct. 26.—About two hundred Sioux Indians under White Ghost, from the Lower Brule agency, passed up Bad river yesterday to reinforce the Standing Rock Indians in the coming fight with the Crows. It is expected that Charger, with about three hundred Indians, will join them at Cheyenne. The Crows are out in force, and expected to strike the blow while the Sioux chiefs were at Washington, but they were too late.

A Supposed Absconder Returns.

NORRISTOWN, Pa., Oct. 26.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Roberts Rambo, who mysteriously left his home here a week ago, returned yesterday afternoon. He was until last spring the register of wills of Montgomery county, and it is alleged that his absence was due to a shortage of $15,000, the amount he should have paid the state as collateral inheritance tax. His absence is accounted for by his being taken suddenly and seriously sick at Harrisburg.

A Horse's Fatal Kick.

NEW YORK, Oct. 26.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Sarah Douglas, fifteen years old, died yesterday at her home from injuries received from being kicked by a horse. Wednesday afternoon she was standing near a truck on the corner of Eleventh avenue and West Thirty-third street, when the horse attached to the truck became frightened at a passing train, and kicked her.

Died of Yellow Fever.

NEW YORK, Oct. 26.—Considerable alarm has been occasioned over the death in a hospital in Brooklyn of Captain John Jillard, of yellow fever. The health authorities, however, state there is no cause for fear, as everything possible to prevent the spread of the disease has been done. The body of the captain, after being encased in an air-tight coffin, was taken to Evergreen cemetery for interment.

THEY TRY TO DISOWN HIM.

The British Minister's Blunder Still Uppermost in Washington.

DISMAY AMONG THE DEMOCRATS.

That Injudicious Letter Rapidly Destroying the Effect of the Retaliation Message—Who Will Care for Sackville Now?

The Bourbon Burchard.

WASHINGTON BUREAU THE OMAHA BEE, 513 FOURTEENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 26.

The desperate situation in which the democrats find themselves, owing to the indiscreet letter of Minister West, has led members of the administration party to advance all sorts of tactics to try to undo the damage which the publication of that letter has brought about. Loud shouts go up from all classes of democrats for the immediate transmissal to the minister of his papers, and it is openly stated in many quarters that positive knowledge exists that Mr. West wrote this letter for the purpose of having it published and for the further purpose of damaging the democratic party. Such absurd stories show conclusively that the situation is a desperate one and that the democrats realize at last that the open friendship of the British authorities to the policy inaugurated by President Cleveland is liable to be seriously detrimental to them in the doubtful states—especially in those where there is a large class of Irish-American citizens. Some of the funniest stories in connection with this subject are heard where democrats are thickest. For instance, to-day one of them, who is rather high up with the administration, took pains to state to a reporter his views regarding Mr. West's social relations in Wasnington. This gentleman, who is evidently more of a democrat than he is a society man, from the manner of his conversation, asserted that Mr. West's most intimate friends were republican senators; that Mr. West's relations with President Cleveland have always been strained and, further, that Mr. West had never been on any terms of intimacy either with the president nor his secretary of state. Further than this—and the purpose of the statement is evident on its face—that democrats assert that Mr. West was very friendly to Harrison and would be pleased to have him elected.

The utter stupidity of such stories does not seem to strike their authors, but every one who knows anything whatever about Mr. West's political leanings in this country knows that he is one of the rankest of free traders, that nothing would please him better than to see the policy of President Cleveland adopted, and the adoption of that policy assured by the re-election of the present incumbent of the chief magistracy.

FORT OMAHA.

The assignment of Major General Schofield to the presidency of the fortifications board will probably delay the contemplated visit of that officer to Omaha for the purpose of selecting the site for the new fort. The new fortifications board has a great deal of work before it and it will probably require all the time of the general for some months to come. He will, however, select the site before spring, and it is the belief of officers connected with the military department that active work upon the buildings for the post will begin early in the spring.

MINOR MATTERS.

Samuel Chandler, of Iowa, has been appointed a timber agent under the department of the interior under a salary of $1,300 a year.

The comptroller of the currency has authorized the organization of the City National bank of David City, Neb.; capital $50,000; B. O. Perkins, president, and E. E. Leonard, cashier. PERRY J. WHEATH.

Nebraska and Iowa Pensions.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Pensions for Nebraskans: Original invalid—Julius J. Graves and William V. Gardner, Spring Ranch; Merritt B. Case, Morrillville; F. A. Stevenson, Mullen; Albert Miner, Wayne; William Beck, Hastings; William R. Russell, Harvard; Benedict Streigel, Kearney. Increase—Jerome B. Cummings, Ravenna.

Iowa pensions: Original invalid—Nicholas Everhart, Lyons; John R. Henderson, Mount Ayr; John W. Stowell, Mondamin; Thomas B. Carpenter, Hartley; David P. Fowler, Lamont; Calvin H. Daniels, Council Bluffs; Jacob Krizor, Oskaloosa; Isaac Wages, Riverton; Peter Lester, Ruthven; Robert Runyard, Charles City; C. J. Elwell, Marshalltown; Thomas Darker, Mason City; Levi West, Blakenburg. Increase—Samuel W. Johnson, Rippey; Douglas Cramer, Sibley; Allen P. Jones, Silver City; John H. Hendrickson, Forest Mills; David Martindale, Marion. Reissue—James H. Cade, Newmarket. Reissue and increase—Lorenzo S. Shepherd, Murray. Mexican survivor—Allen S. Ballard, Leon.

Mexican Cattle Excluded.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—The commissioner of agriculture has informed the treasury department that cattle driven from Sonora, Mexico, to Arizona, impart to the cattle of that territory a contagious disease known as spenetic fever, from which large numbers of cattle have died. As a result the treasury department has informed the collector of customs at El Paso, Tex., that the importation of meat cattle from Mexico into Arizona is prohibited, except at the sub-ports of Nogales and Yuma, and at these points only when it is shown they are free from contagious diseases.

The New Transcontinental Rates.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—The inter-state commerce commission has made public the result of its examination of the new transcontinental tariffs, which were put into effect September 1, 88. It is held that discriminations are made and undue advantages are given by the special tariffs in question. The opinion further states that these conclusions were made known October 16 to representatives of the transcontinental lines at an interview arranged for that purpose, and were at once acceded to, the modified arrangement suggested by the commission as to west bound business having gone into effect October 23.

Progress in Arizona.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—Governor Zulick, of Arizona, in his annual report to the secretary of the interior, states that there has bend during the year steady progress in the growth and development of the territory. He renews his recommendations of last year for the survey of the public lands in the territory, so that the same may pass under private ownership and become taxable. He urges an early settlement of private land grants, but opposes the proposition now before congress to transfer these claims to a special court created for the purpose.

Still Discussing the Letter.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—Another cabinet meeting was held at the white house to-day, and Lord Sackville's letter and the complications growing out of it were discussed, but the meeting was followed by no new developments. At the state department it was said that Bayard had taken no further action, and had no statement to make in addition to the one given yesterday.

New Nebraska Postmaster.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Jefferson D. Brown was today appointed postmaster at Purdum, Blaine county, Neb., vice Aras B. Cox, resigned.

SACKVILLE'S SIMPLICITY.

A Radical Organ Deals With Him Rather Harshly.

[Copyright 1888 by James Gordon Bennett.]

LONDON, Oct. 27.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—The Times, News and Standard have copious cables from New York about the Sackville slander, giving Blaine's speech, etc., and extracts from the Herald and other papers. The Chronicle, the great radical organ, remarks editorially: "Lord Sackville, her majesty's representative at Washington, seems to have walked quite unsuspectingly into the very pretty little trap laid for him by some astute American politician. Our minister was unquestionably guilty of a very grave indiscretion, which endorsing the letter 'private' can not be said to palliate. On the contrary this only aggravates the offense, as it shows that Lord Sackville was fully cognizant of the fact that his communication was irregular. At the same time, considering the manner in which the British minister was entrapped, we see no present cause for the intervention of her majesty's government in the matter. The ruse is in consonance with that abominable system of professional politics that rules the United States, and which we are often called upon by Americans to admire, and if the Washington government feels itself affronted, we would suggest it is left to recover from it or deal with the affront as it thinks fit. The pity is that the trick was so successful, and that it has furnished the party that invented it with an electoral weapon that will be well used during the present campaign and not improbably with good effect."

Protestant Home Rule.

DUBLIN, Oct. 26.—[Special Cablegram to THE BEE.]—At a meeting of Protestant home rulers to-day a letter from Mr. Gladstone was read in which he deplored the fact that the Protestants of Belfast who, a century ago, were devoted nationalists, now assembled to applaud Lord Hartingtgn and everything their forefathers had condemned and to condemn everything their forefathers had applauded. A letter from Mr. Morley was also read in which he spoke most hopefully of the progress of the Irish cause.

Deplores Sackville's Indiscretion.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—No official communications have as yet passed between the cabinets of England and the United States with reference to Lord Sackville's letter on the American presidential contest. Lord Salisbury has sent to Lord Sackville several direct dispatches deploring the minister's injudiciousness. It is expected here that the United States government will make some demands in order to counteract possible injury to President Cleveland. Mr. Phelps, the United States minister here, has already had an interview with Lord Salisbury on the subject.

An Anti-Boulanger Row.

PARIS, Oct. 26.—At a Boulangist meeting in Sale Wagram to-night, at which about six hundred of the party of anti-Boulangists, headed by Lullier, provoked a free fight, many persons were carried out of the place with lacerated and bleeding faces. During the turmoil Lullier fired a revolver from the platform into the audience. He was immediately thrown down and belabored with sticks, one of which penetrated his neck. Lullier fired again three times, whereupon the gas was put out and a general rush was made for the doors.

The Parnell Inquiry.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—The Parnell commission again listened to Attorney General Webster's presentation of the Times case to-day.

The attorney general stated that the men who had actually participated in the outrages cited in the charges would be called as witnesses, and they would tell what moneys had been paid them and how the crimes they were hired to commit were arranged. The court then adjourned until Tuesday.

Opposed to a Revision.

PARIS, Oct. 26.—At a meeting to-day of the republican left of the senate it was shown that a majority of the members of the senate were opposed to Premier Floquet's proposal for a revision of the constitution. They consider the scheme to be a fraud with danger to parliamentary power, and at the same time to the liberty of action of the executive.

King Milan Denounced.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 26.—The papers here express indignation at the manner in which King Milan of Servia secured his divorce from Queen Natalie and denounce the divorce as illegal.

Millionaire Flood Better.

HEIDELBERG, Oct. 26.—James C. Flood, of California, is reported better.

INDIGNANT CELESTIALS.

How the Exclusion Bill is Regarded in the Flowery Kingdom.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 26.—The steamer Arabic arrived from Hong Kong and Yokahama this afternoon. The Japan Gazette has a statement published in the Chinese Times to the effect that the action of the Chinese minister to the United States in the matter of the treaty which was recently rejected by the Chinese government excites great animosity against him in Kwantung, and endeavors were made by an angry mob to wreck the minister's house. The Chinese Times also contains a letter signed by a Pekin official, written just after the news had reached China that the United States had passed the Chinese exclusion bill. The following extract is taken from the letter:

"If the obnoxious American treaty should be carried into effect there will be no other course open for China consistent with her dignity as a nation than to adopt retaliatory measures by prohibiting citizens of the United States from coming to China. This will be in no means proportionate to the harm done to Chinese interests in America, but will have to be done in order to show that the Chinese can do the same thing, and if this will have no effect in bringing the United States congress and government to reason and fairness, then it will be a question for China to consider whether it is not time for her to cancel her treaties made with that country, to recall her subjects from there, to expel all United States citizens from this country, and to cease all relations and intercourse, diplomatic and commercial, with that country."

A Very Lively Incident.

NEW YORK, Oct. 26.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—While Merchant Frederick F. Lavenburg was standing on a stoop in west Twenty-fifth street, watching the paraders last night, a roughly-clad lad of twenty, who said he was Edward Clark, a cracker packer, grabbed his gold watch and broke the chain. Lavenburg sprang after him, and in a moment the whole street was in a turmoil of excitement. Citizens who tried to catch the thief were set upon by Clark's confederates and badly pummelled. One of the paraders struck Clark full in the face and was assaulted himself an instant later. Clark jumped over the ropes attached to the cannon the paraders were dragging with Lavenburg clinging to his coat tail. He was locked up.

An Illinois Editor Dead.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 26.—Horace E. Smith, one of the proprietors of the Illinois State Register, and secretary of the company, died here to-day after a month's illness. He was extensively known as one of most competent and popular young business men at the capital.

DIED WITHOUT HIS BOOTS.

A Bad Man Slides Into Eternity in His Slippers.

BILL CARTER'S LAST REQUEST.

The Brutal Murderer of John Jeffrey Expiates His Crime on the Gallows—History of the Affair.

A Wyoming Hanging.

RAWLINS, Wyo., Oct. 26.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Ben F. Carter was hanged here this morning for the murder of John Jeffrey, October 4, 1886. Alone, despondent, hopeless, remorseful, religiously penitent, cognizant that he had but few sympathizers and no friends, the murderer's last night on earth was more trying than any ordeal through which he had yet passed. Not a word he uttered to his only companion, the death watch. The night seemed interminable, and Carter aged perceptibly during the final twelve hours of his existence. At times his forehead rested on his hands, and he was buried in thought, but a philosopher would have soon succumbed under the strain of such meditation as his. A cigarette was continually between his lips. Occasionally he perused his prayer book for a few minutes, and once or twice sang a few lines of "Nearer, My God, to Thee" in a heavy voice, which sounded strangely in the silent jail. Carter joyously greeted the advent of day, but expressed disappointment at the weather, for it was a blustering morning. There was a stiff breeze and the air was filled with snow. He ate heartily of plain food and delved into spiritual comfort. At 3:50 o'clock Dr. Himberg, the officiating clergyman, was admitted to the felon's cell. An hour later twenty-three acquaintances filed through the outer corridor and bade farewell to Carter. He grasped the hand of each and his lips quivered as he tremblingly said, "Good bye." The visitors gone, the man walked up and down the inner corridor with shackles clanking at every step. At 9:50 County Physician Rickett and Sheriff Hugh visited Carter and told him that the execution would occur in ten minutes. When given a drink of whisky he became calm and coolly asked that his time be extended an hour. The promise was made but broken. Carter had no means of knowing the time and failed to notice the breach of faith. Carter's heavy footwear was changed for slippers, he objecting to meeting his fate in his bo