THEY RAMBLED IN THE RAIN.

A Bedraggled But Enthusiastic Business Men's Parade.

SEVENTEEN THOUSAND IN LINE.

Dan Dickinson Hurls Invectives at the Head of Blaine—Chicago Democrats Checkmated—Other Political News.

The New York Parade.

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.—The business men's parade this afternoon was begun and ended under a continuous rain fall. The streets were very disagreeable for marching. The start was made at 1:30 from the Stevens house. Behind mounted police rode Grand Marshal Landers. Next came the Seventh regiment band, leading 600 men from the Produce and Maratime Exchange clubs, all bearing flaunting handkerchiefs. Next came the Lawyers Cleveland and Thurman club, 250 strong, headed by Frederick R. Condert and General Barlow. The sidewalks along Broadway on both sides were almost impassible, notwithstanding the rains. The buildings along the route were filled with people. The Young Men's Independent club, 150 strong, followed the lawyers' club. The Wine and Spirits Trader's club turned out 160 strong. They presented a novel spectacle, as they all wore bandannas. One company in the parade carried umbrellas, on each of which was mounted a small stuffed rooster. The Cotton Exchange club, with music and 250 men, with bandannas fell in line at Beaver street. The other clubs in line were the coal dealers' club, stock exchange club, auxiliary stock club, consolidated stock club, exchange brokers, law students' club, custom house brokers, insurance men's club, mechanics and builders' club, jewelers' club, hide and leather club, boot and shoe club, West side business men and Hardname railroad supply club, Bankers in carriages alone joined the parade at Chambers street and completed the first division. Then came the grand marshal and second division with staff, followed by the first and second divisions of the dry goods trade club from both sides of Leonard street. Then followed the railroad men's and publishers' clubs, photographers, gas fitters, Elevated railroad men, Independent Colored club, wholesale drug men and consolidated stock and petroleum exchanges. The exchange numbers 2,300 men, of whom 1,180 are enrolled democrats, and of these 480 paraded.

As the parade started rain came down with increased violence. More umbrellas went up and the line was fully canopied. A ludicrous result of the rain was that instead of the usual command, "Forward," the leaders cried out "Swill," and when halting time came the order "Stop Swilling" would go forth. The delegations massed in the side streets further up Broadway waited patiently to fall in and cheered, too. Everything democratic which the column encountered was cheered, and everything republican was greeted with groans. There was a general cessation of music and cheers when the New York hotel was reached, where Mrs. James G. Blaine lies dangerously ill.

The largest crowd reviewing Stone was at Fourteenth street, and the enthusiasm was intense. Two blocks higher the banner of the national republican headquarters, for which the moving mass reserved its fund of groans and hisses, floated to and fro. Republican spectators were massed all along the block. Groans and cheers for Cleveland and Harrison, cries of "No free trade," "No free whisky" and "No Chinese" rose on every side, and mingled in a common roar.

Coming out upon the magnificent square the parading thousands saw the reviewing stand, an elaborately trimmed structure, rising above their umbrellas. The president's box was covered by an awning. The crowd in the converging streets baffles description. The president was escorted to his box at 2:05 o'clock by Eugene Kelly. Sheriff Grant, Tammany's mayoralty candidate, Congressman Cochran, General John Cochrane, Congressman Richardson and Colonel Isaac H. Reed awaited him there. Mayor Hewitt came later. President Cleveland, who had been talking with the others, turned and greeted him as he entered. Mayor Hewitt advanced to Mr. Grant, his opponent, and said: "We'll have to shake hands, Mr. Grant, across the president, not across the bloody chasm." The head of the procession reached the reviewing stand at 2:30.

Mrs. Cleveland is said to have witnessed the affair from a window in the Fifth avenue hotel, opposite where the president stood.

The utmost enthusiasm prevailed in the ranks. The produce exchange cried, "Grover, Grover, he's got a walkover." The auxiliary stock exchange chanted, "Four, four, four years more." The Columbia college and university students fired their college yells at the president. The insurance men's banner was inscribed, "We don't insure free whisky." The metal supply dealers cheered: "Don't, don't, don't be afraid; tariff reform is not free trade." The wool men had a load of sheep in a wagon and placarded, "Free wool will start mills and employ idle labor."

Buffalo Bill rode by in a carriage. Judge Martine walked with the lawyers' club. The parade occupied one hour and fifty-five minutes in passing the stand. A careful estimate put the total number in line at 17,000 men. After passing through Twenty-ninth street, where the democratic national headquarters are located, the various bodies dispersed.

President Cleveland, wife and party started for Washington at 7 p. m.

Dickinson Attacks Blaine.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Oct. 27.—Postmaster General Dickinson spoke here tonight in the same place where Mr. Blaine some days since so vigorously assailed him. He began by saying that in the case of republican success Harrison would be the titular president, while the man from Maine would be the regent. He denied in toto Blaine's statements made here as being false in substance, false in general, and false in detail. The speaker had complied with Blaine's injunction "to study history," and and in doing so had examined that gentleman's position in relation to American politics. In giving the result of his research he did so in the following language:

"Whatever record Blaine has made upon his country's history that is still extant is bad; whatever is not extant is burned. He has done more to corrupt public conscience and to debach the political morals of young men in this generation than any other influences combined. He has been enabled to do this, like all public men of history who have attained eminence, because in him the glare in politics has been so attractive that he has been sometimes successful. Brilliancy and magnetism have attracted; but it has been an attraction to ultimate destruction. He has attracted, maligned and slandered pure public men of his own party and they, without exception, since he came to his eminence and control, have been illustrious in the ranks of his enemies. It is true of Blaine as of no other man, that while honest men are not his enemies, all dishonored public men have been his friends. This is a man of false pretenses, upon whom was placed the insignia of soldiers of the cross, the plumes of a knight by an infidel and scoffer."

He went on to say that Blaine had not been in politics for his country's good, but for his own selfish ends. He challenged any one to point out a measure fathered by Mr. Blaine which had been of material benefit to the people. He would commend the utterance to Mr. Blaine of one who towered above him as does Mt. Washington over a wart—to "tell the truth." Dickinson devoted the remainder of his speech to refuting by figures and other evidence the statements made by Blaine in his Grand Rapids speech. He paid particular attention to Blaine's figures on New England's consumption of western produce, and as to the effect of protection upon workingmen and farmers. He further argued that the great natural markets for the northwest were the southern states, and by western waterways and railroads to the gulf and South America.

This Scheme Didn't Work.

CHICAGO, Oct. 27.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—There was a smile of content on the countenance of every republican to-day and the name of Lord Sackville upon their lips. The letter of recent birth but of most vigorous growth written by the distinguished English diplomat is the cause. The opinions of all the followers of General Harrison are that it will surely reap good results. The democrats have nothing to say on the subject, and if they had it is doubtful whether they could be heard through the thick cloud of gloom which envelopes them. About their headquarters Lord Sackville's name is only spoken in whispers, and it is as much as his life is worth for an Englishman to set his foot within the bourbon doors. If they really ever thought that Cleveland had a chance for re-election, they think so no more.

A reporter sought this morning the sentiments of a number of citizens on the subject which is just at present paramount in the minds of the English speaking people on both sides of the ocean. There was great unanimity in the opinions given, all coinciding with that given above. The British consul, Colonel Sadler, smiled broadly when approached by a reporter, but said he must decline to be interviewed on the subject, as it would not be proper for him to express an opinion on such a matter.

A scheme devised by the democratic county campaign committee to affect the republican vote in this city was effectually knocked in the head to-day. Some days ago several democratic leaders petitioned the election commissioners to divide up several voting precincts where they claimed the registration was so heavy that all would not be able to vote. A notable feature of the matter was that the precincts in question are in the strongest republican wards in the city. The registration in none of the precincts was over 600, and it was asserted by all who had had any experience that there would be no difficulty whatever in polling this number of votes in the course of the day. Were the precincts divided at this late day, when everybody supposed their registration troubles were over, it would undoubtedly result in the disqualification of a large number of republican voters, who, not knowing the necessity for another registration, or not hearing of the division, would be unable, under our city election law, to vote. The election commissioners this afternoon decided that they could not make any change in the precincts except on the basis of the votes of last November.

The Indianapolis Demonstration.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 27.—A delegation of eighty young ladies, members of the Carrie Harrison club of Oxford female college, Ohio, came to this city to-day, under escort of President Foye Walker, to pay their respects to Mrs. Harrison, whose father, Rev. Dr. Scott, founded the school. They marched out to the Harrison residence and were cordially received. General Harrison responded briefly and informally to their address, thanking them for the visit.

The parade of railroad men to-night was witnessed by 20,000 people. Clubs composed of railroad employes from Terre Haute, Richmond, Logansport and New Albany, together with local organizations, composed the parade and made a fine display. Several of the transparencies referred to Sackville West, and elicited considerable applause and laughter. Tomlinson hall was crowded to its utmost capacity, and when General Harrison appeared he was greeted by a prolonged outburst of enthusiastic cheering. The vast audience arose and set up an indescribable uproar with drums and horns, while nearly a thousand lanterns were swung in the air. The demonstration was the most notable one of the campaign and lasted fifteen minutes.

To-night's speech was the seventy-ninth General Harrison has made during the campaign, and will probably be the last. He said in part: "My friends, the Railroad Republican clubs of Indiana. I am here to-night not to speak on any political topic, but to express, if I can, the deep and earnest thankfulness I feel toward you who have shown so much kindness and confidence in me. Very early in the campaign there were those who sought to make a breach between me and you. [A voice, "They did not do it."] You did not wait for my answer. [Cheers.] And time and again I have witnessed your faith that my disposition toward you and the men who toil for a living was one of friendliness and that the principles I represented and have always advocated were those that promoted the true interest of the workingmen of America. [Applause.] I have always believed and held that the prosperity of the country, the permanency of its institutions, and social order, all depended upon our pursuing such a policy in our legislation that we should have in America a class of workingmen earning adequate wages that would bring comfort into their homes and maintain hope in their hearts. [Great cheering.] A despairing man, a man out of whose horizon the star of hope has gone, is not a safe citizen in a republic. Therefore I would preserve against unfriendly competition the highest possible scale of wages to our working people." [Great applause.]

After speaking in eulogy of the intelligence, enterprise and fidelity of the railroad men, the general thanked them heartily for the great demonstration, and retired amid tremendous cheers.

Blaine's Speech in Newark.

NEWARK, Oct. 27. — James G. Blaine spoke in the Belleville avenue rink to-night to an audience of 4,000 people. In the course of his speech he reverted to the British minister's letter, and said:

"From the beginning of the campaign it has been obvious that England was taking an extraordinary interest in the election of Mr. Cleveland. The London papers, which at first spoke of it with extraordinary frankness, finding it was embarrassing their friends on this side of the ocean, subdued their tone, and the democratic papers had actually begun to assert that the British aristocracy were in fact taking sides with the republican party, when just at this stage of the game out comes the letter of the British minister, and now what do the democrats do? At first they wanted to deny it altogether, but Mr. West is a frank and honorable man, and come out squarely and said that he had written the letter. Now the democrats come out with imprecations, almost with curses, upon the head of the unfortunate man in California who provoked the letter. They say he is fraud, villain, forger and a republican in disguise, and that there never was such a man. But, in the name of common sense, what has that to do with the British minister's letter? Supposing they prove this letter to be gotten up by a republican as a decoy, and for political effect, that does not effect in any way the letter of the British minister. That letter from California would never have hurt the democratic party or the British minister if the latter had not answered it. [Cheers.] Possibly this may have been written for a purpose. I know nothing about it whatever, but the whole point of the matter is that it calls from Mr. West his true views of the sentiments of England upon this contest, and we may dismiss the other question altogether from our minds as to what it was that may have called it out.

"But there is more, and this is why I introduced the subject. I see that Mr. Thurman, in his speech yesterday, seems for the first time to have heard something of the letter, and considers it a republican plot, and intimates that it was first brought out by me in my address at Detroit. I left Detroit last Monday and came to Buffalo, and there heard of the letter for the first time. I discredited it. The next day, however, I saw the whole letter and also an interview with Mr. Bayard, rather regretting the letter, I must say, but apparently not questioning a word of it. The next morning I came to New York and there read another interview with Bayard, and after I had been in New York all day I spoke to Madison Square Garden after the whole press of New York had fully discussed the subject of the letter. But now Mr. Thurman says he discovers—and, of course, the whole world should stand still when Mr. Thurman says he discovers—the remarkable coincidence of that letter and my speech to the citizens of New York City, and Mr. Thurman quotes something which he thinks is very funny from Samuel Weller. Now the only thing anyway remarkable about Mr. Thurman's humor is the attempt by Mr. Thurman to be humorous.

"Well, gentlemen, it bothers them a good deal, but the serious side of it is the serious warning it gives to the people of the United States of the deep and profound interest which the British nation takes in this election. Gentlemen, we have the largest market in the world, and the most varied. We make it a great home market, while the great ambition of England is that the tariff by which we do this should be broken down, and that in a great part it may be made her market. The question to be decided by this election is whether we shall maintain this market for our people, or, by a reduction of the tariff, invite the products of other countries to come in and take away largely the right and privilege of the American producer to manufacture for the markets of America. I do not intend to say a word, personally, of Mr. Cleveland. I have spoken of his public acts quite freely. But of Mr. Harrison I can and will speak. There has been lately an attempt on the part of the democrats to call him the a grandson of his grandfather. A man is, after all, to be judged by what he is himself. Benjamin Harrison went into the practice of law a poor man, and wrought his way up against obstacles with so much perseverance and industry that he stands at the head of the bar in Indiana to-day. He conducted himself with conspicuous gallantry on the field of battle, winning praise of that great soldier, whose praise was itself a title to greatness—Ulysses S. Grant. He has shown himself a wise statesman in the United States senate, and shown himself a wise candidate. This is the man himself, and I say that among his opponents there is no man but who would be proud of such an ancestry as General Harrison. But his best claim is his own merit. And while I honor General Harrison for himself, I say there is no man living possessed of proper feelings and worthy to be called a man who could feel anything less than pride in that long line of illustrious ancestors."

Carlisle's Indiana Canvass.

TERRE HAUTE, Oct. 27.—Speaker Carlisle opened his canvass in Indiana to-night, speaking to an audience of 3,000 people.

GRAVELOTTE AND SEDAN.

French Military Men Comment on General Sheridan's Memoir.

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PARIS, Oct. 27.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—The European Herald made another sensation this week by publishing the advance sheets of General Sheridan's memoir "From Gravelotte to Sedan." The Herald had a wide circulation among the officers of the French army Thursday and in reply to the inquiries of a Herald correspondent Marshal MacMahon, who was found at his Chateau la Foret in the Loiret after reading Sheridan's memoir carefully, replied: "it would be unfair to criticise Sheridan's memoir from Gravelotte to Sedan' from a military point of view as Sheridan himself expressly states in it that he does not pretend to describe the battle. So the only point that occurs to me is to explain that it was, of course, for political, not military reasons, that the army under my command marched northward along the Belgian frontier to relieve Metz, and, as Sheridan says, Bismarck's exclamation when he heard of it was exact, namely, 'It cannot be accounted for unless it is brought about by the political situation in France.'" Marshal McMahon is still in fine, healthy spirits. He rides about the woods with his daughter. He said: "Sheridan's memoir is one of the most interesting little monograph personal reminiscences I have read in a long time.

The Herald correspondent also called upon General Saussier, governor of Paris. General Saussier said: "I take great interest in the memoirs of Sheridan as published in the Herald, but I feel that it would be unwise and ill-timed for me to make any comment upon them. The events of the late war are still too recent and the wounds left are still too sore for an impartial judgment. General Sheridan, as an American, was able to relate what he witnessed, dispassionately. I, as a Frenchman, could hardly be expected to do so."

General Marquis de Galifet, who is the first cavalry general of the French army to-day, and is to France what General Sheridan was to America, spoke of the memoir as an interesting personal reminiscence but refrained from expressing any opinion upon them from a military point of view, as the memoirs themselves do not pretend to give a military story of the events, but merely descriptions of scenes and incidents; of persons rather than of historical facts."

Admiral Count O'Neil, inspector of torpedoes of the French navy, said: "Gravelotte is a field of which every Frenchman is proud. Both sides claim it as a victory. The account given by the late ex-General Sheridan in the Herald is too meagre to be taken as a history; too one-sided to be regarded as anything but an ex parte statement. I am an old Crimean soldier, and was a commander at Gravelotte. Marshal Canrobert was one of my companions-in-arms. Here is what Canrobert did at that memorable engagement with 40,000 men. He held at bay twice that number until he saw that the enemy, by a dexterous flank movement intended surrounding him. Then it was that he dispatched an aide-de-camp to Bazaine, who, with the main body of the army, was two leagues distant. The aide-de-camp found Marshal Bazaine playing billiards with one of his staff. 'Tell Marshal Canrobert to hold his ground,' was Bazaine's reply, 'I cannot let him have any men.' The result of that answer is well known. General Sheridan says the Pomeranians cleared all before them, but if Marshal Bazaine had sent the imperial guard to Canroberts' assistance, as he should have done, the result would have been very different. However, I may as well state that we passed the night on the field of battle. The vanquished do not ordinarily do so."

HIS HEAD DEMANDED.

President Cleveland Says Minister West Must Go.

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.—The Herald's Washington special says: Phelps, our minister at London, has been instructed by the president, through the secretary of state, to intimate to Lord Salisbury, without delay, that under all the circumstances the president is of the opinion that the good understanding of both countries would be promoted if the head of the British legation here were changed.

After the special cabinet meeting the secretary of state was asked what the administration was doing in the matter.

Secretary Bayard replied: "It is doing everything that it can."

"Has Minister West's government been notified of his imprudent action?"

"It has been fully notified, and the notification was a prompt one."

Phelps Hunting Salisbury.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—The Sackville letter incident has caused considerable stir in diplomatic circles. Phelps, United States minister, has gone to Hatfield house, Lord Salisbury's country residence, to see the minister. He called first at the foreign office and, finding the prime minister gone, he immediately followed him to his country seat. It is said Salisbury favors the retirement of Lord Sackville.

Sackville Must Go.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—Lord Salisbury to-day received several cable dispatches from Lord Sackville, the British minister at Wascington, admitting the facts in connection with the Murchison letter, and saying that he regretted them. A number of despatches from Secretary of State Bayard were forwarded to Lord Salisbury, in which the secretary urged that in view of the coming national election in the United States it was imperatively necessary that there should be a change in the British representative at Washington in order to calm the popular excitement. Phelps, the American minister, and Lord Salisbury held a consultation. Mr. Phelps enlarged upon the necessity of prompt action on the part of the British government in order to repair the evil. Phelps made a special point that by treating Murchison as a British subject, entitled to advice, despite the fact that he stated in his letter that he was a naturalized citizen of the United States, Lord Sackville had disregarded and violated the understanding of September, 1871. Lord Salisbury admitted that this was the most serious point of view of Lord Sackville's conduct.

NEWS OF NEBRASKA TOWNS.

Yesterday's Session of the Y. M. C. A. Convention at Beatrice.

HEAVY FAILURE AT GUIDE ROCK.

A General Merchandise Establishment Goes Under with $10,000 Liabilities—Snow Falls at Ainsworth.

The Y. M. C. A. Convention.

BEATRICE, Neb., Oct. 27.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—A telegram of greeting was received yesterday from the state Y. M. C. A. convention of Missouri, now being held at Lexington, which was responded to by President Ringland and a message of greeting also sent to the convention at Brunswick, Me. Probably a larger or better body of male singers never assembled together than those furnishing the music for this convention. Everyone hearing them is pleased.

Last night's meeting closed about 10:30, after which a prayer meeting was commenced, which took for its subject the financial question which comes up to-day. The prayer meeting lasted all night. This forenoon a vigorous discussion was held on the question "How can the management of our association finances be improved?" The question was discussed by T. H. Taylor, C. K. Ober, Weidensall, Mockett, Himebaugh and others. The state committee reported and recommended that $4,000 should be raised for association work and $1,000 for missionary work, and that as much as possible of it be raised in this convention. They also recommended the retention of Augustus Nash as state secretary. The financial meeting commenced at 11 o'clock to-day in charge of George S. Fisher. Up to 12 o'clock, when the convention adjourned $1,900 had been subscribed to carry on the state work during the coming year.

The work of raising the money was concluded this afternoon as follows: Total individual subscription, $3,500; from state associations, $1,150, making a grand total of $4,650. The officers of the state executive coming year are: C. S. Harrison, chairman; George A. Joplin, secretary; O. H. Seward, treasurer. Greetings were received from the Denver state convention, now in session, and return greetings sent. In addition to subscriptions made Weidensall, Jenner and Joplin pledged themselves to raise $100 each. To-night the meeting was crowded to hear the address of C. K. Ober of New York on college work and Robert Weidensall of Chicago on work among railroad men. To-morrow will be the last day and the programme will be: The consecration meeting at 9; boys', ladies' and young men's meetings in the afternoon, and farewell meetings in the evening.

Prohibitionist Misrepresenting Facts.

GENEVA, Neb., Oct. 27.—[Special to THE BEE.]—George Scott, the would-be prohibition congressman from the Second district, and Mrs. George E. Bigelow, the quasi prohibition candidate for governor, are proven by the legislative record to have wilfully and maliciously mirepresented facts. They stated in a public meeting in Geneva last evening that the Hon. John A. Dempster voted against No. 117. This statement was undoubtedly made with the intention of injuring him morally and politically among his friends. If persons interested will refer to the house journal, page 542, they will see that Mr. Dempster is on record as voting for No. 117, which is a bill to protect girls of the age of eighteen years and under. This Scott and Mrs. Bigelow are proven beyond dispute to have wilfully and maliciously misrepresented the facts. They were asked to produce the record but failed to do so, and left town under cover of the darkness of the night rather than remain over until next morning and meet Mr. Dempster.

The Dorsey-Weatherby Debate.

COLUMBUS, Neb., Oct. 27.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The joint debate between Dorsey and Weatherby drew the largest crowd of the campaign this evening at the opera house. Every available space was occupied. Two hundred ladies graced the hall with their presence. Both parties took part in a torchlight procession and paraded the principal streets. Mr. Dorsey, although somewhat under the weather, had no trouble in answering every available argument put forth by his opponent to the entire satisfaction of the vast audience.

A $10,000 Failure.

GUIDE ROCK, Neb., Oct. 27.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The firm known as A. M. Freelove & Co., and later M. B. Freelove, general merchandise, failed to-day for probably $10,000. They had recently made extensive purchases east and not being able to meet the bills which were over due, creditors secured attachments and closed their business house. It is stated they will claim their legal set off and the balance of the stock will be distributed among the creditors of which there seems to be many.

A Rally at Papillion.

PAPILLION, Neb., Oct. 27.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The town was a blaze of republican enthusiasm tonight. Delegations came in from Omaha and the surrounding country. It was midnight when the jollification came to an end. The orators from Omaha were listened to with marked attention. It was the grandest political demonstration Sarpy county has ever seen.

Snow at Ainsworth.

AINSWORTH, Neb., Oct. 27.—[Special to THE BEE.]—A very light fall of snow fell here last night. It was the first of the season.

The farmers are making great efforts to get their corn in the cribs before cold weather sets in. The corn crop is the best ever raised in Brown county, and the farmers are coming out ahead this year.

Both Limbs Cut Off.

LINCOLN, Neb., Oct. 27.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—A ten-year-old boy named Johnnie Hicks, fell beneath some moving cars on which he was trying to climb near the corner of F and Second streets about 6 o'clock this evening. Both of his legs were severed just below the knees and, although the wounds were dressed, the boy will probably die.

A Lively Campaign.

PAWNEE CITY, Neb., Oct. 27.—The campaign here is working finely. Judge Martin is making a lively canvass. Mr. Linn's friends are becoming greatly exercised. They begin to realize that their candidate is not to have a walk-away. The people are becoming aroused to the iniquities practiced by the last legislature.

Paid for His Cake.

Detroit Free Press: "Speaking of women," said the colonel, after a long pause, "I was traveling in Missouri once in my buggy when I met a tall, slabsided girl of twenty in the road. I had taken a drink or two and felt jolly, and so I hailed her with—

"Howdy, Sal? Fine day?"

"Howdy, stranger," she promptly replied.

"Say," I went on, "I am looking for a wife."

"What sort?"

"About your kind."

"Want me?"

"If you'll have me."

"Reckon I will. Let's drive back and see dad and mam."

"I was joking, you know, and so I told her that I was in a great hurry and would return. Three natives who came along just then stopped to find out what was the matter, and they set in with the girl to take me back. The only way I could get out of it was to bolt for the woods, leaving the horse and buggy behind, and five years later the girl was still driving them. That little joke of mine cost me just $350, to say nothing of being run through a patch of woods five miles wide."

LINSKA OF CASTILE.

[Continued From First Page.]

insisted that Mauricette should continue to live with him as his mistress, but said that to marry her would place a stain upon the escutcheon of nobility. In June, 1887, Prado left Mauricette and went to Royan, where he robbed a jeweller named Fergerel of 10,000 francs. He afterwards returned to Paris, where he met a stock broker named Lorenzo, whom he swindled out of 150,000 francs. It was for this he was arrested in Paris and it was on this occasion that he shot and seriously wounded the police officer who effected his capture.

Such is the act of accusation of this most sensational trial that to-day impassions Paris. Prado meanwhile awaits in calmness his accusers. He says: "Oh, I will trip up these lawyers. I will prove myself a robber, but a murderer, never." Prado has a fine Napoleonic head, and his manners and language are those of a man of the world. Prado trial will occupy six or seven days. It will be presided over by M. le Conseiller Hoteloup. The counsel for the accused are Maitres Camille Camby, Davrille des Essarto, Albert Danet, Felix Decori, Crimeaux Baullay.

AN INCOME TAX.

The Subject Now Being Considered By French Statesmen.

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PARIS, Oct. 27.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—The proposed income tax creates quite a fever of excitement among foreigners and all who have an income over $400 a year, but the great masses of the people—the peasantry and workmen—all favor it and it is to win popularity with these classes, who are a very important class in a plebiscite or general election, that Floquet proposes a bill. In an interview with a Herald correspondent M. de Cassagnac thought it impossible to say what will be the result of the project for a tax on incomes until the measure shall be submitted to the chamber. In the discussion which will take place before any law can be passed on the subject, the question may assume quite a different form. The project may be even entirely abandoned. M. Guyot, one of the first political economists in France, said he was strongly opposed to putting a tax on incomes. He thought it was interfering with the personal liberties of citizens to pry into their private fortunes. Furthermore, the measure seemed to him calculated to estrange foreigners from France. Under the existing law a man paid a separate tax on each piece of property. If a new law were passed he would pay one tax on the combined valuation. He was uncertain whether the scheme would ever be realized. Felix Pyatt, a deputy and an ex-member of the commune, was very bitter about the proposed income tax. He said it was a concession of the government to the radicals and to the labor party inasmuch as it aimed at foreign workingmen. He feared the measure would become a law and summed up his opinion on its merits as follows: "To pass such a law at this time is the heighth of absurdity. We are making every effort to insure the success of an international exhibition next year and on the very eve of its inauguration we calmly establish a system of vexation, espionage and taxation against those very strangers upon whom we count in the carrying out of our great enterprise. Some people may call this statesmanship. I give it quite a different name. The law, if passed, will accomplish nothing in the way of ridding us of dangerous or undesirable foreigners. That class of strangers will turn up their noses at such a petty attempt to check their misdoings. On the other hand the vastly large class of estimable foreigners who live here quietly and aid manfully in the commercial development of France, will be seriously and needlessly annoyed by this foolish and harmful legislation."

A call at the British embassy showed that the English residents in Paris have not taken the matter seriously to heart. One of the attaches said he did not believe the project would ever become a law.

At the American legation Mr. Vignaud, charge d'affaires, expressed the following opinion: "If the law is passed it will make a considerable difference in the number of Americans who will take up their residence in France. Still that time is at least some months distant. For my part I have no idea that the chamber will be unwise enough to pass such a law. Not that the law is anyway unjust to strangers, inasmuch as Frenchuen are equally included in its provisions, out the people of France have very strong objections to having the government officials interfering with their private affairs.

BOULANGER'S IDEAS.

A Growing Opinion That They Are Right in the Main.

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PARIS, Oct. 27.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE]—The chamber of deputies, divided into commissions, is still hammering away at revising General Boulanger. What the advanced republicans want is to revert to a sort of directory, a government by committees without either president, or cabinet or senate, everything else to be left to the chapter of accidents, while the constitution will be thrown into the melting pot, thus preparing the way for a new man of December. It is now conceded by all parties that there is a certain amount of political logic underlying Boulanger's formless, incoherent imaginations; that his revision scheme, vague and featureless as it is, exactly reflects the tendencies of the hour and points the path which for France is actually clear.

MUSCULAR EDUCATION.

French Educators Propose Introducing Athletics in the Schools.

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PARIS, Oct. 27.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—Another kind of revision question is being discussed in France. That is a total change in the public education of the rising generation of Frenchmen. The Temps, Figaro, Gaulois, Soleil and all papers have come to the conclusion that the national system of education is defective on the physical side, and efforts are now being made to acclimatize cricket, foot ball, rowing and American base ball in French schools. M. Bischoffscheim has written to M. Lockroy, ministe rof public instruction, offering a prize of 5,000 francs to the person, whether Frenchman, or American, or Englishman, who will invent a new game applicable to French college schools. The minister of public instruction also makes an appeal to the country and declares that France has need of strong arms and strong legs just as much as strong brains, and orders that henceforth the directors of colleges and schools be responsible for the pupil's biceps just as much as their mental capacity.

Princess Helena Dead.

BERLIN, Oct. 27.—Princess Helene, wife of George Victor, reigning Prince of Waldeck, died to-day at Arolsen, the capital of the principality.

New York has to-day about 6,000,000 of people, or perhaps somewhat less than one-sixth of the population of the United Kingdom. Their savings banks contained at the beginning of this year $505,000,000, or, if the comparison be correctly made, the full equivalent of all the deposits in the savings and postal banks of the whole United Kingdom.

GOSSIP FROM BERLIN.

Interesting Events Transpiring in the German Capital.

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BERLIN, Oct. 27.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—The Volks Zeitung announces that the prohibition of Mackenzie's defense has been rescinded. This will cause great pleasure to those of the liberal newspapers who heard that there was nothing in the book to warrant the charge of Lez Majestie. In commenting upon Virchow's interview that appeared in the Herald, many of the Russian newspapers take the professor severely to task for not having expressed his opinion in the matter sooner.

The mantle of the first Emperor William's popularity seems to have fallen upon his grand-son. Unter den Linden was crowded on Sunday last, while the sidewalks were lined four and five deep, with Berliners anxious for a glimpse of their emperor, who had reached Potsdam the day before. Here they remained on the lookout for the dark green coupe and its pair of blooded horses for several hours, only to return home disappointed.

The Berliners are delighted to hear that the emperor is to visit the chancellor on his way to Hamburg. They look upon it not only as a touching tribute to the personal and statesmanlike qualities of his grandfather's life-long friends, servant and advisor, but as a further guarantee that the line of policy already marked out will be adhered to.

The Canitz memoirs, Berlin's literary sensation of to-day, are the memoirs of Baron von Canitz, minister of foreign affairs, and a cabinet minister during the reign of Frederick William II. They have just been published and contain one short but interesting chapter on the possibility of war between Russia and Prussia. Canitz, who had been a lieutenant general in the army, calls attention to the fact that Prussia's frontier toward Russia is so exposed that two Russian armies could overrun all Prussia beyond the Vistula before Prussia could be put in a posture of defense. The Seven Years war showed, however, that in a long war Prussia could be successfully defended against her northern neighbor. Later, in the march back from France through Germany in 1814, as well as in the Polish war of 1830, the Russian ranks were depleted by desertion. This was caused, Canitz thinks, by the harsh treatment to which the Russian soldier is subjected, and would occur again.

The artillery manoeuvres at Coblintz, recently, in the presence of Count Waldersee, Moltke's successor, cost a large sum of money. In addition to a full division of the garrison, four pioneer and four field artillery regiments were routed. No newspaper correspondents were allowed within the cordon of sentries furnished by a whole batallion, nor officers not especially detailed for service were allowed to come within lines as spectators. A fort garrisoned by two companies of pioneers was first bombarded and then stormed. The new fifteen and twenty-four centimeter siege guns worked to perfection. The new fire balls, ten feet in diameter, that shed light on the columns of the enemy advancing under cover of the night, answered their purpose splendidly. They burnt three quarters of a minute, and illuminated an area of one square mile. It was curious while they burned to watch the sappers of the supposed enemy, who had been at work with great steel shears cutting through the wire with which the abattis were interlaced. As the light blazed out whole rows might be seen stretched out full length upon the ground, perfectly motionless, to escape the deadly effects of the fire poured from the parapet. When the light died away they resumed their silent work. All the men were armed and equipped as in actual warfare and the ammunition wagons carried the regulation weight of ammunition from the surrounding villages. One hundred and sixty farmers' wagons and 1,000 peasants had been requisitioned—requisirt is the German word—to help construct the earthworks. They received in hard cash for the services of the men, wagons and horses nearly 30,000 marks.

The landgraehn and a bevy of pretty Berlinerin are in a flutter over the sale of the late Landgraefin Marie of Hesse's jewels, that takes place at the castle of Philipstahl. The landgraefin, a born duchess of Wurtemberg, left 450 articles, including some precious pearls and bracelets of various shapes and workmanship. These will be put up at auction, as if, instead of being the great lady that she was, her husband had been a manager with a series of bad seasons, or a stock broker who had forgotten to cover his shorts.

The new tragedy of Arthur Fitger, the poet, who some enthusiastic Teutons likened to Victor Hugo, was produced at the Residenz theater in Munich on Tuesday last, and obtained but a partial success. It is in five acts, and based on an episode of the Stuart restoration. Although splendidly intepreted and of great literary merit, it is somewhat lacking in dramatic interest. The author was recalled. Among Fitger's best plays are "Die Hexe" (The Witch) and "Von Gotte's Gnaden" (By the Grace of God.)

A comedy company that has been playing "My Sweetheart" at Krull's theatre here with rather poor success came to grief here a few days ago, when, according to the Berlin papers, the leading lady and the manager left Berlin and the company for parts unknown. Orders for their arrest have been issued and the authorities will allow the remaining members of the stranded company to give two more performances in order to enable them to raise money enough to return home.

The Rawson Divorce Case.

CHICAGO, Oct. 27.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The statement made yesterday in connection with Mrs. Meckie L. Rawson's bill for divorce against her husband, Stephen W. Rawson, the well-known banker, that an amicable settlement of all their legal difficulties had probably been reached, was strongly corroborated to-day by information indirectly received from attorneys in the case. This was to the effect that Banker Rawson has settled $42,000 upon his wife, who agreed not to contest her charge of desertion in her divorce bill. Mrs. Rawson's attorney did not think the criminal cases would be dropped, but said if they were not he had no doubt of Mrs. Rawson's acquittal.

Union Veteran Association.

TOPEKA, Kan., Oct. 27.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The seventh annual convention of the Union veteran association closed to-day. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Commander-in-chief D. B. Long, Ellsworth, Kan.; commander of eastern division, George N. Tibbs, Jersey City, N. J.; commander of middle division, Ira P. Reeves, Carmi, Ill.; commander of western division, G. F. Little, Junction City, Kan. The object of the organization is to perpetuate the principles of loyalty to the flag and protection and recognition to the ex-soldiers.

The Rock Island in Colorado.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., Oct. 27.—The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railroad was completed to this city yesterday and the event was celebrated by a banquet tendered by the citizens to the officers of the road last night.

Denies Having Gone Wrong.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 27.—J. A. Swan, ex-treasurer of Knoxville, Tenn., who is charged with being short in his accounts, was seen in the city to-day and denied the charge in toto.

First National Safety Deposit Vaults. Safes to rent, $5 to $25 per year.

CONCILIATING THE BRITISH.

Endicott Writes a Companion Piece to West's Letter.

AFTER THE ELECTION IS OVER,

The Secretary Says the Canadian Fishery Dispute Will Be Amicably Settled—President Cleveland Loses His Temper.

Only a Campaign Measure.

WASHINGTON BUREAU THE OMAHA BEE, 513 FOURTEENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 27.

I was shown a copy of a letter this morning which is significant. The letter referred to was written by an Englishman in London to Sir Charles Tupper. It first congratulates him upon the moderation of the language used by him in referring to the United States, in which the writer has large vested interests, in his speech in Sheffied, and then says that the writer has seen another letter written by Mr. Endicott to Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, in which Mr. Endicott assures the latter's special envoy that after the coming election, and in spite of the retaliation message, further negotiations will be begun by this country towards the settlement of the fisheries dispute. This would seem to indicate that the retaliation message was buncombe, in spite of the assurance of Senator Morgan to the contrary.

SACKVILLE-WEST MUST GO.

All sorts of rumors are afloat as to the action of the administration with reference to the bad break of Lord Sackville. The New York Herald to-day had an article from its Washington correspondent in which it was intimated that information had been received from Secretary Bayard to the effect that the whole matter had been called to the attention of the British authorities through Minister Phelps and the dispatches from London would indicate that