THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

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LAINE'S CONNECTICUT TOUR.

He Addresses Another Enthusiastic Crowd at Derby.

SENATOR SHERMAN IN INDIANA.

The Record of the Democratic Party Discussed at Considerable Length—A Unique Present for Harrison.

The Connecticut Campaign.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 2.—James G. Blaine and party arrived in this city at noon. They were met at the depot by the Young Men's republican club and escorted to the green, where Blaine spoke to an audience of about four thousand. His remarks were very brief. He referred to protection by reminding the republicans of Connecticut that if they did not protect themselves they must not expect other portions of the country to do it for them. He referred to the deposit of money in the national banks made by Secretary Fairchild, and touched slightly upon the Sackville incident. After the speech he took a special train for Derby, where he speaks this afternoon.

At Derby Mr. Blaine and party were escorted to the residence of Thomas Wallace, where a lunch was served. The party was then driven to the trotting park, where 10,000 people had gathered, and gave Mr. Blaine a most enthusiastic reception. Mr. Blaine spoke substantially as follows:

Fellow Citizens—If you allow the protective law to be broken down and destroyed, when do you think it will be put back again? Do you think you can vote for a free-trade party for fun and have some one else maintain the protective principle for you? If you will put General Harrison in the presidential chair I will guarantee that the protective tariff will not be disturbed. They are opposing us in every way and manner—fair and unfair. While in the west I read an interview with Postmaster General Dickinson, in which he described New England as selfishly hanging on to the body politic, absorbing its wealth and giving back nothing. He described us as an unpatriotic people, who had not done as much to suppress the rebellion as Missouri and Kentucky. I had to say something about him, and he replied, describing the laboring man of New England as in the last stages of starvation. He said that in Fall River there were 1,000 men with families, and they could not earn more than 40 or 50 cents a day for a whole family; that occasionally the family had a little pork to eat; that they did not have five pounds of beef a year; that they lived mostly on bread, and sometimes were obliged to go to bed without anything to eat. Gentlemen, I did not mean this to ridicule Mr. Dickinson, but it is of that stuff, and of stuff like it, that arguments against the tariff are made. They represent New England as having two classes; one class rolling in wealth, and around them a class bordering on starvation. This mode of speaking of the results of protection in describing New England is a libel on one of the most industrious and one of the most deserving sections of the union.

The question pressed upon you to-day is, are you willing to trust a president of the United States, who sent a free trade message to congress with the tariff? The whole question, my friends, is a question of wages, and, being a question of wages, the votes of the men who earn the wages can decide this election. The western democrats say that New England has palaces on every hilltop. I have lived in New England many years and never saw but a few of them. The vast number of people are comfortably well off. It is in their hands, and always has been in their hands, to make and unmake the laws of the country. All of the millionaires from the Atlantic to the Pacific can not offset the votes of the workingmen of this valley. [Applause.] You can outvote them all as often as you like. You have it in your power to hold public opinion stronger than they can. You can argue the matter for yourselves, and if the republican party shall lose the support of men who are comfortably well off, or farmers or workmen in factories, the republican party ceases to exist. It was made of such men. Cleveland did not have the senate in his hands and has not been able to stir one hair of the protective tariff. The democrats say: "Did not the republicans predict all sorts of disaster if the democrats got in, and don't you see that we have as good times now as before?" As if Cleveland had anything to do with that. Why, we are having good times because the democrats have been guarded by the republican senate. [Cheers.]

The president and the members of the house from the south have stood for free trade, and the struggle is now whether to reinforce the senate with a republican president or to give way and let the democrats have full swing. Will you reinforce the senate for protection, or the house for free trade? If Connecticut shall give her electoral vote to Harrison and Morton you may rest secure in the belief that the business of the country will go on as it has for a quarter of a century—in peace and prosperity—but if Connecticut allows her vote to favor free trade, then you will have abundant leisure in your competition with the ill-paid labor of Europe to calculate just how much you have made out of it. The time for argument is late. There are a few men in the United States who will be converted between this and Tuesday, but if I can reach one man by my voice and make him feel that he has the power to protect his own interests, then I shall feel that I have not worked in vain. (Tremendous applause.)

Mr. Blaine was then escorted to the depot and a special train hurried to New Haven, where he at once took the train for New York.

Sherman's Second Speech.

HUNTINGTON, Ind., Nov. 2.—Senator John Sherman made his second speech of this campaign in Indiana, at this place, this afternoon. A steady rain, beginning in the early morning, made the prospect of a good meeting rather dismal, but the people came through the rain and mud until the crowd numbered in the neighborhood of 10,000. The parade in the rain occupied about an hour to pass the rink. Senator Sherman was enthusiastically cheered when he arose to speak. He said:

Fellow Citizens, and Ladies and Gentlemen: When I was traveling over the state of Ohio recently, I was occasionally asked "What about Indiana?" and now since I have been in Indiana I will be able to answer more accurately than I could have done, although I believed the people of Indiana were loyal and brave and true, and would never turn their backs upon their most eminent citizen when he has been designated by the republican party as their candidate for the chief magistrate of this union. But I have no longer any doubt about Indiana. I saw yesterday 10,000 to 15,000 people excited by the highest enthusiasm marching in the bright sun and warm atmosphere in a county supposed to be democratic. To-day, although the weather is inclement, I see your streets filled with ardent and enthusiastic people shouting for Harrison and Morton and the republican ticket. No rain disturbs you, no mud stops you. I shall go back to Ohio and tell them that the Buckeyes and Hoosiers will march together. [Cheers.]

What are the topics of the day? The republican party for twenty-four years so administered the affairs of this government under the leadership of such men as Lincoln and Grant that this country was held in higher esteem than any empire or kingdom in the world. [Cheers.] Why was it then that four years ago the people turned their backs upon the republican party? First of all, accusations were made four years ago that the republican party was accumulating vast sums of money in the treasury and that it was hoarding it there and keeping it out of the channels of circulation. They said that if they came into power they would distribute this money among the people to contribute to your comfort and success. That had more influence in Indiana than anything else. They promised civil-service reform, an economical administration, and a reduction of taxes. Has anybody in Indiana received any portion of the money that was to be distributed? [Laughter.] On the contrary, I have the last official statement by the treasury department, signed by the democratic treasurer of the United States, elaborating on the condition of the treasury and the reason of the surplus.

Senator Sherman went on to say that the surplus could have been avoided had the democratic administration utilized the money for the redemption of bonds; but they failed to do so until both houses gave it the power it already possessed. He then said:

They did another thing, and if there is any hard-handed, hard-fisted democrat here, I want him to take this with him. They took $20,000,000 of your money out of the treasury of the United States and scattered it around among various banks, without interest, and with the promise that it should not be drawn against. What excuse did they give? They said that the republicans did it, too; that John Sherman did it, and they made me a kind of devil with horns. [Laughter.] I never did that thing at all—never—nor did any republican secretary of the treasury ever do it. [Applause.] What we did do was this: When the national banks were organized we said that we would make them public depositories, or commercial agents of the people, to collect the internal revenue tax and to aid the government in the sale of bonds. Whenever any citizen of Indiana wants to pay a tax on whisky or beer, or any other tax imposed under the internal revenue law, or when a citizen desires to purchase bonds, he might go to any national bank and get a certificate of deposit and send it to the treasury department, and the government would take that as money and leave the money in the hands of the bank until it was wanted in the public treasury. For many years there was in this way from $7,000,000 to $15,000,000 dollars deposited, not by the secretary of the treasury, but by private citizens, as a matter of convenience. This deposit never exceeded $15,000,000.

In regard to the charge of rascality—if you can tell me of a single republican who was turned out of office for that cause I will give up the ghost. [Applause.] It is one of our proudest boasts that when the government passed from our hands there was not a single man in office, from the smallest postmaster to the secretary of the treasury, that was charged with peculation or defalcation. [Applause.] Is it likely that when General Harrison comes in on the 4th of next March that this good showing will be made by the democratic party? Have you gained anything in your foreign relations by the democratic administration? [Cries of "No, No."] When General Grant was president all the powers of the world respected us. [Applause.] Suppose that Cleveland had been president when the Alabama claims were settled, and England paid us $15,500,000 in gold, would he have got a dollar or a nickel? He had shown his ability by his treatment of the fisheries questions. What have the soldiers gained by Cleveland's election? [A voice: "Vetoes."] Think of that big fat man sitting there in his luxurious upholstered chair, and going into the detail of a $12, or $8, or $6 pension bill which congress passed, to see if he could not find a flaw. It is enough to sicken me, and I don't want to dwell on it. [Applause.] You people—democrats and republicans alike—fought bravely for the flag, and you have no sympathy with any such poppycock work. [Laughter and cheers.]

Senator Sherman spoke next of the committee which framed the Mills bill, saying that it was appointed by an open free trader—Speaker Carlisle—and continued:

Six southern brigadiers, with two democrats of the north, entered into a secret conclave and formed the Mills bill. As soon as it was reported the northern democrats began to squeal. The Connecticut man said: "If you don't restore the duty on wood screws there will be no democratic congressman from Connecticut." The man from New Jersey said the same thing of pottery, and so they cut wood screws and pottery alone. Here and there they patched up their bill so as to suit a few northern democrats, but whenever the bill affects a district represented by a republican, it is struck ruthlessly and relentlessly. The policy of protection is to benefit the farmer directly, guarding him against Canadian and other importations of farm products, and in protecting him against the importation of Australian and South American wool. Under this system he has a home market for 92 per cent of all his farm produce. Farmers are not the only people are benefitted. Whatever tends to produce general prosperity is beneficial to all classes. The laboring people are most directly benefitted by this system. Take it away and you bring our laboring man in sharp competition with the colaborers of Europe, where they get scarcely enough to support life. Some democrats say it makes no difference in wages. That is a great error. They say that the reduction would fall upon the manufacturer. This is a great error. If the manufacturer finds that he cannot make money he can go out of business or change his business. You cannot throw the burden upon him. The burden falls upon labor, which is 90 per cent of nearly every production. The question is between American interests and English interests, as was only recently shown by that remarkably friendly letter of our friend, Mr. Sackville West. [Laughter.] I think that the meanest act of this administration was to turn its back upon its friend. It was a cowardly act. If West came out in favor of me, although his policy was wrong, I never would have turned my back on him, but would have fought it out on that line if it took all summer. [Cheers.] This administration has not only secured the endorsement of the rebels of the south and free trade elements of the south and the mugwumps of the north, but has the endorsement of the British minister. [Applause.]

Indiana has been greatly honored by the nomination of its most eminent citizen for president of the United States. It is a high honor to one of the thirty-eight sister states. I appeal to you, then, not only as republicans, but as democrats, not merely of men belonging to the party, but as men belonging to a great and honored state, to remember the obligation you owe to this eminent citizen and gallant soldier who has been named for the presidency of the United States—General Benjamin Harrison. [Great cheering.]

A Jack Rabbit For Luck.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 2.—A warm and continuous rain fell here throughout the day, making it one of the gloomest and most disagreeable days of the campaign. General Harrison passed the time at home. There were not the usual number of callers to-day. The general, however, was the recipient of a unique gift in the shape of a big jack rabbit, which came by express from Washington, Kan. The box was covered on three sides with American flags, while its top was hidden by countless tags and stamps put on by express agents with their greetings to the general. Accompanying the box was a letter from the three youthful donors, which reads as follows:

WASHINGTON, Kan., Oct. 31.—To General Harrison: We are little boys, only eleven, eight and six years old, and can't vote for you, but we want you elected and we send you a rabbit for luck. It is said that getting a rabbit's foot is a sign of good luck. Somebody sent Mr. Cleveland a rabbit's foot in 1884, and he was elected. If the paw of a common rabbit would elect him we hope that a whole jack rabbit will elect you, sure. It likes to eat apples and cabbage and corn, and will drink milk as well as water.

GUY RECTOR,
ROY RECTOR,
MARLEY RECTOR.

Another present received to-day was a gold headed cane voted to the general at a church fair given by the German Evangelical congregation of Jamaica, Long Island.

Ex-Congressman Williams, of Wisconsin, was among the general's callers this afternoon. The political headquarters and the hotel lobbies were unusually crowded this afternoon and evening, but it is noticeable that the enthusiasm and loud discussions that prevailed at all such gatherings a week ago have disappeared, and instead of noisy cheers the hum of many voices in low but earnest conversation floats through the lobbies. Whispering groups occupy every corner of the rooms, discussing some campaign scheme or secret. The document rooms of the state committees are being rapidly emptied of the remnants of many tons of printed matter, and the clerks are engaged in mailing "pasters" for scratch voters. One of the expensive features of the campaign has been lithographs of the presidential and gubernatorial candidates on both sides. The republican committee has distributed within the state over one hundred thousand life-size bust lithographs of General Harrison. As a result of this picture campaign, nearly every householder in Indianapolis tells his politics by hanging a picture of Harrison or Cleveland conspicuously in his window, frequently every front window in the house being thus decorated. To strangers visiting the city this is probably the most noted feature of the campaign.

Chairman Huston, of the republican committee, to-day received the following reply to his letter of yesterday to Chairman Jewett, suggesting the use of rubber bands on each ballot:

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 2, 1888.—Dear Sir: I note the contents of your letter of yesterday evening, asking me to agree that inspectors at the coming election shall place a rubber band around each ballot as voted. I do not believe such an agreement can be carried out over the entire state at this late day, and I am sure that no agreement we make can affect a legal ballot voted in disregard of it. Nevertheless, as such an agreement may in some degree conduce to a fair election, if you will put your idea in the form of a recommendation, I will cheerfully sign it. Yours truly, C. S. JEWETT, Chairman.

On receipt of this reply Chairman Huston, acting upon the suggestion contained in Chairman Jewett's letter, submitted an agreement, officially signed, for the approval and signature of Chairman Jewett. To this the chairman objected, for the reason that it was impracticable, and that for inspectors to place such bands around ballots would be viewed with distrust. He suggested, however, that the voter himself may be permitted to place a band around his ballot, and that the same results would occur. To this Chairman Huston acquiesced, returning the agreement with the amendment embodied. The correspondence abruptly closes here. The messenger that carried Huston's amended agreement to the democratic headquarters to-night returned with the statement that "the chairman said he had nothing to say." The character and outcome of the correspondence is the subject of general comment to-night in political circles. Chairman Huston, when asked to-night by an Associated press correspondent whether there were any special reasons of general interest that led him to propose the rubber band plan and make such persistent endeavors to secure its adoption, said there were very urgent and important reasons for his action, and promised to supply the press at a later hour with a written statement. The language of Chairman Huston's statement is as follows:

"Yesterday we learned from a man who had been taken into the scheme by the democrats that double voting was to be resorted to by them all over the state. This man was taken into a room where he and several other men from different counties were instructed in the art of double voting. They were told to fold and iron smooth a number of ballots the night before the election. One or more of these ballots smoothed in that way were then to be slipped into the folds of the lawful ballot, and this ballot was to be held with a finger fastened on the side of the ballot opposite the outward fold, so that no one could see that there were other ballots inside the lawful one. A democratic inspector was to be instructed to seize the ballot between his fingers in the same way and deposit it in the box quickly. Once inside the the box the lawful ballot would spring open and the spurious ballots would drop out of its folds, especially when the box was shaken or the ballots stirred by the hands of the inspector in counting. The informant discloses the name of the man giving the instructions, but we are not yet ready to make it known. I regret to say that he is an Indiana man, and holds his head high. Those men were also instructed to have these tickets voted by electors who might be bought on election day by the democrats, but afterwards this part of the scheme was abandoned temporarily for fear that the republicans might watch voters too closely to permit the successful operation of the plan, and so the parties receiving the instructions were told to get a better class of democrats to deposit these ballots, for they would not be likely to be watched so closely by the republicans. These instructions have been given to parties all through the state, and in order to encourage them they were told that the same plan would be operated in New York. I have accordingly advised our friends in New York to be on their guard."

The balance of the statement partakes of the nature of party instructions regarding the subject.

The speech making of the Indiana campaign practically closed to-night. Speaker Carlisle concluded his canvass at Madison this afternoon. Ex-Secretary Windom spoke at Martinsville, while Governor Beaver, of Pennsylvania, closes at South Bend tomorrow.

At a late hour the Associated press correspondent found Chairman Jewett at his hotel and showed him Chairman Huston's statement. Jewett talked freely about the proposed agreement submitted by Chairman Huston, and gave his reasons for not signing it. At the suggestion of the correspondent he sat down and wrote the following statement: "There are many reasons why such arrangements should not be made, and one very good one why it would be entirely futile. First, the agreement would be incapable of fulfillment for the reason that it would be impossible to get bands, distribute them, and have the fact that they were to be used thoroughly understood at this late day. Second, the law of the state prohibits the placing of any distinguishing mark upon a ballot, and these bands might be construed as distinguishing marks, especially if of different sizes or variously placed upon the ticket, nor could any voter or inspector be compelled to observe it. Third, it would be an innovation for the reason that such a practice has never been pursued, so far as I know, in this state. Fourth, the right given inspectors to manipulate the ballot while putting on the band would give an opportunity for fraudulently changing a ballot or inserting an additional ticket in each one, and thereby preventing the counting of either ticket. Fifth, the agreement could not authorize the election board to reject a legal ballot found in the box without a band. Sixth, it has been reported to us for some days that persons who are strangers in communities where they have been seen are traveling over the state, having no known business, but who have visited the republican election inspectors and no one else. We entertain real apprehension that they have been instructing such as are corrupt enough to engage in such work how to substitute tickets, stuff boxes and commit other ballot box devilry. The statement made by Huston as to ironing tickets, voting tickets double, and all that sort of a thing, is, in a slang phrase, a "chestnut." It is merely a rehash of a circular often issued by the republican party in former years, and once called the "pink circular." In this circular these matters were set forth with great particularity, and it was always in these circulars charged by republicans that the democrats intend to resort to them. On the other hand, the democrats, and better class of people generally, always regard these statements as merely intended to instruct republicans how to commit these crimes and an implied request to go ahead and commit them. Any statement that the democratic organization of this state has any knowledge of, or connivance with, any fraudulent practice or intended wrong in connection with the election, is entirely false, and I challenge the proof. Mr. Dudley, treasurer of the national republican committee, and those who are in sympathy with him, have a complete monopoly of that sort of business in this state. C. L. JEWETT."

She Wants to Vote.

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—Cynthia Leonard, mother of Lillian Russell, the actress, female candidate for mayor, has filed a writ to show cause why she should not be allowed to vote. The inspectors threaten to prevent her voting.

The Weather Indications.

For Nebraska and Dakota: Slightly warmer, fair; variable winds.

For Iowa: Fair, slightly warmer, westerly winds.

THE ARTIST OF THE IMPURE.

An Extended Interview With M. Zola on His Work.

ARE ENGLISH CRITICS PRUDES?

The Great French Realist Compares the Morals of His People With Those of the Anglo-Saxon Race.

The Suppression of "La Terre."

[Copyright 1888 by James Gordon Bennett.]

PARIS, Nov. 2.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—In view of the recent fine imposed upon the London publishers of "La Terre," a Herald correspondent called yesterday morning upon M. Emile Zola. This king of realistic writers lives in handsome apartments near the Palace Clichy. He is a younger looking man than his portraits indicate, and his long dark hair is brushed back straight from his forehead and not arranged in the untidy way generally represented. He wore a brown velvet jacket and was seated before a desk covered with MSS. "This is my sanctum," said M. Zola rising from a luxurious chair in which he was half buried, "and you find me at work on my next romance."

"What will it be about?"

"Ah, voila, you must wait until it appears. I will say this much, however, that it will be quite different from any of my previous works. I am developing the history of a crime and hope to produce something with powerful dramatic interest.

"About the judgment of the English court against 'La Terre,' do you want to know my honest opinion? Well, here it is. What possible difference can it make to me that one of my works has been proscribed to English readers? My rank in the literary world will be determined by quite a different tribunal, by a tribunal which never errs—that of posterity. If a dog steals a leg of mutton from your table, do you care very much if another dog robs the thief of his plunder? That is precisely my position as regards English and particularly American publishers. I am told that my books have large sales in the United States, but I have never received a single sou of the proceeds. In the present case Vezetelly Bros. paid me 2,000 francs for the English right to 'La Terre.' What is 2,000 francs? Do you know that the sale of one of my novels in France averages me 100,000 francs?

"But it is not so much this literary privacy which exasperates me as the intolerable Anglo-Saxon hypocrisy. These austere Englishmen turn up their eyes in holy horror when any mention is made of what they are fond of calling French vices. They would have the world believe that all the evils of their social system are imported from the United States and they seem to consider me the incarnation of all that is the worst in France. If London is populated with fallen women we are told it is the contagion of Paris. If the Pall Mall Gazette pitilessly lays bare the rottenness of the English upper classes the burden of this secret sin is laid upon the French immediately. If Whitechapel flaws with the blood of society's outcasts it is, forsooth, because M. Zola has perverted the innocent minds of the British youth. Bah, such Pharasaical prudery is sickening. We have recently honored the English Shakespeare with a statue in our city. Let those who presume to condemn my writings read what he has written. Let them also read Ben Jonson and Smollett and Byron, and say whether in the whole range of French literature they can find anything more coarse and indelicate. If you walk along the Rue de Rivoli you will find vile books in abundance. It is a significant fact that they are written in English. It is true, too, that Paris contains haunts of vice and debauchery. Ask the English speaking guides who swarm about our great hotels who are the best patrons of these shameful institutions. Then these sly debauchees, these prating Puritans, go home and tell each other that my books are not fit for their daughters to read.

"But what is the literary food which they offer their well trained daughters? They deny them the tainted French novel and substitute a moral, oh highly moral, English or American newspaper. And what do these unsullied buds of womanhood find in these same moral sheets? They learn that in England as well as elsewhere woman is woman whatever her rank and station, and that man remains man in spite of titles or pretensions. They are served every morning at the breakfast table with a detailed account of abominations and depravities which a respectable French paper would not print. I would respectfully ask if all this sensational news is any less hideous because it is truth, because it is the work of the police reporter instead of the literary artist."

"Yes, I dare to call my work artistic and I claim that it is written with a high, philosophical aim. Take for instance this same much abused 'La Terre.' Compare it with 'Le Reve,' which carping critics have pronounced respectable. In the former there are almost forty pages which are declared objectionable. The several hundred remaining pages are in no way different from those of 'Le Reve.' Only in 'Le Reve' I chose to leave out these forty pages and, presto, the book becomes exemplary. Is it probable that if my purpose in writing was, as my English friends maintain, to indulge in literary debauchery I would have been so moderate in my efforts? From that point of view my books are by no means bad enough.

"I admit the difficulty of drawing the line between the productions of an author, whose motives are worthy and artistic and those written simply with the purpose of catering to the depraved and impure instincts of humanity. Both kinds exist and both with more or less accuracy portray human life as it is. Certainly it is not the haphazard. London jury, which is capable of deciding whether I am writing with a base and mercenary aim and my ambition is toward truth and right. Happily there is one judge which never fails to discriminate between good and bad. That judge is Time and to him in the consciousness of my own integrity I appeal fearlessly.

"If you ask what remedy I would propose for the vice which is inevitable in all countries and in all states of society, I reply I believe rather in drawing men toward good than in shutting them out from bad. Arbitrary repression always fails and it generally aggravates the evil it would suppress. For instance, I have no doubt that this decision of the London court will result in largely increased sales of 'La Terre' in New England. So it is in everything. The world is no worse to-day than it has been for centuries. Those who have wanted bad books have always found them and they always will find them. It is vastly better to leave such questions to regulate themselves."

The Netherlands King Improving.

THE HAGUE, Nov. 2.—The condition of the king of Holland is improved to-day.

A DEMOCRATIC OUTRAGE.

Roughs Assault and Nearly Kill a Prominent Ohio Republican.

SPRINGFIELD, O., Nov. 2.—At half-past 12 this morning General Asa S. Bushnell, who was the central figure in the great republican demonstration held here yesterday, was assaulted by a gang of roughs as he was going home and badly injured. When only a short distance from his home General Bushnell was accosted by a crowd, which, without warning and evidently with concerted action, threw a perfect shower of stones at him. He was knocked down and badly beaten by the roughs, who, while they were engaged in the outrage, were declaring that he should never conduct another republican meeting or be governor of Ohio. The gang made its escape. General Bushnell was carried to his residence. His surgeons pronounce him dangerously hurt. He is terribly beaten about the head and face, several of his teeth are knocked out and his face is badly bruised. The police are scouring the country and city for the perpetrators of the assault, but have made no arrests. General Bushnell's residence is being guarded by police lest some further outrage may be committed.

The assault was the all-absorbing topic of conversation to-day. Every political interest has waned before the interest manifested in the villainous attempt at assassination. General Bushnell's injury is recognized as a public calamity, and citizens, irrespective of politics, have feverishly awaited news from his bedside. The general's condition has changed little during the day. His injuries are not considered fatal, but his surgeons have enforced absolute quiet and freedom from excitement. He has been under a great mental and physical strain for a month, and was, at the time of the assault, in an exhausted condition. The nervous shock was very pronounced, and he was flighty and incoherent in speech this morning. He is resting quietly to-night, and unless some complications set in he will not be confined to his bed many days. It is feared that his face will be disfigured.

The first visitor at the house this morning was Governor Foraker, who was driven rapidly to the Bushnell residence as soon as he learned of the assault. The governor manifested the most genuine solicitude, and was greatly incensed and worried about the matter.

This afternoon two well known parties, Barney Bray and Thomas Coleman, were arrested by the detectives and jailed. The evidence that they were the direct assailants of General Bushnell is strong. The republican central committee has offered a reward of $1,000 for the arrest and conviction of the persons engaged in the assault, and the city and county will follow with $1,000 reward each. Telegrams expressive of sympathy have all day been pouring in on the family, and the business associates of General Bushnell from all parts of the United States. General Harrison telegraphed to Mrs. Bushnell as follows:

"I regret to hear of the wicked assault upon your husband last night. Please let me know how he is."

The following reply was sent by Mrs. Bushnell:

"General Benjamin Harrison, Indianapolis, Ind.—Accept my thanks for your thoughtful inquiry. My husband was pretty severely and painfully injured, but expects to be able to cast his vote for you next Tuesday."

President A. C. Horton, of the Lincoln club of Cincinnati, telegraphs General Bushnell: "Lincoln club will contribute any amount toward the arrest and conviction of the cowardly perpetrators of last night's outrage upon you. Please command us."

AGAINST THE SETTLERS.

Judge Brewer Renders an Important Decision In a Railway Case.

TOPEKA, Kas., Nov. 1.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Judge Brewer has just handed down an opinion in the famous Allen county case, in which certain alternate sections of land granted by the government to the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railway were claimed by the settlers thereon. Judge Brewer holds that the land in question legally belongs to the railway company. The settlers will therefore be compelled to give up possession to the company. The land embraces a large amount of the most fertile farming lands in the country, and this adverse decision will be a blow to the settlers whose homes are thus taken from them. About five hundred settlers are thus thrown out of their homes. Many of them have occupied the lands for ten or fifteen years and have made extensive improvements. The opinion has been just filed with the clerk of the United States circuit court of this city, but the judgment will not be entered until the convening of the United States court in this city on the 26th inst.

STARTLING FRAUDS

Discovered in Connection With the Naturalization of Italians.

CHICAGO, Nov. 2.—It is claimed that startling frauds have been discovered in connection with the naturalization of a large number of Italians in the courts during the past two months. Attorney Underwood, who has been investigating the matter, swore out, late this afternoon, thirty-one warrants for perjury against one William Walker. Mr. Underwood said to a reporter this evening that he was employed by the republican county central committee to look into the matter, but that he had presented it regardless of party interest. Attention was attracted to the matter first by the information that Walker was swearing in nearly all the Italians who endeavored to take out papers. Mr. Underwood says that investigation has shown that not only has Walker sworn in Italians not entitled to naturalization, but that also fictitious names have been used. Out of thirty-one newly created citizens named in the warrants sworn out to-day, the investigators have been able to find but one, and he has only been here a year. The other thirty are not known by the addresses given by them in the court.

Cleveland and the Irish.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 2.—An evening paper prints an affidavit alleging that Grover Cleveland had once said that he would not run upon a ticket with any Irishman, particularly an Irish Roman Catholic. At a meeting to-night presided over by James Mooney, ex-president of the Irish National league, he read the following dispatch received in response to a telegram which had been sent to the president by his friend, Wilson S. Bissell:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, Nov. 2, 1888.—To Wilson S. Bissell, Buffalo, N. Y.: I am much surprised that at this late day any person in Buffalo should make the accusation you quote, or that any newspaper published there should give currency to such a lie, which was promptly denied when first started, some years ago, and the utter absurdity of which was proved by the support of my Irish friends in the canvass then pending. I emphatically deny the allegation contained in the affidavit you mention, because these charges are circulated at my home, and because I cannot forbear expressing my amazement that such reckless mendacity should be added to the basest ingratitude. GROVER CLEVELAND.

Prairie Fires.

MINNEAPOLIS, Nov. 2.—A special from Jackson, Minn., says that terrible prairie fires raged yesterday in Sioux Valley, in Jackson township. Henry Ray was burned so badly that he cannot live. A four-weeks-old baby, a sixteen-year-old girl named Mollie O'Connor, and a woman and her son, names unknown, were burned to death.

Killed by His Wife.

CHICAGO, Nov. 2.—Detective Jack Lowenstein was fatally shot this morning by his wife. The deed was the result of quarrels which the couple have been having for some time. This morning, it is said, the quarrel was resumed, whereupon the woman pulled out a revolver and fired five shots at her husband. One of the shots struck him in the head above the right ear and will probably prove fatal.

STANLEY.

Couriers Bring News of a Meeting a Year Ago.

ZANZIBAR, Nov. 2.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Couriers from Tabora bring direct news from the Stanley expedition, a portion of which was met at the end of November, 1887, by Arabs trading between the Lakes Victoria Nyanza and Nisigne and Tabora. These Arabs met Stanley's rear guard at a point west of Albert Nyanza, southeast of Zanga, just as the expedition was preparing to cross the swamps caused by the radiation of the streams that abound in that country. The Arabs did not see Stanley. The detachment seen consisted of thirty men. They stated that Stanley was two days ahead. The expedition had suffered greatly on the march through a thick forest. It was impossible to advance more than a mile and a quarter daily. They had also suffered in the marshes, where many had disappeared or died. Forty were drowned in crossing a great river flowing from east to west. One white man had died. Stanley was obliged to fight some tribes that refused to supply him with provisions. The expedition had often halted in the expectation of receiving reinforcements from the Congo. The rear guard at the time of the meeting had only been on the march five days after a halt of three weeks due to the illness of Stanley and a great part of the escort, who had been attacked with fever. The Arabs estimate the total strength of the expedition, after all losses, at 250 men.

The health of Stanley was then good. The rear guard, which consisted of natives of Zanzibar, stated that Stanley had decided that he would no longer advance in a northeasterly direction, but would strike toward the north, hoping to avoid the swamps. After getting a certain distance north he intended to take an oblique line to the eastward and go straight to Wadelai, where it was thought he would arrive fifty days later, about the middle of January, 1888. The Arabs were of the opinion that the expedition was still strong enough to reach Wadelai.

It will be remembered that on August 1 information was received from Zanzibar that two messengers had arrived there who had left the interior about the beginning of April, and who reported that Stanley had not arrived at Wadelai up to that time. The messengers stated that in the month of March Emin Pasha did receive some vague and indecisive news of the expedition, which had filtered through from tribe to tribe, but that the reports were very conflicting. Some declared that Stanley, after losing a number of men and a large portion of his supplies, was hemmed in by hostile tribes between the Maboda country and the Albert Nyanza, while other rumors were to the effect that he had been attacked by the tribes in the Matongora-Mino district and after several conflicts had diverted his course in an unknown direction.

SACKVILLE STILL TARRIES.

Rumor That He Will Publish a Statement Before He Goes.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Lord Sackville, ex-minister from Great Britain to the United States, is still in Washington, and from all that can be learned is likely to remain here for some days. Lord Sackville seems to have instructed the employes and attaches of the legation to say nothing to any one under any circumstances relative to his proposed movements. All attempts to secure information from the legation are futile. It is learned, however, that he has announced his determination to some of his friends to give out a statement for publication before his departure. This statement will doubtless contain his views upon Secretary Bayard's course, but it is not likely that it will be of great importance from a political or diplomatic standpoint. There is a well defined belief in diplomatic circles here that Lord Sackville has been assured by Lord Salisbury that his indiscretion will not cause him to be dealt with severely by his home government, and, in fact, a statement was made to-day by a gentleman who is usually very well posted in diplomatic matters, and who has been connected for years with the diplomatic service of the United States, to the effect that Lord Sackville will in all probability be sent to the mission at St. Petersburg. This gentleman said further that the current stories relative to Lord Sackville's domestic relations are unfounded. That he is married, in spite of the assertions to the contrary, but that his wife was an actress, and consequently his lordship lost caste in marrying her.

Sackville's Silver Service.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—The treasury department has authorized the free entry of the silver service, valuable clocks and other household articles recently imported at Baltimore for Lord Sackville, the British minister. This is in accordance with the privileges accorded resident ministers of all foreign countries. These articles arrived several days ago on a steamer from England, and on being notified of their arrival the British minister made application through the secretary of the state for their entry free of duty. This application was received at the treasury department on Tuesday last, the very day on which the president informed Lord Sackville of the severance of their official relations.

Union Pacific Earnings.

BOSTON, Nov. 2.—The gross earnings of the Union Pacific railway company for nine months to September 30, 1888, were $21,242,905; surplus, $8,121,994.

The decrease in the net earnings of the Union Pacific for September was considerable of a surprise. The president says he knows of no reason for the large increase in the operating expenses, beyond the fact of a large tonnage at low rates. This, he says, is the disturbing element with all western railroad properties, and he knows of no reason why the Union Pacific should be exempt.

Another Cruiser for Hayti.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—Information having been received at the navy department this morning to the effect that the steel cruiser Boston had arrived at Kingston, Jamaica, last night, Acting Secretary Harmony decided to revoke the orders sending the Kearsarge to protect American interests in Hayti, and to order the Boston there in her stead.

Wiped Out in Blood.

YOOKUM, Tex., Nov. 2.—Fayette Berry and John Hanks yesterday had a difficulty over the settlement of accounts and Berry shot Hanks and Hanks stabbed Berry, each one killing the other. Hanks was employed by Berry on his ranche when the tragedy occurred.

Married Life Ended With Arsenic.

LYONS, Neb., Nov. 2.—[Special to THE BEE.]—About noon yesterday Mrs. Luce, living four miles north of Lyons, took arsenic and died in a short time. This was the third attempt she had made to take her life since her marriage to Mr. Luce, something over a year ago.

Lord Sackville's Successor.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—Hon. Michael Henry Herbert has been appointed British charge d'affairs at Washington. Lord Sackville returns to England immediately on leave of absence. It is understood that the government will allow his case to rest until after the presidential election.

The most idiotic of the crazy wagers made during a presidential campaign is reported from Chester, Pa., where a republican and a democrat have made what they call a "hickory race" bet. The terms are that he whose presidential candidate shall win will have the privilege of whipping the other with a stout stick as they run along eight squares on the asphaltum pavement.

NEWS OF NEBRASKA TOWNS.

The Funeral of Hon. James Ewing at Wood River.

ALL BUSINESS HOUSES CLOSED.

Extraordinary Tribute of Respect to a Beloved Citizen—A Wife's Suicide—Various Political Rallies.

Every Citizen a Mourner.

WOOD RIVER, Neb., Nov. 2.—[Special to THE BEE.]—Probably the saddest day in the history of Wood River was the one we have just passed, rendered so because it witnessed the interment of its beloved and honored citizen, Hon. James Ewing. At 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon all the business houses were closed and heavily draped with mourning. People from all parts of the county came in in carriages; a special car came from Grand Island, and large delegations from Doniphan, Shelton and other surrounding towns. So large a crowd of people had never on any occasion been collected in this city before. At 2 o'clock the funeral procession left the house for the Presbyterian church, but on account of the immense crowd the funeral sermon was preached from the rotunda of the church. Rev. Pollock read a scripture lesson and offered prayer, after which Rev. Harper gave a very touching and appropriate discourse. The remains were followed to the cemetery by about two hundred members of the I. O. O. F. and A. O. U. W., to which orders the deceased belonged. There were 125 carriages in the line. At the grave the I. O. O. F. took charge and went through their beautiful funeral ceremony.

While the people returned from the sad burial with bowed heads and solemn thoughts, they were indignant on arriving at town to find that while they were performing the last sad rights to this honorable gentleman, the county central committee had held a meeting and nominated a man to take the place of the deceased on the ticket for legislature. They were indignant for two reasons. First, that the matter should be so soon brought up, and second that they did not keep their promise and let the west part of the county say who should be his successor. The man selected by them is Mr. Ed. Hooper, of Grand Island.

Another Death.

WOOD RIVER, Neb., Nov. 2.—[Special to THE BEE.]—Last night Mrs. J. W. Hounold, wife of a prominent lumberman, died at her home in this city after an illness of two weeks. She was a lady highly respected and loved by all who knew her. She leaves a husband and several small children to mourn her loss.

Republican Rallies.

NEBRASKA CITY, Neb., Nov. 2.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The largest republican demonstration of the campaign was held here to-night. The republican flambeau clubs were out in procession and the fireworks made a grand display. The speakers were General C. H. VanWyck, Hon. Patrick Egan and Hon. C. C. Wheedon. The opera house was jammed and hundreds could not gain admittance.

ATKINSON, Neb., Nov. 2.—[Special to THE BEE.]—Another rousing republican meeting was held here last evening, with speeches by L. T. Shanner, republican candidate for senator, and Judge G. M. Cleveland. The former made a most forcible and convincing argument upon the tari