DEATH OF JUSTICE MILLER.

The Distinguished Jurist Succumbs to the Attack of Paralysis.

UNCONSCIOUS DURING HIS LAST HOURS.

W. W. Belknap, Ex-Secretary of War in Grant's Cabinet, Suddenly Passes Away in Washington-

Washington, Oct. 13.-Justice Miller died tonight at eight minutes of 11 o'clock without a struggle and apparently without pain.

A few minutes before he died the phlegm in his throat gradually accumulated and his frame quivered. It was evident that the end was fast appreaching and the members of his household who were not in the sick room were hastiny summoned to his bedside. Besides Mrs. Miller and her son, Irvine, there were present Dr. Cook, J. Woolworth, an old friend of Justice Miller, who had just arrived from Omaha, the family servants and Chief Clerk McKennev of the supreme court.

Soon after death the face of the justice, which had become somewhat drawn during the last day's illness, changed to its perfectly natural condition, and he looked as if

No arrangements for the funeral will be made until tomorrow, but it is certain that the remains will be removed to his home in Keokuk, Ia., where they will be interred in the family burying ground.

Tomorrow the supreme court will meet as usual, and after the announcement of the death of Associate Justice Miller by Chief Justice Fuller the court will adjourn.

Mrs. Tougalin and Miss Corkhill, daughter and granddaughter of the justice, will reach Washington tomorrow aftersoon.

Samuel Freeman Miller was born in Richmond, Ky., April 5, 1816. His father emigrated from Reading in 1812. His mother was the daughter of parents who removed to Kentucky before her firth. His early years were spent upon a farm, but later employ-ment in a drug store gave him an opportunity for reading medicine. He graduated in the medical department of Transylvania university when twenty-two years of age and entered upon the practice of medicine in Knox county, Kentucky. He had been married in the meantime, began the study of law and was admitted to the bar in 1847. In 1862 President Lincoln appointed Mr. Miller associate justice of the supreme court, and he is today the solo remaining appointee of Lin-coln on the bench except Justice Field.

A Warning to Other Justices.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13. - Special Telegram to THE BEE.] - Associate Justice Miller's sad ending will, it is thought, in the future result in the retirement of members of the sucourt almost immediately after reaching the age limit. Justice Miller worked himself to death. He might have retired two years ago upon full pay to enjoy, in all probability, many years of life. He has felt more keenly the responsibility of his position since he passed the age when he might have voluntarily retired than at any time in the past. The several changes that have been made in the personnel of the bench recently impressed him with the necessity of remaining on the bench, as he was better equipped than any other man to fit a new member to his work, and yet the thankless duties he It is believed that Justices Beadley and Blatchford, who have reached the age limit (seventy years), will not tarry longer at their posts than is necessary for President

DEATH OF W. W. BELKNAP. Grant's Ex-Secretary of War Sud-

dealy Passes Away. Washington, Oct. 13.-[Special Telegram to THE BEE. |- Ex-Secretary of War W. W. Belknap was found dead this morning in the room adjoining his office. The coroner has been summoned. It is thought his death was due to paralysis.

The death of General Belknap will be re gretted by many thousands of his personal friends throughout the country. Surely no man who has passed through so many vicisitudes in public and private life has maintamed such a large proportion of personal and public friends as he. Immediately after his removal from President Grant's cabinet charged with treachery in the department. General Belkmap dropped of public gaze. He retired from view just at the proper moment. For years his most in timate friends were unaware of his where abouts. He found seclusion in a quiet spot in the south and remained there till the in the south and remained there till the clouds rolled by and public sentiment changed to his favor. A few years ago he returned to Washington and located in a portion of the city where he would be seen least and began the practice of law. He very seldom appeared in public places, and had little to say. He greeted his triends with the old-time conductive behaviorable. diality and conducted himself so admirably cated his character, and thus began the re-

storation of his reputation.

Laterhe bought a handsome residence and collected his family about him, on Vermont

entered into history he had as many personal friends as at any time during his official ca-reer. General Belknap was probably the only man during late years who was able to override the ways of adversity and to beat down the tide of scandal, which so long seemed to have consigned him to obliviou and

disgrace.
Personally he was a fine looking man, always snave, and seidom failed to make an ar-dent friend in every man he met. He main-tained his republicanism to the last, and, unlike most men who are hurled out of office, refused to repudiate his party on account of individuals within it.

It is believed that death occurred between 10'clock Saturday night and 9 o'clock Sun-

day merning. From John W. Cameron, the general's business associate, it was learned that for some time it has been the general's habit to meet at home friends near by for a social game of cards. Last Saturday night he was there as usual, returning to his rooms in Evans' building at about midnight and it is presumed that he retired immediately.

About 8:30 this morning Cameron came to the building, and, not obtaining admittance to the general's room after continued knock-ings, the door was forced open. General Belkmap was found upon the bed, partly un-covered. His left arm was bent rigidly and his left hard was tightly climened, as though death had come while he was in a convul

autopsy was beid later, at which the fact was disclosed that the immediate cause of his death was inflammation of the inner lining of

became known at the war department Acting Secretary Grant ordered the flag on the build-ing to be pot at half must in honor of the exsecretary and gave directions that the dulid-ing be draped in black for the custemory

Mrs. Belknap has decided that the general hall be buried at Arlington cemetery, and the faneral will probably take place Thurs-

ture as a democrat in 1857, but later became a republican and enlisted in the army as major of the Fifteenth lowal infantry in 1861. He erved at Shiloh in Teanessee and was with Sherman on his famous march to the sea. He Sherman on his famous march to the sea. He became brigadier, general of volunteers in 1864 and major general in 1865. At the close of the war he was appointed collector of internal revenue, which position he filled until 1869, when he entered Grant's cabinet as secretary of war. In 1876 he resigned from the cabinet on account of charges of corruption, upon which he was impeached by congress, but acquitted for technical reasons.

FOUNDERED AT SEA.

The Ship Magellan Reported Lost

With All on Board. New York, Oct. 13.-|Special Telegram to THE BEE.]-The American ship Magellan, one of the finest of the American clipper fleet, has been lost, and as none of the ship's ompus, numbering twenty-two men, has been accounted for, it is feared that all hands went down in one of the the Magellan left for Boston for Valparaiso, lades with case oil. She was owned by C. P. Hernmingway and T. Quincy Brown, No. 89 Milk street, Boston, and commanded by Captain William Marshall, one of the most exorts. After signalling for close speaking, he Para reported that when 160 miles south of this city she passed through more than a hundred unbroken cases of oil marked "H. & B., Magellan." The next day," reported the master of the Para, "we passed through considerable wreckage, and bound to a spar, with sub-merged head and shoulders, was the corpse of a man. The body seemed to be considerably decomposed, and bore evidence of hav any accomposed, and hore evidence of hav-ing been in the water some days. Although nothing has been heard from the crew, the eveners are satisfied that some of the ship's company have been saved.

DEEP HARBOR WORK.

A Matter of Interest to the Trans-

Missouri Country. Washington, Oct. 13.—|Special Telegram to The Bee.]—Senator Paddock has been busy since his return bere Saturday, clearing up unfinished business. Today he called upon General Casey, chief of enquiries, and had a consultation regarding the deep harbor work which is soon to be renewed at Galveston and Sabine Pass, as provided for in the ap-propriation made by congress. The senator expressed the opinion that Sabine Pass is the ost prominent harbor on the Gulf of Mexico In the discussion some time are respecting the comparative merits of the harbors at the comparative merits of the harbors at Galveston and Sabine Pass Senators Pad-dock and Manderson pand especial attention to the harbor at Sabine and succeeded in securing a largely increased appropriation. It is the general belief that deeper water can be secured at Sabine with an expenditure of about \$1,000,000 than could be possible at Galveston by a larger amount. deep emuch Calveston by a larger amount; deep enough in fact, for the largest ships. Sabine pass where the contemplated railroad extensions are made to the northward, will be much nearer the grain fields of Nebraska and Kansas than Galveston, and its improvement is matter of the utmost importance to the farmers of those states. General Casey says the work both at Galveston and Sabine pass will be vigorously pushed and that it would be much better to have a choice of harbors, so that the improvement of both these and that of Aransas Pass is a matter of great interest to farmers in the trans-Missouri coun

The World's Fair Closing sunday.

Curcaso, Oct. 13.- [Special Telegram to THE BEE. |-The Protestant ministers of Chicago are preparing to take concerted ac tion relative to the closing of the coming World's Fair on Sundays, At the weekly meetings of the Methodists, Baptists and Congregationalists today steps were taken towards the formation of a central committee representing all denominations, to which all odies state and national can communicate their deliverances upon this subject, to be presented to the officers of the exposition in ach a manner as to make their appeals most

Wyoming Supreme Court Judges. CHEYENNE, Wyo., Oct. 13.—(Special Tel gram to THE BEE. |- The meabers of the upreme court who qualified last night met teday and drew lots for the terms which they will serve. Judge A. B. Conway drew the eight-year term, H. V. S. Gross-beck of Laramie the six-year term and W. Van Deventer of Cheyenne the fouryear term. Under the constitution Judge Van Deventer thus becomes chief justice of he territory. R. H. Redpath was appointed

clerk of the supreme court. Conflicting Reports.

LONDON, Oct. 12 .- Conflicting reports are received here regarding the situation of affairs at the mouth of the Zambesi river. One report alleges that one of the British stern wheel gunboats attempted to pass up the river, to prevent which a line of Portuguese gun boats anchored across the mouth of the river with instructions to passively resent the passage of British vessels, and that she ran down and sank one of the Pertuguese ships. Another says the British gunboats have not yet started from Zanzibar.

In Spirit as Well as Letter

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.-In order to carry out the spirit as well as the letter of the civil service law, the secretary of the treasury oday agreed to change the existing practice the making of examinations of applicants for promotions in the treasury department in the cases of honorably discharged soldiers and sallors who by law are entitled to preference. other things being equal. The change will be accomplished by adding 5 per cent to the percentage made by such persons in the ex-

Refused to see Them. Loxson, Oct. II.-[Special Cablegram to THE BEE.]-Gladstone has declined to receive deputation which waited upon him from the Scottish Rule association of Edinburgh. This association recently sent a circular to the various Scottish liberal associations, protesting against the policy of the liberal offi-cials toward the Scottish home rule movement, and explaining the reasons for their protest. This document was submitted to Mr. Gladstone.

The Gardner Chase & Co. Estate. Boston, Mass., Oct. 13.-The assignce of f the estate of R. G. Gardner Chase & Co. nakes a statement showing the total assets to be \$857,000; liabilities, notes and bills payble secured by collaterals, \$1,329,000; vided accounts of customers, \$027,000; deposits and bills payable, \$136,000; configent liabilities, notes berrowed and piedged with col-lateral, \$37,000; total unsecured liabilities,

Where is the Silver Wreath?

Bearry, Oct. 13. - The report is published in the South German papers that a silver wreath purchased with money subscribed in the United States and consigned to Charles Gibson of St. Louis an American now in Germany, mysteriously disappeared on the way to Gibson. It was the intention to have ed on the tomb of the late Emperor Frederick.

A South Dakota Bank Failure.

Sr. Paul, Minn., Oct. 13.-An Aberleen, S. D., special says the bank of F. H. Hagerty & Co. suspended today. Liabilities \$250,000, (William Worth Belknap was the son of General William G. Belknap and was born at Newburg, N. Y., September 82, 1829. He graduated at Princeton in 1848, studied law at Georgetown, D. C., and settled at Keokuk, In 1851. He was elected to the legisla-

ISSUES OF THE CAMPAIGN.

Their Discussion from Republican and Dem-

ccratio Standpoints at Lincoln.

SPEECHES BY MESSRS. CONNELL AND BRYAN

Trouble Brewing Among the Indians at Rosebud Agency-An Almost Tragic Sequel to the Rickard Affair.

Liscotts, Neb., Oct. 13.- Special Telegram to THE BEE.]-No larger or more enthusiastic audience could have greeted Lincoln or Douglass in their famous congresional campaign back in the fifties thus that which gathered tonight to listen to easterly gales. On May 10 Congressman Connell and Congressional Aspirant Bryan as they measured strength on the political issues of the day. Funke's opera house proved too small, and the crowd was forced to seek perienced American ship masters. In the latter part of May the American bark Carrie Winslow left here for Valparaiso, and late last month the Winslow met and spoke to the German and democratic congressional committees, dibark Paya, from here, bound for Brasilian vided the honors of charman of the payance of the control more ample accommodations in Bohann's meeting. Mr. Bryan, the challenger of Mr. Connell, was granted the opening speech. He was allowed fifty-five minutes for his remarks. Mr. Connell was allowed seventy-five minutes, in which he was to make his reply, and Beyan was given the same time in which to get back at Connell,

> greeted with cheers. He said that, if elected he thought he would have to deal only with national questions and for this reason he did not care to take up the time discussing purely state questions. He again stated that the democratic party had taken a positive stand on the prohibition question and had no idea of evading the isssues of the campaign As in former speeches, he denounced the McKinley bill as a measure promulgated in the interests of the rich and intended to make the poor poorer, arguing that it has already had the effect of increasing the price on many of the articles of food and clothing that the poor man cannot do without poor man cannot do without. In this connection he argued that the repub-licans in the passage of this bill have for gotten the consumer, forgotten the homes of the workingmen, and tinkered with the tariff in such a way that none but the millionaires are protected. He took up the money ques-tion and stated that while neither of the two parties are sound upon the issue, the democrats are nearer right. In discussing the democratic platform Mr. Bryan stated that it is so made pattern Mr. Bryan stated that it is so made up that it offers protection in the enjoyment of life, liberty and happiness, unaded by public contributions and unburdened by oppressive exactions, especially to the people of the west and northwest.

When Mr. Bryan came forward he was

Mr. Bryan's speech was greeted with laugh-ter and applause throughout by the old-line democrats, who were out in full force. democrats, who were out in full force.

Hon, W. J. Connell was then introduced and the cheer that went up almost raised the When the applause finally ceased Mr.

I am here in response to a challenge. I lam here in response to a challenge. I come before you with more confidence in the cause I represent than in my own powers. I believe the principles of the grand old republican party are right. Applause. Believing that right is to own champion, I meet in open debate the able, eloquent young man who deservedly bears the name of "the young tariff giant." I am glad to know that this campaign is not to be one of mud-slinging. My friend has referred to the platform of the democratic party. I would not say a harsh word against the democratic party; if I were to write an indictment against that party I would not write treason, blood, or sec it would be the word insincerity. The cratic platform consists of many things that its leaders do not believe in. The talk about the tariff is hardly in good taste, considering the fact that the leaders of the party have sent a complimentary letter to the father of reciprocity, that gallant plumed knight, James G. Blaine. [Loud cheers and prolonged applause.] Did you ever know of the democratic congressmen favoring good legislation? way every time they can and then they go to their constituents and say: "Here is your republican party—what have they done!" But, thanks to the nerve of old Tom Reed, the republicans have done something.

[Cheers and applause.] The republicans proposed to meet the demands of the people when there was a cry for a free comage of silver, but the democrats in congress, as usual, blocked the way and defeated the oill.

How do the democrats stand in regard to pension legislation! Here is the democratic platform as it reads: "We express ourselves as heartily in favor of pensioning every wounded, needy and deserving veteran." Just think: A veteran must not only be deserving, but also wounded and needy. No provision is made for the imprisoned veterans who never felt a bullet but are as incapaci who never felt a bullet but are as incapaci-tated for the battle of life as though they had been shot on the bloody field of battle. [Applause.] What does the re-publican platform say! "We most heartily favor the disability peasion bill and regard it as an act of justice too long delayed; yet we do not regard it as the full recognization which the government and the people gove to which the government and the people owe to hose heroic men by reason of whose sacri-ces and devotion the union was saved and he government restored. 17 Cheers. Let me say a few things that is due to the legislation of the late republican congress. It organized Oklahoma, it provided for the admission of two new states; it passed a bankruptcy bill it passed abil prohibiling these swindling, thieving institutions known as lotteries; it passed a lard bill that brings to every farmer 50 cents for every hog this will save \$10,-000,000 to the farmers of the northwest; it passes an anti-trust bill that effectively and completely wipes out combinations; it re-stored 80,000,000 acres back to the govern ment; a bill against gambling was intro-duced but, owing to successful democratic fillibustering, it has thus far failed to pass. opposed to convict labor and yet friend talks about cheapness of labor is cheap; do you Convict labor is cheap; do you want it! Chinese labor is cheap; do you wish that! Are there so considerations but cheap-

Must we have cheap men and cheap We have two roads before us-free trade and protection. The road to free trade may look inviting at first, but it ends in darkened factories, deserted homes and starving wives and children; that of tariff leads to busy mills, bright homes, happy, contented faces.
There has never yet been a free trade law but that it led to bankruptcy, want and destitution. I agree with Webster that the cheapness of bread is not the main thing to be considered. The employment of the masses at good wages is a thing more to be desired.

Again, the republican congress passed the eight hour bill. I do not claim the honor of this alone, but thank that great and good man Bob McKinley.

Mr. Conneil then tackled the tariff question and proved by facts and figures that the price on nails, leather, and woolen goods had decreased as the result of the protective

tariff.

Mr. Bryan then made his closing speech.
He simply touched on the main arguments of his opponent, making some happy hit each time that brought down the house, but did not bother himself much about detail argument. He spoke of his opponent from the beginning as "he," thus:

He (meaning Connell) said that his party passed a bankruptcy bill. Why shouldn't it pass a bankruptcy bill when it is driving all the farmers of the west into bankruptcy! I could be a superposed to bankruptcy. farmers of the west into bankruptcy f [Loud cheers.] He talks about the convict labor cheers. He talks about the convict labor bill Why, the republican congress came to our state and stole our thunder. He talks about what Garfield said about wheat, I

will let him and Garfield fight it out. He talks about the tariff making prices cheaper. Is this why corn and wheat are bringing such low prices! If I am elected to congress I will see that your interests are amply protected

Driven to Suicide by Rickard. DORCHESTER, Neb., Oct. 8.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Mand Ross of DeWitt, the girl connected with the Rickard affair, made an attempt to commit suicide at the Skinkel hotel about 8 o'clock this evening. She bought strychnine at the drug store, giv ing as her reason that her grand mother wanted ing as her reason that her grand mother wanted it to kill rats. Suspicious were aroused by her actions and her brother, who had been advised by the druggist, took the drug away from her by main force after a severe strug-gie. She said that she had seen Rickard gie. She said that she had seen Rickard within a day or two, and he had so worked upon the girl's feelings by telling her that if she appeared against him at his tret he would be sent to the penitentiary that she had determined to die to avoid testifying against the scoundrel. Her brother took her home with him, but she insists that she will till herself, and unless she is closely guarded here is danger that she will carry out her determination.

The Oddfellows' Grand Lodge.

BEATRICE, Neb., Oct. 13,-[Special Telegram to THE BEE |- Quite a number of delegates to the meeting of the Independent Order of Oddfellows, grand lodge of Nebraska, which meets here tomorrow, have already arrived. Tomorrow's session will be principally devoted to preliminary business, followed in the evening by a banquet at the Paidock, given the Visitors by the local lodges. The session will continue four days and will be held in Armory hall.

Will Substitute an Alliance Man.

FREMONT, Neb., Oct. 31 .- Special Telegram to THE BEE. |- A meeting of the Dodge county republican central committee was held this afternoon to substitute a name for that of John Ross, who declined the nomination for the legislature. No definite action was taken, but it is understool that the commit-tee has authorized the chairman to substitute one of the alliance adminess, both of them being of republican antecedents and one of hem still in the party.

Alliance Meeting at Ord.

ORD, Neb., Oct. 13,- [Special to THE BEE.] -Joseph Edgerton, alliance candidate for attorney general, addressed the Valley county alliance in the court house here Saturday The heavy rains of Friday night prevented any procession, the roads being heavy with mud. There was a fair attendance of alliance members, but the major part of the audience assembled was composed of the families of he members and townspeople not members

Anti-Probibition League.

GENEVA, Neb., Oct. 13 .- [Special to THE BEE.]-The Fillmore county anti-prohibition league was organized at Geneva Saturday with the object of defeating the prohibition amendment in the county. Representative men from nearly every precinct were in at-tendance. W. J. Walte of the Exeter Enter-prise, a prominent republican, was elected president; E. A. Coombs, editor of the Geneva Democrat, vice president, and C. L. emmons of Bryant secretary.

Harlan and Nettleton at Indianola. INDIANOLA, Neb., Oct. 13,-[Special to THE BEE, |-Hon, N. V. Harlan and Hon, Dantel Nettleton spoke here Saturday night to a crowded hall. Notwithstanding the boasted work of the independents, the republican party in Red Willow county will poll a strong vote for the state ticket. Honest thinking men are not going to thow their votes away and Harlan will be elected. Harlan and Nettleton will speak as denkleman Menday night. night.

A Reet Sugar Factory for Fremont. FREMONT, Neb., Oct. 13.-[Special Telegram to Tug Bug 1-At a meeting of the on a beet sugar factory was appointed as follows: J. J. Hawthorn, L. M. Keene, E. H. Barnard, C. H. Toncray, J. W. Love, John Dern, J. D. McDenald. This committee will go to Grand Island to investigate the indus-try there and have written Mr. Oxnard to ame a date when a visit will be agreeable.

Republican Rally at Virginia. VIRGINIA, Neb., Oct. 13,-[Special Tele rram to Tue Ber. |-The republicans held a alley at this place last night. There was a arge attendance and great enthusiasm. speeches were made by I. W. Funk, candidate for state senator, and C. O. Bates, candidate for county asterney; also Hom. W. S. Lammers and Hon. George A. Murphy. The addresses were well received and votes were made for the straight republican ticket.

Want Township Divisions.

DAKO TA CITY, Neb., Oct. 1s .- [SpecialTele gram to THE BEE. |-A petition was presented to the board of county commissioners asking for an election for the purpose of dividing the county into to waships. The commissioner held the position over until their next mee ing. The signers of the petition are mostly residents of the western part of the county who do not like to bear the heavy expense of Covington precinct,

Speeches at Liberty.

LIBERTY, Neb., Oct. 13 .- | Special Tele gram to THE BEE.]-Rev. H. Presson and Hon. G. A. Adams spoke to a crowded house at the opera house tonight. Good order and deep interest prevailed throughout both speeches. The local workers will now get to work and the usual republican majority may be expected from this place.

Wayne County Nominations. WATNE, Neb., Oct. 13 .- Special Telegram to THE BEE, |-The republican county con vention today nominated W. M. Wright for county attorney, J. J. Gildersleeve for county superintendent, N. Grimsley for commis-sioner, and five delogates to the representa-

tive convention at Stanton tomorrow. Iron and Steel Men Entertained. CHICAGO, Oct. 13 .- A targe number of th members of the British, German and Ameri can societies who attended the recent from and steel congress in New York arrived here this morning. They were met by a large committee and a formal reception tendered them at the Palmer house, where Mayor Cregier, after a speech of welcome, tendered the visitors the freedom of the city. Sir

James Kitson made a graceful speech i reply and Mr. Thielen of the German inst

tute also spoke. The party was then taken to the Washington park club house, where a luncheon was served. In the evening a banquet was tendered them at the Audi-Doubts the Honesty of Dads. Pittsbung, Pa., Oct. 13 .- Something of sensation was caused here today by W. H. Howard, a prominent citizen, filing a bill in equity in the county court, asking that the cash of the city now in the hands of the finance committee of the council and amount-ing to \$1,083,021, be placed in the hands of responsible persons and that the funds in bank be secured by bond.

A Murderer Captured. CHETENNE, Wyo., Oct. 13. - Special Tele gram to THE BRE. |- Sheriff Sparhawk has captured Smith, the man who assassinated George B. Henderson, the manager of the "77" cattle company, and a man named

The Pettit Poisoning Case, CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind., Oct. 18 .- The case of W. Fred Pettit, chrrged with having poisoned his wife was called in the city court Tonight the task of securing a jury

Berry, who was helping Smith to make his

was nearly completed. Snowing in Minnesota FERRORS FALLS, Minn., Oct. 13.-It has been snowing here all forencon.

THROUGH HIS NATIVE STATE.

Great Crowds Greet the President Along the Route in Indiana.

LARGE GATHERINGS OF SCHOOL CHILDREN.

Several Stops Also Made in Ohio and Brief Addresses Delivered-The Party Due in Washington Today.

Union City, Ind., Oct. 13 .- Promptly at 6

clock this morning the special train bearing President Harrison and his party pulled out of Indianapolis on its return to Washington. The president spent last night abourd his car, and he arose this morning much refreshed from the day's rest afforded him vesterday at Indianapolis. At Pendleton a brief stop was made and a committee from Anderson boarded the train. An immense crowd was assembled. The president made a speech, in which, after expressing his pleasure at the greeting, he spoke of the wonderful transermation made is Anderson by natural gas In regard to its industries he said: "The diversification of industry is the secret of derelopment. All communities are great just a proportion as their industries are so diversified. Then every man finds work to do and every man finds a near market for the pro-duct of his work. This is being realized here in Indiana. Who can tell what will be the future of this city and of all these cities, sit uated above a reservoir of gas fuel. I am am glad to see in this assembly so many of these school children. Let your factories be filled with brawny, stalwart men, who do men's work but, my friends, have a tender, watchful care of the little ones. See that your schools are conducted on a high plan'see that these young people are taught in early life these lessons of loyalty and morin early life these lessons of loyalty and mor-ality that are essential to the development of true American citizens. Look carefully after them. As one who has never ceased to love and sympathize with culldren let me say be brave and hopeful boys, for in this land of ours, over which the starry flag waves, there is no obstruction in your way and you can be just what you will be by industry, fidelity, studiospass, wheek and americal character. studiousness, plack and upright character and a dutiful regard to your parents, who love and care for you. There is nothing between you and the stars to which you may not aspire in public life in this great country. And now again, a friendly farewell an thanks for the interest you manifest.

When the city of Muncie was reached an other large assembly had congregated. The president made a speech in which he greeted president made a speech in which he greeted his old friends and expressed his delight at again seeing duncie, which he said he had been iamilia with for many years. He men-tioned the finding of gas there some years ago which, since then, has added comfort to homes and prosperity and the development of manufactures. In closing the president said: "And year my friends all over this and "And now, my friends, all over this and above all this, and better than it all, let us keep in mind these higher things that make our country great. I do not forget that your good county sent to the war for the union, in gallant regiments that went from this gallant state multitudes of brave men to stand by the flag. Some of them are here with you today. [Applause] Now let that love of the flags be still uppermost in your hearts. Nothing has pleased me more as I passed through some of our western states than to see that the school children overy where had the starry flag in their hands. [Prolonged cheers.] Let it be so here and everywhere. Let them learn to love it and to know its beauty, in order that when the time of peace that when the time of peace comes they may be ready to defend it. [Prolonged applause] Now to the friends who have assembled in this early morning hour to welcome me as I pass through I beg to say that I am most grateful for your appreciative kindness."

One of the greatest demonstrations of the

day took place at Winchester, where a stand had been erected and several thousand people were assembled. Every building in the city was decorated and even the teleg-poles were adorned with the stars stripes. In a few appropriate words Congressman Brown introduced the president who spoke as follows: "My friends, it give megreat pleasure to hear from the lips your honored citizen, my old time army co rade, these words of welcome spoken in your behalf. I thank you for the assurance given that your assembly here together is without regard to difference of belief, but as American citizens having common interests and the same love for the flag and the country. I have had occasion to say before that if we would only forget for a time the anger and heat our division on a number of things on which we agree and have common interests we would find that these greatly outnumber our points of disagreement. It is essential to the existence of a country like ours that thought and speech should be free, and free thought means differing thoughts. It means that in the individual exercise of the faculties that God has given us we will mach on public that God has given us we will reach on public questions different conclusions, but, as I re-marked the other night to another audience as long as our difference stands like the opposition buttress of a great arch confront ing each other, that is united above in love for the constitution, we have nothing to fear. Now, to these good people of Randolph county, a people of quiet orderly ways, where social order is everywhere maintained, where the fear of God and love of man has its fullest way and exercise, where all gentle and kindly, social and neighborry influence are kindly, social and neighborly influence are dominant, to these people that I have known so long I tender this morning my sincere thanks for your hearty and cordial welcome." Belleviouslands, O., Oct. 13.—The next stop of the president's train was made at Union City, the boundary line of Indiana and Ohio, and here the chief executive sgain left the train and was escorted to a stand, which was surrounded by 1.00 people. Camons was surrounded by 1,000 people. Cannons fired a salute in honor of the president, whose pathway to the stand was strewn with flowers by school children. Mayor Shockney welcomed and introduced the president, who

spoke to the assemblage for a short time. The next place reached was Sidney, O. where a brief stop was made, and the presi dent shook hands with a few friends, At Degraff the principal of the village school introduced the president to a large as-semblage of school children. The president made a pleasant speech to the children and shook hands with many of them.

Belle Fountaine was in gay attire when the train pulled into that city, and every man, woman and child seemed to be in the throng that turned out to welcome the president. He briefly addressed the assemblage. In the course of his remarks the president said: "It is grateful to realize that if there are fault-finders—sometimes with reason and sometimes without that the great body of our people are interested only in good government in good administration and that the offices shall be filled by men who under-stand that they are the servants of the people and who serve them faithfully and well If it were not so, a president would despair Great as the government is, vast as is our civil list, it is wholly inadequate to satisfy the reasonable demands of men, and so from disappointment, reasonable or used somable, we turn with confident receive with encouragement to kindly greetings from the tollers of the country, men and women who only ask for a government that it shall protect them in their lives, their property and their homes; that it shall encourage education, provide for these sweet young children so they shall have an sweet young control so they shall have an easier road in life than their fathers had, and that there shall be an absence of any corrupt intent or act in the administration of the public business. Not every one can hope to reach the maximum of human wealth or renjoyment, but nowhere else is there so general a diffusion of human comfort and convenience of life as in this land of ours. You must not, then, show unthankfulness to the framers of our great constitution or to God by indulging in gloomy foreboding or un-reasonable complaint. He has not promised that everywhere and every season the fields should give full returns. He has promised

that the food of man should not fail, and where cise is famine unknown? Other countries have now and then appealed to us to feed their population, greater or less. The United States always has a surplus after its people are fed, and for this we should be thankful. I have been told everywhere on this trip that, though the crops in some respects and in some places. everywhere on this trip that, though the crops in some respects and in some places have been short, the general prosperity is very great. Everywhere I have been told that so wheel is idle and that no hand is idle that seeks for employment that honest bread may come to his household. I believe we are on an upward grade of prosperity, if we will be braye and hopeful and true, that shall lead

be brave and hopeful and true, that shall lead us perhaps, to a development and an increase of wealth we have never before attained."

CRESTLINE, O., Oct. 13.—Short stops were made at Lorde, Agosta and Marion, but the president merely bowed to the cheering multitudes from the rear platform. There were loud calls for a speech at Gaillon, but the president begged to be excused. Crestline was reached at 12:40 and a brief stop was made. The president received a message here saying that Justice Miller was sinking and could live but a few hours. The schooland could live but a few hours. The schedule was so shortened that Pittsburg would be reached at 6:40 p. m. This was two hours earlier than was originally intended. Wash-ington will be reached tomorrow morning.

ington will be reached tomorrow morning.

At Maustield another large crowd was assembled and the president spoke briefly, thanking them for their kindness and saying that he was glad to be permitted to stop at the home of their distinguished senator and his friend, Sherman, "I am sure," said he, "however you may differ from him in political opinion, that the people of Mansfield and of Olive are regard of the amigrapes which he of Ohio are proud of the eminence which he has attained in the councils of the nation and the distinguished service he has been able to render his country, not only in congress, but in the treasury department. [Cheers] He is a twin in greatness with that military brother, who led some of you, as he did me, in some of the great campaigns of the war, and they have together rendered a conspictous service to this country, which we, as they, love with a devoted affection."

A committee from Wooster boarded the rain at Mansfield. At its head was Prof. Stoldard, formerly professor of chemistry at Miami university when President Harrison attended that institute. The president warmly greeted his former tutor. At Wooster the students of the university joined their college cry to the cheers of the citizens. This was the first point in Congressman Me-Kinley's district at which the president spake. The president spoke but briefly, as the time was short and many other stops re-mained to be made.

mained to be made.

A large crowd was assembled at Orrville, but there was no time for a speech.

At Massilion there was a great crowd of Grand Army veterans, school children and citizens, headed by the mavor. As the train entered the city the operatives from the manufacturing establishments near the road gathered at the track and cheered the president as he speed by. In his address to the indent as he sped by. In his address to the in dustries of the city, the president said: "I is well that your interchanging industrie is well that your interchanging industries and pursuits tean upon and help each other. Increasing and making possible the great prosperity which you enjoy. I hope it is true here that everybody is getting a fair return for his labor. We can not afford in America to have any discontented class, and if fair wages are paid for fair work we will have none. I am not one of those who believe that cheapaess is the highest good. (Cheers.) I am not one of those who believe it can be to my interest or to yours to purtean he to my interest or to yours to pur it can be to my interest or to yours to pur-chase in the market anything below the price that is paid to men who make fair living wages. [Great applause.] We should all "live and let live" in this coun-try. Our strength is our promise for the future, our security for the social happiness and contentment of the great masses who toil. It is in the kindly in-terescence and relationship between capital tercourse and relationship between capital and labor, each having its appropriate in-crease, that we shall find the nighost good, the capitalist and employe everywhere ex-tending to those who work for human rights a kindly consideration with compensating wages,"
When the train rolled into Canton over five

thousand people were assembled to greet the chief executive. The Grand Army of the

public and other organizations were cut i

full force. The president spoke in response to the address of welcome, saying in part: " am glad to be at the home of one with whom have been associated in congressiona luties for a number of years, and who, in al his personal relations with me, as I believ with you, his neighbors, has won my regard as I om sure he has won yours. [Cheers. And without any regard to what may be thought of the McKinley bill I am sure that here today you are all good neighbors and friends of William McKinley. [Applause]. Kind hearted and generous as he seemed to ne, 1 am sure he has no failed in those socia elations, whatever judgment you may have of his political opinions, in making the masse of the people proud of him as their distinguished son. [Applause.] We all desire, am sure, that all the relations be tween employers and workmen shall be friendly and kind. I wish that everywhere the associations were closer and employer more thoughtful of those who work for them I am sure there is one thing in which we al agree, whatever our views may be on the tariff or finance, and that is there is no pros perity that in a wide, liberal sense does no embrace within it every deserving and in dustrious man and woman in the community (Appliause.) We are all responsible citizens and should be free from anything that detracts from our own liberties and independence or that retards the development of our intelligence, morality, and patriotism." At Alliance another large crowd greeted the presidential party and the president made his thirteenth speech of the day. He told the people that he had begun talking before breakfast and had scarcely had time for lunch, but so long as his voice was left he could not fall to recognize these hearty greengs. "This respect is not withheld by poli cal opponents, and it is pleasant to know that in all things that affect the integrity and honor and perpetuity of our government we rise above party ties and considerations. There is not so much a president can do to shape the policy of the government, for after all the policy of our laws is directed by congress. The president may veto, but he cannot frame a bill. There fore," said the president, "it is of great i terest to you and to all our people that yo should choose such men to represent you ir congress as will faithfully promote those pollies to which you have given your intelligent adhesion."

The President in Pittsburg. Pittsnung, Pa., Oct. 13.-After leaving Al lance a rapid run was made to this city, where the train was at once transferred to the second section of the eastern train. The president was seen out for a few minutes nd remained seated in his car, only a few corlous it not being generally known that he was to pass through the city. At 7:30 the train pulled out for Washington. On the same train was Senator Quay, who had been train was Senator Quay, who had been in Pittsburg all day in conference with republican local leaders. The president so far has been gone eight days on the trip, and in that time has travelied a distance of over three thousand miles. During the eight days he made forty speeches.

South Dakota Methodist Conference. MITCHELL, S. D., Oct. 13. - [Special Tele gram to THE BEE. |- The Methodist confer ence of South Dakota closed here today, and the appointments have been made. the appointments have been made. Resolu-tions were passed endorsing equal suffrage, prohibition and peace arbitration between nations. A meeting of the State Enforce-ment league was held this afternoon, at which it was resolved to demand of legisla which it was resolved to demand of legisla-tive candidates a pledge to oppose resubmis-sion of the question of prohibition. The con-ference took action sympathizing with the Neuraska prohibitionists and paid its respects to THE OMAHABEE.

A Hanging Postponed.

OTTAWA, Ill., Oct. 13 .- The supreme court today granted a supersedas in the case of William E. Pardy, who was to be hanged at Chicago Friday for the muruer of Samuel Banders Reininger.

fugilist Acquitted of Murder. San Francisco, Oct. 13.—Frank Laruewas acquitted today of the charge of the mumer of Harry McBride, who fied in a price light

HE WAS LONG ON PROJECTS.

But C. I Trton, "Financial Agent," Was Short on Cash.

ESTMENTS ON PAPER.

Shoe Facto Office Buildings and Motor . s Planned by a Man woo Had Not a Dollar.

Several of the shrewdest business men in Omaha have just narrowly escaped being taken in on one of the biggest real estate deals ever attempted in the west, or anywhere else for that matter.

And some of them didn't entirely escape, About a month ago an apparently well-to-do business man registered at the Paxton hotel as "C. f. Morton, Boston." He represented himself as the financial agent of the Boston investment company and the Essex investment company, two heavily capitaled concerns of Massachusetts. He was seeking profitable investments for several millions of the surplus dollars of these companies and

wanted to examine Omaha's advantages, Morton was soon discovered by the local real estate brokers, who always keep big bargains on tap for the prospective purchasers. To them he displayed a remarkable knowledge of the situation for a stranger.

He knew the location of most of the desirable sites for business and manufacturing industries, and informed the real estate men that he had carefully looked the city over before making his presence known to them. He knew the city's population, indebtedness, financial standing and character of her business people. He talked fluently of the bright prospects of Omaha and Nebraska n case of the defeat of prohibition, and gave t out that his companies realized the boom hat was coming and was here early in order o get in on the ground floor.

Local real estate men took kindly to Moron. He was evidently familiar with the coney kings of the Hab, called most of them ov their first names, and knew of the finanial relations of Omaha firms with the money. holders of the east.

There was nothing small about any of Moron's plans. He wanted the best of everything, and asked for anything he didn't see. Merton's first venture was the purchase of an undivided half or more of Council Bluffs, When he reached the city J. W. Paul, Dr. Mercer and other local capitalists were push-ing a scheme for the organization of another street railway company in Council Bluffs, with bridge and motor line trimmings. Morton was enthusiastic in favor of the project, and proposed to organize a big iand company and develop the northern portion of the Bluff city. As a feature of the deal he figured on buying a row of the high bluffs north of the Iowa metropolis, and proposed to utilize it is filling un the low lands, which were to be smothered with manufacturing enterprises and laborers cottages. This matter was given serious consideration by him during his stay in

Omaba.

Morton's next deal was the purchase of the property at the corner of Seventeenth and l'arnam streets for \$72,000 in cold cash. In this deal he interested Mr. George J. Paul and Messrs. McCague Brothers. He was surprised at the cheapness of such a desirable corner, and was in a hurry to get possession of it that he might get a big rent producing building on the corner with as little de-iny as possible. He was going to put up an office building that eight-story office building that for general solidity and elegance of equipment would simply cellipse anything in the city, if not on earth. He then learned that Mr. W. F. Sweesy was going to e ect a store building on the property adjoining, and so be changed his plans. With a show of condesension and an expressed desire to have the property in which he was so decoly concerned confirm with other improvements on the street, he decided to build only seven the street, he decided to build only seven stories and to make a mammoth store building of it after the plan atready decided upon by Mr. Sweesy for his building. While his office building was going up, in his mind, Morton had secured, so he chained, the most desirable tenants in the city. Most of the building was taken and he almost regretted that he had not made it nine or ten stories instead of eight. A story or two was a mere bagatelle to Morton. The same was true of the store palace. He had a tenant for it as soon as he had dicided to build it, and had other business men begging him to build for them in various portions of the city.

But Morton was not satisfied with so small

But Morton was not satisfied with so small a share of the realty bargains that were lying around loose. He informed his real estate friends that he had a few shoe factories that he wanted to locate. He blushed to tell how small they were. The one he had picked out for Omaha would only employ 500 men at first, but with proper encouragement would grow to be quite an institution. He had two or three other shoe factories, employing from one hundred to three hundred ment that he was going to locate at Hastings Kearney and other small towns through the state.

The factory with 500 workmen was induce-ment sufficient for the Omana people to make an effort and Mr. George Paul finally succeeded in locating Mr. Morton on a fine tract of ten acres near Fort Omaha, and papers of ten acres near Fort Omaha, and papers were drawn up for the transfer.

Messrs, McCague Bros, and Mr. Paul performed their parts of the proposed deals all right. They secured titles to the property desired by Morton and placed all the papers in the Commercial National bank, which Mr. Morton had favored with his patronage. On Friday last the deals were to be consummated.

Morton ray out of ready cash and draw his Mortan ran out of ready cash and drew his personal check on a Boston bank for \$100, This was honored by the Commercial National. This was honored by the Commercial National. Morton at the same time made a draft on a Boston bank for the \$72,000, in payment for the purchase of the Farnam and Seventeenth street property. The draft was promptly protested in Boston, and the protest put the Omaha friends of Morton into action to protect their interests. The papers were fortunately in the hands of the bank, and the officials of that institution at once collared Morton and succeeded in recovering from him \$85 of the \$100 which had been advanced on his personal check.

sonal check. Morton disappeared Friday evening, stating that he had received orders from his com-panies to make no investments in Omaha until after the disposition of the prohibition

The amount of Morton's profits on his Omaha deals is not very large. He secured \$15 from W. J. Paul, who had advanced that sum on some purchases made by Morton at one of the stores. He also forgot, in his haste to get to Denver to settle a board bill of \$100 at the Paxton hotel, and also failed to tike up little I. O. U.'s around town, aggregating a couple of hundred.

couple of hundred.

T. G. Brainard of the Paxton hotel en-loyed an acquaintance with Morton for one brilliant fortnight. During that time he in-troduced him to leading men in Omaha, Kear-ney and Hastings under the impression that he was doing them a favor and conferring benefits upon the public in the shape of busibenefits upon the public in the shape of business blocks, industrial enterprises, large leans at low rates of interest and various other boons, which Morton claimed to be able to disperse. At Hastings, where Mr. Brainard accompanied him, Morton pleased the citizens by promising to carry through several transactions of generous size, including a loan of \$10,000 on the Hotel Bostwick. It was at Hastings on Friday last that Morton, finding himself a little short, obtained a "temporary" loan of \$10. At Kearney Morton examined a good deal of property and agreed to loan on much of it, life also arranged with local parties to place tens of thousands of dollars on real estate in that city, and aroused enthusiasm by offering to locate a shoe factory there. Among other reminders of his fascinating guest retained by Mr. Brainard is an unpaid board bill of \$100.

Letters received by Morton within a few