PART ONE. THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE. PAGES 1 TO 8.

TWENTIETH YEAR.

OMAHA, SUNDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 26, 1890-SIXTEEN PAGES.

NUMBER 130.

senta 🗐 Oitizens,

Prohibition Spies and Hirelings

and Their Contemptible

Methods of Operation.

Last evening Omaha took occasion to det

lare most emphatically against prohibition.

ind the emmense audiencegathere at the

Boyd at the businessmen's anti-prohibition

ally gave a premonstory taking of what the

It was such an audience as does a public

peakers heart good to see. It was a gather-

ig of the most intelligent, conservative and

recessful professional and business men of

ho city, irrespective of party affiliation or

olitical prejudices, and their presence there

vas a manifectation of their deep interest in

he material welfare of the state of Nebras ka

a general and the city of Omaha in partic-

There was not a trace of the hoodlum ele-

nent, and none were taken there from idle

uriouity. The momentous importance of

the issue to be discussed was clearly set

forth by the presence of a number of the

most prominent ladies of the city, where in-

terests in the question of the prohibitory

amondmont was, primarily, the damaging

effect the adoption of such an amondment

ity. They listened closely to the incid argu-

ionts, and applauded the points sourced

It was an audience that did not need the

us tomary "warming up," and its cut husias m

cas a potent incentive to the speaker of the

vening in his presentation of convincing

The Musical Union early took a position in

front of the opera house and discoursed a

umber of their choicest selections. Al-

hough the speaking was not announced to

eginuntils o'clock, the house began to fill

an hour before that time. Every seat in

the body of the house was speed-

ity filled, and the flow of humanity

was directed up the balcony states, and

ater to the gallery. Standing room was in

demand, and there was not even enough of

When the chairman and speaker of the

vening stepped upon the stage they were re-

served with great applause. Armong the gentlemen who occupied seats upon the

costrain were Mayor Cushing, Julius Meyer,

Joseph Garneau, jr., Major Balconbe, P. W.

Birkhauser, Chris Hartman, Captain Rustin,

D. H. Wheeler, Frank Moores, Dean Garl-

ner, General J. C. Cowin, Judge Chargeon,

tice Gustave Anderson, Ben Gailagher, Luther Drake, Heary Bolln, George P.

Bemis, Max Meyer, Charles Guiou, George

Barker, Captain Farrell, Isanc Oberfelder,

George Gaylard, Thomas Fitzmorris, W. W.

Marsh, Ernest Riall, Albyn Frank and other

"Ladies and Gentlemen-I have been as ked

o call to order this assembly of representa-

tive citizens of the city of Omaha, who have

methore to express their sentiments on the

question of probibilion that is soon to

be submitted to the voters of this state; that

s, if any such expression is necessary.

It is thirty-six years since the city of Omaha

Judge Doane, W. I. Kierstead, L. M. Ben-

lar.

acts and figures.

that to go around.

oters of this city will do on November 4.

SOCIAL REFORMS IN GERMANY.

Farties Divided Regarding the Proscription of Religious Orders.

TARIFF MATTERS IN THE FATHERLAND.

Prospects That the Question Will Engage the Attention of the Reichstag-Caprivi and Crispi Will Confer.

(Copyright 1890 by New York Associated Press.) BERLIN, Oct. 25.-The commission of the reichstag to which was referred the labor bills will resume its sittings November 4. Time will thus be given for a complete discussion of the measures before the reass mbling of the wichstag in the first week of De cember. The ultimate shape and fate of the bills depends largely upon the government's tact in securing a majority. The center party continues to make the abolition of the proscription of religious orders an aquolute condition of the report and of the support of the emperor's social reforms. The cartellists resist the abolition. A section of the progressists and all the socialists, considering the proscription contrary to the principles of a free people, will vote with the centerists. Herr Windthorst reckons thus that there will be 340 votes cast for the repeal of the law. If the government accepts the gauge of peace offered by the center party and accords the abolitions desired a strong majority wi be assured for the labor and other social measures.

Several official movements point to the possibility of tariff questions engaging the attention of the reichstag, rendering necessary a careful nursing of the ministerial majority. A commission has been appointed to inquire into Austra-Husgarian commercial relations with a view to reciprocal diminution of tariffs. Communications have been sent to leading firms in Hamburg, Bremen and others trade centers asking for a report on the effects of the McKinley bill in their lines of trade. They are also asked what the prospects are for finding new channels for merchandise affected by the McKinley bill. The commission on foreign tariff further has to consider the new Russian protective measure. The Russian commission will begin work next week upon the details of the new tariff, which, the Novoe Vremya declares, will be the highest in Europe. Official circles continue to doubt that any important alteration will be made In the existing treaty with Austria, and are skeptical as to any German refusals upon American trade. Reports thus far received tend to dissipate the feeling of alarm created by the argumented American tariff. Leading export houses appear to be doing a normal trade and American orders in leading commercial centers no not appreciably diminish. However the future may affect exports, the government will not be driven into concerted refusals with Austria by a sudden collapse in the American trade. Reports emanating from Paris and Vienna, attributing the initiation of the proposed concerted legislation in retailation for the McKinley bill to the Berlin government are utterly untrue. Since M. Reipot's overtures looking to action were rejected no communication has passed between the French and German governments on the subject. The tariff negotiations with Austria originated solely with Count Kolnoky, the Austro-Hungarian prime

some £200. The conspiracy is considered a gleantic one and some startling developments are expected. The firm is anxiously awaiting further information. SENATOR SHERMAN. The Secretary of State Addresses the Peo-He Addresses an Audience of Four ple of McKinley's District. Thousand ! copie at Pittsburg. PITTSNURG, Pa., Oct. 25. -Four thousand people gathered in the city had tonight to REPLETE WITH CONVINCING ARGUMENTS. listen to an address by Senator John Sherman on the issues of the campaign. In the

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course of his speech Senator Sherman said :

"There can really be but two great parties

ested in them by common custom, not h

law. I would take from them all that power, and I would not even allow a member of

congress to recommend postmasters, because it is an element of weakness. It weakens the members

of the house and senate and it makes a cause of constant trouble and quarrel, and I think

the time will come soon when the republican party will be the agent in that great reform, when a law will be passed separating en-

tirely the appointing power from the law

After reviewing the stormy scenes in the

arly part of the session and the important neasures passed after the rules were adopted,

measures passed after the rules were adopted, and presenting a strong plea for the soldiers, Senator Sherman took up the McKinley bill, a measure, he said, which makes free a greater amount of the products of foreign countries in our own country than any tariff bill of ancient or modern times. Referring to the assertion of some democratic orators "that we cannot produce sugar," the senator said: "I am as positive as I am of my existence to day that within ten years from this time we will produce every pound of sugar that is used in this country. We have put a duty on the plate equal to and little more than the duty on sheet in, and we will manufacture in this country within five years of this time 360,060

ountry within five years of this time 350,000 ons of tin plate, and we will have to make

the tin up so cheap that nobody will grow but the democrats." In conclusion the senator said: "In 1860, in the good old democratic times, our cur-

and would not pass from one part of the country to another. Now our money travels all over the world. Then we were a third class power, jeered and laughed at, and when the war commenced, the last legacy of a democratic administra-tion, kings and emperors were watching for the decay and failing to pieces of this great republic. The government was tottering to its foundations. The eves of all European

republic. The government was tottering to its foundations. The eyes of all European countries wore watching the last days of this great republic. Thank God, thank the union soldiers, thank the American

people, this country of ours has risen far above and beyond all fears of this kind, and

the

rency was the meanest ever devised by and would not pass from one part of

party.

He Takes Occasion to Make a Personal Reply to Carl Schurz-There are sometimes people who think Speaker Reed Speaks to they are a little better than their neigh-Rockford People. bors, go off to roost by themselves

on some side issue and call themselves a third I have had more experience in CATON, O., Oct. 25.-Secretary of State political life than some of my hearers, and I Blaine arrived here from Pittsburg at noon never saw any good come out of a third party today. He was met at Alliance by the reret. We are all republicans or all democrats ception committee from Canton and escorted in the general meaning of the term, because to the city over the Pennsylvania railroad. A we are all in favor of a form of government crowd of 3,000 people greeted Mr. Blaine n which all the powers rest with the people. with loud cheering as he alighted from the Therefore these names do not signify any-Therefore these names do not signify any-thing. We must judge of parties precisely as we would judge of men, and judged by this test, of the two parties that now stand be-fore the people of this country, one is like heaven and the other is like hades. Laughter and cheers.] In 1888 the people of the United States trusted the re-publicans with their political power. No, the first power was the power to appoint the officers of this great govern-ment of ours, and that power, instead of oeing a strength to any party, is a weakness, and upon that basis nearly all public men train and followed his carriage, cheering all the way to the home of Major McKinley, whose guest he was while here. Blaine was accompanied by Mrs. Blaine and daughter, Miss Harriet Blaine, and Hon. William Walter Phens, minister to Germany,

Upon arrival at the residence of Major Mc-Kinley an informal reception was held. Early trains in the forenoon had brought large delegations of republicans from Youngstown, Alliance, Massillon, Wooster, Wellmille and being a strength to any party, is a weakness, and upon that basis nearly all public men who fall in public life by the wayside fall by the exercise of patronage. I say to yog now that if I had the power I would not allow a member of congress to recommending any man for any office what-ever. [Cheers.] I would take from your political agents all the power that is in-cested in them by common crastem, not by other towns in this and adjoining districts. The streets were thronged and at 1:30 p.m. a parade of marching columns occurred. Shortly after noon it began raining and it was decided to have the meeting at the Tabernacle instead of the fair

grounds, as was intended. The building was packed, as was also ahe Academy of Music, in which an overflowing meeting was held. Blaine's principal address was at the tabernacle, where he was followed by Major Me-Kinley. Mr Blaine said: Mr. Chairman and Fellow-citizens of Ohio:

Mr. Chairman and Fellow-citizens of Ohio: The contest that is now waging for member-ship in the next congress is not properly a contest between the republican and demo-cratic parties. It is a contest between pro-tectionists and free traders. [Applause,] There are a few free traders among the re-publicans and many protectionists among the democrats. [Applause,] It is a contest that goes to the root of the matter as to nation al prosterity, and on that issue we would set. osperity, and on that issue we would set-the question in favor of home interests, good wages and sound prosperity. Great applause.] As I was coming out to this place I found in a newspaper a speech of Carl I found in a newspaper a speech of Carl Schurz, made a week agoin Boston and, I may say in all candor, an able speech on the free trade side, but like all free traders, Mr. Schurz gees back to the golden era of American prosperity – to the tariff of 1846 – rather a distant view backward. [Laughter, I have se often heard of the great and general pros-perity under the tariff of 1846 that if you will bear with me I soall say something of that period. Mr. Schurz quotes me as saying – and that is why I make a persend replyand that is why I make a personal reply-that the ten years between 1846 and 1856 under that tariff were years of very great prosperity in this country. I frankly repeat that those years were years of great prosperity. Now let me say why those years were prosperons. That tariff of 1846 was ap-proved just about the time the Mexican war broke out, and within less than a year more than \$100,000,000 were disbursed by the government in all branches of mechanism. We had just made that expenditure when the famine in Ireland called for every surplus barrel of flour and bushel of grain in the country. We had hardly transported that grain to the other side and sold it at a high price when gold was discovered in California and the world was enriched with the vast output of the mines. We had hardly put that gold in circulation when the greaf revo-

ution that began in 1848

paralyzed

dustries of all Europe and gave the United States 1 market that was unparalled. Eu-rope had nardly quieted the revolutionary disturbance when France and England and

Russia went into the Crimean war and for two years and a half those great nations were

paralyzed in their industries. Now, there are four or five of what you might call acci-dents or incidents of bistory that would have

o have thousands of men slaughtered by war

n order to keep up a free trade tariff and

other tariffs in addition to that. The only three tariffs the United States ever had which suddenly lowered duties was the one

after the war of 1812, the compromise tariff 1838 and the one in 1846, and every one of

them led to business prostration in this coun-

them led to business prostration in this coun-try which lasted in a greater or less degree thtil there was a protective tariff inangur-ated. [Applause.] You never heard of a free trade tariff coming to the relief of the people. [Laughter.] The only three times that the people of the United States tried a free trade tariff came to the relief of the people. Some neople want us to let the area

a people. Some people want us to let the pro-tective tariff go by in order to make experi-ments again. Well, I would like to see that experiment tried if only one or two people were to suffer, but it is a pretty hard thing

to take the dreadful and terrible chance of

to take the dread of and correspondence of the country when there are sixty-four million mouths to be fed. [Applause]. When the tariff of 1546 was enacted there were only 20,000,000 people in the country. We now have

a few shillings! [Applause.] "Oh, no," Mr.

Schurz says, "that wont do at all. You must resort to free trade." But I would like to as k Mr. Schurz, before this Ohio audience, how free trade is going to let us into their markets with our products? We have been giving Brazil a market for nearly \$60,000,000 of their products and they were taking from us \$7,000,000 or \$5,000,000 or \$0,000,000. Now, suppose we designs absolute free trade. How BLAINE AMONG THE BUCKEYES suppose we declare absolute free trade. How would that help ne with Brazil! They have not been buying anything and they do not let anything in free. Thirty-six million dollars worth of coffee, \$14,000,000 to \$16,000,000 of worth of coffee, \$14,000,00 to \$16,00,000 of rubber, several millions of hides and a great many dye stuffs all coming into the United States without a shifting of duty. But we want to send down there some flour, some humber, some corn and wheat, products of the west as well as of the cast, and they are not satisfied with the way things were going. (Langhter,) Well, we went on and awakened them to the necessities of the situ-ation and we found that they feel just as we do-that two nations dealing with each other-fundy, honestly, liberally-so that the advan-tage shall not always be on the side of one man or one nation. (Applause,) Well, that was reciprocity. It is not a very complex problem. Mr. Schurz rather intimates, as a strange way of getting at things, how strangely mysterious as when a Starke

strangely mysterieus ceceprocity is. It is just as strange and mysterieus as when a Starke county farmer brings 100 bushels of wheat to Canton, gets his money for it, buys sup-plies for his family and goes back home. [Laughter,] That is the mysterious process and very difficult to understand. Yet I am sure that Brazil and all the South American states understood it the moment it was men-tioned. I believe that we will make a very tioned. I believe that we will make a very favorable arrangement to trade with South America. Take a country like Venezuela, of large area but small population-not more than 2,300,000 to 3,000,000. They bring us \$10,400,000 worth of products. But how much \$10,400,000 worth of products. But how much of that is taxed, do you suppose, at the cus-tom house! Only \$3,000. Every cent of that except \$3,000 escapes taxation. We send them a good many things, but we do not send them one shulling's worth that is not taxed. That is not fair. They admit that it is not fair and are glad and willing to right the matter and place us on reciprocal ground that will be to the prosperity of this country and the prosperity of the other be-cause trades so one-sided as that can not be continued forever. When reciprocity was first suggested the free traders, all, or nearly all, approved it. At that time they thought it would divide the protectionists in congress, and they urged it very surnestly so long as and they urged it very surnestly so long as they thought there would be some division, so long as they conceived that it was a dividing line that might obstruct the protection-ists. Just as soon as the free traders found that reciprocity could not be used to divide that reciprocity could not be used to divide the republican party, they were all against it, [checes] every one of them, and now they are reputiating it and telling you what humbug it is and how little value there is in it, and how small the result will be to the people of this country with it. It is' not wise for free traders to proclaim it a failure at present. We are given a year in which to try it. Let us wait a year and see what can be done. [Cheers.] I am not here to boast of it. I am here to condemn the course of free traders who, so I am not here to bonst of it. I am here to condemn the course of free traders who, so long as it promised to divide the protection-ists, were in favor of it, but who are set arainst it the moment they find the protec-tionists will not divide. Your duty, gentle-men, if I may suggest it is to elect protec-tionists to congress. [Chees, and cries of -"We will."] That is your interest: that is the interest of every district in the country, and I appeal to this district because of the interest at your doorsill and fireside. I ap-peal to every man in State country and in

Railroad Pools Declared to be Legal Under Certain Conditions. VERMONT SUPREME COURT RULING.

THE RATES MUST BE EQUAL

An Uprising of Colorado Coal Miners Against the Action of the Union Pacific in That State.

Chicago, Oct. 25.-[Special Telegram to THE BER.]-The Verment supreme court has locided that railroad pools are legal when rates under the operation of the pools are equal to all and reasonable. The terms of the decision are directly in line with the arguments of Chairman Walker of the Interstate Commerce Railroad association and Judge Springer of the Atchlson, declaring the present southwestern pool legal. Said Judge Springer today:

"The Vermont decision is in the case of the Manchester & Lowell railroad vs the Concord railroad. The interstate commerce act declares pooling illegal but the Vermont decision by no means declares unconstitutional the act to regulate commerce. It is a well settled rule that exceptions can be made declaring certain things lllegal, provided it can be shown that the exceptions are not contrary to public policy. In the case of the devision of south western traffic, no rates have been advanced. There can be no possible complaint from the public, and everyone treated with perfect fairness. This is the exception noted by the Vermont supreme court. I certainly do not believe a railroad pool will ever be declared illegal, if, under its workings, all shippers are treated fairly and alike and reasonable are treated fairly and alike and reasonable rates are maintained. So certain are we of this that we offered add are still willing to join a pool. It is agreed by every one that main-tained rates are better for shippers and the rairoads. It has been demonstrated that rates cannot be maintained without pools. We have good authority now for saying that pools are not illegal and hence we are more willing than ever to be with them. If pools were everywhere in vogue the roads dould add millions of dollars to their act carriings, which the public would grain m interest and which the public would gain in interest and dividends and improvements - all this, too, without raising a rate. The infinity of without raising a rate. The infinity of agencies now maintained could be avoided, and entreachment had in a score of ways. The foreign agencies of the Union Pacific alone cost over \$40,000 a year, and that's but a sample of what all roads must spend. I see no reason why pools should not be established as freely as they were in the days before the interstate commerce act.

Colorado Miners Aroused.

DENVER, Colo., Oct. 25. - Special Telegram to THE BEE, -There is trouble between the Union Pacific and the Burlington at the Lafayette eaal mines, which may break the relations existing between the cominterest at your doorsill and firewide. I appeal to every man in Starke county and in the three other counties that make up the district. But you have a special reason. It is a very great distinction to any man, a dis-tinction to the district processented and a dis-tinction to the district of the process stood the last eight years of his life. There is where that great citizen of Ohio, lately deceased, General Robert C, Schenck, stood for six years, and that is where William McKinley stands today. [Uproarious cheer-irg.] I appeal to both your interes and your pride to send him back again, and that he may be useful, not merely to this district not proceed to furnish cars and put in switch connections so that the mines of Lafayette could be reached. When the Union Pacific attempted to take out the crossing a mob of angry miners drove off their workmen. The entire mining community of Boulder and western Wild county is aroused. John Simp-

the Atchison will be held. Director Baring said today: "The Colorado Midlaud pur-chase was arrproved yesterday and an official statement will soon be made. Beyond this you can say absolutely that the Atchison does not contemplate the purchase of a mile of railroad property anywhere and has no negotiations of any railroad purchases. You can say most emphatically that the stories from the west of contemplated railroad ex-tensions are without foundation. The Atchi-son is not buying nor building roads. It is in a strong position, has a cash balance from BUSINESS IN TO THE FORE. Last Night's Enth E stic Meeting of Repre-TELLING ADDRESS & YON. J. L. WEBSTER. in astrong position, has a cash balance from its reorganization and is not borrowing a A Merited Rebuke of the Imported pensy.

Will Obey the Commissioners. Curcaso, Oct. 25.-The Trans-Missouri freight association has decided to comply with the directions of the interstate commerce

commission upon a reduction of rates on grain and seeds from Missouri river points to Chicago. HILL'S TRAIN WRECKED.

A Collision with the Chicago Express -None Seriously Hurt.

CAMERON, W. Va., Oct. 15.-Gövernor Hill and party left Wheeling this morning on a special train over the Baltimore & Ohio read. The train was to have stopped at all stations Wheeling and Harpers between Ferry for from five to twenty minutes to allow the governor to make his advertised addepess. The programme, however, was abruptly interfered with by a collision. The governor had addressed a gathering of 600 stockmen at Benwood and several hundred at Moundsville, and his train was about starting when the Chicago express crashed into it. The cow-catchers of both trains were budly demolished but the engine on the Chicago express was more generally wrecked as were the plat-forms of three of the eight passenger coaches comprising the train. Governor Hill's train was thrown back on the accommodation train belind and the cow catcher on that locomo-

would have upon the public schools of the tive smashed. Had the governor's train consisted of ord inary coaches instead of two strongly built parlor coaches it would have been crushed like an egg shell between the two heavy against the amendment. like an erg shell between the two heavy trains. As it was both of the parlor cars escaped without even a scrutch. Engineer Fleming had his knee cap injured, but no one classuffered even scratch. The governor was not at all excited. There was a wild rush of occupants from the first car in their endeavor to escape. When the crash was feit the correspond.

The Brst car in their endeavor to escape. When the crash was feit the correspond-ents in the forward car on the governor's train were thrown out of their seats and before they had time to col-lect their theorybis the second lar came. They all rushed into the first and last mr. in which were Governors Hou and Last may in which were Governors Hou and Instear, in which were Governors $\mathbf{H}^{\mathbf{eq}}$ and Fleming, Senator Kenna, Chairman Riley and six others. The governor was sit-ting on a sofain the car, chaiting with Col-onel White of Wheeling, when the first crash came, which he could hardly feel, and when the second was felt he went out on the rear platform and observed the damage long, remarking at the same time to the correspondents, who were at his heals: "Now ways, here is material for news for you."

The collision was hardly felt in the rov-ernor's car, but when all hands alighted except the governor and Coloniel McEtwar, and saw what a narrow escape the party had had, they expressed incussives as unable to understand pressed themselves as unable to understand the fortunate diremstance attending the collision. Governor Hill says it was miraculous how his train and occupants es-caped, considering the weight of the heavy trains between which it was lodged.

nett, Joe Shoeley, B.S. Baker, C. E. Yost, H. W. Yates, Hon. W. J. Connell, Einzer Frank, C. S. Elgutter, Joseph Barker, Andrew Rasewater, Dr. S. D. Merger, Jus-After a delay of two hours at Moundsville it was found that the engine drawing the governor's train was too badly crippled to proceed and the parlor cars on that train were attached to the rear end of the accommodation train, the engine of the accommodation train, the engine of which was the only one of the three which figured in the collisian which was able to

IRON AND STEEL DELEGATES.

representative citizens. It was just So'clock when Hon. A. J. Popcauld the meeting to order. He said

minister, and are being continued with sanguine expectations on the part of German officials of a beneficial issue.

Chancellor von Caprivi will meet Signor Crispi, the Italian prime minister, at Monza, November S. The interview will concern the settlement of the intrigue in the Hustrian court in favor of the vatican and against the Italian government. Signor Crispi declares that Italy's continuance as a member of the triple alliance is menaced by the cabal of prominent members of the imperial family of Austria, whose emmissaries the vatican encourages in the belief that the overthrow of Count Kalnoky or the death of Emperor Francis Joseph will be the signal for a rupture in the Austro-Italian allience, which would result in an effort to restore the temporal power of the pope. Signor Crispl demands that he be allowed to deal with a free hand with matters relating to the vatican. Another Italian grievance is the avoidance of Emperor Francis Joseph to return King Humbert's visit to Vienna, Emperor Francis Joseph offered to go to Turin. King Humbert declined to but receive him anywhere but home, holding that the refusal of the Austrian emperor to go there was equivalent to the refusal on the part of Austria to reorganize Rome as the capital of Italy. The personal and court fueds with the quirinal and Vienna are of the most intense nature and hamper the relations of the governments.

The National Zeltung states that Chancellor von Caprivi will also go to Madrid, where he will stay three days. This renews the reports that communications are being exchanged looking to concerted action by Germany, Austria, Italy and Spain in retaliation for the adoption of the new tariff legislation by the United States.

General Count von Moltke is in Berlin. He passed the day in entire repose in preparation for the fatigue and emotions of tomorrow, when the grand cerebration in honor of the nineticth anniversary of his birth will take place. Congratulatory messages and addresses have already been received by him from reigning sovereigns, municipal governments and many societies. The king of Saxony sent him a

y vase and the Bremen authorities a splendid floral offering. Prince Bismarck has not yet replied to Emperor William's invitation to attend the celebration. The festivities commenced with a torchlight procession tonight and will terminate tomorrow with a banquet at the Schloss.

Several snowstorms have occurred at Biesengeberg and a heavy frost has been felt here. There has also been a light fall of snow in this city and an early and hard winter is anticipated.

Not Jack the Ripper's Work.

LONDON, Oct. 25 .- The body of the woman found murdered in the South Homestead locality last night shows that the crime bears no resemblance to those committed by "Jack the Ripper" and the medical examination of the remains proves that the woman did not belong to the Whitechapel class from which "The Ripper" selected his victims.

The body has been identified as that of Mrs. Hobbs, the wife of a porter employed in London, Mrs. Hobbs left her husband yesterday, taking with her her child, whom she carried in the preambulator which was found near the place where the body was discov-ered. The whereabouts of the child is a mystery.

Confirmed the Reported Conspiracy. NEW YORK, Oct. 25 .- Drexel, Morgan & Co. this morning confirmed the report from London stating that George Johnson, the artist, and John Phillips, an art dealer, had been arrested on a charge of conspiracy to forge a letter of credit upon their banking

now the people of all these empires and king-doms are looking eagerly and anxiously for the good time good time coming when they copy our institutions and enjoy lics as we do in this country. an republics Then the days of empires and kingdoms wil have passed and gone and then governments of the people, for the people and by the peo-ple will endure forever upon the earth. Prolonged applause.]

NEW FRENCH TARIFF BILL.

It is Issued to the Chamber of Depu

dents or incidents of bistory that would have insured great prosperity to this country if there had not been a tariff of any kind what-ever. [Applause.] If the duties, instead of being what the tariff of 1846 made them, had been only 1 per cent ad valorem, or if there had been no duties, the country would have been prosperops. Now, if you can produce such a convulsion in the world today, if you can start a great familie if you can dis ties. PARIS, Oct. 25 .--- The new tariff bill was issued to the chamber of deputies today. It iwells upon the tendency toward protection can start a great famine, if you can dis-cover new gold fields with uncounted millious thrown into our laps, you displayed by most nations. It refers to the high tariffs of the United States, Canada and the South American states. It proposes can have every nation in Europe disturbed by a revolution, if you can have the three greatest nations of Europe go to the following duties per 100 kilometres: Wheat, 5 francs; flour, 8 francs; corn, 3 francs; corn meal, 5 francs; salt, pork, 12 francs. The duty on petroleum has war for two years and a half, then we will all quit talking tariff and go to supplying the not been fixed, pending the decision on the proposals of the budget commission. In revacuum which that condition of things would create. [Applause.] In the fall of 1856, when this tariff had been under way for ten gard to cattle the bill reserves liberty of ac years, this great war in Europe came to an end, and so did all prosperity and so did the tariff of 1846. [Applause.] You all remem-ber what happened in 1857—one of the sever-est panies and depressions this country has tion, but the duty henceforth will be levied on weight instead of the head. Coccons and thrown silk will pay a duty. Raw silk will be free. Wool, raw cotton, flax, hemp, fleeces, hides and jute are exchapted from payment of duty. The duties on eggs, butter, oils, oleomargarine, seeds, wood, foreign wines and textile fabrics are increased. The ver encountered-and as long as these acci ental props, these fortuitous happenings, hese accidental revolutions, discoveries of gold, famine—as soon as they ceased the prosperity under the tariff of 1846 ceased also Now 1 insist that we do not want famines; duties on coal and chemical products remain as at present, but the tariff on metal has been revised, the duty on steel being lowered. we do not want revolutions; we do not want

A Conservative View.

PARIS, Oct. 25.-Lockray and Pierre Legrand, both of whom have heid the office of minister of commerce, have been interviewed in regard to the course to be pursued by France in consequence of the passage of the McKinley tariff bill. They are of the opinion that France should take no part whatever in any economic struggle arising from the pasany economic struggle arising from the pas-sage of that measure. They also think that an amicable understanding between France and the United States on commercial ques-tions on which they now differ is probable and the France have been arised by the tions on which they now differ is probable and that French commerce has suffered less from the enactment of the McKinley bill than have German and English trade.

Wreck on the Reading Road.

READING, Pa., Oct. 25.-The Reading railroad express, which left here this morning, ran into three loaded coal cars which were standing on the track at Warwick siding, half a mile from Patterson. The coal cars were wrecked and the locomotive fell on its side, while the tender telescoped the smoking car. The escape of the passengers from car. The escape of the passengers from death was a narrow one. James Markonitz was killed and John Marks received prob-ably fatal injuries. A number of train men and passengers were injured.

The Weath -r Forecast.

For Omaha and Vicinity-Fair : stationary temperature.

For Nebraska-Slightly warmer; variable winds, becoming soutcorly; fair. For Iowa-Fair; northerly winds, becom-ing variable; warmer by Monday morning. For South Dakota-Warmer; northerly winds and fair weather.

Crow Indian Commission.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25 .- Charles Dale of Mattoon, Ill., J. Clifford Richardson of St. Louis and Rockwell J. Filmt of Menominee, Wis, have been appointed members of the Crow Indian commission in Montana.

Nebraska Postal News.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.-[Special Telegram to THE BEE. |- The postoffice at Curry, Colfax county, Nebraska, has been discontinued. William C. May has been commissioned postmuster at Gothenburg, Neb.

O'tsrien and Dillon Sail.

HAVRE, Oct. 25,-William O'Brien and wife and John Dillon were passengers on the frm. The extent of the operations were here today for New York. may be useful, not merely to this district, not the state alone, but to the people of the United States. [Cheers.]

At one time during the speech the people in the gallery, warned by a cracking sound, began to move for the exit and there was nearly a panic. Mr. Blaine and Minister Phelps, however, succeeded in reassuring them and all returned to their sents.

Mr. Blaine, after his address, went to the meeting at the academy of music and spoke very briefly. The party left this evening for Chicago.

Speaker Reed at Rockford.

ROCKTORD, Ill., Oct. 25-The city is alive today with republicans from all over the northern part of the state who have come to hear Speaker Reed. The speaker arrived here about noon, having been met en route by a large delegation from this city. At 1 o clock a mass meeting was held on the fair grounds. Speaker Reed delivering the principal ad-dress. Reed later left for Rock Island.

WESTERN UNION GUILLOTINE.

It Officially Decapitates Six Brother hood Operators in St. Paul.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Oct. 25.-[Special Tele gram to THE BEE. |- Chief Operator Kelly of the Western Union Telegraph company walked into the operating room of the central office in the German-American Bank building late this afternoon and discharged operators Cooper, Gibbons, Moore, Dempsey, Leadsworth and Patterson, six men who have been in the employ of the company for the past four years, and who are among the best operators in the service here. "Why are we discharged without notice !

in order to keep up a free trade tariff and unake it look prosperous when it isn't. Laughter and applause.] Give us a protect-ive tariff and we can get along without the slaughter or starvation of men. We can make ourselves sustaining with something beyond for people that need help from our abund-ance, and in connection with the tariff of 1846 i call your attention historically to two other tariffs in addition to that. The only asked Gibbons. "You know as well as I do," said Kelly.

"You know as well as I do, said Keny. The discharges are the result of a conference between Assistant Superintendent Lovin and Chief Kelley, at which it was agreed that all brotherhood men should be let out at once. It is understood that general orders have come from the general superintendent at Chicago to discharge forthwith all operators known to belong to the brotherhood. More than two-thirds of the operators in the twin cities are brotherhood men, and it is stated that many more heads will fall in the basket in the next forty-eight hours. There is great adignation among the operators, and talk of a general walkout,

SUFFERING IN ORLAHOMA.

Many Homesteaders Now on the Verge of Starvation.

TOPEKA, Kan., Oct. 25.-F. Warner, farmer living in the western part of Oklahoma, near Reno, arrived in Topeka yesterday. He had been sent out by his suffering neighbors to solicit aid for them. Warner says that the settlers are without supplies, that their wives and cuildren are without clothing and that they can obtain no work. Much suffering and starviation will ensue un-less they are speedily supplied with ald. The men must remain upon their land or forfeit their homestcad right

A Presidential Pardon.

people in the country. We now have 64,000,000. Four years after that tariff was emacted, according to the census of the United States, we had only \$7,000,000 of property. We now have 64,000,000 people and \$90,000,000,000 of property. [Applause]. Gentlemen, you cannot sport with that num-ber of people and that mass of property. We cannot experiment at this time and hazard vast interests, when we could not put the WASHINGTON, Oct. 25 .- The president has vast interests when we could not put the country where it stands today for ten peni-tential years thereafter. [Applause]. Mr. acted on a number of petitions for pardon. In the case of Samuel Kridler of Illinois, sencountry wave it stands today for ten pen-tential years thereafter. Applause! Mr. Schurz condemns the effort of congress to se-cure repiprocity of trade with certain coun-tries. [Laughter]. Free traders have always been telling us that if we would adopt their theory we would have a new era in the country. On that form of statement Lwill tence was commuted to one year's imprisonment for impersonating an officer of the United States. The pardon is granted in order to restore nim to ritizenship. The ap-plication of a pardon is deferred in the case of Haywood Randall, under sentence for their theory we would have a new era in the country. On that form of statement I will not differ with them. [Laughter]. I think we should have a new era. Congress at its last session concluded to adopt a new policy. They looked at South America and they found that we were receiving from those people vast im-imports and exporting little to them. The question was, shall we repeal the duty on sugar and give that to South America in ad-dition to coffee and hides and dye, woods and rubber, and other things from South Amer-ica, and shall we ask them, if we give you our markets for a pound to let us enter yours for a few shillings! [Applause.] "Oh, no," Mr. counterfeiting.

Adjusted Without Difficulty.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Oct. 15 .- The difficulty between the Mackay system trainmen and the company was amicably settled this evening after a three days' conference.

Steamship Arrivals.

Passed the Lizard-La Gascogue, from New York for Havre,

At Liverpool-The City of Rome, from New York for Liverpool.

son, one of the mine owners, says: "You have no idea how excited our people were over this. It is a fight for bread and were over this. It is a light for bread and butter with them, and Louisville, too, came to our help. Men and boys jumped out of bed and came down half dressed. The women, too, turned out munders and were ready to fight, the same as the men. "Meek said in an interview that he was sorry the matter had gone so far, as now the B, & M, had got to the second Bent mines in that country, and that they were chacking

B. & M. had got to the second Bent mines in that country, and that they were cracking the Union Pacific sate too much, and he would stop it. He said: 'I will never permit the B. & M. to havi a car over that crossing.' I said to him: 'You just try it. The people in our part of the country are getting thread of the present situation, and don't propose to stand any more of it.' He replied: 'It looks like it when you attack my men with shot.' The it, when you attack my men with shot-guns. Matters are in bad shape in town on on account of the situation. Miners are organizing a strike for an advance of 714 cents on a ton of coal because of the situation, and the peo-lo are with The could make nothing and ple are wild. They could make nothing, and the single men could hardly get work enough to pay their beard. If we could have gotten cars overybody would have been satisfied and in a prosperous condition."

Mr. Charles Spencer, another mine owner, says: "The condition is deplorable. We have been after the Union Pacific road every day for the past six months for the purpose of getting cars. We never have been able to get cars to run one day's full time. When get cars to run one day's full time. When they did come they came in the afterneen, too late for a day's work. It was not until repeated failure in getting what we asked of the Union Pacific that we made any effort to get a connection with the B & M to save ourselves from ruin." These statements fairly reflect the general situation. The Union Pacific purposely or of necessity has measured on its mover and

of necessity has presumed on its power, and the question has finally resolved itself into a Burington connection or starvation for the miners. The trouble will lead to a rupture between the two companies, and will prob-ably result in the Burlington's extensions to Builder and Louisville and other coal producing points.

The Alton May Withdraw.

Curcaso, Oct. 25.-[Special Telegram to Tun Ban.]-President Blackstone, General Manager Chappell, Superintendent Bates and several directors of the Alton road, who had Leen out on a tour of inspection over the system, returned home last night. Speaking of their trip this morning, General Manager Chappel said they found everything in excellent condition. Business was fairly good and the future prospects very bright. The fall sewing of wheat is looking splendid. Mr. Chappel's attedtion was called to the inter-view with him printed in a Kansas City paper, in which he said that the Alton is thinking seriously of withdrawing from the Western and other associations. He "It is a fact," said he, "that we have the matter underserious consideration, though as yet no definite action has been taken."

withdraw, what will be the result?"

the association.

clations have no practical value.

Boston, Mass., Oct. 25.- Special Telegram to THE BEE.]-The Atchison directors have approved the plan and agreed to the contract of the purchase for the acquisition of the Colorado Midland railway. As the basis of agreement the Colorado Midland stock is placed at a valuation of 50 and the Atchison

Atchison to absorb the entire issue of Colorado Midiand

and it is not known when another meeting of | ness. He got lost and died from exposure.

Special Reception Tendered Them by the President.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25 .- Members of the ron and steel institute, who have been on a tour through the south, arrived in Washington this morning. They were taken in charge by a committee and after a short rest were escorted to the patent office, postoffice and other departments.

was founded, and its wonderful progress in All of the visitors are enthusistic over the the line of development has gone on without success of their tour. They were unanimous intercuption, and without being due to any a praise of the country and people. President Harrison gave the visitors

special reception at the white house in the afternoon at 3 o'clock. The lower portion of the house, with the exception of the blue parlor, nowunder repair, was thrown open for their inspection, and the beautiful east room, where the reception proper took place, was tastefully decorated with potted plants. As a special compliment the Marine band was As a special companient the startice band was present and played selections of English German and American airs. The receiving party consisted of President and Mrs. Harrison, Secretary and Mrs. Noble, Attorney General and Mrs. Windom, Secretary and Mrs. Rusk, Secretary Proctor and Mrs. Dimmick. They were accompanied by Assistant Secretary Adee of the state department and Colonel Ernest of the army, who assisted in making the presentations. Owing to the fact that the executive mansion is still in the hands of the decorators and refurnish ers, thus rendering many of the rooms unavallable, the reception was necessarily in-formal and consisted solely of a personal pre-sentation to President and Mrs. Harrison of

each of the visitors. After the reception most of the visitors repaired to the Corcoran art gallery, which was specially opened for their benefit.

Will Assist in the Campaign. WASHINGTON, Oct. 6 .- Special Telegram o Tun Ban. |- Chief Special Agent Hyde of the census office stated today that if he can reach Omaha by November 1 it is his intention to offer his services for two evenings to the state republican committee. Mr. Hyde, being unused to the amenities of political warfare, is very indignont at the methods by which the democratic press has sought to discredit the census, and the atcks which have been made upon census iclais of the highest character have officials aroused in him a combativeness the evidence aroused in him a combativeness the evidence of which was never suspected by those who know him best. Mr. Hyde said that it was a singular commentary upon the charge that Superintendent Porter intended to falsify the census returns that be should have selected for the three positions which practically overlook the curies work of which practically overlook the entire work of the census men like Mr. Hunt, Prof. Gannett and himself, who had not only like other ofand himself, who had not only like other of-ficials received their appointments entirely upon their record as statisticians, but were more than ordinarily free from political influence or bias. Mr. Hyde expresses bimself as confident that the people of Nebraska will not be deterred from returning their present excellent repre-sentatives by any difference of opinion on the tariff question. While believing that the marvelous resources of this country, for the tariff question. While believing that the marvelous resources of this country, together with the inventive skill of the people, would sconer or later render it entirely independent of foreign manufac-turors, he is satisfied that will be hastened by the operation of the McKinley tariff bill and believes that any advance of prices that may termorarily ensue will accedible be

may temporarily ensue will speedily be checked by the opening up of new markets under the Blaine reciprocity provision, which he regards as a master stroke of policy.

Will Prosecute the Trainmen.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 25 -- Vice President Harvey of the Queen & Crescent road blames the crew of freight No. 23 for the tunnel accident at Sloan's Valley and says the attor-ney of the road has been instructed to prose-cute them for manslaughter.

Died of Exposure.

BANGOR Me., Oct. 25. - Charles L. Pickering, sheriff of Lincoln county, was found dent near Lincoln today in the woods, where he had gone to a lumber camp after a wit-

one class of men. Omaha is as cosmepolitan as the city of New York. It is not made up entirely of American born citizens. They came from nearly every country on the globe

of ideas not easily set y contry on the prose of ideas not easily set aside. It will be well for you to think twice before you raise up barriers to keep people from citizenship, as by so doing you strike a death blow to the prosperity of the city and the state. We can show a larger percentage of gain in the last ten years than any other city or state in the union. In view of such a fact as this, will you not agree with me that we cannot afford to pass such an edict of exclusion as is embodied in this prohibitory amendment? People will not come here to be branded as criminals for doing that which they have been taught from their cradles to do. To adopt this amendment would be as much an invasion of therights of the people as if an army had marched through this state damaging its crops and raining its wealth. Every per-sonal and national issue sinks into insig-

nificance beside it. "I did not come here to make an address, but I want to put my self on record in this matter. I am not a friend of liquor, for I

have been a temperance man all my life, but I am opposed to throwing this Chinese wall about the state. These prohibitionists are against beer and wine today, but who of you an say that tomorrow they won't be up ainst can say that iomorrow they won't be against beefsteak and ten. It is enough to have social order preserved and the rights of property held sacred. It is well known that obnoxious laws are not enforced, then why pass them! If these pro-hibitionists are the elect and saints of the earth, as they pretend to be, how is it that they submit to falsehood, forgery and subornation of perpury! They have attacked the fair name of every city. They will try to obstruct the ballot on election day and prevent the full easting of the nonest vote of the

"Let me remind you in closing that the statutes provide a punishment for any ob-struction of the ballot, and there are warrants, officers, julis and executions, if need be, to mete out justice to any such lawless obstructionists."

The audience showed its approval of the sentiments of the chairman in hearty applause.

He then introduced Hon. John L. Webster as the principal speaker of the evening. Mr. Webster was given a rossing reception, and the cheers that shock the building attested the appreciation of the people of Omnha of the efforts of that gentleman on the stump during the present campaign. It was such a reception as 2,000 throats and 4,000 hands alone can give. Mr. Webster said: "My fellow cithens,

for three months I have devoted the greater portion of my time to this question that you have come here tonight to hear discussed. I have come here complete hear discussed. I have traveled over the state, and I want to tell you that while the people of Omaha are all right, the prairies of Nebraska are alive with the prohibitionists, and for this reason I know that there is not an hour to lose if we want to defeat the enemy that has declared in favor of mining the prosperous common-

wealth in which we live "At Lincoln theother day I heard a temperance orator make the startling statement that in the United States annually 500,000 men fill dronkard's graves; that last year 75,000 boys of tender years became drinken and blear eyed sots. These statements were made by no other person than Samuel Watts of Ownin. These falsehoods, for they are falsehoods, he prints on little leaflets and sells them for \$1.50 per hundred, and strange

as it may seen, the man is making money by this course of solling lies. "At Plattsmouth the other night, after

making one of my customary speeches, a lady sent me a little phamplet en-titled 'Fatts.' I had read it before.

If you finally decide to withdraw, and do

"That, of course, remains to be seen. I presume that our contemporaries can keep up

Mr. Chappell also said that so far as the maintenance of rates is concerned, these asso-

Approve the Purchase Contract.

stock at 45. This requires \$8,889 shares of

President Manvel west west this morning,