THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

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OMAHA'S REPUBLICAN RALLY.

One of the Greatest Political Demonstrations Ever Held in the State.

THE GRAND FILLED TO OVERFLOWING.

Manderson, Connell, Thurston Tate and Other Able Speakers Discuss the Leading Issues—Democratic Slanders Refuted.

The republicans held their last rally of the campaign at the Grand opera house last evening, and the great number present, as well as the enthusiasm manifested, clearly demonstrated the overwhelming interest felt in the momentous questions to be decided at the polls today.

Every seat in the large auditorium was taken and many who were compelled to occupy standing room swelled the attendance to fully twenty-five hundred. The boxes were filled with a goodly number of ladies, and many more were to be seen in various parts of the body of the house.

It was a gathering of the most respected, influential and successful citizens of Omaha. Moses P. O'Brien, chairman of the republican county central committee, presided, and with him on the stage were seated Senator Manderson, Hon. W. J. Connell, Thomas Swobe, D. T. Mount, Louis Littlefield, W. F. Gurley, Major Howard, ex-Mayor Broatch, B. S. Baker, L. M. Bennett, J. H. Millard, W. F. Bechel, Brad Slaughter, E. R. Overall, Lee Estelle, M. L. Reeder, Judge Lytle, Joseph Redman, D. H. Mercer, Henry Bolin, W. I. Kierstead, C. F. Goodman, W. H. Alexander, Chris Specht, J. W. Eller, John Grant, Judge Anderson, Hon. J. M. Thurston and J. T. Crowe.

The Seventh ward band furnished music for the occasion, discoursing several of their choicest selections in front of the opera house, and later interspersing pleasing strains between the speeches of the evening.

At 8:15 the assemblage was called to order and the chairman, after declaring that the republican party is opposed to prohibition and sumptuary legislation, and in favor of the freest educational facilities, introduced Omaha's "silver tongued orator," Will F. Gurley, as the first speaker. Mr. Gurley said:

"It is not my intention to inflict you with a speech. I shall, however, ask your attention for a few minutes while I discuss the local issues of this campaign. We as candidates of Douglas county stand upon the republican platform, and if elected we will try to bring about ballot reform. We, as candidates of Douglas county, are emphatically opposed to prohibition in any form. [Cheers.]

"I have simply this to say to you, fellow-citizens, that if you elect the republican legislative ticket, we will go to Lincoln and stand between the people and the fanatics who are now trying to tear down this great city to carry out their personal whims."

Hon. W. F. Bechel, candidate for the state senate, was introduced and said: "I thank you for your presence here, and I assure you that this question of prohibition is the most stupendous fraud before the American people."

Joseph Crow, candidate for county attorney, spoke in the same strain, saying that he was opposed to prohibition. "When I lived in Kansas," said he, "I had every opportunity to see the effect of the prohibitory law. It was a farce and a failure. I am opposed to prohibition, and I left Kansas in 1888, as did 50,000 other people, simply on account of the blighting effect of prohibition. Today, in Kansas, farms are being sold under the hammer and the people are burdened by debt because that law is in force and not enforced."

The chairman stated that it was originally intended to present to the audience each of the candidates on the local ticket, but in view of the fact that such noted speakers as General Manderson, Hon. J. M. Thurston and Hon. W. J Connell were in attendance, and at the request of the local candidates it had been decided to give the audience an opportunity to listen to the "big guns," he then introduced Rev. J. G. Tate of Shelton, who said:

"I did not come here to speak, but I will say that this is one of the thirty-six speeches I have made during this campaign. I am not one of the republicans to desert the ship, and I want to tell you that Hon. L. D. Richards will be elected tomorrow. The is an opinion prevailing in some psrts of the state that this magnificent city will not stand by Richards, but when I look upon this great audience I am convinced that this is a mistaken idea.

"When I came to this country I learned that the men who stood by the grand old flag were republicans, and for that reason I formed an alliance with that party. I came from a land that was cursed with free trade, and, seeing its effect, I shall always cast my vote with a party that wants to protect the mechanic and the American artisan or against the pauper labor of the old world. Take the democratic party and its platform. In every platform that they have ever put before the public they have used the expression, 'We view with alarm,' and well they might, for they have nothing to save them from their fearful fate. They viewed the surplus in the treasury with alarm; they now go up and down the country viewing the McKinley bill with alarm. I want to ask what right those English people have to interfere with our laws? Do you know that England tried this interference business a few times? She did, and she did so to her sorrow. The democrats tell you that England views with alarm the passage of the McKinley bill. This is true, but it is for the reason that they know that it means that the United States are preparing to look after their own industries. They go to the democrats and tell what a failure the law will be. Why do they not tell the same thing to the republicans? I will tell you. They dare not. If they have any dirty work to do, or any fraud to work out, they always go to the democrats for help.

"Today the warehouses of England are full of material to be brought to this country and it will come, and England will pay the tax. This law is only in comparison with the laws of your city. If the peddler of Cheap John comes to Omaha he walks up to the city treasurer and pays his tax. This tax protects the home merchant and dealer who carries on his business.

"Hon. L. D. Richards ought to be elected tomorrow and it remains for you to show that you are faithful and loyal to the old flag, your party and your candidate. If the republican party should die tomorrow I don't know what I should do. I would be a homeless political orphan, as there is no other party that I should want to adopt me.

"Tomorrow let us be loyal and true and victory will perch upon our banner. By doing this we can send the word to our president and secretary of state that we are satisfied with our senator and have sent him back for another term.

"What of the other man; he does not want to hear about the law that is made for the men in the dirty workshop. No, he does not want to hear this, but Mr. Connell does and he has introduced and worked for a law making eight hours a days labor for these workingmen and if he is returned, he will continue with the good work that he commenced during the last session of congress."

Mr. Connell, upon being introduced, said:

"Fellow Citizens—I am glad to be with you on this occasion—the last grand meeting of the campaign. I am to be followed by our silver tongued orators, Manderson and Thurston, who will talk upon the tariff and the McKinley bill. I want to tell you that there never was a bill that has been so maligned, misrepresented nor lied about as this same McKinley bill. It is charged that it is a sectional bill, but this is not true. It is sectional, so far as it is sectional in the interest of the great west. It aims to develop the tin industry in this country, and the vast amount of hidden treasure now lying just west of us will be brought to the surface and our natural resources thus developed.

"Another thing I want to say is this—I am not tired of hearing about laws for the benefit of men who work in shops. I regard the labor question as the great overshadowing problem of the country. If I am re-elected I shall do as heretofore and endeavor to represent all classes and interests of this congressional district. I believe that after this election the cloud now hanging over this state and injuring its prosperity will be removed by a magnificent majority of from 15,000 to 30,000. I am not alarmed about the result. Judging from the enthusiasm manifested in all parts of the state I am satisfied that republicanism will continue to exist long after its defamers have passed and the parties started in opposition have been buried. The grand old ship will come into port not only this fall, but two years from now."

When Hon. Charles F. Manderson was introduced the applause was tremendous. He said:

"There have been so many changes in this, my home city, that I feel it necessary for an introduction from your chairman.

"This campaign, that comes to a close tomorrow, is freighted with great results, either for good or bad, but my associations with the people of this convince me that prohibition will be buried so deep that it will not be heard from again, and that the state and legislative ticket will be elected by an overwhelming majority, notwithstanding the fact that the democrats are training for victory in the Coliseum tonight.

"The republican party has shown its honesty of determination and has kept the promises it has made. I am always glad to compare the records of the two parties with reference to the old soldiers. You will remember Grover Cleveland's record and his numerous vetoes preventing the old scarred veterans from receiving the money due him.

"I want to refer to another excellent bill, the silver bill. This bill is not thoroughly understood, but next to the McKinley bill, I think it is one of the best. You will remember that even with our vast amount of silver, silver was demonetized. In 1884 both parties declared in favor of the double standard; Cleveland was elected upon this issue, but before he took his seat, he wrote letters stating that he was opposed to the further coinage of silver.

"The average democratic orator and editor is only an average liar when he gets through discussing the silver bill, nor does he become a multitudinous, mellifluous and highly frescoed liar until he has finished an evening with the McKinley tariff bill.

"There is no vote that I look upon with more pleasure than mine upon the McKinley bill. I read in the nondescript published over the way that 'Manderson should come home and explain his vote.' There is no necessity for it, as the merits of the bill explain themselves. Some of the smaller parrots of the democrats are going about the state, following the lead of Senator Carlisle, stating that the bill is unconstitutional. They claim that it is class legislation, but did you ever hear of a law passed by the republicans that the democrats were willing to admit was constitutional? They have even gone so far as to say that some of the sections of the constitution are not constitutional.

"It is said that this McKinley bill is about to advance the price of goods. In some instances the prices have advanced, but equally as many lines of goods have lowered in price, or soon will. Look at the item of leather. There is a large reduction in the price and even a larger reduction of the tariff on lumber.

"The bill has been greatly misrepresented, but in time you will see that it affords a great relief to the agricultural districts of the country as well as to the workingmen of the cities.

"The eloquent Gurley, I know, will be elected, and no man will look after your interests to better advantage than he, and so I might go through the entire list. The legislature will be largely republican, and it will be to your interest to see that every nominee of the republicans will go along with him.

"I want to speak of your congressman, W. J. Connell, but I do not think it necessary, for I know you will support him. I don't think that sophomore gentleman, Bryan, who goes about the state making fine speeches and using choice rhetoric, can possibly secure your votes by his eloquence. That gallant soldier, Richards, I feel sure will be elected, and I do not believe the republicans of this city will cast him aside to support their townsman, Mr. Boyd.

"Tomorrow we need work, and if the republicans get out and do their duty the entire ticket will be elected."

It was nearly 11 o'clock when Hon. J. M. Thurston was introduced. He said: "I have concluded not to make you a speech tonight. I reached that conclusion when Manderson got his second wind. I want to see live republicans at the polls tomorrow, not dead heroes talked to death.

"I addressed an audience in this city two weeks ago and challenged the democratic press to successfully contradict any of the statements I made at that time. I waited for ten days without an answer, and then the World-Herald came out with a picture of something that was purported to be me playing on a lyre. This was the only reply that could be made to my statement of facts by that most brazen and impudent prince of liars, Gilbert M. Hitchcock. If there is anything in all American history that should teach our boys to love their country, it is the history of that young man. His father made two mistakes—one in supposing that his son had brains, and the other in sending him to a foreign college to secure an education before he had imbibed proper ideas of American citizenship.

"He undertook to practice law and made an absolute failure. He has had no success except in clipping ancestral coupons. He has changed his politics three times in four years. If he is to be the Moses to lead the horny-handed toilers out of the wilderness, God forbid that he should follow them.

"I ask you who have known me for years to turn back the pages of my life among you and say what my reputation has been. I never said mean things of those opposed to me politically until personally attacked. I don't believe in personal politics. I believe we should act as men, not as things.

"I noticed another gentleman traveling in the baggage train of James E. Boyd, Mr. Gannon, who says I have no right on the stage of this state because I am general solicitor for the Union Pacific railway. I am sorry, not for myself, but for him. After the heat of the campaign is over, great, warm-hearted Irishman as he is, he will be sorry that he stepped aside from the true line of political discussion.

"For the most part, the democrats have conducted a decent campaign in Nebraska. Hitchcock says that Bryan, McKeighan and Thompson will be elected. If they are, won't you be proud to see them in congress with representative Americans? I tell you Connell will be elected by 4,000 majority. McKeighan lost his only hope by his last big drunk at Red Cloud, and Thompson will not be in sight of Dorsey's rear guard. Democracy is going up, and the last you will hear of it will be in tomorrow morning's World-Herald. The other day a democrat told me they were going to elect 'old Grover' again in 1892, and named the solid south as proof of this democratic result. He included Texas, and I admitted that even without the shotgun policy of intimidation Texas was believed to be democratic. It is the land of the tarantula and cactus; the home of the cowboy and the paradise of the train robber. There they nurse their babies, instead of at nature's fount, at the muzzle of a 44-calibre, self-cocking revolver. God placed Texas on earth, but under such conditions that it can be nothing but democratic.

"My democratic friend also claimed New York, but he will not see his fond hopes realized unless the cut-throat bands of repeaters stalk forth in that great city on election day as heretofore, and by threats and intimidation march from precinct to precinct and vote from daylight until dark."

The speaker then touched briefly upon the tariff, and closed with an appeal to the young voters who are about to cast their first ballot.

As Mr. Manderson concluded his speech he was warmly welcomed by the gentlemen on the stage, while the vast audience cheered and cheered itself hoarse. Men waved their hats and ladies their handkerchiefs. The band played a lively air, and as cheer after cheer again resounded through the opera house the closing meeting of the campaign was voted a decided success.

A New Wabash Extension.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 3.—The Evening Journal will say: "It has been practically settled that the Wabash railway company will extend its line from Butler, Mich., to a connection with the Western Indiana road, thereby rendering it independent of the Chicago, Atlantic & Erie for entrance to Chicago, and that the Canadian Pacific will be given a Chicago line by the same route."

REPUBLICANS CONFIDENT.

They are Sure of a Majority in the Next Congress.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—There is a great deal more confidence at the republican headquarters than has been publicly expressed. The situation among the leaders of the party and to managers of the campaign is very much like New York at the last presidential election. The democrats were allowed to do all the boasting and blowing, but the republicans kept their peace and awaited developments. The democrats are claiming everything, and to hear them talk one would think the election was already over and that the democratic majority of forty-two in the house of representatives had already taken their seats. No one around the republican headquarters claims more than fifteen majority, but secret information from the various districts in the country creates confidence.

There is not much betting going on in Washington except upon the result in Pennsylvania, and that is all in favor of the republicans. The odds at which wages have been laid are one hundred to seventy-five and twenty-five to twenty that Delamater will be elected. A prominent politician, who is also considerable of a sporting man, has deposited $1,000 at Willards hotel on Delamater even without takers. The department clerks have more interest in the election than usual. A large number of them have rendered voluntary assistance to the congressional committees and have contributed largely to the republican campaign funds, nearly all those who live in states or districts considered close having gone home to vote, following the example set by the president, Attorney General Miller, Treasurer Huston and others. The Chesapeake & Ohio railroad company have sold 400 tickets to voters in Indiana, and the Pennsylvania and Baltimore & Ohio roads an equal number. It is estimated that 750 of the 3,000 clerks of the treasury have gone home to vote and about 20 per cent of the 1,700 employes of the war department. There are 228 people on the rolls of the navy department, of whom thirty-five are absent from their desks, or about 15 per cent of all. The employes of the state department take very little interest in politics and none of them have gone home to vote so far as known. The clerks in the postoffice department are following the example of Mr. Wanamaker, who will vote in Pennsylvania, Colonel Whitfield, the first assistant, who votes in Ohio, and Third Assistant Hazen, who votes in Pennsylvania. Mr. Lowry Bell, the second assistant, will remain here as acting postmaster general, having paired with a democrat. A large number of the employes of the interior department have gone, perhaps 25 per cent of the entire force, or 800 clerks. Secretary Noble will remain in Washington, but General Bussey, the assistant secretary, has gone to New York to vote. Visitors at the railroad stations today would have supposed that there was a picnic or excursion on because of the crowds of people departing. As the railroads all offered reduced rates to voters to go home, the average voter takes advantage of the opportunity to give his family a trip to the old home, and this day there hove been more going than usual. Inquiry at the various ticket offices discloses the fact that something like five thousand voters tickets have been sold in this city at reduced rates to voters.

THE WORLD'S FAIR.

Chicago Will Vote on the Question of Issuing $5,000,000 in Bonds.

CHICAGO, Nov. 3.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The amendment to the state constitution authorizing the city council to vote $5,000,000 worth of bonds for world's fair purposes will be, it is predicted, rushed through with a whirl tomorrow. Every ticket that will be voted has a clause on it so worded that if cast without alteration or amendment, it will count in favor of the proposition. There is no doubt that by tomorrow night the world's fair corporation will have a capital stock of $10,000,000 instead of $5,000,000. They can then issue bonds, and with this act the president of the United States may be notified that Chicago has met the conditions necessary for holding the world's fair, and the proclamation to foreign nations can at once go forth, and the big world's fair begin to boom from one end of the earth to the other.

The only communication so far received in favor of opening the fair on Sunday has come from operators on Wall street, New York. Of some three thousand received from different parties and bodies all over the United States protesting against the opening on Sunday, this is the only one of an opposite character. The letter has ten signatures, and gives as a main reason that the fair should remain open on Sunday on "general principles."

As an attraction for the fair a suggestion comes from New York that "Chinese floating gardens" be used. These are made of bamboo, some ten or twelve feet long, and about half as wide. They are, as is suggested, to be fantastically decorated and handled by native Chinamen.

The eighth annual convention of the interassociation of fairs and expositions will be held at Detroit on the 12th and 13th of this month. A circular mailed to the national commissioners asks for a world's fair representative.

BIG FIRE IN 'FRISCO.

The Grand and Burlington Hotels Totally Destroyed.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cala., Nov. 3.—Shortly before 3 o'clock this morning fire was discovered under the Burlington house, adjoining the Grand hotel, in the basement of a paint store. The flames spread rapidly throughout the basement of the block bounded by Market, New Montgomery, Stevenson and Second streets, and then spread to the first floor, on which were offices and stores and the board of trade rooms. The smoke in the meantime had aroused the inmates of the Grand and Burlington and the frightened guests rushed to the sidewalk with what valuables they could carry. Fire soon shot up through the freight elevator in the rear of the Grand and a general alarm was turned in, bringing all the engines in the city to the scene. There were several narrow escapes from suffocation. The efforts of the firemen to confine the fire within the block occupied by the Burlington and Grand hotels were successful. About 6 o'clock the roof of the Burlington fell in, carrying part of that of the Grand. In a short time the interior of the Burlington was a complete wreck, and the front of the Grand, on the Market and Eastearn street end, also a ruin. The western end was saved.

The Grand hotel was opened in 1870, and at that time was considered one of the best in the world. It was four stories high and had a frontage of 200 feet on Market street. Two years ago about half of the block was leased to other parties and called the Burlington hotel.

The total loss, including the buildings, stores, furniture and stocks, is estimated at $500,000. It is believed that the fire was due to spontaneous combustion.

A Nebraska Land Decision.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Assistant Secretary Chandler today affirmed the decision of Commissioner Groff and the local land officers in holding for cancellation the homestead entry of William Harper for the northeast quarter of section 10, township 11, range 40, North Platte, Neb. This entry was cancelled on the contest of Daniel W. Cahill on the ground of abandonment and failure to establish residence.

A Big Denver Failure.

DENVER, Colo., Nov. 3.—The big dry goods house known as the Alcazar was closed by the sheriff. Attachments were filed amounting to $80,000. The stock is estimated from $75,000 to $110,000.

CAMPAIGN ISSUES OF STATES

What the Electors of the Various Commonwealths Will Vote on Today.

INTERESTING FIGHT IN NEW YORK CITY.

A Red Hot Battle to be Waged in McKinley's District in Ohio—The Iowa Contest—Old Political Prophets at Sea.

The following dispatches show the various issues in the different states which hold elections today, together with the offices to be filled:

In Illinois.

CHICAGO, Nov. 3.—The chief feature of the campaign in Illinois is the contest ex-Governor Palmer is waging before the people for the United States senatorship, the only state officers to be elected being treasurer and superintendent of public instruction. Early in the year Governor Palmer advanced the doctrine that United States senators should be rather selected by the people of the state than by a legislative caucus of the party in power, and this doctrine found concurrence among the rank and file of the Illinois democracy. The state convention in June nominated Palmer and requested him to make a canvass for the election of a democratic legislature. In the personal popularity of their leader the democrats base their strongest hopes for success in a state that usually gives 20,000 plurality for the republican ticket. The republicans are confident of continued control of the general assembly, but there are so many doubtful districts that it is impossible to predict the result. The strength of the farmers' mutual benefit association and farmers' alliance is confined to central and southern Illinois, and while the democrats in that section hope to reap much advantage from local fusions with the farmers' mutual benefit association they are equally hampered in other localities by the farmers having independent legislative nominations, which have been endorsed by the republicans. There has been some agitation of the compulsory school law enacted by the last legislature, but as both parties have agreed to modifications of the objectionable provision it has not assumed the importance it attained in Wisconsin. The great issue in Illinois has been the tariff, and it has been fearlessly fought by both parties. In the congressional struggle the democrats have made an unusually active fight against Congressman Cannon, the endorsement of their candidate by the Farmers' Mutual Benefit association and the hostility of some of the republican papers of the district to Cannon giving them hopes of defeating him. Chairman Jones of the republican state central committee said tonight that the republican will carry the state ticket and elect a majority of the legislature on joint ballot. They expect to hold their own on members of congress and probably gain one by defeating either Forman or Fithian. At the headquarters of the democratic state central committee broad claims were made, some members insisting that the democrats would carry the state ticket and gain three congressmen.

In New York.

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.—The election here is for judge of the court of appeals, two justices of the supreme court, thirty-four members of the assembly. Robert Earl, the present incumbent of the court of appeals, is on both the republican and democratic tickets. The prohibitionists and social labor party have candidates, but the votes for these will hardly be an appreciable element. Interest will be centered in the vote for congressmen and also for members of the assembly, as the next legislature will select a successor to Senator Evarts. The democrats are hopeful of making gains in congress, but the republicans are equally confident that they will hold their own if not increase the number. While the democrats have been making strenuous efforts to get enough assembly votes to elect a senator, there is little probability that they will succeed. Much more popular interest attaches to the vote for municipal officers in New York city. Thec contest is between the Tammany ticket, headed by Mayor Grant, and the people's municipal league ticket, headed by Frances M. Scott, a county democrat, and containing both republican and democratic names. The latter ticket is endorsed by the republican party and the county democracy and has had the active support of all the republicans and mugwump papers.

In Wisconsin.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 3. The Bennett compulsory school law is the issue which overshadows all other in the election tomorrow. The unexpected election of Mayor Peck in the republican city of Milwaukee by the aid of sectarian opponents of the Bennett law forced him to the front last spring and he was only a few weeks later nominated by the democrats for governor. His republican opponent is Hoard, the present governor, who was nominated by acclamation by the republicans and who had boldly taken the position with his party that the Bennett law is sound and must remain upon the statutes. By pledging themselves to its modification or repeal the democrats secured considerable support from all classes in politics. The only question is as to the extent of this support. The republicans are sure that they will gain from the democratic ranks enough voters who favor the law to more than offset the sectarian vote. In the congressional contests alone has the tariff question been the subject of any considerable discussion.

In Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 3.—In Indianapolis the farmers mutual benefit association is a factor new to politics, and its uncertain strength makes it impossible to predict to any degree of certainty as to the result. It is supposed that the coming legislature will probably be democratic by a small majority and this will insure the re-election of Senator Vorhees as his own successor in the United States senate. No governor is to be elected tis fall, but a secretary of state, auditor, treasurer and other minor officers will be chosen and both parties claim the state ticket. The democrats claim that the traditional "off year" means democratic success, but the republicans rely greatly upon the strength of the administration to carry the state ticket. As no governor is to be elected interest is naturally confined to the congressional and legislative contests, which most vitally effect the party at large. In the congressional fight the republicans have derived a decided avantage in several districts by fortunate combinations with the farmers alliance, The new election law goes into effect and no one can determine the result. It is probably fair to say that the best indications point to continued democratic control of the legislature, but a gain of one or two by the republicans.

In Iowa.

DES MOINES, Ia., Nov. 3.—The peculiar political complications which allowed the democrats to elect a governor of Iowa last fall for the first time in twenty-five years makes this state an object of particular interest at this time. The state officers to be elected are a secretary of state, treasurer, auditor, judge of the supreme court and railroad commissioner. Ordinarily the state of Iowa gives a plurality of about 30,000 for the republican ticket, so the republicans have the greatest confidence in their ability to elect their state ticket when there are so many candidates—state and congressional—in the field that a full vote may be expected. The democrats, however, appear by no means without hope of victory and are straining every effort to elect their state ticket. The farmers' alliance is not very strong in Iowa, but the prohibition question is always a glowing issue. The situation in Iowa may be summarized by saying that the fight which overshadows all else is the struggle in the doubtful congressional districts of the state, and so many elements enter into these contests that the oldest politicians are at sea.

The chairman of the republican state committee claims a majority of 10,000 to 15,000 on the state ticket and the election of ten of the eleven congressmen. The democratic committee makes no claim on the state ticket, but insists that their congressional candidates in the First, Second, Third, Eighth and Ninth districts will win.

In Kansas.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 3.—Kansas has become historical as a state of political movements, and the question which is the highest this fall is whether the farmers' alliance, republicans, democrats, resubmission party or a combination of either two is to control after Tuesday. There are to be elected a governor and a full list of state officers, seven congressmen and a legislature that will choose a successor to Senator Ingalls. The farmers' alliance and resubmission parties have both come into prominence in the last eight months. The former party is well organized and aggressive, with an enrollment of 130,000 and acknowledge its present chief ambition to be the retirement of John J. Ingalls from the United States senate. The resubmission party is a combination of hitherto heterogeneous elements whose basis of union is opposition to prohibition. Its recruits are from the democratic and republican parties and its shibboleth the repeal of the prohibitory law. The republican resubmissionists are those who left the party because the national republican party and Kansas republicans are at variance on the liquor law. The resubmission and democratic parties have fused in their nomination of a state ticket, declaring that the people of the state should be given a show for an expression upon the question. Thus there are three full tickets—republican, farmers' alliance and democratic-resubmission. The successful party, whichever one it may be, will probably have a plurality of less than 15,000. The farmers' alliance and democratic-resubmission parties are generally opposed to the election of Ingalls. He has made an active campaign and laughs at the possibility of republican defeat. The republicans claim the entire seven congressmen from Kansas, but the democrats express hopes of electing two or three in the strongest alliance districts.

In Ohio.

CINCINNATI, O., Nov. 3.—Ohio voters will be called upon to elect a secretary of state, judge of the supreme court and members of the board of public works besides congressmen. The election of members of congress is the first under the apportionment made by the last legislature. By the vote two years ago six of these were elected by the republicans, viz: Second, Tenth, Twelfth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth and Twenty-first. The others should elect democrats. The campaign has had very little of state issues in it. The election of congressmen has made national issues an important factor. Perhaps the most interesting feature in Ohio is the candidacy of William McKinley in the Sixteenth district. Last year the counties in his district gave a democratic majority of 3,000. There has been an earnest effort by the republican party to elect McKinley, on account of his value to the party in congress. Equally earnest efforts have been made to elect his opponent, Judge Warwick, to show that the people do not approve the McKinley bill. News from the Sixteenth district will be anxiously awaited. Another feature is the effort of ex-Governor Charles Foster in the Eighth district to overcome a democratic majority of 1,900. The effect of the extra session of the legislature on the election has been regarded as favorable to the republicans inasmuch as it developed divisions among the democrats and resulted in Cincinnati putting a number of democrats out of office.

In Minnesota.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 3.—Minnesota is one of the interesting political states this fall from the fact that the phenomenal growth of the farmers' alliance makes it likely that the new party will cast over 25 per cent of the total vote. As Minnesota heretofore has been republican, the growth of the new party has been greatly at the expense of the dominant party, but with four full state tickets in the field, the democrats and farmers having failed to combine, the chances are still in favor of the republicans. The most sanguine party in the state is probably the farmers' alliance, and they claim the state by 10,000 plurality. Of course the older parties contest that, but it is frequently conceded that either of the three parties is almost equally liable to win. The republicans claim the entire five congressional districts of the state, but in several of the districts the claims are stubbornly contested by the democrats and farmers alliance.

In Michigan.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 3.—In Michigan a governor and a full state ticket, and eleven congressmen and legislature are to be chosen tomorrow. Michigan is a state of fusion tickets, but this year there has been a departure from the usual tactics and no less than four state tickets are in the field—republican, democrat, industrial and prohibition. The industrial is a combination of what would be in other states union labor and farmers' alliance but its independent course in the nomination of a full state ticket prevents it from doing other than reducing somewhat the vote of the two prominent parties. Considerable interest centers in the congressional contests in close districts.

In Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 3.—The most active campaign in Pennsylvania for years ended tonight. A most thorough canvass of the state was made by two parties. The prohibition and labor parties both have full state tickets in the field, but neither has shown much activity in the campaign. In 1882 Pattison, the present democratic candidate, was elected governor through a split in the republican party, an independent candidate having been placed in the field. The legislature to be chosen tomorrow will elect a successor to Senator Cameron and the state senators elected tomorrow will have also a vote for the successor of Senator Quay in 1893.

In Colorado.

DENVER, Colo., Nov. 3.—The state campaign closed here tonight with a grand republican meeting at the Coliseum. On account of there being a bitter factional fight in the republican party over local affairs the campaign has been a decidedly interesting one, and while in many localities there are two republican tickets in the field, yet each side is supporting Teller for re-election to the United States senate. Because of these differences the democrats are hopeful of electing the governor, state treasurer and a majority in both houses of the legislature, in which case Palmerston will succeed Teller.

In Tennessee.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 3.—There is not a great deal of interest in tomorrow's election. The democratic candidate for governor will probably be elected. In the First congressional district the fight is a fierce one and the chances favor R. R. Butler, republican, against Taylor, democrat, the present incumbent. In the Second Houk will be elected. In the Third the fight is close, but in others there is little opposition to the democrats.

In New Jersey.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 3.—The election in this state tomorrow will be noteworthy as being the first under the new ballot law, which is a modification of the Australian law. The election will be for assemblymen, a portion of the senate and ssven congressmen.

In Arkansas.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Nov. 3.—Arkansas will elect five congressmen tomorrow. The contest which will be fought on all lines is in the First and Second districts, where Poindexter and Clayton will endeavor to defeat the democratic nominee. Both parties are hard at work and the onld interest in the election is centered in the districts named.

In Washington.

SEATTLE, Wash., Nov., 3.—A congressman and legislature will be elected tomorrow. There is no apparent disaffection in the republican ranks and they expect a repetition of their victory of last year.

In Virginia.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 3.—The election in Virginia tomorrow is for congressmen only, and the contest is on party lines. The fight will be wholly contested in the First, Second, Fourth, Eighth and Ninth districts. In the other five districts the chances are in favor of the democrats.

In Connecticut.

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 3.—Connecticut will tomorrow choose congressmen and a legislature which will elect a successor to Senator Platt. It is generally conceded that the county legislature will remain republican. The prohibition party and labor party have tickets in the field.

In New Hampshire.

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 3.—The election in New Hampshire tomorrow is for state and county officers, members of congress and legislature. The legislature to be chosen will elect a successor to Senator Blair. Both the leading parties have conducted a "still hunt" campaign. There has been considerable speaking, the tariff being the most prominent issue.

In Montana.

HELENA, Mont., Nov. 3.—The voters of Montana will tomorrow elect congressmen and eight state senators. The campaign has been a hot one and the registration is 20 per cent less that last year, which makes additional uncertainty. Republicans and democrats are both confident of electing congressmen. The real contest is for the control of the state senate, that body now being a tie, and the districts to be voted in tomorrow are all close.

In South Carolina.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov. 3.—The election in South Carolina is to be for a full state ticket and congressmen, and great interest is taken from the split in the democratic ranks caused by Tillman's nomination. The state election hinges mainly on the opposition by a small faction of the democratic party calling themselves "straight outs." Tillman is the regular democratic nominee for governor. The farmers' alliance was largely instrumental in securing Tillman's nomination.

In Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 3.—The election in Massachusetts tomorrow is for state officers, congressmen and legislature. The republicans, democrats and prohibitionists have tickets in the field. The union labor party failed to fill the nominations in season. The state votes on two amendments to the constitution, one to prevent the disfranchisement of voters because of change of residence within the commonwealth, and another providing that no person who has performed service in the country's defense shall be disqualified from voting on account of receiving or having received aid from any city or town, or because of non-payment of poll tax. More than the usual doubt is felt touching the result.

In Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 3.—The chief interest in the election tomorrow centers in five congressional districts and the new legislature, which is to elect a United States senator. The state ticket which embraces only supreme judge, superintendent of public instruction and railroad commissioner, is conceded to the democrats. Hot campaigns have been conducted in the doubtful congressional districts and the republicans confidently assert that they will hold their own and perhaps gain one member. The republicans have combined at several points with the farmers' alliance and union labor party and have hopes of securing the legislature. The democrats vigorously combat this claim, however, and hope for congressional gains. The prohibitionists have a ticket, but do not cut much of a figure in the campaign.

In North and South Dakota.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 3.—North and South Dakota vote tomorrow for full state tickets, congressmen and legislatures. The latter bodies will elect successors to Senator Pierce in North Dakota and Senator Moody in South Dakota. In North Dakota the farmers' alliance chose a state ticket, headed by one of themselves and made up of selected candidates from the other party tickets. The republicans of that state claim the election of their entire ticket by several thousand majority and also claim a good majority in the legislature. In South Dakota the alliance has a complete state and congressional ticket, as also have the republicans and democrats. In the legislative contest the alliance and the democracy have combined in about one-third of the state, and this fact will reduce the republican lead, which heretofore has been great. Still the republicans claim a majority in the legislature and a victory on both the state and congressional tickets. The alliance or independents also claim the state ticket.

In California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 3.—The people of California will vote tomorrow for a state ticket, congressmen and legislature. The latter body will have the election of a successor to Senator Stanford. Besides the regular republican and democratic tickets, the American and prohibition parties have placed a joint ticket in the field and the united labor party is also represented in the contest. The real contest, however, will be between the republican and democratic nominees. The chief issue of the campaign was a reduction of state taxation, the republicans declaring in favor of a maximum rate of 50 cents and the democrats 45 cents. About two weeks ago, however, the democrats brought another issue into the campaign, producing a letter purporting to have been written by Markham, republican candidate for governor, several years ago, in which the writer used an expression seeming to indicate his preference for Chinese over Irish labor. Markham's friends deny the genuineness of the letter, but the democrats insist that it is authentic. The controversy has now over shadowed all other issues. The election, it is generally believed, will be a very close one.

To Protect and Enforce Heligoland.

BERLIN, Nov. 3.—[Special Cablegram to THE BEE.]—A bill was today submitted by the government to the bundesrath which emphasizes the importance of the Island of Heligoland recently ceded by Great Britain to Germany as a post of observation, a signal station and a shelter for scouting vessels in time of war. The bill provides for the military protection of the island against a coup de main by an enemy, and for the enforcement thereof, the existing laws relative to imperial ports. It also provides for the levying of duties only on beer, brandy and other spirits and petroleum.

The Weather Forecast.

For Omaha and Vicinity—Fair; slightly cooler.

For Nebraska, Iowa and South Dakota—Fair till Wednesday night; warmer, except stationary temperature in South Dakota; westerly winds.

Postal Matters.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The postoffice at Hatton, Polk county, Iowa, has been discontinued.

Palmer T. Hubbard has been commissioned postmaster at Gregory, S. D.

PROHIBITION IS A DISGRACE.

John L. Webter's Speech at a Monster Meeting at Nebraska City.

"GOD AND THE RIGHT ARE ON OUR SIDE."

The Infamy Denounced in the Report of the Carey-Merriman Investigation—A Shame on Iowa's Fair Face.

NEBRASKA CITY, Neb., Nov. 3.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The greatest event of the present campaign in this city was the anti-prohibition meeting held in the opera house to-night and addressed by Hon. John L. Webster. For an hour before the house was lighted the street in front of the building was packed for almost an entire block. When the doors were opened the house was crowded within a few minutes and hundreds were unable to gain admittance. The ladies of the Western Christian Temperance Union had a scheme to march to the opera house in a body and fill all the seats, but they did not arrive in time and had to be contented with a section of seats, which had been reserved for them. The speaker was escorted to the hall by a committee. A citizens' committee and a large number of the leading business men occupied seats on the stage. The meeting was opened by Mayor Ireland as chairman, who made a stirring address and then introduced Mr. Webster. The gentleman was greeted with prolonged cheers, in the course of his speech was frequently interrupted with applause.

Mr. Webster took the report of Rev. Carey and Dr. Merryman, who made the trip into Iowa, as his subject and for his text, "Does Prohibition Prohibit and Does it Decrease the Crime of Drunkenness?" In comparing Nebraska City with Portland, Me., he found, according to the previous reports, that in the former place, a city of 12,000, there were but eighty-three arrests for drunkenness in the past year and at present there is but one prisoner in jail for drunkenness, and that one a resident from Iowa, while in Portland the arrests were one for every 422. The speaker was only once interrupted by a prohibitionist, and she was so well answered that she had no more to say.

Mr. Webster closed his argument with the following:

"This craze for prohibition that has been imported into Nebraska is an epidemic that now and then breaks out like the Texas cattle fever in various states and there commits sad havoc until it is put down by the good sense and votes of the people. If these misguided teachers would take the money—the hundreds of thousands of dollars wasted every year on prohibition orators and on newspapers that slander the good name of the states, they could clothe the poor. If they would take the money that is wasted on traveling campaigners they could feed the hungry. If they would take the money which might have been earned and saved by the hundreds of fanatics that are devoting their time to this ill-advised business, they could educate the children of the ignorant. If they could take the money which has been begged from eastern people to help carry on the nefarious business, they might build churches and help spread the gospel of Christ, which only converts people to righteousness by charity and persuasion and not by coercion. The money that is annually wasted by these people in abuse and slander would buy out every saloon and liquor