THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

TWENTY-SECOND YEAR. OMAHA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 19, 1892. NUMBER 122.

STEADILY GROWING WEAKER

Condition of the White House Sufferer Not Much Changed.

MRS. HARRISON'S BROTHER TO VISIT HER

Rumors of More Serious Indications Prove to Be Groundless—Members of the Family Will Not Visit Chicago at Present.

WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE BEE, 513 FOURTEENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 18.

There has been a change in the management of the sick room at the white house. The trained nurse remains on night duty but the place of Mrs. Dimmick, the president's neice, has been taken by Mrs. Newcomer of Indianapolis, whose husband was for many years the Harrison family physician, and Mrs. McKee will take a little rest while Mrs. Newcomer remains. Mrs. Dimmick is quite worn out with watching, while Mrs. McKee finds her strength giving way under the strain upon it. Mrs. Dimmick has gone to her home on P street. It is expected that Judge Scott of Port Townsend, Mrs. Harrison's only brother, will come to Washington in a few days.

Mrs. Harrison slept a great deal last night, but she woke this morning in a very nervous condition, and her state is not so favorable as it was yesterday. In view of Mrs. Harrison's condition, Mr. and Mrs. Russell Harrison abandoned their proposed trip to Chicago to attend the dedication exercises.

There was a rumor at one time today that Mrs. Harrison's condition was more serious than it had been, and anxious inquiries were made early this morning by members of the cabinet who had made arrangements to go to Chicago but who would have abandoned the trip. The rumor was found to be unfounded and all the members of the cabinet except Mr. Elkins went to Chicago. Mrs. Miller did not accompany the attorney general, as she desired to entertain Mrs. Newcomer during her stay here. Mrs. Russell Harrison is doing her share of the watching at Mrs. Harrison's bedside now. Mr. Russell Harrison sprained his foot yesterday and is confined to the house. It was stated this evening at the white house that Mrs. Harrison's condition was unchanged. She is resting quietly but is very weak.

Some Interesting Comparisons.

George O. Jones expects to leave Washington tomorrow, and will probably be in Indianapolis Thursday at the Denison house. From Indiana he expects to go west, and will probably be in Lincoln Monday and go thence to Des Moines. Mr. Jones has been compiling some statistics for the delectation of the silver men and greenbackers which ought to prove vastly interesting to them. They show, for example, that the average price of silver under the Cleveland administration was 96½ cents per ounce, and during the three years of Harrison's administration 93¾ cents. The wheat from the United States under Cleveland averaged 87¾ cents per bushel, and under Harrison 93¾ cents. According to unquestionable figures the yearly loss under Mr. Cleveland's administration, compared with the preceding twelve years, was $600,000,000 per year, and compared with the three years under Harrison's was $145,000,000 per year. Mr. Jones wants to lay these figures before the thinking people of Indiana and some of the western states.

News for the Army.

The following army orders were issued today:

The following transfers in the First artillery are made: First Lieutenant Joseph S. Oyster, from light battery K to battery A; First Lieutenant Charles F. Parker, from battery A to light battery K; Second Lieutenant Delamere Skerret, from light battery E to battery D; Second Lieutenant William R. Smith, from battery D to light battery E. Lieutenants Parker and Smith will join the batteries to which they are thus transferred. Captain Edward G. Mathey, Seventh cavalry, will report in person to the commanding officer Fort Riley, for assignment to duty with troop D of his regiment. A board of officers to consist of Colonel Henry L. Abbott, corps of engineers, Colonel Cyrus B. Comstock, corps of engineers, Colonel David C. Houston, corps of engineers, Colonel Charles T. Alexander, assistant surgeon general, and Major Ezra Woodruff, surgeon, is, by direction of the acting secretary of war, appointed to meet at the call of the senior member in the rooms of the board of engineers to examine officers of the corps of engineers for promotion. The junior member will act as recorder. The following named officers of the corps of engineers will report in person to Colonel Henry L. Abbott, corps of engineers and president of the examining board for examination: Captain Frederick A. Mahan, First Lieutenant Harry F. Hodges, First Lieutenant James G. Warren, Second Lieutenant Eben E. Winslow.

Western Pensions.

The following western pensions granted are reported by THE BEE and Examiner Bureau of Claims:

Nebraska: Original—Thomas E. Moore, William B. Pierce, John Sedoras, Aaron J. White. Additional—Noah W. Joo. Supplemental—Jacob Delamater. Increase—Sylvester Gordon. Reissue—George Z. M. Fox (deceased), William J. A. Raum. Original Widows—Harriet J. Fox, Sarah J. Cooley, Mary E. Cameron.

Iowa: Original—Edward L. Hudson, Simeon D. McUmber, Enoch Hiatt. Additional—William C. Harris, Thomas J. Hart, George A. Burrough, David W. Green. Increase—Wesley M. Rodgers, Thomas W. Wylie, Thomas Case, John Dailey. Reissue—Royal P. Payne, deceased. Original Widows, Etc.—Catherine Fagan, Sophronia J. Burson, Mary M. Glen, Fannie Chapman (mother), Lucy Beenan.

South Dakota: Original—John A. Sigler, Horace W. White. Original Widows—Alma Cline, Sarah J. Bro.

Miscellaneous.

Worth G. Sharretts of Burlington, Ia., is visiting his parents in this city after spending a few days with his brother, Ed A. Sharretts of Baltimore, who is taking an outing on Assateague island, Virginia.

At the meeting of the supreme council of the Scottish Rite which is being held here Theodore Erasmus Carr of Leavenworth has been elected grand chancellor. Among those present at the meeting are: Robert Carroll Jordan of Omaha, grand almoner; Burden Robinson Sherman, grand standard bearer, of Waterloo, Ia.; Henry Moore Teller, grand herald, Central City, Ia.; Theodore S. Parvin of Iowa City, Rufus E. Fleming of Fargo, N. D., and Frank M. Foote of Evanston, Wyo.

Postmasters appointed: R. M. Ashby, Pilotburg, Ia., vice T. E. Britton; Mrs. A. E. Miles, Copps, S. D., vice Elizabeth A. McReynold.

ENROUTE TO THE FAIR.

Iowa's Militia Start to the Exposition Amid Great Demonstrations.

IOWA CITY, Ia., Oct. 18.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The Ottumwa, Newton, Grinnel and Iowa City state militia left tonight for Chicago. The Iowa commission and state officers arrived here this evening, and after a visit to the state university, proceeded to Chicago. Governor Boies, who was to have inspected the university batallion, failed to arrive.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Oct. 18.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The Iowa official party for the World fair dedication arrived from Des Moines by special Rock Island train at 8:30 o'clock tonight and were tendered a grand reception by Davenport citizens. Tonight also the first batallion of the Second Iowa regiment left by special train for Chicago.

Iowa Sharpshooters.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Oct. 18.—The state rifle contest ended this evening. The ten highest scores were made by the following men, who will constitute the state team at Chicago: Kemble, 1,423; Fisher, 1,322; Rush, 1,286; Mount, 1,279; Peterson, 1,277; Davis, 1,269; Walters, 1,267; Harris, 1,219; Stockesbury, 1,216; McIntyre, 1,211.

THEY GOT DOWN TO BUSINESS.

Members of the City Council Lost no Time in Idle Argument Last Night.

There was no foolishness at the regular session of the council held last night. The members got down to business and for once got through without any discussion.

An attempt was made to consider the electrician ordinance, which is in committee of the whole, but adjournment prevented its consideration.

Mayor Bemis vetoed the resolution ordering permanent sidewalks on Jones street, for the reason that the property along which it was proposed to lay the walks was outside of the old fire limits, and for that reason the property owners had the right to lay brick or tile. The veto was sustained.

The mayor also withheld his approval on the resolution to fill a washout at Sixth and Mercer streets. His objection was that there was no such street intersection in the city. The council so decided and held with the mayor.

Final curbing, paving, sewer and grading estimates, aggregating $75,000, were allowed and the several amounts ordered placed on the appropriation sheet. The money to pay these estimates comes from the proceeds of the sale of the short time street improvement bonds.

Comptroller Olsen served notice that the street commissioner's fund was exhausted. He suggested that the sum of $3,000 be taken from the road fund and placed in the street commissioner's fund and that that amount of money run the department during the balance of the fiscal year. This went to the finance committee.

City Treasurer Bolln notified the council that he had received $19,031 of the road fund from the county treasurer and that the amount had been placed in the city general fund.

Viola M. Petty asked that the city give her $1,000 and Mrs. C. A. Adams asked for $500. Both ladies had fallen upon defective boards and had sustained personal injuries.

The residents of Druid Hill petitioned for better street car service to their portion of the city.

By resolution the superintendent of the city hall was instructed to have the rooms in the building numbered, and at the same time he was instructed to have the names of the several departments painted over the respective doors.

Public Library Building.

John Harte, the public library building contractor, presented his bond in the sum of $30,000. In the bond he agrees to have the building under roof on or before June 1, 1893, and ready for occupancy by September 1, 1893. The bond was approved and the plans adopted.

Charles Inskeep was dropped from the city pay roll. Inskeep has been an inspector under the Board of Public Works for some months. Mr. Steel fathered the resolution that dropped Mr. Inskeep out, and it was adopted without a word of discussion.

The Burlington road was ordered to reconstruct its bridge at Pierce and Forty-first streets and to at once remove the obstructions that exist at Poppleton avenue and Fifth street.

The street stand fruit dealers to the number of nearly 100 joined in a petition, asking that their license fee be reduced from $5 to $2 per month. This went into the hands of a committee.

The petition from the Real Estate Owners association asking for the appointment of a committee of the council to figure out a better plan for assessing city property was tenderly consigned to the files. The members of the council were of the opinion that this question would soon be considered by the council when it met to consider charter amendments which would be presented to the next state legislature.

Electric arc lights were ordered placed at Twelfth and Jones, Twenty-fourth and Spaulding and at Twenty-fifth and Chicago streets.

FELL EIGHT HUNDRED FEET.

Terrible Accident in a Michigan Mine Caused by Carelessness.

BESSEMER, Mich., Oct. 18.—A dreadful accident occurred this morning at No. 7 shaft in the Colby mine. When the work hour arrived this morning nineteen men got into the cage to be lowered to the depth of 800 feet. Brakeman John Ryan was lowering the cage at a lively rate, when a fellow brakeman noticed that the rope had nearly given out on Ryan's drum, and shouted to him to apply the brake. Instead of applying the brake Ryan, by mistake, threw it wide open. Ryan stood for a moment dazed, for he knew that he had caused a horrible accident. Then he fled from the engine house and made for the woods, where he is still wandering.

Only one of the nineteen men escaped unharmed. The other eighteen are at the hospital, every one suffering from broken legs, arms and shoulders. Many of them have both legs and arms broken. Four are believed to be hurt internally besides having their limbs broken. It is a miracle that they escaped with their lives.

Milnesville Victims.

HAZELTON, Pa., Oct. 18.—Following is a corrected list of the victims of the Hungarian-Italian race war, which occurred at Milnesville Sunday evening:

MICHAEL PHILARKO, dead.

ANTHONY MARKS, shot in the abdomen; reported dying.

TWO ITALIANS, known as numbers 27 and 13, suffering from pistol wounds in groin and knife thrusts; injuries dangerous.

ANDREW POLK, residence Hollywood, shot in breast, ball penetrating towards abdomen; condition critical.

GEORGE FERRIS, shot in hip, ball still buried in flesh. He was also shot in the arm and the top of his thumb was clipped off.

JOHN FERRIS, shot through arm.

JOHN MISCHELL, shot in leg. Ball entered near hip, passed out above knee; also battered about head. Condition serious.

MICHAEL TRENZSKI, cut and bruised.

PETER VOLK, cut and bruised.

MICHAEL VERTEMO, terribly cut and battered. The doctor states he cannot live.

A number of others received wounds.

NEWS OF YESTERDAY.

Domestic.

The differences between the telegraphers of the Missouri Pacific, some 975 in number, and the management of the road were amicably adjusted.

Frank Tanner, one of the six indicted Toledo, O., aldermen, has pleaded guilty to boodling. The other five are much concerned over his admission of guilt.

The Chemical National bank of Chicago has been authorized by the comptroller of the treasury to conduct a branch banking business at the World's fair grounds.

The divorce suit of President Newell W. Bloss of the National Mutual Life Insurance company, against Emma C. Bloss has begun before Judge Pratt of New York city.

Vice President Morton and party, ex-President Hayes and party, and numerous other distinguished officials have arrived at Chicago to attend the World's fair dedicatory exercises.

The bricklayers of Boston, Mass., have secured an eight-hour day, and that, too, without resorting to a strike. The men agreed to sacrifice one hour's pay per day to obtain their end.

Members of the cabinet, the justices of the supreme bench and members of the diplomatic corps have left Washington for Chicago to be present at the World's fair dedicatory ceremonies.

Tom Jordan, implicated in the killing of Cliff Sparks in Denver, is believed to be Harry Gilmore, a celebrated Chicago criminal, released from the penitentiary at Joliet a short time ago on the plea that he was dying of consumption.

The World's fair commissioners and the board of lady managers each held a meeting at Chicago. Mrs. Potter Palmer's report was of unusual interest and shows that the women of the world have taken a great interest in the forthcoming exposition.

SOUTH DAKOTA IS ALL RIGHT

No Danger of the Electoral Vote Going for Weaver and Field.

NATURALLY AND SAFELY REPUBLICAN

Figures from the Election Two Years Ago Show This—Strength of the Alliance Broken and the Farmers Getting Back.

PIERRE, S. D., Oct. 18.—[Special to THE BEE.]—South Dakota is all right. Her four presidential electors will vote for Harrison and Reid. Her two congressmen will be republican, as now. In all human probability all of her state officers will be republican when the vote is counted on the 8th of next month.

I came into South Dakota a few days ago expecting to find a political contest which was doubtful in its result. So much had been sent east by letter and wire about the fusion between the democrats and populists in this state and the mixed condition of affairs from various causes, that naturally I anticipated a hard fight for the republicans, and probable defeat. The alliance two years ago elected thirty-nine members of the legislature, the democrats twenty-five and the republicans eighty-one. These figures represent the men who stood straight-out for the parties they represented. Then there were enough republicans in reality, but who acted in a frittering manner, to swell the number on joint ballot to 169. In other words there were twenty-four independent republicans when it came to the election of a United States senator to succeed Senator Moody. At no time during the ballot for senator did the republicans show up more than eighty-four steady, straight-out partisans. The result was the election of a hybred, an independent, Kyle.

In that same year, 1890, when the independents succeeded in controlling the legislature by a fusion with the democrats, the republicans elected Governor Mellette by a plurality of 9,893, and they elected the balance of the state ticket by about the same plurality. It thus appears that South Dakota, in its worst year, still remained true to its traditions by a good big margin. A year before, when the state held its first election, Mellette was elected governor by a majority of 30,124.

What Figures Prove.

The fear that South Dakota might possibly choose independent presidential electors has been based solely upon the vote of two years ago, when the alliance was at its zenith. In that year the alliance cast a total of 24,591 votes, the democrats 18,484 and the republicans 34,487; republican plurality, 9,893. It is acknowledged by even the stanchest independent this year that the alliance is not near so strong politically as it was two years ago. This was demonstrated when both the alliance and democratic managements sought one the other for fusion purposes, and when the conference of these leaders was held at Huron a few days ago it was openly stated that without alliance or fusion and a solid phalanx against the republican ticket there was no hope of anti-republican success. That fusion failed. There are now three distinct tickets in the field. Each is hostile to the other and it is a square-toed triangular contest. If it was granted for the sake of argument that the alliance or independents and democrats were as strong as two years ago, where would the danger now come into the situation for either the state or electoral ticket? Both are absolutely safe.

Governor Mellette, who has just returned from a speech-making tour of the state and who is one of the most skillful republicans in South Dakota, having been governor of the combined Dakotas and twice elected to the South Dakota governorship, said today:

"The alliance as a political organization saw its best days at the election two years ago. Then the managers, who are simply seeking the spoils of office and have done nothing for their people in a material way, succeeded in keeping the members of their order away from all political meetings other than their own. They even succeeded in keeping out of the alliance homes all literature except that which was printed by direction of the managers. The members of the alliance were blind and deaf to all other information than that which came from the alliance organs and orators. The day or night before the election the members of the alliance were summoned into their lodges and took an oath to vote the ticket their leaders had promulgated. During that campaign there were men, trusty and slick of tongue, who were sent to all the republican meetings for the purpose of breaking the force of our speakers. They would get up every few minutes and ask questions and raise contentions. They were present to frustrate every one of our points of speech.

Winning Back the Farmers.

"During the present campaign," continued Governor Mellette, "We have had among our audiences members of the alliance indiscriminately. They have been attentive auditors. Of course the alliance is founded and based upon republicans. But it is guided by democrats or independent demagogues. All that we have wanted is a chance to talk to the men. We have known all along that they were naturally republicans, but we could not get at them till this year. We have won them back, especially upon national issues. They will vote for Harrison and Reid electors. The currency question is uppermost out here. Then comes the tariff. South Dakota is populated very largely by soldiers, and they remember the contrast between the administrations of Cleveland and Harrison. We are all right again this year. I think the state officers are all safely republican; I know the republican electors will be elected by from 12,000 to 15,000 margin. We do not elect a United States senator until two years, and no one chosen next month will hold over till then, so that there is no national interest in our campaign except upon the presidency and congress. Our congressmen will be republican by a very large margin. I do not anticipate any more trouble from the independents after this year. They have seen their misguidance, and know the selfish purposes of their leaders. South Dakota is reliably republican in any contest involving American interests, especially." P. S. H.

STRENGTHENED THE CAUSE.

Judge Crounse and J. E. Frick Address Seward County Republicans.

SEWARD, Neb., Oct. 18.—[Special to THE BEE.]—Notwithstanding the fact that there was an entertainment at the opera house and that the night was dark and rainy, Judge Crounse was given an ovation last evening, and the court house was filled by a fine audience to greet him. The train from Lincoln brought up the Lincoln Flambeau club, headed by a fine colored band, and accompanied by a number of enthusiastic republicans. They marched up town and around the square, headed by the band playing "Marching Through Georgia."

They stopped at the Windsor hotel and escorted Judge Crounse and Hon. J. B. Frick to the court house, after which there was a magnificent display of fireworks.

Judge T. L. Norval presided at the meeting. The first speaker introduced was Hon. J. E. Frick of Fremont, who spoke for about an hour, confining his remarks to the tariff. His speech was a logical and convincing argument in favor of protection to American labor and industries.

Strengthened the Cause.

He was followed by Judge Crounse in a telling speech of half an hour, confining his remarks chiefly to the currency question, with which he showed himself to be thoroughly familiar. He was frequently greeted with enthusiastic applause. He also reviewed briefly the rapid and wonderful development of Nebraska under the wise and beneficent influence of republican policy and measures.

Very few of the people here had ever met Judge Crounse, and his appearance here has greatly strengthened the republican cause, and Seward county republicans will give a good account of themselves on the 8th of November.

HASTINGS DEMOCRATS RALLY.

Bryan Gives the Faithful His Ideas on the Political Issues.

HASTINGS, Neb., Oct. 18.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Congressman Bryan was the guest this evening of the Hastings Democratic club, speaking to an audience of about 700 in the Kerr opera house. At half past 7 forty-six of the club paraded the streets with the Sutton German band. The opera house was fairly well filled when Mr. Bryan was introduced by President Bedford Brown after songs by the Hickory Glee club.

In beginning Bryan stated that he would not attempt to discuss state issues, but would talk about district affairs. Then he began an eulogy on McKeighan, particularly on his "brilliant" record in the house. The speaker stated that while he called himself a democrat and McKeighan was an independent on all issues, there was no essential difference between the two except in name. He evidently considered that McKeighan was as good a democrat as could be desired. Then he turned his attention to the silver question, making his usual speech on that subject.

It was noticed that this portion of his speech was not greeted by the same enthusiasm which characterized his introduction and opening sentences. He left the impression that the only two parties before the American people were the republican and anti-republican factions. His tariff talk was by far the most lengthy part of the speech running in the usual line. Shortly after he began, McKeighan and some of his independent friends came into the hall, the independent congressman taking a seat on the stage. Bryan stopped short: "My friends it is a little embarrassing to talk tariff in the presence of Mr. McKeighan."

Then the crowd whooped, but McKeighan's appearance on the stage at a democratic meeting was a little incongruous considering his very positive statement at Sutton that he was a populist and a Weaver man.

McKeighan was loudly called for and he proceeded to feed Bryan on taffy very similar to that given him a while before. He simply said that he had been given much pleasure by listening to the speech of his colleague, and got behind the haystack once more. Then the crowd dispersed without the formality of a closing speech by the chairman, while the muffled strains of one of the bands came up from the saloon beneath.

IT WAS TO THE POINT.

Enthusiastic Republicans Listen to a Speech by John R. Hayes.

WAYNE, Neb., Oct. 18.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—One of the most enthusiastic republican meetings that has occurred in Wayne county during the campaign took place at Carroll last evening. Over 1,000 voters of Carroll and vicinity assembled to listen to an able and logical discussion of the political issues from a republican point of view by Hon. John R. Hayes of Norfolk. The speaker presented his arguments in such a clear and forcible manner that he was frequently interrupted with applause. His address was devoted largely to the tariff and the prosperity of the nation as a result of the American policy of protection. The platform of the people's party was riddled, special attention being given to that portion of the platform where it states "we are on the verge of moral, political and national ruin."

At the conclusion of his address there was tremendous applause. J. M. Allnen of Pierce, republican nominee for state senator, also made a few remarks. T. S. Goss, the republican nominee for representative, and Hon. Frank Fuller, nominee for county attorney, were also present. An enthusiastic republican club with over 300 members was organized, with J. W. Steel, president; C. Coffman, vice president; C. H. Cobleigh, treasurer, and M. Donahue, secretary. At the close three rousing cheers were given for the entire republican ticket, also for the speaker and the Wayne glee club, which furnished excellent music for the occasion.

VAN IS DISCOURAGED.

He Declares That Republican Success in Nebraska is Assured.

NORFOLK, Neb., Oct. 18.—[Special to THE BEE.]—General C. H. Van Wyck was in the city this morning on his way to Madison, where he speaks tonight. From the tone of the general it would appear that he is not very jubilant over the present outlook in the state. He said that had he known as much before his nomination as he does now he never would have gone into the gubernatorial fight, that he is getting tired of riding on freight trains and over rough country roads in a lumber wagon, to help elect Cleveland, not being used to such violent exercise. He further says that, as to the gubernatorial fight, the race was between him and Crounse; that Morton is not in it, and is merely going along to keep up appearance; that the chances are that the whole republican state ticket will be elected and that the democrats had just as well vote the republican national ticket too. This interview was given to a friend and the general said that it shall be regarded as strictly private.

Three Tickets Named.

BEATRICE, Neb., Oct. 18.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The republican convention met this afternoon and placed in nomination the following ticket: Assessor, L. L. Shattuck; supervisors, S. Biveas, C. B. Sherman, L. E. Spencer, M. L. Kers; chairman of the city committee, L. E. Walker.

The democrats in the city convention last evening put in nomination the following ticket: Assessor, J. B. Buchanan; supervisors, W. G. Washburn, S. P. Wheeler, T. B. Perkins, B. F. Taylor.

The independents last night nominated the following city ticket: Assessor, A. H. Bowdish; supervisors, W. J. Sisson and J. P. Wresler.

Field Made Many Friends.

DUNBAR, Neb., Oct. 18.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—One of the best political speeches of the campaign was delivered in this village this afternoon by Hon. Allen W. Field. The hall was filled with men of all parties and for an hour and a half the closest attention was paid. Such a talk on the tariff and silver has never been presented to the people here. Owing to party prejudice a great many independents remained outside feigning the excuse that Bryan was their man, not taking their candidate, Mr. Shamp, into consideration whatever. Nevertheless Mr. Field made many votes.

Two County Conventions.

DAVID CITY, Neb., Oct. 18.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The county conventions for this county were held today, the republican at this place and the democratic at Hubbard. The republicans nominated Judge R. B. Daley for county attorney and George J. Frost to fill the unexpired term as county superintendent. The democrats nominated J. J. McAlister for county attorney and W. T. Bartlett for superintendent, both at present holding these offices.

Iowa Supreme Court Decisions.

DES MOINES, Ia., Oct. 18.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The following supreme court decisions were rendered today: Evans against Hunter, appellant, Jackson district, affirmed; Thorpe Bros. & Co., appellant, against Smith, Clayton district, dismissed; Phelps against James, appellant, Polk district, reversed; Kneller against Kneller, appellant, Adams district, affirmed; State against Young, appellant, Wapello district, reversed.

WHITELAW REID'S LETTER

He Accepts the Republican Nomination as Vice Presidential Candidate.

QUESTIONS OF THE CAMPAIGN DISCUSSED

He Stands Firmly Upon the Platform of His Party—A Document Which Will Be Read with Interest by Every Thinking Voter.

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—Following is the letter of acceptance of Whitelaw Reid, republican candidate for vice president:

"HON. W. T. DURBIN, Anderson, Ind.: Dear Sir—When the nomination with which the national convention had honored me was formally announced by your committee, I accepted it at once. In doing so, I accepted also the principles set forth in the resolutions adopted by the convention as the basis of the appeal to the popular suffrage.

"To do other or less than this is, to any honorable man, an impossibility. A political party is an association of citizens, seeking to have the government conducted in accordance with its views and presenting candidates whom it strives to elect for that purpose. To accept its nomination without intending to carry out its principles, would be as dishonable and as criminal as to procure goods under false pretenses.

"There will be no misunderstanding as to the purposes of the republican party in this contest, and no doubt as to the attitude of its candidates. What it intends it has set forth in language that cannot be mistaken, and they will strive by all the lawful means in their power to enforce its plainly expressed will. Since my interview with your committee further reflection and careful attention to the arguments on both sides in the current public discussion have confirmed my belief in the wisdom of the republican declarations, as well as in the lucid candor with which they have been presented.

Party Platforms.

"The party platforms—so called—are more important this year than usual. Both the leading candidates have once commanded the approval of the American people in its highest form of expression. Attention is therefore concentrated less on the men themselves and more on the principles each is put forward to represent, and which, in case of election, they will be required to carry out.

"The declarations of our opponents demand a still closer scrutiny, since their victory now would give them the first opportunity they have had since 1859 to put in practice their policy. Never since that date have they had control at once both in the executive and legislative departments of the government. This year the election of a president clearly carries with it majorities in both houses of congress.

"It is obvious that, in the coming judgment of the people in all parts of the country, the really vital issues which will this year divide parties and demand popular decision, are those relating to the tariff and the currency. Fortunately both sides have stated their positions on these subjects with directness, simplicity and frankness.

"The issues thus made between the rival candidates for the people's suffrage are specially sharp this election.

"We favor a protective tariff, and when in full power, made the present one. Our opponents favor a tariff for revenue only, and promise the repeal of the present one.

"We maintain that the tariff should cover the differences in the cost of home and foreign product caused by the difference in the home and foreign wages for the labor employed upon it. Our opponents distinctly repudiated the proposition that American wages should be considered in the matter and declared instead that a tariff levied for anything but revenue only was unconstitutional. As the London Times, on September 28, very naturally remarked: 'This policy if fairly and logically carried out, is not to be distinguished from free trade in the political form in which we are familiar with it.'

"If protective duties are unconstitutional, as was asserted at Chicago, no financial legerdemain can produce any other 'readjustment' then that which would naturally follow the remedial of all imports tending to bolster up particular branches of industry and commerce.

What the Democrats Are Pledged To.

"Should the American people now choose the republican candidates the present tariff would stand, or when amended would be so arranged as to insure a closer conformity in practice to the principles on which it was made. If our opponents should be chosen, their congress is pledged to the repeal of the present tariff, and to the adoption of one arranged for revenue only, and their executive is pledged to the doctrine that a tariff having regard also for American wages is unconstitutional, so that the only one that could escape the presidential veto must be of the kind which the London Times considers equivalent to free trade.

"We maintain that the present tariff has worked well; that it has developed American manufactures, steadied and increased American wages and promoted the general prosperity. Our opponents deny that there has been any increase of prosperity under the present tariff, declare that wages have been reduced and denounce the republican policy, which, as they say, fosters no other industry so much as that of the sheriff.

"We favor the system by which, when we think the country ready for the reduction or abolition of the duties, we insist upon getting corresponding and reciprocal advantages from foreign countries as the condition of their enjoying these advantages in our own markets. Our opponents denounce this reciprocity as a sham, and therefore inferentially pledge themselves to its repeal.

"The sharp issues thus presented for the decision of the American people cover more comprehensively and more specifically than ever before the whole range of considerations relating to the protective tariff, its constitutionality, its expediency, its relation to wages, its practical workings and the question whether, as it is from time to time reduced, we should throw all advantages thus extended to foreign nations, or get something in return for them.

Constitutionality of a Protective Tariff.

"The constitutionality of a protective tariff has heretofore been thoroughly established. A tariff bill, avowedly for the encouragement and protection of manufacturers, was carried through the First congress by James Madison and was signed by George Washington. A third of a century later Andrew Jackson in a message to congress (December 7, 1830) maintaining the constitutionality of the protective system said: 'In this conclusion I am confirmed as well by the opinions of Presidents Washington, Jefferson, Madison and Monroe, who have each repeatedly recommended the exercise of this right, under the constitution, as by the uniform practice of congress, the continued acquiescence of the states and the great understanding of the people.'

"To this testimony from the men who made the constitution, and from the father of the modern democratic party, may be added that of the latest high authority of that party on constitutional law, Hon. George Tickenor Curtis, who has recently said: 'In common with many other democrats I cannot subscribe to the doctrine that a protective tariff is unconstitutional. In drafting and voting for this resolution, the members either showed dense ignorance of American political economy or manifested a purpose to win votes by deceiving the voters. I cannot, at the bidding of these gentlemen, unlearn the lessons of my whole life. If I cannot claim to be an authority on such subjects, I can point out to others the true sources from which to derive interpretations of the constitution. They are to be found in the interpretations given by the First congress, by Washington's administration, and by the succeeding administrations of Jefferson, Madison, John Quincy Adams and Jackson.

Vindicated by Experience.

"The expediency of a protective tariff has been vindicated by the experience of the last thirty years—the most wonderful period of financial success over difficulties in the record of modern civilization. Under it and by its aid the republican management of our finances has resulted in the largest payment of a national debt in the shortest time known to history and in the simultaneous development of industries of the country and the prosperity of the people on a scale without a parallel.

"Eight years ago, in a masterly public paper, James G. Blaine called attention to the revelations of the United States census as to the net results of the labor and savings of the American people under the system of a protective tariff. The 'true value' of all the property in the United States, excluding slaves, was set down in the census of 1860 at $14,000,000,000, that being what there was to show for the toil of 250 years. With the success of the republican party that year the republican protective policy, which hass since prevailed, was introduced. In the census of 1880 the true value in the property of the United States was set down at $44,000,000,000, making an increase in these twenty years of republican protection of $30,000,000,000, or over double the entire growth of the previous 250 years.

"We are now able to carry the comparison ten years further, through the disclosures of another decennial census. It appears that the property of the United States has been still further increased in the late years by $14,000,000,000 making a total increase in thirty years of republican rule and a republican protective tariff of $44,000,000,000, against $14,000,000,000 earned in the previous twenty years.

Proven by Democratic Figures.

"Our opponents joined issued with us, directly and positively, on the effects of the present tariff. They deny that there has been any increase of prosperity under it, declare that wages have been reduced and denounce our policy, saying with a sneer, it fosters no industry so much as that of the sheriff. It has been a fortunate circumstance for an impartial public which disires, above all, to ascertain the exact facts concerning such an assertion, that in the regular course of their official duty a number of democratic officers have since been required to report the statistics in their several departments bearing upon this subject. Such reports have been made successively by the commissioner of labor statistics, the bank commissioner and the Board of Equalization of the state of New York; by the chairman of the Savings Bank commission and the chief of the bureau of labor statistics of Massachusetts; by the commission of the bureau of statistics of New Jersey and by others. All these reports tend to show an increase during the year 1891, under the present tariff, in wages, in the value of products, in the deposits in savings banks, in building and loan associations and in the value of real and personal property, as fixed for purposes not of speculation, but of taxation. In the state of New York alone these democratic reports, all presented since the adoption of the democratic platform, show the following results: Net increase of wages, $3,377,920.09; net increase of production, $31,315,130.68; increase of savings bank deposits, $13,755,448.27; net sum invested during the year in building and loan associations, $8,789,720; increase in the valuation of real and personal property of the state, $152,372,654.

Democratic Untruths Refuted by Democrats.

"The official democratic refutations of the democratic denial that the country is prosperous are confirmed by the personal experience and observation of the people at large. They know that their own regions are not suffering from general calamities, and that their communities and their industries are more prosperous than that of the sheriff. They may be loth to form their opinions of the degree of trust and power they should now give to the party thus eager to calumniate the country.

"The market of the United States is the largest and the best in the world, because our people, in proportion to their means and numbers, are the largest purchasers. The reciprocal policy so far adopted by the republican party simply provides that where we now take off duties and give foreign products free access to this market we shall stipulate for corresponding advantages to our products in their markets. How an intelligent and candid American can object to this is incomprehensible, but the democratic party has formally denounced it as a sham. At the close of the fiscal year, June last, it had been in operation but a few months, and under all the disadvantages attending the opening of lines of trade in foreign countries. Yet even then it had increased our trade with the foreign countries to which it had been applied nearly one-fourth. The exact increase was 23.78 per cent. Since then there has been a still greater increase, amounting on September 1, the latest date to which the official statistics are yet available, to 27.66 per cent.

Value of Domestic Exports.

"The total values of our domestic exports to the countries with which we have reciprocity treaties since these have been in force down to August 31, 1892, amount to $104,406,516. The total values of our domestic exports to the same countries for the corresponding period of the year before these reciprocity treaties, amounted to $81,837,232. The net value of this sham reciprocity, therefore, to the United States in this brief time and during its infancy was $22,569,284. It is obvious that the new trade thus opened, particularly with our neighbors in Central and South America, is rapidly developing. This trade lies at our doors and is with people naturally inclined to friendly commercial relations with us through kindred interests and political aspirations. It involves largely the exchange of products peculiar to each country and needed by the other. It opens new markets for our cereals and vast fields for the use of our machinery and manufactures, and it must naturally bring with it, also, an annual increase of miscellaneous business outside the articles directly affected by the treaties. In short, it reclaims American business which should belong to us, but which has heretofore crossed the Atlantic, and brings it to our ports. To abandon this system, which is absolutely equitable on both sides, which costs us nothing and which brings such results, would be madness, while to denounce it as a sham is an untruth. It is for the people, who are so generally benefited by it already, and who must see its promise in the future, to decide whether they should now entrust the care of it to the party which threatens the one and does the other.

On the Currency Question.

"On the subject of currency, the issue between the republican party and its opponents is almost as sharply defined as on the tariff. We demand that every dollar, paper, silver or gold, shall be made and kept as good as any other dollar. Our opponents, while professing the same desire, demand that the national banking currency shall be broken down by the repeal of the 10 per cent tax on the issues of state banks. The lamented Garfield proudly claimed in 1880 that 'our paper currency is now as national as the flag and everywhere equal to coin.'

"The proposal of our opponents is to sectionalize it again and thus return to the state bank system under which it was rarely equal to coin, was often at a ruinous discount and often worthless. No human being ever lost a dollar or a cent on the note of a national bank. Losses by state bank notes have been counted by tens of millions, have touched all classes and reached every corner of the country. It is true that the gradual payment of the government bonds may require some changes in the securities demanded as a guarantee for national bank notes. The party which devised the system and made it a magnificent success, may be relied upon to meet that emergency when it arises. The democratic party has formally proposed, as its remedy for the difficulty, a return to the semi-barbarous condition of the heterogeneous bank issues before the war.

"There is good reason to hope for some practical union of effort for a common solution of the silver problem, with an increased use of silver, through the efforts of the international silver conference, which the wise policy of the present administration has secured from the leading commercial nations of the world. But in any event the country has learned in all such questions to trust the financial skill and integrity of the republican party and to distrust its opponents.

"The republican party, in raising the funds

[CONTINUED ON SECOND PAGE.]

WAS THE BIBLE INSPIRED

Congregational Council Takes a Fall Out of This Interesting Topic.

DR. THAIN URGES A LITTLE MORE HUSTLING

He Thinks the Church is Too Modest on the Point of Self-Assertion—Several Sides to the Inspired Scripture Argument.

The first business session of the convention was called to order in the First Congregational church yesterday morning at 9 o'clock by the stated clerk of the association, Rev. H. Bross of Lincoln.

There were over 130 ministerial and lay delegates present from the 180 Congregational churches in the state, representing a membership of over 10,000 people, Sunday schools having a membership of over 14,000 and young people's societies having a membership of nearly 4,000.

The basis of representation in the convention is two lay delegates for every church, and one additional delegate for each 100 members over and above the first 100.

All the regularly installed pastors are delegates. It will be seen that the laymen, if they attend, are in the majority in the deliberations of the association. Both men and women are eligible to election as delegates.

The first matter taken up, after a brief devotional exercise, was the election of a moderator and a stated clerk for the ensuing year.

Rev. J. J. Parker of Norfolk was elected as moderator and Rev. H. Bross of Lincoln was re-elected stated clerk.

The devotional services at 10 o'clock were to have been conducted by Evangelist Billings but he failed to arrive and Rev. W. I. Turner led the services, which consisted of singing, prayer and short talks upon the theme of religious and spiritual progress.

Dr. Thain's Address.

The address of the retiring moderator, Rev. Dr. A. R. Thain, was delivered at 11 o'clock. His theme was "Congregationalism." He said he thought the Congregational church was too modest about setting forth its doctrines and its polity before the world. Other denominations frequently indulged in what were called doctrinal sermons, but the Congregational churches very seldom indulged in sounding the shibboleth of denominationalism. He had heard doctrinal sermons preached at Baptist conventions that almost convinced him that they had been written by a quill plucked from a water fowl, so full of baptism were they from beginning to end. That sort of thing impressed upon the people the characteristics of the church doctrine.

"I believe our church could profit by a little more boldness in announcing the beliefs and polity of our church," said the speaker. He took up the history of congregationalism. It dated a good deal farther back than the landing of the Mayflower. The principles of the church were as old as Christianity. Each congregation was a little republic in itself. In the time of Christ the church simply followed him around. Christ never really organized a church. But the real birth of modern Congregationalism took place during the "Reformation" when "good Queen Bess," who had very aptly been called "a pope in petticoats," attempted to suppress the "Dissenters." After suffering persecution in the old world the Pilgrims left Europe and landed at Plymouth in 1620, laying the foundation of the Congregational church in America.

What the Church Aims At.

Referring to the polity of the church, Dr. Thain said: "Congregationalism is a sort of free democracy. The officers exercise no authority excepting that which is conferred upon them by the membership of the congregation they represent. Even the council, which represents the church of the nation, has no authority to dictate to the various churches embraced in the denomination."

He said further that the church did not believe in permitting any pope or bishop to come between the individual soul and God. Speaking of the evolution of Calvinism Dr. Thain said: "First there was Calvin, the great theologian, then came Calvinists, those who believed the theories advanced by Calvin, next came Calvinism, and finally some churches began to modify the doctrines of Calvin and were called Calvinistic. Drifting still further away, some were called Calvinistical, and at present some churches might be called Calvinisticalist."

The church had been hindered some in its growth by the prominent part it took in all the battles for liberty since the birth of the nation. Congregationalism had rocked the cradle of the infant nation. It was a well known fact that Thomas Jefferson and other great statesmen had made a study of the Congregational polity in forming the matchless constitution and its amendments of this great nation.

The watchword of Congregationalism from the very first had been "An educated ministry."

The address was heartily applauded.

The convention then adjourned for the noon recess.

The first business taken up at the afternoon session was the report of the treasurer. He read an itemized statement showing the amounts contributed to the various benevolences of the church by the different congregations in the state association. The report also showed the amount of disbursements for current expenses, including printing, also for dues paid the national association. The Republican Valley association came in with the best showing, having paid up all its dues for the year. The other subordinate associations were slightly in arrears.

Sprung a Discussion.

At 2:30 Rev. Mr. McAveal of Cambridge read a paper upon "The Doctrine of Inspiration as Affected by Current Thought." He touched upon the meaning of the word inspiration, and said that there were mysteries connected with the doctrine. The church believed that the scriptures were the breathing of a divine being through his chosen interpreters. The Congregational church was firmly rooted in the belief that the scriptures were inspired. The speaker took up some of the theories of recent advanced thinkers who claim that some parts of the bible are inspired and other parts are only the writings of men. The difficulty with this theory, the speaker held, was that it would be difficult for people to agree upon those parts that were inspired. It were better to accept the theory that the whole book was inspired, not as being the will of God in all its parts, but as an inspired record of events in part and as the voice of God in other parts.

The speaker then took up the theory that certain parts of the bible were immoral and could not be inspired by God. He held that the mistakes in the bible were only "apparent mistakes." Those parts that appeared to be immoral were merely the record of events and the words that were improper were spoken by characters that had to be introduced in order to give a correct impression of the times and circumstances recorded. The so-called "higher criticism," he said, had a tendency to confuse and weaken the faith of all who indulged in such speculation and doubt. He believed the whole book was the inspired word of God and that it was infallible.

The speaker was heartily applauded at the close and then the subject was taken up for general discussion.

Some Personal Sentiment.

Rev. Ferguson of Chadron took up the argument in favor of the advanced thought of the age. He did not believe in the infallibility of the bible from first to last. He thought there were human portions mixed up with the divine. There was a time when it was held to be a crime not to believe in an infallible church. That spell had been broken, and now there were those who held it to be sacrilegious to say a word against the infallibility of every