Doane that for several weeks the judge ha been telling at his expense, and the great

Republican Clubs, Attentions,

The league clubs of Omaha and Douglas

county are requested to meet at their halls. We meday evening, November 2, at 7 p. m. sharp to arrange for a grand raily and street parade to be held in Omaha. Council Bluffs

invites the Omaha clubs to assist them in a grand rally Wednesday, November 2. Every club should return their welcome visit of

Disgusted with the Outlook.

BEATRICE, Neb., Oct. 29 [Special Tele-gram to THE BRE.] -Hon. W. L. Greene of

Kearney, the populist, addressed a fair audi-

ence at the Auditorium this afternoon. The

meeting was extensively advertised as the

Beatrice. As a demonstration it was a fail

ure. There were just ninety persons in the parade and twenty of them were children. The local independents are disgusted with

the outlook and are losing adherents daily.

In Anterope County.

Ber. |-The Republican league of Tilden

held a rousing meeting at Kierstead's ball

Thursday night and was addressed by Hon.

gram to THE BEE. |-Notwithstanding that

General Van Wyck was advertised three

speech was in keeping with the thin crowd.

Their Ratty Was a Failure.

Edgerton. Less than twenty of the faith ul

populists attended the funeral services and "Heap Talk" retired in disgust at the lack

AT WASHINGTON.

Return of President Barrison to the Na

tional Capital. Washington, D. C., Oct. 29.-The pres-

ident and the members of his private and

official family, who accompanied him to In-

manapolis to pay their last earthly tribute

of love and respect to the late mistress of

the white house, returned to the national

capital at 5 o'clock this afternoon. Secretary

and Mrs. Rusk, Secretary Noble, Post-

muster General Wanamaker and Mrs. New-

comer did not return with the party. Mr

Wanamaker left the train at Harrisburg to

to to his home in Philadelphia, prior to take

ing part in the campaign in Indiana. The

others named proceeded to their respective homes from Indianapolis, General and Mrs. Schofield and Secretary Foster joined the

party at Indianapolis, and returned with it to Washington. The so-called accident to the train on its

homeward trip a few miles west of Colum-bus was a trifling affair. The engine struck

some heavy object, probably a hand car, breaking two slats of the pilot and slightly

disarranging the coupling gear between the

smoking car, Esperanza, and the dining car. The damage was repaired at Columbus in

On the run from Baltimore the president

spoke with evident feeling of his deep ap-preciation of the marked sympathy and con-

sideration displayed toward the afflicted family by the people at all points on the

route. He and the members of his family

roceeded direct to the white house, where

they naturally received many additional

Extension of the Interoccante Ralfroad.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Oct. 29 - The Times-

Democrat's Monterey, Mex., special says:

Hon, Deifin Sanchez, who is widely known

London. He states that while in England

sion of the Interoceanic railroad from Pueble

to Acapolco. The work on the new line is now actively in progress, the grading and

tracks having been laid to a point about fifty

Business Failures.

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 20 .- P. J. and L. Winne-

man, manufacturers and dealers in clothing,

failed today, with liabilities of from \$125,000 to \$150,000. Assets small.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS,

Dr. Hayes has returned home from Iowa.

E. C. Rewick of Lincoln is at the Arcade.

J. W. Doweese of Lincoln is at the Morcer.

J. C. Boone of Wood River is at the Pax-

Gay B. Hurlburt of Lincoln is at the Mur-

L. M. Woodbury of Beatrice is at the Del-

C. C. McHugh of O'Neill is at the Ar

J. B. Barnard of Valentine is at the Ar-

F. C. Fisher of Kearney is a guest at the

G. Norperg of Holdrege is a guest at the

J. T. Alien of Fremont was at the Murray yesterday.

D. D. Clark of David City is registered at

Louis T. Smith of David City is a guest at

C. P. Judson of North Platte is a guest at

F. E. Fieming of Fremont was at the Mil-

W. R. Langford of Tekamah is registered at the Miliard.

Mrs. E. D. Pomeroy of Edgar, Nob., is visiting Mrs. M. A. Gibson.
Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Pierce of Blair are among the guests at the Paxton.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Keut of Ashland are

Miss Parrotte us at home, after a delightful visit of two weeks in Des Moines.

A. U. Persing and daughter of Central City are among the guests at the Mercer.

Mayor and Mrs. Frank P. Ireland and Miss Ireland of Nobraska City are guests at

Mrs. Samuel Burns leaves for Chicago

this afternoon on a visit to her daughter, Nellie Burns Eastman. She will be gone

Mrs. S. D. Mercer has returned from an extended trip to New York and New England, accompanied by her mother, Mrs. N. P. Hulet, who recently returned from Eu-

Mr. C. C. Little, secretary of the Phoenix

Insurance of Broo lyn, and Eugene Harbees of Chicago, general agent of the western de-

mong the guests at the Arcade,

miles beyond Matamoras.

Paxton

the Mercer.

the Murray.

the Dellone.

the Paxton.

about two weeks.

sad reminders of their great bereavement.

ten minutes time.

of enthusiasm displayed.

TILDEN, Neb., Oct. 29.- [Special to THE

inal independent raily of the campaign

Vice President State League.

Saturday night so far as possible. B. H. Romson

rally was over.

hotel.

Two Thousand of Them Turn Out to Hear an Exposition of Political Issues.

THEIR INTEREST IN TARIFF LAWS

What Protection Has Accomplished in Building Up This Country-The Effect of the McKinley Bill on Nebraska -European Immigration.

Shortly after 8 o'clock last evening B. H. Robison, vice president of the Republican State league, massed his forces at Seventeenth and Farnam streets, with the Seventh Ward band at the head of the column. Following the band there marched the Fifth Ward Flamoeau ctub, fifty strong. Then there was the Thurston Drum corps, the Ninth Ward Uniformed club with 103 uniformed men, the Fourth Ward Republican club with seventy men, Dalbey's band of Council Biuffs and the Council Biuffs Republican Marching club with 200 men under command of Captain Treynor, the Eighth Ward Uniformed club with 100 men, the South Omana Marching club with fifty men. the South Omaha bag pipers, the Mercer guards 100 strong and the Sixth Ward Uniformed club with 110 men in line.

The bands struck up a lively air; the com mand to march was given and down Farnam street, which was packed with people, from curo to property line, the hundreds marched, making the night brilliant with the giare of the hundreds of torches and rockets. At Tenth street the line marched over to Douglas, thence west to Fifteenth, and from there to the ball, which was packed to overflowing with republicans, democrats and populists, who were there to listen to good republican doctrines, preached from a republican text.

There were not less than 2,000 people in the hall when the speaker of the evening, accompanied by A. S. Churchill, chairman of the republican county central committee and presiding officer of the meeting, ex-Senator Saunders, William Musser of the Central Labor union, Hon. D. H. Mercer, E. M. Bartlett, C. H. Marple, City Treasure Bolin, J. L. Kaley, Charles Stevens, C. A. Goss, J. B. Reeve, and some of the other candidates for county and legislative office,

stepped upon the platform. The audience accorded a warm welcome as the venerable ex-senator, in introducing Mr. Rosewater, said that all good citizens, whether they labored with the hand or head, were interested in the issues at stake in this campaign. He had never known the democrats to leave the government in any better or even as good condition as they found it. and cited Van Buren, Jackson and Cleveland in support of his assertion. He said that in the early days, before protection had been given as full and fair a test as it has since had, he had some doubts as to the benefit that it would really be to the country, but that now and for several years past he had entertained no doubts whatever on the sub-

Walked Into the Topic.

Mr. Rosewater wasted no time in getting at the question of protection, saving by way of introduction that this is the eve of one of nomentous elections that is to determine for some time to come the welfare and prosperity of the United States, and that hose present, whether they labored with their muscles or their brains, should carefully consider the issues on which the battle of the ballots was to be fought. He did not propose to enter upon a long retrospective view of the things that hancened is days gone by, but would speak of two important

In 1860 the people determined to change their prospects and elected Lincoln. The announcement of the result of the election was almost the signal for the outbreak that soon after followed in the south. When that outbreak came it found the regular army away on the Mexican border, the arsenal pillaged, the navy in foreign waters, where, were practically beyond reach; the national treasury empty, and the nation exposed to attack within and without.

The republican party, however, entered upon the task of placing the union flag upon every postofilee and custom house in the land. They succeeded, and from that time to the expiration of the term of President Arthur they controlled the des-tinies of the government. When Cleveland in the national treasury, \$147,000,000 in gold. \$200,000,000 in paper and the calance in re-deemable securities. Every penny was there, despite the predictions of the democrats that the treasury had been looted and that highway robbery had been going on under republican rule. Every cent of the money was accounted for. The democrats were in power for four

years, and found nothing to sustain their charges after ample time to fully check up the books. Then, after the people had be fully satisfied that all was accounted for, that three-fourths of the national debt had been paid off, and the country had a credit equal to any other nation in the world. turned Cleveland down and out, and restored the republican party to power

Now, on the eve of another national elec-tion, the democrats have the audacity to come before the people with the man wno, four years before, had been repudiated and oast aside.

Whom Does the Tariff Tax?

"The issues in this campaign," said the speaker, "are clearly defined, and I will discuss them from the standpoint of the work for the issues of twenty-five years ago. It is charged that the tariff is nothing short of highway robbery. I will not argue as to the constitutionality of the tariff, as neither Marstall, Henry Clay nor any of the demo-cratic statesmen like Calboun have ever said that it was unconstitutional.

"The first question is, 'Is the tariff a tax on the consumer?' I will state facts fairly and clearly, without prevarication or mental

"I admit that the tariff is a tax on the consumer of certain commodities. It is a tax on the consumer of champagne, and no one will deny that he ought to pay it. The tariff on laces, curtains and Wilton carnets is not a tax on the wage worker, but falls on the wealthy people who can afford to pay it. I deny point blank that the tariff on clothing is a tay. is a tax. The called that you can buy anywhere for 4 or 5 cents a yard has a tariff on of 3 and 4 cents. Where does tax come in on that, and who pays it? It is the same with overalls, boots, shoes and on the ordinary things that every workman wears. You can buy goods as cheaply here as in Canada or England, unless you bave them made to order. In Canada, four years ago, I bought an ordinary Panama bat and paid \$4 for it. It was an American hat, and when I came home I found that I could get one here just like it for \$2.50. It is charged that the tariff has added to the cost charged that the tariff has added to the cos of blankets, but I deay it. We have the material here for making blankets, and the California blankets are better than any made on the other side of the ocean."

The like of parade did not arrive at the hall until this time, and the speaker was compelled to delay further remarks until the hundreds of newcomers were seated.

On resuming, he said that he was glad to see that there were a few more republicans left in Omaha, and the 3,000 of them in the

hall made their presence known ac ordingly.

What the Tariff Has Accomplished. "I challenge any of the opponents of the present tariff policy to show where the tariff is a tax, except upon the wealthy consumer. We have had an abundance of experience in the past. The Union Pacific charter was an illustration of a problittical configuration. illustration of a probibitive tariff. It pro vided that the rails used in the construction vided that the ratis used in the construction of the road should be of American make. At that time rails were selling for \$185 a ton, and there was only one mill of that kind in the country. That charter stimulated the production of American iron, and in a few years there were 167,000 miles of railroad in the United States, which is more than in all the other countries of the world put together. Now Bessemer steel rails sell for \$33 a ton, and the tariff is \$35 a ton. The Canadian Pacific has perchased 16,000 tons of the Pittsburg steel. Chased 10,000 tons of the Pittsburg steel.

The American production excludes foreign competitors, unless they are willing to meet to know what conversation I had had with the charge at the custom house, and at the Secretary Foster. I told him that I had an

WORKINGMEN TAKE A PART same time furnishes a cheaper and better

About the Homestead Trouble. We have been told that the trouble Homestead was due to the tariff. It it charged that but for the tariff there would have been no mills there, then I plead guilty for the republican party. It is like the farmer who used paris green on his petate vines to kill the petate bugs, and not only killed the bugs but the potatoes as well. It would be possible to do away with strikes in factorics if there were no tariff, for if there factorics if there were no tariff, for it there were no tariff there would be no factories and no employers. The trouble at Homestead was that there was an attempt made to change the time of the year at which the contracts for the old year should end and that of the new begin. It had ended on July 1 and the Amaicamated association wanted to change it to January 1. That would bring the contract time six That would bring the contract time six months nearer the time when the material would be produced, and contracts could be figured more closely accordingly. The men opposed the change for the reason that, as it stood, the change came in mid summer when, if the prices proposed to be paid for the next season were not satisfac-tory, they would be in better condition to strike than at any other time of the year, and owing to the rush of work at that time the company would be in very poor shape to stand the shuldown in their works that such action on the part of the men would entail. The thing that was wrong in the Home-stead strike was the importation of Pinkerons, or the calling out of armed mercenaries of any kind. I have always opposed the em pleyment of Pinkertons. Their employment at Homestead can no more be charged to the republican party, than can the employment of Pinkertons in the 'Q' strike of 1888, when more people were murdered, more riotous conduct was indulged in and more property was destroyed than in the Home-stead trouble, be charged up to the demo-cratic party under the administration on Grover Cleveland. What the Independents Missed.

This great reform legislature that we had in this state two years ago could have done Pinkerton question if it had seen fit, but on the contrary it ignore the recommendation of Governor Thaver for a law making it a penal offense to bring Pinkertons into the state.

It certainly can not be the wishes of a majority of the people of this country to abandon a policy that has given such a great stimulus to our manufacturing industries, for the simple reason that there are strikes, for there are strikes in factories manufactur-

ing products protected and unprotected. Thirty years ago every trainman in this country carried one of those patent lever English buil's eye watches, costing in an ordinary case about \$30. They have now disappeared, and in their place you find better watches for \$15, in better cases, and more satisfactory in every way. It is the same with sewing machines, firearms and numerous articles, and you will find them on sale on the counters of the cities on the other side of the ocean. How could this have ever been achieved without the fostering and encouragement of those industries? Entitled to the Profit.

Some of the populists kick because under a protective system some of these manu-facturers have become wealthy and demand the apol shmeet of the policy. nd that the manufacturer shall be his profits with them, but say nothing of sharing his The democratic nomines for vice divide president, in a speech the other day, said that inasmuch as Carnegie had made \$25,000,-000 in as many years there was something wrong somewhere. Is it wrong for a man who works his brain and invents and new processes, whereby all are enabled to have what only a favored few could have before, to profit by it? James Gordon Bennett made the

New York Herald the greatest paper in the world, and it pays him a princely but he pays as high wages as anybody, and his paper has to compete in price with others, and who is wronged thereby Edison has done the world a vast amount of good, and why shouldn't he profit by it, after giving the civilized world all the wonderful inventions that were wrought in that hard working, painstaking brain?

Mckintey's Help to Nebraska.

Next to Edison, the American best known a England is Willham McKintey, jr., and he is bated with an intensity that is hardly fel toward any other living man. As a result of the McKinley bill we have now three factories in this country producing chicory, and this product, which is used in great quan titles for mixing with coffee to enable the grocers to supply that commodity at a lower price than the pure coffee, has all brought here from France. It is made from a beet root, not unlike the sugar beet, and this root will grow profitably in the saud hills, in localities good for nothing else. This factory at O'Neill employes fifty hands, and there is no reason why there should not be nany of these oranches of a profitable industry within the state ere long.

Nebraska will produce this year 8,000,000 pounds of sugar, which is only one-eighth of what we consume in this state. We may as well have sixteen more of these great plants here as the two that we have, and keep \$3,700,000 right here at home to benefit our merchants and laboring classes and to adver-tise the state, for this industry has already advertised the state as it never was adver-Six years ago the sugar pro guct of this whole country was only 4,000,000. which is only half of what this state alone will produce this year.

One of Their Stock Yarns,

Some of these folks have a good deal to say about tin. If there is any man here who pays any more today for his tin bucket or for any of the utensils that his wife uses at ome, let him raise his hand and be counte There was nothing in that story, and everypody knows it by this time.

ters, masons, roofers and cornice makers get as good pay as those who work in the factories of any of the protected in dustries. The fact is that they get about the same as the protected skilled labor. Their's is skilled labor, too, but they ought to get better wages than those who work inside, for the latter have work all the year round, while the builders have to lay off through the winter months and must save in through the summer, when they ought got better wages accordingly. As a matter of fact, skilled labor inside is as well paid as skilled labor outside. The women and children in the factories, who watch machines, and require but a small degree of skill, get about the same as the street sweepers, and aside from that have the advantage of steady work. Would the adoption of the free trade theory cause a suscension of pauper immigration to this country? If so, it would be because it would bring down American labor to the pauper labor condition of Europe. As long as better wages prevail here you can't stop them from coming without an edict and the building of a wall such as has been built

to keep out the Chinese. Benefits of Immigration.

The man who came from another country and has bettered his condition and wants to exclude other industrious people who also want to better their condition, is not worthy the name of citizen of this grand country and the enjoyment of the many privileges that are now his.

They will soon be charging ocean storms and carthquakes to the republican party, for the Chicago Herald has already ascribed the choiera to that source. When a visit of that scourge was threatened, that paper said that it was due to the McKiniey bill, as the buttonmakers who were coming here, and who it was feared were infected with the disease, would not have come had not that bill tended to the building up of that inqustry in this country and been the induce-ment that was bringing that class of immigrants here at that time. What do these immigrants do to benefit this country? They at once have to pay rent, buy food and cloth-ing—for they can't get their clothing from the old country because of the tariff—and thus benefit all and stimulate trade. We have 3.500 of these pearl button makers in New Jersey and about seventy-five here to Omaha, and we will have a great many

Just Nailest a Lie. "The World-Herald has called attention to an allored interview in which I am quoted as saving: 'The lower classes of Europe as saying: 'The lower classes of Europe are absolutely necessary in the United States for the purpose of perform-ing labor which American workmen refuse to do except at exceptant rates." Just as I was about to start on the steamer in New York, when there were something like five hundred cabin passengers trying to locate themselves on the bont, when the band was playing and all was ex-

interview with him concerning immigra-tion. I said I had talked over the immigra-tion laws and that I would look into the matter while abroad and see what further re-strictions were necessary. I also stated that I was of the opinion that if the laws we had were enforced we would have abundant pro-tection, because we exclude all paper lapor the permanently sick, contract laborers, the in-sane, the indigent and criminals, but we should not exclude the nonest laborer—that seeks a home on this side of the ocean, and I do not care what anybody says to the contrary. I did not say that the American laborer was charging exercitant rates, but what I did say was that these people who came here, these Dagoes, as they call the Italians, Russians, and the learners. sians, and the lower grade of emigrants were needed to clean our streets, to work in the sewers, etc., work which the American laborer, owing to his greater intellirence and ability to do work which commanded higher wages would not do. [Loud applause.] But this Fake Factory had to get up something. When 1 Factory had to get up something. When I was away they kept this thing at the head of their editorial columns and they sent out their canvassers and tried to get away scribers from THE BER by means of this alloged interview. When that story reached hood, and caused it to be so announced

I immediately denounced it as a false-It comes, however, with ill grace from a person who has inherited every dollar he has and never earned a cont, but has sunk hundreds of thousands of dollars of his patrinony, to come here and denounce me, when have labored for everything that I have. What I have will remain here. I have staked it all in Omana where I have made my home and where I expect to be buried. have no apology to make in regard to what I have said on the immigration question. [Applause.]

How Wages Have Improved.

It is charged that the working man is not as well off as he was and that he is being oppressed by the millionaires, that money is as abundant as it was. Is that
There never was a time when we
\$50 per capita in this country,
ing the time of the greatest as abundant as it During inflation there was about \$20 per carita. At that time, 80 and 90 cents a day was the prevailing wage, and \$1 a day was as much as an unskilled man could get. Carpenters, blacksmiths, looksmiths and all kinds of skilled labor worked for from \$1.25 to \$1.75 a day, and the latter amount was as much as anybody could get before the war. will buy more today than ever before, and workingmen get from 40 to 50 per cent more. After the war unskilled tabor received \$2.50 a day and skilled labor as high as \$6. Calico was then 40 cents a yard, and it took a workingman two days a yard, and it took a workers. Now a half a work to get his wife a dross. Now a half a day's work will get her a better one. It was day's work will get here a better one. When the same with all household goods. When I came to Omaha I received \$75 a month as manager of the office of the Western Union Telegraph company. I kept an Union Telegraph company. I kept at account of everything I spent, whether cents' worth of apples or a shave. When got married I paid \$60 for an old secondhand haircloth sofa that you would not have in your houses today, \$21 for a small table, \$20 for a bedstead, and other things at the same rate. Today, a man who is getting that salary can afford to go to the theater a couple of times a week and induige himself in any number of things that were absolutely out of the question at that time.

About an Income Tax.

These folks are also demanding an income tax. We used to have one, and every laborer had to pay his share because his meeme was known, but the rich man could escape it by perjury, and alleging that he had sustained here and another there. Good old times? There was less employment then than there is today.

About that time 800,000 men came marching back from the south in search of work, and old soldiers turning hand-organs and begging for alms were familiar sights on every street corner. Then the tramp was born, and the legislatures of the states were compelled to pass laws for the regulation of the nuisance, for such it soon became. We had a tax on very receipt, photograph, bottle of medicine and marriage certificate, and on deeds ac-cording to their value. Everything was taxed, from the cradle to the grave. There were special taxes on coffee and tea, and sugar sold at six pounds for \$1. Are you anxious to return to those good old times? I am satisfied that none of you are who can ember what they were like.

The populists propose to create property by aw. When General Van Wyck begins a speech, instead of beginning at Genesis and winding up at Revelation, he begins at Lamentations and gets through at Lamen-He paints pictures getting poorer and the rich richer. If folks are as poor as be poor getting laims they are to start with I don't see how they can get much poorer. We know that ll things are not perfect in this world, but this talk that all is bad and nothing good makes a man think that the man who preaches it is dyspeptic or not right in his mind or wants to impose on the people for the purpose of advancing his personal political interests. I haven't seen one of these populists from Weaver to Strickler who could not administer the government better than Salmon P. Chas William Windom or any of those who have ocen supposed to be very successful at it."
Mr. Rosewater devoted the remainder of he discussion to the financial question, on which he spoke for about half an hour.

Auswered Some Questions. A populist financier in the audience wanted a little information and usked: "How can you run national banks without bonds!" "They are running themselves," was the reply, and the crowd fell upon that poor man in a most unmerciful manner, and it was some time before quiet could be restored to enable the speaker to explain that many of the national bankers were throwing back their bonds upon the government because they could make more money with their own money than by investing it in bonds, and that over \$225,000,000 had been thus rev The Chemical National bank of New was cited as one of them.

The financier again interrupted to remark that the circulation of national banks was 82,700,000,000 about," said Mr. Rosewater, "The circula

You don't know what you are talking tion of national banks hus never amounted to over \$356,000,000, and today it is only £125,000,000.

Brewster Wanted to Debate.

George Washington Brewster thought that he would try a hand, and arose to a question of privilegs, but it developed that he deopportunity to reply to the speaker. tions pertaining to the topics under discussion would be answered, but that did not satisfy him, and he tried to talk whether or no. The audience wouldn't bave it that way, and insisted that they had come o hear Rosewater. Cries of "Hire a hall" overwhelmed the ambitious George ington, but he was not a whit dis-couraged until the chairman told him that the hall had been hired for the purpose of holding a republican meeting, and that if Brewster wanted to talk to the people he could follow the same plan and hire the building for another oc-He was informed that any nent questions that he asked would be

ito then asked concerning an editorial that appeared in The Berfourteen years ago, and was answered to the satisfaction of himself

After that, Browster tried again to unload his speech, but the house fell on him. Mr Rosewater expressed a willingness to answer any and all pertinent questions, but said that he could not consent to turn the meetng into a joint debate, as the time was too

Another curions soul wanted to know whether or not Tom Majors would be the proper man for the workingmen to vote for. "That," replied Mr. Rosewater, "is for the workingmen to determine."

The solicitude of the populists for the silver mining millionaires was held up for careful inspection, and then the record of the last legislature was considered for a few

Kinney Also Wanted to Argue. J. M. Kinney asked why a republican legislature had not in twenty-five years passed a law preventing convicts in the

penitontiary from competing with the labor-ing men of the state. He was quickly informed that the legislature of 1887 did pass such a law, prohibiting the making of several kinds of articles in the penitentiary, and that the reason that it did not include bar reis was because it was not known that that work was going on there, as it had grown up later as the result of the demand for them at the South O maha stock yards.
"Why didn't the reform legislature of two

vears ago, that did snow of it, pass the de-sired law?" asked Mr. Rosewater, but there

Kinney attempted to argue another matter

but the house burst out in a good natured nproar, and the bang played.

It was nearly 11 prejock when the chairman introduced from D. H. Mercer as the next congressman from this district. He said that he was nursed in the lap of labor, and learned his first lessons

WHITELAW REID'S CAMPAIGN

New Jersey Republicans Tura Out in Fo.co of patriotism while his father marched with Buly Sherman. He-told a story on Judge to Do Him Honor.

GIVES HIS VIEW OF THE SITUATION

Grover Cleveland to Be Retired from His Position of Perpetual Candidate to Honorable Privacy-Inspiring

Outlook for the Party.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Oct. 29.-Hon. Whitelaw Reid received a welcome from 5,000 New Jersey republicans tonight. He came here oa the invitation of the Union League club, which gave a dinner in his honor. At the dinner were Hon. John Keane, jr., republican caudidate for governor, Hon. 1. F. Mack, deputy commander Grand Army of the Republic, and others. After the banquet, Mr. Reid, the mayor and ciub officials, reviewed a procession of 5,900 marching republicans. When the procession had proceeded ne was escorted to the Oakland rink, where 3,500 men and women had gathered to hear him on the political issues of the campaign. As Mr. Reid came into the ball the audience stood up and for several minutes cheered him most heartily. When the cheer

ing ceased Mr. Reid spoke as follows: Mr. Reid's Speech.

C. W. Turrell of Lincoln. Mr. Turrell held "Gentlemen of the Union League: the audience for two hours in a logical speech thank you for the kindly suggestion of The and the interest increased from the begin Judge, that after all the New York editor is ning. His orguments were convincing and many republican votes were made. very much at home in Jersey City, [cries of "Good, Good" | and I beg to assure you that never for one moment have I felt away HAMPTON, Neb., Oct. 29 .- [Special to THE from home when I have crossed the river Ber. |- Last evening was to have been one during the last twenty or twenty-five years of the great railies of the independents at of my residence here. But never have I felt this place, but when the time came for speaking there was not one independent present. Messrs. Day and Howard from Aurora and J. H. Edmondson of this place more at home than I do tonight, when I see before me the prospect that New Jersey, our nearest neighbor, the state which should derive its greatest advantage from its proximity to New York, is about to fail in line with New York and become republican.

"I do not think I am indulging in a spirit a little seance to themselves at Independents were scarce, CRAWFORD, Neb., Oct. 29.- | Special Tele

of praggadorio, or of prophecy, when I ven-ture to say that you have here at my right hand the next governor of the state of New

weeks ago to appear here today, not to ex-"For the victory which is just in front of ceed thirty-five independents could be scraped up to hear him in this former hot could be you, you have the inspiration of the victory which is just behind you in Jersey City. ped of the populists. Schrader spoke and his "New Jersey is republican, twenty out of its twenty-one counties, and the men who made the twenty-first county democratic are now in the penitentiary. I bring you the salutations of the republicans of New York. CURTIS, Neb., Oct. 29 .- [Special Telegram to THE BEE. | - For many days the independ-I bring you the assurance that victory is in ents have been expecting to have a great rally nere today, under the management of Mr.

How He Dropped. "We believe, and we think we have good reasons for our our own belief, that the can-didate who was first elected, when he was a caudidate before the people of New York, by a majority of 195,000—who dropped the next time he was a candidate before them to a plurality of 1.047, and who gropped the next time he was a candidate before them to an adverse majority of 15,000, is going to drop still further the next time. We believe that after election, while we will show respect and esteem for him as a private citizen, we shall cease to regard him as

n perpetual candidate.
"I have just come from the west. It is said that Iddiana has never been more fully aroused in the past twenty years than it is now. I do not say we will carry the state of Indiana, for we are not sure of anything in politics until the votes are counted, and

"I do not say we will carry the state of New Jersey for the republican candidate for governor, here to my right, but I do believe, and I say, you have the power to do it There is my reason why you ought to do it. There is every reason way your great state. ving between the great states of New York and Pennsylvania, should take the politics of those states.

"Gentlemen, I was not to speak longer than two minutes and a haif. I am afraid that I am verging on the third and beg to tender warmest thanks to the members of the Union League club for this reception. I tender my warmest thanks to the repubsey City, for the reception you have given me in this place, and for the great promise we think we see here now for the future."

EVARTS AT B.OOKLYN.

His Remarks on the Political Situation Worth Considering. NEW YORK, Oct. 29.-The big republican meeting in Brooklyn at the Clermont avenue rink tonight was a most enthusiastic raily for the republican national ticket. Five thousand people attended the demonstration and cheered and applauded the utterances of as the railroad king of Mexico, arrived here Hon. William M. Evarts and the other today from an extended visit in Paris and speakers. Upon being introduced to the audience, Mr. Evarts said: be was successful in securing the capital necessary for the construction of the exten-

"Two surprises occurred at the demo-cratic convention at Chicago, one in relation to its candidates, and the other in relation to its party. When the democratic party met in convention it said in substance: what can we do? Carry New York as far as the candidacy is concerned, for without New York we cannot carry the country, and with New York, we may be sole to carry it.'
Then they asked the delegation of seventy-two members of New York who their candidate was: 'Our candidate is David B. Hill,' was the answer. 'Well,' the convention re-plied, it is very kind to give us your opinion, but he won't receive the support of the coun try. We want you to nominate ex-President Cleveland. We think the rest of the country will support him. What will your state do about him? and with one voice the New York members replied: 'We won't vote for him. The convention resolved itself as far as I can understand, into a constitu tional convention, and proceeded to make over a general constitution of the United States. They went to work with the cur-rency banking system. This constitutional convention decided that it is unconstitutional to have good money for country, but constitutional to have bad money in every state of it." At the conclusion of Mr. Evarts' speed

the following resolution was adopted by a rising vote: Resolved. That the republicans and citizens of Brooklymhere assembled desire to express to Benjamin Harrison, president of the United States, their profound sympathy and condolence in his recent affliction and between the control of the control o eavement.

Ex-Governor John S. Wise of Virginia was then introduced. Mr. Wise, after pay-inn a glowing tribute to the administration of President Harrison, discussed the tariff

Flushing, N. Y., Oct. 29.-Chauncey M. Depew spoke to about 3,000 people here tonight. Mr. Depew talked about two hours, most of the time being given to Grover Cleveland and his message. Mr. Depow said: "I am admonished not to address you as fellow citizens. Grover Cleveland in his speech the night before last said that on account of republican legislation the people were so divided that he could call them fel-"This," said Depew, "was one of Cleve-iand's 'ponderous jokes," and had the ad-vantage of being really humorous and brand

Mr. Dapew then set forth the situation a said that Mr. Harrison would be elected without New York, but that he would also carry this state. He spoke feelingly of the president's bereavement and calogized the president.

Bourk Cockran in Connecticut, New Haven, Conn., Oct. 29.-Hon. W. Bourk Cockran addressed a rousing democratic rally in the his perion theater here tonight, and went at once into a discussion of the issues of the campaige. The force bill and the reciprocity feature of the McKinley bid be denounced on the ground that both were unconstitutional.

partment of the same company, were in the city yes; erday and were shown the points of interest by State Agent Coryell and State Adjuster Hamila of the company's Omaha New Nork City Republicans. NEW YORK, Oct. 29.-Cooper Union was CHICAGO, III., Oct. 29.- [Special Telegram Chicago, Ill., Oct. 29.— (Special Telegram to The Bee.)—Nebraska arrivals: Brevoort—L Goodrich, Fairbury; W. E. Williams and wife. Omaha. Grand Pacific—Emory A. Cobb and wife. Auditorium—Charles I. Saunders, Omaha. Palmer—Miss M. S. Pumsir, Chadron. Tremont—A. J. Gustin, Kearney. crowded to the doors tonight with an audience that applauded wildly at every mention of the names of President Harrison and Governor McKinley. C. E. Chittenden, exregister of the treasury, presided. He made a brief speech, in which he was warmly ap-

plauded and then introduced Edward T. Bartlett, who introduced the following reso-

Resolved. That the republicans of the city of New York remind their fellow citizens that of New York remind their fellow citizens that in the coming election important municipal interests are at stake, and that mear concerns must be overshadowed by the breader issues of presidential issues. Today Tammany h I is in absolute control of the city government. Not content with antiaxonizing republicans, it his wared relientless war within the democratic party against all independence and has succeeded in this campaign in cruebing act all opposiregime all independence and has succeeded in this campairs in crushing out all opposition. It appeals to the people with a ticket healer by one of its chief leaders, and made un for the other contested places of subservient followers. The republican ticket is marie up of men of high business and professional standing, tried abilities and downright integrity. The men are pied ed by their interests and the records of their dives to an improved municipal administration.

The resolution then ratified the whole re-

The resolution then ratified the whole republican county ticket.

General Benjamin Butterworth of Ohio, the principal speaker of the evening, was then introduced. He spoke on the issues of the campaign.

MAKING IT PLAIN.

Why Colorado Democrats Are Urged to Vote for Weaver Electors, DENVER, Colo., Oct. 29.-Hon, A. B. Mc Kinley, chairman of the Cleveland demo cratic state central committee, today issued an address in reference to that committee's action in withdrawing the Clevelanu electors in this state. In his address be says:

"The withdrawal of the Cleveland electors was determined upon not for the purpose of aiding the election of Weaver and Field, mt in furtherance of the purposes of the democratic party. "There is no attempt at concealment of the

fact that your committee desires the election of Cleveland and Stevenson, and there is no urpose to deceive the voters of the state of Colorado

"The only change in our plan and purposes has been that, in recognition of the desire of many democrats to join in the protest against the stand of the democratic and republican parties on the silver question, and that their action in that respect might not conflict in re-sults with the desire of other democrats to aid in the election of Cleveland and Steven son, and not participate in such protest, the differences among democrats on this score have been removed by the withd awai of the Cleveland electors. Thereby, while some democrats may vote for the Weaver electors to accomplish their protest on the sliver question, and other democrats may desire to aid Cleveland and Stevenson, all may now unite to preserve their organization against the encroachments of the populist party; may repudiate the schemes of ambitious politicians; may repudiate the effort to turn the state of Colorado over to men avowing the populist principles, and may unite with a solid front in advocating the election of General Maupin as governor and other true and tried democrats to the state offices of Colorado,'

Stevenson in West Virginia.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Oct. 29.-General Stevenson, democratic candidate for vice president, was given a tremendous ovation upon his arrival here today. There never was, perhaps, a larger number of visitors in Charleston at any one time in the history of the town. There was a parade in the afternoon, in which about 6,000 prople were in line. After traversing the principal streets the procession halted in an open square, where a speaker's stand bad been erected. General Stevenson spoke for hours and devoted his address mainly to the discussion of the tariff ques-

speech, J. Randolph Tucker of Virginia poke for an hour, discussing the tariff and force bill questions. General Stevenson left this evening for Huntington, where he is announced to speak

tonight.

Charges of Bribery. Boston, Mass., Oct. 29.-Mr. Albert N. Hoxie, prohibition candidate for senator in the Seventh Suffolk district, caused an article to be published in the daily papers, charging Mr. A. C. Batsheky, secretary of the republican state committee, and candidate for senator, with attempting to bribe him by offering him \$500 to \$2000 to with-draw in his favor from the canvass. Mr. Batsheky at once denied the truth of the charges, and has now made affidavits affirm-

og his innocence.

Arresting New York Repeaters. New York, Oct. 29.—The detectives of the Mercer street police station while verifying the register, learned of information which has put them on the track of a number of repeaters who have made their headquarters the cheap lodging houses of the Eighth John Donohue, a tramp, who registered

illegally in the fifty-third election district of the Eighth assembly district, was arrested.

Cincinnati's Heavy Registration. CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 29.-Today was the last day for the registration of voters. The final figures are not yet in, but it is clear siready that the registration will exceed 70,000. The targest registration bitherto made was something over 66,000. In Covington and Newport the registration is also very uli, all indicating a heavy vote at the com New York's Registration.

New York, Oct. 29 .- The registration figures in this city are a sort of Chinese puzzle to the politicians. Both republicans and democrats say they are unable to make

anything out of them. The total figures of the may are 37.667, which makes a grand total for the four days of 309,830. In 1888 there were registered 286,642 and last year 261,551, Charged with Untatthfulness CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 29.-A Mansfield, O. special to the Commercial-Gazette says today The executive committee of the people's party of Ohio, met there and removed H. F. Burnes of Canton, chairman of the state committee on the charge of unfaithfulness to

Indiana Republicans Rally. PORTLAND, Ind., Oct. 29 .- Fifteen thousand republicans attended the rally today, which was a success in every way. Patrick O'Donnell of Washington, D. C., the famous Irish orator, addressed an immense crowd in the opera house, while General W. P. Fishback spoke to a great audience in the court house,

nis party, in that he tried to sell his party out

to the democrats in northwest Onio.

Boles Speaks to Thousands. CEDAR RAPIDS, In., Oct. 23. -Governor Boies addressed a crowd of about 7,000 people in the public square here this afternoon, talking on the tariff and other issues. He was loudly cheered throughout and after his speech spent an hour shaking bands with the people.

Many New Voters in Detroit. DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 29.-Although the board of registration has not made its returns it is estimated that the registration is 10,000 in excess of what it was four years ago, or more than 50,000.

Brooklyn's Registration. BROOKLYN, N. Y., Oct. 29.-Today was the ast day for registration in Brooklyn. The grand total registered for the four days was 181,668. In 1888 it was 164,776.

Pennsylvania Village Wiped Out. Pirrishuno, Pa., Oct. 29 .-- Lallery June ion, a village twenty miles from here, was practically wiped out this morning by fire. Only a few buildings are left. The loss is not known, but it will exceed \$50,000.

SWEDISH AMERICANS MEET

Enthusiastic and Well Attended Rally at Washington Hall.

WHY THEY VOTE THE REPUBLICAN TICKET

Doctrines of the Democrats Did Not Work Pleasantly Across the Water-Interesting Remarks of a Prominent

Ittinois Professor.

The Swedish Americans of Omaha tilled every seat in Washington hall last evening and gave enthusiastic attention to a discussion of the political issues of the campaign in their mother tongue. They brought their wives and mothers and sweethearts with them, and as the scating capacity of the half became too limited to accommodate the crowd the men stood in the vacant space in the rear of the room and left the best seats for the feminine hearers, who seemed equally

interested in the proceedings.

The speaker was Prof. J. A. Enander, professor of languages and history in the Augustana university at Rock Island, III., and one of the most gifted Swedish orators in this country. Prof. Enander received a warm greeting as he entered the hall and then the Musical Union band played a couple of selections while the big crowd was getting itself comfortably scatco. Judge E. N. Stenberg called the meeting to order and Rev. E. A. Fogelstrom introduced the speaker of the evening. Prof. Enan-der speke for over an hour and enlisted the closest attention of his audience. It is speech was a logical and convinc-ing effort in behalf of republicantsm, and ne was frequently interrupted by appause. His illustrations of the fallacies of democratic theories were such as were easily to be understood and appealed most effectually to the judgment of the listener. He began his address by quoting a Swedish patriotic poem and added that he brought good tidings to them from their countrymen in the mines of Michigan, the pineries of consin and farms of Minnesota. He pressed gratification that the old-fashioged manner of belittling and defaming candidates in political campaigns was done away with and it had become customary to discuss the issues at stake candidly and intelli-

The prosperity that had come to the Swedish people in this country was a cause for congratulation. They all knew that it was easier to make a living here than in the old country and there was no place where this could be said more truthfully than in Nebraska.

Discussed the Tariff, The speaker then proceeded to discuss the

tariff issue and defined the relative attitudes

of the two great political parties on this

question. In the old country the revenue the support of the government were raised by direct taxation, while under the policy of the republican party in this country they were raised by indirect taxatton. Every Swedish American knew now onerous the burden of taxes was in the old country and how little it was felt on this side of the water. He read the tariff plank of the Chicago convention and called attention to the fact that while 312 delegates were in favor of tariff reform over 500 declared for free trade. This showed the democratic party to be a free trade party, while the republican doctrine was to admit free of duty only these articles that could not be produced in this country. The republicans believed in protecting American bomes, believed in protecting American homes, while the democrats wanted to lay on the taxes without protecting anything. publican protective policy admitted coffee tea, sugar and other necessaries free and levied a sufficient duty on cotton goods, iron ote., to pay the difference between the wages of American lawer and those of the lawerers of Europe. The democratic policy was exactly opposite, and left American industries at the mercy of Europea pauper latter. The American people should be able to buy their goods from manufac turers who helped pay the taxes in this country, and not from men who had their in terests across the water. The London Times had said that the Irish people were never of any use to England until they came to America and voted the democratic ticket, and the swedes should know better than to vote for English interests in opposition to those of their adopted country.

Advantages of the McKinley Bill.

The McKinley bill then claimed attention and the speaker quoted figures showing that all the necessaries of life had become cheaper under the operation of a law which the democrats had declared would result in increasing the cost of living. Since the passage of the bill the importations of farm products had decreased \$29,000,000, and the exports had increased by \$160,000,000, and till democrats were trying to make the farmers believe that they were being ruined by protection. If the laboringmen were opposed to being forced to compate with the convict and pauper labor of this country how much more should they resist being brought into competition with

the pauper labor of Europe The money question was briefly discussed. Some of the audience remembered when the Swedish government took a big copper cent and marked it \$1. Everyone was rich for a day, and then the inevitable ruin followed. Did they want to go through the same perience in this country! Prof. Enander closed his address by an eloquent appeal to always protected their interests, and which stood ready to protect them in the future.

Given an Ovation.

After the meeting was over the crowd formed in line and marched to the Millard hotel, where Prof. Exander was tendered a serenade and reception. A party of republicans then entertained the guest in the parlor, where solid and liquid refreshments were served, with an accompaniment of short speeches and mutual good fellowship. Sudborough presided and speeches were made by Prof. Enanger, E. M. Bartlett, P. O. Hediuna of Holdrege, C. O. Lobeck, John Steel, Judge Stenberg and others.

NEWS OF YESTERDAY.

Domestic. Five men were killed and four wounded by an explosion of nitro-glycerine a short dis-tance from Lima.

Michael Pave and wife of Philadelphia were killed at Darby, Pa., by a ratiroad train striking the cab in which they were riding.

Informal negotiations, it is said, are on foot for the consolidation of the National White Le d company and the National Linseed Oil company of New York. Frei Waldeburz, an escaped negro convict, was shot and killed by Joe Hazzard at White Bluffs. Ga. Waldeburg attempted to kill Hazzard for causing his arrest, when Hazzard fired at the negro, killing him instantly.

Foreign. Two new cases of cholera have occurred at

t. Petersburg. Seven new cases of cholors and two deaths have been reported at Hamburg. Nineteen new cases of cholera and five deaths have been reported from Buda-Pesth. The latest cholera record for the whole of Holland shows four new cases and one death. Two cases of cholera have developed in Sinope, a Brack sea port of Asiatic Turkey. Both of the afflicted persons came from

Cholera has appeared in Winnitza, a town in Podolio and is rapidly spreading. The inhabitants are panic-stricken, and many are leaving the place.

The Standard's Vienna correspondent says that the mayor of Lember, the capit of Galicia has been poisoned and adds that it is a certainty it was committed by people who were angry because of the severe precautions at the mayor's instance to prevent the introduction and spreading of choices.

Highest of all in Leavening Power .- Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Oyal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE