the removal of the tariff would reduce the price of labor here to the state that it is in Germany and other European countries, as immigration will never cease as long as the condition of things in this country promises so much better than it does across the water. The coming of these industrious immigrants to this country diffuses industrial activity, and benefits the farmer and manufacturer, even though the immigration be of only the lower class, while if it be of the class of skilled workers the help to those engaged in trade and commerce is of greater extent.

Democratic Doctrine Illustrated.

"They tell us that the coming of these immigrants cheapens labor. What is the fact? How is it that in spite of this continued coming wages have continued to increase until they are now higher than ever before, and the purchasing power of their money is greater, making the American wageworker today better fed, better clothed and instructed than any other wageworker on the face of the globe.

"J. Sterling Morton, the democratic nominee for governor, says that you should buy in the cheapest market and sell in the dearest market, and in proof of his good faith in that statement had 200,000 circulars setting forth that kind of doctrine printed in Chicago to be sent here and distributed here in Nebraska.

"The people's party candidates have set afloat a flood of false statements about this state and the condition of the people, not only of the state but of the nation, and it would take anybody a lifetime to follow along behind them and knock down the lies that they have circulated in this campaign, that tell about the vast mortgage indebtedness of the people, and declare in all seriousness that there are mortgages on twice as many homes as there are farms in the United States. I will venture that the wealthy men of this city who own the blocks upon blocks of fine buildings have willingly placed mortgages upon them so that they could have their money for something else, as they believe in the future of the state and of this city. This very building represents the confidence of its owner in the future of this city of Omaha. He is one of those who have been telling you to buy in the cheapest market, but you will notice that he invests his own money right here in this city.

"They want us to go back to the days of wildcat money. I have here some of the old city scrip issued by the city of Omaha. It says that city property is pledged for its redemption, but you see that it is still out, and it will stay out until Gabriel blows his horn. No government on earth can create anything on paper except debt. The stamp that the government puts on coin is simply a statement as to its fineness and the weight of the metal. In California they never recognized the greenback as gold and quoted its shifting value in the papers every day. The Continental congress issued $240,000 of that kind of money and it was not worth a continental after the war.

Some of the Current Issues.

"They also tell us that the volume of money controls prices, but the difference between the volume of money now as compared with the population and the same comparison of the days just before the war show the fallacy of that argument.

"They try to make us believe that all is going to collapse with a terrific crash unless we elect to office the candidates who are advocating their wild ideas. The democrats are trying to work the prohibition racket, when, as a matter of fact, it has no more to do with this campaign than has the slavery question, and that has been dead for the past twenty-five years. The independents want us to re-elect that great reform legislature of two years ago, that overran by $556,000 the appropriations of the preceding legislature, and sifted out all the good bills introduced and prevented them from coming to passage. They enacted a labor law that restricts the number of hours to eight, except for the farmer's help, and he has to work eighteen. They said the penitentiary bill must be repealed, but instead of doing it ordered a $10,000 cell house to be built by the day by the state, when the contractor was compelled by the terms of his contract to build it himself, and he was able to hire convicts from the state at 40 cents a day, and hire them back to the state at $3 a day. That was reform with a vengeance. Now they have the impudence to say in their platform this year that penitentiary labor should be abolished.

"They demanded the abolishment of the Pinkerton system, but ignored the recommendation of Governor Thayer to pass a law covering that point.

"They started the demand for a railway commission, yet ignored their bantling in their platform this year. They demanded the passage of usury laws, but when that bill was on its passage in that reform legislature, Speaker Elder and a lot of their other members were drunk in one of the oil rooms in the basement of the capitol. It is well to expose the hypocrisy of these independents now, for they will all be gone in ten days from now.

"The republican party stands for good government, for honest money. I need not speak of the candidates individually, for you know them all as well as I do, but I will say that if Nebraska is to be rehabilitated, it will be by restoring the republican party to power, and then you will have a good government, and one that will be economically administered."

"America," with variations, was then produced by the orchestra, and after the rendition of that bit of republicanism Hon. John M. Thurston was introduced to speak on "The Republican Party; Its Principles and Why It Should Be Continued in Power."

Days for Sober Thought.

"These are thoughtful days," said Mr. Thurston, "these calm, autumnal days of a presidential year. They ought to be devoted to patriotic thought and action. When the American freeman exercises his sovereignty through the ballot box partisanship should not be exercised at the sacrifice of citizenship. If we put into the ballot box prejudice, envy and discontent, then are we bordering on a dangerous course. I do not believe in fabrication or slander. I believe that all political organizations are formed out of an honest desire of people to better their condition, and I shall address myself to the thoughtful men who are to turn the balance of the votes in this campaign. This has been a year of political surprises. Weaver had one in Georgia and I had one myself, when it was announced a month ago from one end of the country to the other that I was to take the stump for the people's party ticket. That is the party of disappointed hopes, and I certainly do not want my boy when he reads my history to find that I was classed as a political failure in this grand American year 1892.

"The settlers of the early days crossed the plains, some of them in ox teams and some of them on foot, wanting even the necessities of life, and in a few years we behold the changes wrought as if by magic. They have been made better off by their few years of accumulation and labor than was ever before achieved in two centuries under any other conditions on top of earth. The charges that have been made by these defamers of the fair name and credit of our beloved state will do more to keep out capital and good immigration, keep interest on money high, and make loans harder to get, and has brought more distress on Nebraska by two years of independent preaching than all the grasshoppers, all the drouth, all the hail storms and all the chinch bugs that God Almighty inflicted upon us in a quarter of a century. The only way to secure the return of confidence is to put the lie of refutation on all these baseless slanders by rolling up an overwhelming majority for the entire republican ticket."

Silver and National Finance.

The speaker then devoted himself to the discussion of the financial question. He said that there was more able-bodied ignorance on that and had been more conscientious fabrication concerning it than upon any other political question. He proceeded to review the history of silver legislation, and said:

"We had a free coinage law from 1792 to 1873, a period of eighty-one years, a law that permitted the owner of an ounce of silver to take it to the mint and get the stamp of the government upon it free of cost and walk his way to use it as he pleased. During these eighty-one years this was not in any sense a silver producing country, and in all that time the total coinage of silver dollars amounted to only $8,000,000. The law was repealed in 1873, and for the next five years the only coinage was of silver dollars. Then a law was enacted providing that the government should purchase monthly 2,000,000 ounces of silver, which should be coined and put in circulation. Thus the law remained for twelve years, and in 1890 the law was amended so as to provide for the purchase of 4,500,000 ounces monthly, to be either coined or have silver certificates issued in their place, which was practically the same as coinage, with the silver in the vaults to secure their redemption, and in these fourteen years of silver coinage there has been coined and put in circulation $550,000,000.

The democrats wanted to pass a law that would enable the owner of 371¼ ounces of silver to take it to the mint and have it stamped, and then enable him to pass it for $1, although it would only be worth 67 cents."

Some Independent Notions.

McKeighan, one of the independent accidents of 1890, had stated in a speech at Hastings that he voted for an appropriation for the World's fair managers indirectly, in that he voted to let them take $14,000,000 worth of silver to the mint and have it stamped, and it would then be worth $20,000,000, thus giving them $6,000,000 for nothing. And this same individual favors throwing open this chance to all without calling it an appropriation, and thus in a short time make $600,000,000 that somebody would have to pay for some time with American toil. This ought not to be done until a tariff was put on foreign silver that would be equal to the difference between the value of the metal and the worth of the dollar. If this was done there was hardly any one who would object to the plan to allow any one to take their silver to the mint and have it coined free of charge.

The banquet of the independents opened with the fatted calf served up for the return of the prodigal in this city last July, and ended a few days ago with ripe hen fruit picked in the cities of Georgia, and it would soon be no more.

The speaker paid a handsome tribute to republicanism, and then took the democratic party in hand. He declared that the democrats thought that the principal thing was to buy things cheap.

"If you want to buy things cheap," he said, "go to China, where everything is cheap, and man is the cheapest of it all; go to Russia, where everything is cheap, and where serfs grovel in wretchedness indescribable. If you want everything unnaturally cheap, remember that man is unnaturally cheap as well."

Some Very Stubborn Facts.

A ton of iron ore, worth 25 cents as God Almighty gave it to man, was followed through the process of manufacture into minute screws, when the ton became worth $4,500,000. Every dollar represents the price of American labor, and if the price is cheapened it cheapens the price of the labor of every man engaged in its manufacture.

This is the only land from which no emigrant sets sail, and no immigrant from the old country would accept a ticket to the land of his birth unless there was a return coupon on it.

The year 1890 saw the harvest of the greatest crop of common and uncommon political liars ever experienced in the United States. It was freely predicted that everything was going up, and the democratic papers are still preaching the ill effects of the McKinley bill, while on the advertising pages of the same papers are the truthful stories of the merchants setting forth the fact that never before were goods so cheap.

The speaker thanked God that he did not belong to a party that put a rooster at the head of a column that announced an American failure, but belonged to a party that said that there was no such thing as an American failure.

Shown by the Census.

The returns thus far compiled from forty-five cities from the census of 1890 showed that there are 2,125,000 men employed in manufactories in those cities, as against 2,700,000 men thus employed in the whole country in 1880, or only one-fifth more in the whole United States in 1880 that there were in those forty-five cities in 1890, and the smaller number were receiving for their year's work in 1890 $180,000,000 more than the larger number received in 1880. The average received per man in $1880 was $351 per year and in 1890 $523 per year, an increase of 20 per cent in ten years, and every statistical report shows the same thing in a measure.

The audience went home very happy when the meeting was finally dismissed at a late hour.

Will of a Wealthy Man.

GALVESTON, Tex., Nov. 3.—The will of the late John P. Davies, a Galveston capitalist who died a few weeks ago, leaves his property, valued at $1,000,000, in trust to his family during their natural lives, and thereafter a part to local charities and a part to the city council to be loaned at low rates to the poor.

Inquest Over Lieutenant Schwatka.

PORTLAND, Ore., Nov. 3.—The coroner this afternoon held an inquest on the remains of the late Frederick G. Schwatka. The jury returned a verdict that the deceased came to his death from an overdose of morphine, taken accidentally. The remains will be interred at Salem, Ore., tomorrow.

New York Exchange Quotations.

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago, par to 25c premium; St. Louis, 25c discount.

Business Troubles.

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.—The W. T. Meserau company, manufacturing brass, brass bedsteads, etc., this city and Newark, has failed with liabilities of $120,000 and assets of $90,000.

Fashion Notes.

A new hairpin for evening wear is an orchid in enamel in natural colors.

Fashionable young men are buying ties in delicate shades of pink silk.

Wide-brimmed felt hats with velvet trimming and very long, drooping plumes are the rage.

Venetian velours is a soft thick cloth with a velvet finish. It is used for jackets, capes, and portions of winter gowns.

New velvet ribbons and piece goods are brought out in fancy colors which, following the tendency, are called Russian.

The fact is to be regretfully recorded that birds or their heads, breasts, and wings still form a very prominent feature of the season's millinery.

Children are wearing eider-down coats with fur trimmings, very comfortable and agreeable for gentlemen who have occasion to take their little darlings up.

Many women who follow the lead of fashion very closely are, however, insisting upon serviceable gowns of cloth, tweed, cheviot, etc., being cut to escape the ground for street wear.

Long mantles are the distinctive feature of this winter. It has been many years since long cloaks of such rich materials with such prodigal use for fur and passementerie for trimming have been seen.

The Marie Antoinette is a large hat of black velvet, lined with bright yellow velvet. The feathers are placed high and fall in both directions, held by a diamond buckle, and velvet strings tie a at the side.

A short cape, reaching below the waist, is of black plush gathered full around the shoulders with a short shoulder cape of the same, fitted smoothly except for a sudden fullness in the middle of the back,

Sealskin is used as lavishly as if the price had not materially increased of late, and it is handled with a skill never shown before in the gracefulness of the cut and trimming. Long and full capes of seal are considered very chic.

A recently imported French gown has a skirt with a very bias seam down the center of the back. The novel feature, however, is that this seam is covered by two silk-lined folds of the goods turning so that the edges show.

The long, crinkled white Mongolian fur is dyed in various colors and used for the full boas that are the fashion of the fall. Other handsome boas are of dark green or purplish red cocks' plumes.

Corselet effects still appear, and in velvet the corselet looks better than anything else. Some very charming styles on new autumn dresses are bordered with very elegant jet trimmings, others are neatly covered with jet arabesques, so elaborate in effect as to render them dressy enough for dinner or evening uses.

ADLAI AT THE LAKE CITY

He Addresses the Members of the Iriquo's Club and Their Friends.

RIDING HIS OLD TIME-WORN HOBBIES

Tariff, Alleged Republican Corruption and the Force Bill Discussed by Him at Length—A Big Turnout of Democrats Greet Him.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 3.—The Iroquois club, the leading democratic organization of Chicago, held a great demonstration at the Auditorium tonight. It was the biggest event of the kind which the club has held in four years. Early in the evening detachments of the club members were sent to the hotels where the speakers of the evening were abiding and with much music and enthusiasm, and by many torches and lusty cheers and lusty lunged expressions of democratic faith, escorted them to the club house on Monroe street, where the club was gathered in force, and with ranks strengthened by delegations from other democratic organizations, the line of march was taken up for the Auditorium. The parade was large, fully 12,000 men being in line. The Auditorium stage which was tastefully decorated with flags and stripes of bright colored bunting, was crowded with representative democrats of the city and state at large, while the hall in front of it was packed from the first floor to the roof with men loyal to Cleveland and Stevenson.

At 8:30 o'clock Adlai Ewing, president of the Iroquois club, introduced as chairman of the evening Congressman William M. Springer, who made a short address. At the conclusion of Mr. Springer's address, he introduced Adlai E. Stevenson, who was greeted with much applause as he advanced to the speaker's desk. He spoke substantially as follows:

Mr. Stevenson's Address.

It was wisely provided in the federal constitution that once every four years the supreme power of this country shall be returned to the people. It is now in their hands. The administration of Grover Cleveland—[cheers]—was pure and honest. During his term of office no official burdens were laid upon the people for the benefit of the monopolists. When he left the presidential chair, he left behind him $100,000,000 in the treasury, and the question was, what shall be done with the surplus revenue? We have now had three and one-half years of republican rule and the question is, where shall the money come from to run the government? And this condition of things is due to to the workings of the McKinley bill and republican rule. The democratic party realizes that sufficient money must be collected by import duties to pay the expenses of the government, but when more than that is collected, it is no less a robbery because it is done under the name of legislation. The constitution says that when you have collected a sufficient sum of money to run the expenses of the government, you have no right to touch another dollar of any man's money to make one set of men wealthy at the expense of others.

The speaker referred briefly to the history of the low tariff period of 1844 and then resumed. "The average increase of tariff taxes during the early years of the war was 65 per cent. After the conclusion of the war tariff taxes were increased to 67 per cent. The people declared that the time had come to repeal the war tariff. The republican party was pledged to remedy this evil and kept its pledge by passing the McKinley bill, which sent the tariffs higher yet.

"They tell you this is for the benefit of the laboring man. They claim that a vote for the republican party means a good bucket of bread and beef, but how many mouths was it before they taxed the poor bucket that held the bread and beef?

"The republican party has claimed that a high tariff meant high wages. Now let me ask you whether your wages have gone up as the tariff has sailed skyward?" [Loud cries of "No," "No."]

On His Hobby.

Then passing from the tariff to the force bill the speaker said: "The republicans have said that the force bill is a dead issue. I will not trust them on that. The bill proposes to grant the power to federal supervisors to depose their state officers at elections, to invade the sanctity of your homes and if you refuse to answer their questions, you are liable to indictment and imprisonment.

"This bill was aimed at the south, but is good throughout the country, and if put in effect it calls for 300,000 federal supervisors to oversee the casting of your ballots. These are some of the issues upon which you are to pass next Tuesday, and I ask nobody to stand with us for the sake of party. Let him stand by his own home and fireside and he must be with us. He cannot be against us."

John P. Altgeld, democratic candidate for governor of Illinois, and several local politicians also spoke.

TAMMANY AGAIN RATIFIES.

Another Meeting Held to Show Its Loyalty to Cleveland—A Letter from Gorman.

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.—The announcement that Tammany hall would hold another mass meeting tonight to ratify the nomination of Cleveland and Stevenson attracted an immense throng of people to the vicinity of the wigwam. The same scenes which were witnessed at Tammany's meeting last week were repeated this evening.

Before 7 o'clock the people began gathering and before the speaking began the block from above Fourth avenue and from Fourteenth to Fifteenth streets was blocked with people. The streets were ablaze with gas, electricity and fireworks. Practically there were ten meetings going on at once. Senators Eustis and Carlisle were the principal speakers at the main meeting.

Joseph J. O'Donoghue, as chairman, opened the meeting with a brief speech.

A letter was read from Senator Gorman of Maryland, in which he said:

NEW YORK, Oct. 29, 1892.—Hon. Richard Croker, Tammany Hall, New York: My Dear Sir—It would have given me great pleasure to have accepted your kind invitation to participate in the meeting at Tammany hall on Thursday next, but the duties assigned to me during the campaign have made it impossible for me to take part in the public discussion of the questions involved in the campaign. I cannot, however, permit the occasion to pass without saying that the completeness of your union and the manly and eloquent utterance of Senator Hill and your efforts and enthusiasm have made it certain that the electoral vote of New York will be cast for the democratic party. Democrats in other states, heretofore considered doubtful, have taken courage from your example and will show on the day of election that they have learned from you how to achieve victory.

Believing in this, the people of this country who live by the labor of their hands and brains, who have accumulated no wealth, whose only heritage is their love of home and country, and whose only power consists in the use of a free ballot, will not be overpowered by the methods practiced at the polls by the beneficiaries of any system of legislation; they will overthrow the party which created that system. They will, in a spirit of perfect fairness, modify the system itself until the greatest good to the greatest number is secured, and they will drive the bribers and their candidates from the field. The people of the country slowly awaken to a sense of wrong, but when awakened exercise a judgment which is swift, clear and exact in its conclusions, and never fails to mete out ultimately to men and parties the fate which they deserve. The people are turning to that man whose official life closed without a stain upon its crowded pages—Grover Cleveland. He has said that he has neither friends to reward nor enemies to punish, and his history in office affords a sure guarantee of an honest and wise administration of the high duties of president of the United States. They are turning to him in such numbers in all the states that all the wealth controlled by the members of the republican party cannot alter the result if you and I and all earnest democrats give ourselves up from now until the close of the day of election to the support of the candidates of the great democratic party. Its life is involved in the issue and you and I must defend this. It is a duty which we owe to our country, to our party and to ourselves. Yours very truly, A. P. GORMAN.

Senator Eustis Talks.

Senator Eustis was then introduced and spoke for some time. The evidence is unmistakable, said he, that the democratic masses are determined to win this fight. Regarding the McKinley bill, the speaker called it a miscarriage devised to aid the republican party to perpetuate itself in power by providing itself with a gigantic corruption fund to be drawn from the protected manufacturers. The man who denounced it the most scathingly when it was prepared was James G. Blaine. Then "reciprocity" was put on and the party's policy became reciprocity in the west and protection in the east. Speaking of the "force bill," Senator Eustis said it was impossible to describe the alarm and excitement it created in the south. Its passage would enslave the American people and dig a grave for American liberty.

The next speaker was Senator John G. Carlisle of Kentucky. He was received with enthusiastic applause. He spoke briefly, confining the major part of his talk to the tariff.

A. W. Ham of Georgia followed the senator from Kentucky. He eulogized Tammany and predicted a rousing democratic victory. Speeches by several local celebrities followed, and then the meeting came to an end.

Wails from Michigan.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 3.—Daniel J. Campau, chairman of the democratic state central committee, today issued an address to "The honest voters of Michigan," stating that the committee has positive information that the republicans have instructed all the county and subordinate officers to see that at least three democrats in every school district in the state are induced by bribery, if necessary, to stay away from the polls.

"An offer to bribe you to refrain from voting," says the address, "is as much a crime as a bid for your vote. If the infamous suggestion is made to you by any one, in the name of manhood knock him down."

Only Democratic Buncombe.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 3.—Attorney General Miller, now here, says he does not think the circular sent out from the democratic headquarters in New York counseling resistance to the use of rooms by United States marshals within 150 feet of the polls is really meant in earnest, but that it is merely a bit of campaign literature sent out to have an effect on voters before election day. He said the marshals would only be sent where applied for and needed, and he believed all would respect their authority.

Georgia's Registration Laws Inoperative.

MACON, Ga., Nov. 3.—Acting for Judge Don Pardee, Judge Speer of the United States district court today rendered a decision declaring all registration laws in Georgia inoperative. He asserts that the law, in order to be constitutional, must be uniform. As at present the laws are all local, they are, therefore, unconstitutional. The effect of this decision is to make every man in the state eligible upon taking oath that he has paid his taxes.

Knives and Pistols Drawn.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Nov. 3.—At Lafayette today R. F. Kolb and P. G. Bowman, third party leaders, spoke to 300 people. During his speech Bowman is said to have used very bitter language to a number of democrats The remarks so incensed them that they closed in on Bowman with knives and pistols and would have killed him had he not retracted. Officers dispersed the crowd and Bowman and party immediately left town.

Mrs. Lease and Weaver in Kansas.

TOPEKA, Kan., Nov. 3.—The people's party held its final campaign rally today. There was a big parade with 250 farmers' wagons filled with men, women and children. In the place of honor rode General Weaver and Mrs. Lease. In the afternoon these two spoke at the fair grounds. Tonight there was a big meeting at the opera house.

Attorney General Miller at Elwood.

ELWOOD, Ind., Nov. 3.—Another great republican demonstration was held here tonight, fully 20,000 people being in town from the surrounding districts. A torchlight procession of 3,500 men paraded the streets, and Attorney General Miller and Colonel Conger of Ohio addressed vast crowds.

McMillan Makes an Estimate on Michigan.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 3.—Senator McMillan, chairman of the republican state central committee, predicts the election of the republican nominee for governor by a majority of from 14,000 to 18,000. He says also that eight of the new congressmen will be republicans.

Voorhees Takes it Back.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Nov. 3.—Senator Voorhees authorizes an emphatic denial of the printed statement that he had said the democrats are surely defeated in Indiana. On the contrary, he says he was never so confident as now that they will carry the state.

New York Republican Business Men.

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.—The Business Men's Republican association held a meeting at the Carnegie Music hall tonight. Several thousand people attended. Hon. Whitelaw Reid was the principal speaker of the evening.

Cockran and Fellows at Troy.

TROY, N. Y., Nov. 3.—W. Bourke Cockran and John R. Fellows delivered two political speeches in this city tonight.

Steamer Aground.

MONTREAL, Nov. 3.—The steamer Samaritan is aground at Vennas. The channel at that point is crooked and narrow and the current is rather swift. As soon as word was received of the mishap vessels were dispatched with lighter barges. The Samaritan is heavily loaded with grain, apples, cheese and general merchandise, besides 510 head of cattle.

NEWS OF YESTERDAY.

Domestic.

The counter cases in the Bering sea arbitration are to be exchanged by the two governments February 1, 1893.

Flouring mill at Dixie, Ore., burned together with a warehouse full of wheat. Mill and machinery worth $30,000, insured for half that amount.

North German Lloyd steamship Kaiser Wilhelm II. has arrived after a fearful voyage, two days and eight hours behind her time. Four of her crew received serious injuries.

Report that the vetoed coal combine bill of New Jersey has been stolen is groundless. The identical bill passed and vetoed by the governor is in possession of the state librarian.

Wreckage from the schooner Ostrich came ashore at Manitou, Mich. The crew of six men and a woman are supposed to have been lost. The Ostrich left Milwaukee for Torch Lake October 19.

The coroner's jury returned a verdict in the Reading railway wreck holding John R. Rupp, yardmaster at West Falls, Pa., responsible, in that he disobeyed the orders of the train dispatcher.

Minnesota Women's Auxiliary of the World's Fair has decided to call on the pupils of the public schools of that state for donations not to exceed 5 cents each for a statue of Hiawatha to be placed in the Minnesota department.

Chester A. Hitchcock, owner of Black Hawk springs and a well known citizen of Winnebago county, Illinois, was drowned in a bath tub at a barber shop yesterday afternoon. He had doubtless fainted in the water and strangled to death.

Miss Margaret Cozens, the English female suffragist who advocates the use of dynamite as a means to compel men to grant women the franchise, has been confounded in some quarters with Miss Phoebe Cousins, the well known American lady. The two are in no way related.

An agreement has been entered into between the United States government and Austro-Hungary by which the limit of weight for packages of "samples of merchandise" in the mails exchanged on and after November 1, 1892, is increased from 250 grammes (8¾ ounces) to 350 grammes (12 ounces).

Foreign.

M. Loubet, prime minister and minister of the interior, has ordered that clean bills of health be given to vessels sailing from Marseilles.

Besides the volume just published Lord Tennyson left a quantity of manuscript poems. It was left to Hallam Tennyson's discretion whether these poems should be published.

President Diaz says that the trouble at Tomaschic was not one of taxes, but was merely local and purely religious and is now completely ended. The Indians had modern arms from the United States.

Port captain of San Martino declares the rumors of the spoliation of the bodies washed ashore from the wreck of the Roumania are false. All of the jewelry found on the bodies, he says, is safe in the hands of the officials.

DESPERATE TAMMANY

[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.]

marshals. By section 2019, revised statutes, it is made the duty of United States supervisors of election to 'take, occupy and remain in such position from time to time, whether before or behind ballot boxes, as will, in their judgment, best enable them to see each person offering himself for registration or offering to vote.' And by section 2022 it is made the duty of the marshal, his general deputies and special deputies, to 'keep the peace and support and protect supervisors of election in the discharge of their duties,' etc.

"It clearly follows," says the marshal, "that a deputy can occupy any position in or about the polling place that a supervisor may occupy, whether before or behind the ballot boxes, or whether within or without the guard rail. Part of the marshal's duty is to see that the state statute is complied with, that it secures to the voter privacy within the booth while preparing his ballot, and which prohibits offering or giving pasters to a voter within the rail. It is the duty of the marshal to enforce all of the provisions of the state law, not in conflict with federal law, as to what shall or shall not be done within the guard rail. It is his lawful right, when necessary, to occupy a position within the guard rail, and it is his duty to arrest any person, no matter what his official position may be, who interferes with that right.

"Section 5522 provides you are exempted from arrest while in the discharge of your duties by any officer or authority whatever, with or without process, excepting alone the authority of an officer of the court of the United States. Any person, whether sheriff, police officer or constable, so interfering with you in the performance of your duty is liable to arrest and punishment by the United States court, by imprisonment for two years or a fine of $3,000, or both."

DEMOCRATS WORKED UP.

Prominent New York Officeholders Arrested for Registration Frauds.

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.—Considerable excitement was created among democratic politicians this afternoon by the announcement that Commissioners Edward C. Sheby and Charles C. Simons of the Board of Charities and Corrections have been arrested by the United States authorities for inducing paupers on Ward and Blackwell's islands to register illegally. The commissioners were brought down to the federal building by a deputy United States marshal.

The warrants on which they were arrested were issued by United States Commissioner Shields on the complaint of United States District Attorney Mitchell. The charge is that they knowingly and willfully induced certain charity patients, who were paupers in the care of the city, to register fraudulently. When the two commissioners were arraigned before United States Commissioner Shields they pleaded not guilty and were held in $5,000 bail for examination tomorrow. Judge McAdam qualified as bondsman for both of the commissioners.

The Evening Sun, in its last edition, states that the United States grand jury at 2 o'clock today returned indictments against fifty-eight paupers on Randall's island for registering illegally in the Nineteenth election district and the Sixteenth assembly district. Warrants for their arrest have been issued.

ARKANSAS DEMOCRATS PROTEST.

They Don't Want the United States Marshals Near the Polls.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Nov. 3.—The democratic state committee has issued to Arkansas election officers a circular defining the rights of United States supervisors and deputy marshals at elections, which, after a clear exposition of those rights and duties, says that there is no authority in the federal statutes which authorizes the appointment of United States deputy marshals to take charge of elections excepting in towns of 20,000 or more inhabitants. The city of Little Rock, says the circular, is the only city to which the law applies, and the appointment of deputies to take charge of elections at other cities or at other voting places must be resisted by the proper peace officers of the state.

"In the exercise of the duties and functions," concludes the circular, "which the law, both state and federal, imposes upon you, the greatest caution should be preserved to do nothing rashly or outside of the law, and special pains should be taken to prevent any disturbance or breach of the peace. At the same time no violation of the law by parties acting under the assumed authority of the United States marshals should be tolerated."

BOGUS BALLOTS CAUGHT.

Scheme of New York Bourbons to Secure Election of Their Electors.

PALMYRA, N. Y., Nov. 3.—A regular manufactory of bogus ballots probably intended to flood the state between now and next Tuesday was found yesterday. The ballots have been prepared for every county in the state. On these ballots the electoral ticket is headed with the names of Henry W. Sage and Jesse Seligman, the rest of the ticket being made up of names of democratic electors.

The rest of the ticket is republican except where republicans are supposed to be likely to vote a split ticket for local offices. It was proposed to mail these ballots to republicans throughout the state, with instructions for pasting, folding, etc., purporting to be issued by the republican state committee.

Trouble with Their Tickets.

TOPEKA, Kan., Nov. 3.—The democratic state central committee claims to have received dispatches from various parts in the state confirming the reports of the distribution of mixed tickets. It is claimed that the tickets can be thrown out, and considerable excitement prevails in consequence. The democratic and populist committees have sent instructions to all organizers and county chairmen warning them against voting anything except the straight ticket. The anti-fusion democratic state central committee began sending out tickets this morning. They are very complicated, but Secretary Crouch said he carefully examined the law and there is no question of their legality. Should the election turn on these tickets, contests will ensue.

More Illegal Election Tickets.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 3.—It was discovered today that a serious error had been made in printing the democratic electoral ticket of this state, which will result in their being thrown out unless corrected. The tickets had been in the hands of the commissioners of election some time and had been partly distributed. It is hard to tell what portion of the tickets sent out are illegal. Most of those heard from are a sixteenth of an inch too long, some are too small, and some too large. The law says they must be 5x2½ inches. A strenuous effort will be made to remedy the error.

Put Out the Forest Fires.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Nov. 3.—A heavy rain storm lasting about one hour this morning was the first rain in this section for two months. The mountain fires were extinguished.

READING, Pa., Nov. 3.—A slight rain fell this morning effectually putting out most of the timber fires on Blue mountain, but it is not enough to give any relief from the existing drouth.

Not Legal if Published on Sunday.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 3.—The supreme court at Jefferson City delivered an opinion which is, in effect, that official notices published in a Sunday paper are not legal. The decision grows out of a case in which a taxpayer in this city refused to pay benefit assessment for the opening of a street, the official notice thereof having been published on Sunday.

It Was Epilepsy.

An inquest was held yesterday afternoon over the body of Charles Toliver, the colored man who fell down the steps at 110 North Ninth street and fractured his skull. The jury examined several witnesses and brought in a verdict of death occasioned by a fall while suffering from an epileptic attack.

Prominent Planter Assassinated.

PINE BLUFF, Ark., Nov. 3.—E. B. Pierce, a prominent planter of Bearden, Ouachita county, was murdered this morning while in his stable by an unknown assassin. It is said that two women were at the bottom of the affair.

COPPLE GOT THEIR CASH

Bancroft's Speedy Sprinter Does the Talent in Great Style.

HE RUN OUT IN TEN SECONDS EASILY

Very Soft Snap on Which a Lot of Knowing Professionals Went Broke — Good Race, but Hard Lines for the Grafters.

There were "feet runners" galore at the fair grounds yesterday afternoon on the occasion of the match race between W. H. Copple of Bancroft, this state, and "Pret" A. Pully of Sh nandoah, Ia. From the number of the profesh is assemblage one might readily have imagined that he was on the great Sheffield common, and that the big annual handicap was about to be run.

Among the most notable of the gang was Court Thompson of Denver, the famous old backer of Kittleman, whom it is said never took a wrong steer, but he broke his record yesterday; Jim Whitney of Salem, another successful old-time veteran, with a pair of plaid pants on that you could easily hear; J. O. Copple of Randolph, a brother and backer of one of the contestants; "Cash" Grim, who will probably now change his name to "Broke" Grim, of Deadwood; Reddy Ross and Leon Lozier, a pair of very fleet and very smooth citizens from over the river; Clem Hough, the Crescent, Ia., 100-yard man, and his two sprinty brothers, Cliff and Billy; Frank Stowe, who can beat an ice wagon for a block two or three times a week, from Missouri Valley; "Kid" Sullivan, the speedy North Platte youngster; George Pulley, brother and backer of Pret; W. C. Bishop, an Omaha runner, and a large assortment of others. There was probably anything in the crowd from a bank robber down to a common knuck, but very few Reubens with their eye-teeth yet embedded in their gums.

It Was on the Square.

The match was for $100 a side, 100 yards, pistol shot start, and was undoubtedly on the dead level, as there wasn't $10 bet outside the gang. The hundred cases, however, wasn't all that went, for before the gun cracked Copple's energetic brother had succeeded in getting up possibly $500 more. With the exception of one or two followers from Bancroft, Copple's brother was the only man to put up the stuff on him. But he seemed to have plenty of it, and didn't get up nearly enough. The rest of the gang, Thompson, Lozier, Ross, the Houghs, Whitney, Grim, Stowe and every mother's son of them were on Pulley, and they bet the last dollar they had, even down to beer money, Whitney possibly being the heaviest loser.

Pulley had been tipped off among the angels as a lead pipe, and every last cherub of them got up every simoleon he could rake, scrape or borrow, and until they succeeded in this they fairly climbed on top of each other to get at Mr. Copple's obliging brother. After the betting furore was all over, the latter individual kept patrolling up and down the track, singing out every semi-occasionally, "I've just got $10 more here to bet on the Bancroft man, but if that's too much I'll make it $5."

And through this exasperating process he succeeded in getting about all the gang's return ticket money.

It was one of those rare times when the talent got it in the neck.

Then Copple Won.

Finally Copple saw that the crowd was busted, and began hustle the affair off. Charlie Nicholson, chief of the Council Bluffs fire department, and who, en passant, used to be a member of the Slippery Elm association in the good old days agone, was chosen referee and Reddy Ross pistol firer, while the respective brothers of the contestants officiated as judges, and Thompson and Bishop, time keepers.

The course on the back stretch of the fair grounds track was quickly staked off and a line stretched to separate the runners, the tape lined across the finish and everything put in readiness for the flight.

Copple, in white trunks, and Pulley in blue, took their positions and tested themselves, with Starter Ross immediately in their rear.

"Ready, set!" cried Reddy, then the pistol cracked and they were off.

Pulley leaped to the front and maintained a spare margin up to forty yards, when the big Bancroftonian pulled up strong, passed him like a shadow, and ran on out, an easy winner in ten seconds flat.

It was a crestfallen lot of cherubim who then gathered around the beaten man to hear how it all happened, for, as said before, they thought he had a snap. He claimed that his leg gave out, and as it is a fact that he met with a bad sprain last Saturday, it is quite likely this had something to do with his signal defeat.

But all in all it was a fine race and probably as square a deal as was ever made in the ranks.

Considering that Copple did the turn in ten seconds flat, on a heavy track at that, and without being urged, establishes the fact that he is a first class man and apt to pull off first best with the quickest men in the country.

On Saturday afternoon next Reddy Ross and Clem Hough will run 100 on the Council Bluffs fair ground course for $100 a side.

THOUSANDS FOR SCRAPPERS.

Immense Purses Offered to the Alleged Knights of the Squared Circle.

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.—The tremendous purses that the Coney Island Athletic club and the Crescent City Athletic club are offering to Hall and Fitzsimmons for a fight at one of these clubs are just now the talk o the sporting world. The Coney Island club yesterday offered to put up $26,000 to secure a meeting between these two men at its house and today it has raised the amount to $36,000. This is the largest sum ever offered to any two men to meet in the prize ring.

Judge Newton of the Coney island club called upon President Noel of the Crescent club and tried to reach an understanding as to the size of the purse to be offered by the clubs. President Noel suggested that neither club make a bid for the fight until Saturday at 10 o'clock. That, he said, would give them a chance to decide upon the largest amount they could give in justice to themselves. Judge Newton, it is said, agreed to this and the two men parted.

About an hour later Bob Fitzsimmons rushed into President Noel's apartments and said that Judge Newton had offered him $36,000 to get the fight for the Coney Island Athletic club.

"Now, what will you offer?" asked Fitz.

"Not a cent," said President Noel. "Judge Newton and I agreed not to make a bid until Saturday. If he has broken his word it will not affect my action."

Judge Newton said that he had violated no trust. If $36,000 is paid for the Fitzsimmons-Hall fight, it will cost a fortune to secure the Corbett-Mitchell affair. It is probable the place of meeting for both these fights will be decided upon tomorrow.

Going at Nashville.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 3.—At West Side park today the track was muddy, caused by rain in the evening. Summaries:

First race, selling, five furlongs: Edwin (3 to 1) won, Duenna (5 to 1) second, Hustler (6 to 1) third. Time: 1:06½.

Second race, selling, six furlongs: Empress Frederick (3 to 5) won, Vashti (8 to 1) second, Bob Toombs (3 to 1) third. Time: 1:21.

Third race, selling, mile and seventy yards: Virgie Johnson (1 to 2) won, Little Annie (5 to 2) second, Excelsior (3 to 1) third. Time: 1:52.

Fourth race, handicap, one mile: Strathmaid (4 to 1) won, Vallera (2 to 1) second, Joe Carter (8 to 1) third. Time: 1:46.

Fifth race, four and a half furlongs: Hesperia (3 to 1) won, Taylor Hayden (6 to 1) second, Paddy Roach (8 to 5) third. Time: 59.

Galloping at Frisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 3.—Bay district, track soft; weather good. Summaries:

Nine-sixteenths of a mile, for 2-year-olds: Cahrmin and Princess ran a dead heat for the first place, Condo third. Time: 56¾. Princess won the run off in 55½.

One mile, for 3-year-olds and over: Applause won, Lottie Morrell second, Minnie Elkins third. Time: 1:48¾.

Mile and one-sixteenth: Santa Ana won, Centella second, Sheridan third. Time: 1:53.

Fifteen-sixteenths of a mile: Esperanza won, Misty Morn second, Happy Day third. Time: 1:38.

Stamboul Failed.

STOCKTON, Cal., Nov. 3.—Stamboul was driven against his record of 2:08½ this afternoon, but owing to a strong wind and a break made on the last quarter the attempt to lower the record was unsuccessful. The mile was not finished. The stallion will go again next Saturday.

AGAIN IN REBELLION.

Rio Grande do Sul the Scene of Another Revolutionary Uprising.

(Copyrighted 1892 by James Gordon Bennett.)

VALPARAISO, Chili (via Galveston, Tex.), Nov. 3.—[By Mexican Cable to the New York Herald—Special to THE BEE.]—A dispatch from Yaguaron, Brazil, says that another revolution has broken out in Parto Allegro, in the state of Rio Grande do Sul. The government troops charged on the revolutionists and killed a number of them. There is great excitement in the state of Rio Grande do Sul and it is feared that the scenes of the last revolution will be repeated.

The Herald's correspondent at Buenos Ayres says the government intends to largely increase its artillery force, especially its mountain service.

A number of young men of the opposing forces at Santiago del Estero have indulged in street fighting and several lives were lost.

HOMESTEAD STRIKERS.

Discussing Plans for a Big Co-Operative Steel Mill.

HOMESTEAD, Pa., Nov. 3.—Mr. K. Sanders' scheme to build a co-operative steel plant near Homestead is being generally discussed in Homestead by the locked out men, although the plan of co-operation has not been unfolded to the men. Mr. Sanders returned in the morning from his eastern mission, and was closeted for hours with the advisory committee. Finally he and a number of prominent members of the board left for Pittsburg to consult with the officials of the Amalgamated association and their attorneys. Several members of the advisory board came back tonight, and when interviewed replied that Mr. Sanders seemed to have a bona fide plan of co-operation and represents a large amount of money for the erection of a steel plant, but that no actual negotiations had been entered into, and until they were the Homestead advisory committee is pledged to secrecy.

In an interview Mr. Sanders stated that his scheme is to practically colonize the Homestead strikers.

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Are better known and more generally used than any other cathartic. Sugar-coated, purely vegetable, and free from mercury or any other injurious drug, this is the ideal family medicine. Though prompt and energetic in their action, the use of these pills is attended with only the best results. Their effect is to strengthen and regulate the organic functions, being especially beneficial in the various derangements of the stomach, liver, and bowels.

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are recommended by all the leading physicians and druggists, as the most prompt and effective remedy for biliousness, nausea, costiveness, indigestion, sluggishness of the liver, jaundice, drowsiness, pain in the side, and sick headache; also, to relieve colds, fevers, neuralgia, and rheumatism. They are taken with great benefit in chills and the diseases peculiar to the South. For travelers, whether by land or sea,

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are the best, and should never be omitted in the outfit. To preserve their medicinal integrity in all climates, they are put up in bottles as well as boxes.

"I have used Ayer's Pills in my family for several years, and always found them to be a mild and excellent purgative, having a good effect on the liver. It is the best pill used."
—Frank Spillman, Sulphur, Ky.

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Every Dose Effective

AMUSEMENTS.

BOYD'S NEW THEATER. THREE NIGHTS
BEGINNING TONIGHT.
SATURDAY MATINEE.

That Charming Comedy,

"THE COLONEL."

A Scream of Merriment.
Brilliant Dialogue,
Clean Comedy,
Humorous Situations.
A Metropolitan Company Headed by
Josephine Florence Shepherd
(Daughter of the late W. J. Florence)
—AND—
OSCAR P. SISSON.
Box sheets now open at usual prices.

Farnam Straat Theater | POPULAR PRICES.
TONIGHT.
DORE DAVIDSON
—AND—
MISS RAMIE AUSTEN
—IN—
GUILTY WITHOUT CRIME.
A dramatization of M. E. Braddon's "AURORA FLOYD."
Saturday Matinee.

Farnam Street Theater. | POPULAR PRICES.
One solid week commencing Sunday matinee Nov. 6.
The Big Comedy Event
OUR IRISH VISITORS
(All Laughter)
Sam J. Ryan, Lottie Gilson and a great cast.
Pretty Girls, Original Specialties, Sparkling Music.
Election returns will be read from the stage Tuesday evening November 8th.

WONDERLAND AND BIJOU THEATER
All This Week,
How & Wall's Comedy Company in
THE LIGHTNING AGENT
And a Grand Specialty Bill, Including
VIOLET MASCOTTE World's greatest serpentine dancer
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