

UNDER WHICH FLAG. Multiplicity of Prophets Further Mystifies Already Bewildered Democrats. INCIDENT OF THE PARTY'S LEADERS. Harmony Flees Affrighted from the Council of the Fourbells. MAIN EFFORT AT A FINAL JUBILEE. What Should Have Been a Love Feast Almost Ends in a Row.

DEEP TROUBLE OVER FUSION. Boyd's Pet Scheme Tangled Up Between the Irony of Miller and the Logic of Morton—What Can the Party Do? If anyone has an idea that the ivy vine of harmony has wound its clinging tendrils round every beam and rafter of the democratic wigwam and blossomed in luxuriant unanimity with the fraternal convocations of its schemes, they should have attended the final council of the Douglas county democracy at Exposition hall last evening.

It had been agreed that the speakers should have been Mr. Miller and Dr. Morton. Mr. Miller was to have been the main effort at a final jubilee. What should have been a love feast almost ends in a row. Boyd's pet scheme tangled up between the irony of Miller and the logic of Morton—what can the party do?

Dr. Miller and Mr. Morton were there to cheer the feelings of the party. The meeting was called to order by S. R. Rusk, who introduced Dr. George L. Miller as chairman. In accepting the honor Dr. Miller said that he did not intend to make a speech, but proceeded to say a few things that in the light of recent events were possessed of no little significance. After eulogizing Governor Boyd and Mr. Morton, he exhorted the voters present to stand by the ticket. "I have heard many rumors of alleged fusions and political deals," said the speaker, "but they passed by my ears like summer air. Democrats of Nebraska, stand by your principles and your honor, and do not strike down in this campaign the man who has stood by you. There is but one course for us to follow, and that is to stand by your candidates without regard to political jobs and secret conclaves. As goes Douglas county next Tuesday so will go Nebraska, and I appeal to every democrat to let nothing deter him from voting the straight democratic ticket. I also want to appeal to my Irish Catholic fellow citizens. There are thousands in this campaign of whom I need not speak, but which are of special moment to you. Vote for a man who stands ready to defend you in this respect and with a party that believes in religious liberty."

AFTER slaying by a quartet, Judge Doane was introduced and spoke briefly. He said that he had reason to believe that before election certain things would be said to compromise his position towards the people, and he asked his audience to treat these statements with no more consideration than a campaign canard deserved. Governor Boyd was the next speaker and announced that he would confine his attention to state issues. He scored the republican administration of the state departments, in which he claimed he had found gross negligence and systematic robbery of the people. Then he referred to the topic which seemed to be a text for the evening's performance. They had entered into a combine to elect that "wild-eyed scoundrel, Schrader," and had spread many and various rumors calculated to disturb the harmony of the democratic camp. But there were no differences in the democratic party. "Why," said he with engaging candor, "I would rather lose ten votes myself than to see our talented young congressman, Bryan, should lose a single one, and the crowd forthwith applauded his self-sacrificing spirit. Then the speaker poured hot shot into the fusion camp. He thought that going over to the populists was a mighty poor way to fight the republicans. He did not believe in falling captive to one enemy to spite another. The populists had been as vituperative in their abuse of the democracy and its candidates as any one, and no man was worthy to be a democrat who would join hands with them in this campaign. There was no need to jump out of the party bandwagon for Cleveland, was there? And he would land them safe at the white house again. The crowd seemed to be with the speaker and he was frequently interrupted by applause, which continued for several minutes after he had finished. The quartet rendered another selection, and after short speeches by Judge Wakeley, Matthew Gerling and Warren Switzer, the meeting was adjourned.

THEY'LL GENERAL ELECTION. General Apatny on Part of the Voters—French Watching the Course of Events—Paris, Nov. 5.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to The Bee.]—The general election in Italy today might have had an important bearing on European politics if the question of the triple alliance had been taken into account, but the Italians are absolutely apathetic. There is no political movement in the peninsula. The Italians do not seem disposed to have the triple alliance, nor are they yet convinced that their overgrown army will lead to ultimate ruin. The election will give a majority in the ministry. Nothing changes in the Italian politics, but there are some curious facts worth noting. Several Italian signatories to the agreement have had their cargoes stolen because they had not kept the promises they formerly made. In several places there were no candidates. Nobody wants to assume responsibility. In fine, repeat on all sides there is a general political apathy.

THE NEWS FROM DABOMY continues to be disappointing. It is certain that Colonel Dodds has not been stopped by the negro troops, and it is just as certain that he can best be treated by great efforts. The army of King John has been sent by deserters from the German army and Portugal, and Braclians, who have taught the negroes European tactics and have well drilled them. France should have begun the campaign with three times the number of men she did. Then the war would have been ended long ago. The discontent in the political world is very pronounced. We hope that the bill will be taken about the 15th inst. The news from Tonkin is not reassuring. Chinese are constantly crossing the frontiers to reinforce the piratical forces in the field. Much interest is taken in Europe in the American contest. All the European journals reproduce the Herald's news. The settling particularly amuses the Parisians. As a rule the French papers observe of the bill, declaring that the result of the election will not change the sympathies of France for the United States. Nevertheless the antipathy toward the McKinley bill makes us wish for the triumph of Mr. Cleveland, because we hope for a diminution of the tariff. This feeling prevails in Europe, where a war tariff is beginning to appear too much of a war tariff.

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He stated that the republicans were in the majority. About 10 per cent of the independent voters would vote for Harrison and to elect the Cleveland electoral ticket was an impossibility. In this emergency every democrat should vote the Weaver ticket and so defeat Harrison. He urged the audience to this course in the strongest language and assured them that they could do so without being untrue to their party or their principles. "Stand by Your Guns." J. Sterling Morton delivered the principal address of the evening and expounded a very different doctrine as to the duty of democrats from that enunciated by the previous speaker. He made the somewhat unique declaration that it was the republicans and not the democrats who were dickering with the populists. They had entered into a combine to elect that "wild-eyed scoundrel, Schrader," and had spread many and various rumors calculated to disturb the harmony of the democratic camp. But there were no differences in the democratic party. "Why," said he with engaging candor, "I would rather lose ten votes myself than to see our talented young congressman, Bryan, should lose a single one, and the crowd forthwith applauded his self-sacrificing spirit. Then the speaker poured hot shot into the fusion camp. He thought that going over to the populists was a mighty poor way to fight the republicans. He did not believe in falling captive to one enemy to spite another. The populists had been as vituperative in their abuse of the democracy and its candidates as any one, and no man was worthy to be a democrat who would join hands with them in this campaign. There was no need to jump out of the party bandwagon for Cleveland, was there? And he would land them safe at the white house again. The crowd seemed to be with the speaker and he was frequently interrupted by applause, which continued for several minutes after he had finished. The quartet rendered another selection, and after short speeches by Judge Wakeley, Matthew Gerling and Warren Switzer, the meeting was adjourned.

FREE TRADE'S WAIL. England's Factories Closed Down Because of America's Protective Tariff Law. OPERATIVES COMING TO THIS SIDE. Thousands of Skilled Workmen Building Homes in the United States.

BRITISH INSTITUTIONS CLOSING DOWN. Owners Tell of the Stagnation in Their Trade Since the Year 1890. FIFTY THOUSAND MILL HANDS STRIKE. Their Wages Reduced Five Per Cent and Their Work Cut Off—How the British Workman Enjoys Exclusive Free Trade.

A few days ago he was found motionless in a position of profound distress on a street in London. Doctors were hastily summoned and succeeded in restoring him to consciousness. He is very feeble and faintly alive. He has been forbidden to do any work. London, Nov. 5.—The representative of the Associated Press in this city determined to set at rest the various rumors concerning the health of the pope. He, therefore, called at the Vatican and obtained an audience with his holiness. He found the pope enjoying most excellent health. FIND CAUSE FOR COMPLAINT. Objections raised to the Provisions of the Proposed Home Rule Bill.

Another point regarding which the Irish leaders are likely to come into collision with the ministry is the decision that the imperial parliament shall, by a two-thirds majority vote, have a power of veto on all bills passed by the Irish parliament. The Irish nationalists demand that the sole right to veto such bills shall be vested in the crown under the direct authority of the Irish nation. The main features of the bill are settled upon the details evidently bristle with difficulties. Both liberal and conservative wire-pullers are trying to seize the advantage in the agitation springing up because of the depression of agriculture to form a farmers party. The conservatives have the cost of the billers just now, because they have a majority on the council of the central chamber of agriculture that is now organizing a conference, whereat remedies for the existing depression shall be discussed. If the council succeeds in manipulating the appointment of delegates, the bulk will be Tories, with leanings toward protection, and slow to advocate a reduction in the tariff. The billers seem likely to result in the spring a new farmers party on a platform with a strong liberal bias.

At Manchester I learned that the migration of cotton and linen thread trades from this country to the United States with their attendant transfer of skilled operatives is one of the most striking illustrations of the manner in which these results are brought about. Mr. Hynes, the well known member of the thread trade, informed me that the works of J. P. Coates, Chadwick & Co., Kerr & Co., Finlayson, Thomas Field and Harbour & Co., in the United States, employ a great number of British and Irish workmen. All these firms are of English, Scotch or Irish origin. At Nottingham I had interviews with the heads of the firms of Stodd. Luffmann & Co., Pratt, Hurst & Co., and C. J. Lewis & Co. They gave me the same answers, that as soon as the McKinley bill became a law a movement began, which, though slow at first, promises to develop into a perfect exodus of migration of certain face plants to the States. They said it would not benefit American workmen, but, on the contrary, it would merely give employment to the skilled hands of Nottingham and Ayrshire, who are sent to work the machines. Many Weavers Brought Over. As an illustration of this point, I may say that Cleveland, Campbell & Co. of Glasgow, who have opened a certain factory in Pennsylvania, recently took a goodly number of their Scotch hands from Clyde on the Anchor line. Macclesfield affords one of the most striking examples of the fact that the protective tariff does not protect American workmen. Nearly every mill in the town has supplied its quota toward the emigration contingent. Macclesfield's population has been greatly decreased during the past two years. "What has become of the weavers?" I asked a man at Nicholson's mill. "They have gone to Patterson," was the reply, "and most of us would go tomorrow if we could raise the passage money."

Chapman, an old hand at loom weaving, gave me conclusive evidence that the Macclesfield weavers on arriving at Patterson had frequently secured work at the expense of other workmen who were discharged to make room. This statement is absolutely correct. Daniel may be made at Patterson as to its accuracy, but they will proceed from highly prejudicial sources. The fact remains that the slackness of work at Macclesfield, caused by the foreign tariffs, has driven the skilled operatives of the town abroad, that is to America, for English speaking countries, which means that the United States must of necessity be the principal dumping ground. The average wages of the Macclesfield weavers are from 10 to 12 shillings per week. Whole families of tin plate workers and woolen operatives are on the point of emigrating. Numbers of nonunion men are being driven from England, owing to the stringent measures of the union leaders, and it will no doubt astonish you to learn that various trade unions in the north of England allow money grants for emigration by their unemployed members to the United States. Returns show increasing applications week by week, and this is the class of people which the McKinley law invites to America.

POPES LESS VARY III. Pope Leo A Dispatch from Rome to the Pall Mail Gazette says the pope is very ill. The clerical papers, the dispatch says, make every effort to conceal the fact.

IT WON HIM RESPECT. Kaiser Wilhelm's Wittenberg Speech Very Favorably Received by All. LUTHERANS AND CATHOLICS PLEASSED. Frank Statement of the Emperor's Faith Satisfies the Public in General.

WHAT EFFECT Will the Speech Have on the Members of the Reichstag? CAREFUL REVIEW OF THE SITUATION. Views of an Able Representative of the Government on the Chances for the Army Bill—Vote on it as Now Known.

The Kaiser's Wittenberg speech has been everywhere received with enthusiasm. It has won the respect of all classes. The members of the Reichstag, both Lutherans and Catholics, are pleased with the frank statement of the Emperor's faith. It satisfies the public in general. The speech has a great effect on the members of the Reichstag. It has won the respect of all classes. The members of the Reichstag, both Lutherans and Catholics, are pleased with the frank statement of the Emperor's faith. It satisfies the public in general.

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THE BEE BULLETIN. Weather for Omaha and Vicinity—Fair, slightly warmer.

SEBRASKA'S UNCERTAIN DEMOCRATS. Will from President's Election. Result of the Lutheran Anniversary. Just Before the Battle.

ONE WORKERS READY FOR THE ELECTION. Washington Democrats' Great Desire, Nebraska's Banks Closing Up. Omaha's Retail Trade Very Healthy.

EDITORIAL AND COMMENT. Lincoln History for One Day. After the Diamond Robber. Story of a Prolonged Storm. Council Bluffs Local News.

DISCREPANCY IN THE GERMAN ARMY BILL NOT ENCOURAGED. HARRISON'S DECLARATION OF THE MILITARY FRONTIER WHILE FIGHTING FRANCE ON THE WESTERN FRONTIER.

AGAINST A REDUCTION. Cotton Mill Operatives on a General Strike in England. LONDON, Nov. 5.—All efforts to bring about a settlement of the threatened strike in the cotton manufacturing industry have failed. Thirty mills at Ashton-under-Lyme closed today and the crisis is on.

CONSERVATIVES COMING AROUND. The All-Mary Gazette says that no doubt at the heavy tariff on cotton goods abroad is at the bottom of the difficulty. If Harrison is elected, it adds, there is no chance of a better opening in the United States.

INDIGNANT CANADIANS. Stockmen Angry at a Decision of the British Government Concerning Cattle. The Daily Mail says there was consternation in the live stock market today on the report of the decision of the British government prohibiting the importation of live cattle from Canada.

THEY WERE OUTNUMBERED. CITY OF MANITOBA, Nov. 5.—Colonel Kamrutz, who bore the brunt of the fight in Tomiehin, has arrived here. He says the affair has been greatly exaggerated. It is true that the Indians fought heroically, but their force did not exceed ninety. Entrenched in a church they held the troops at bay, but at last were obliged to flee. The Indians have expressed a desire to submit to the government.

ELECTION FORECAST. Claims of the R-Republicans, Democrats and Populists Set Forth.

ESTIMATES FROM VARIOUS SOURCES. Partisans Figure Out Victory for Their Respective Parties.

GUESSES ON THE STATES THAT ARE CLUMPTIOUS. Ant-Election Calculations That Are Interesting.

ENCOURAGING FOR THE REPUBLICANS. New York, Nov. 5.—The presidential election of 1892 is unique in being the first state war in which so many doubtful states are admitted at issue between the great political parties. It is also unique in being the first in which it is conceded by all parties that the electoral vote of the nation will be divided between three great political organizations. Three candidates will cease to be elected in the electoral college and three men must receive a majority of all the votes cast, or the election will be referred to the national house of representatives.

THE PRESIDENTIAL COLLEGE THIS YEAR will consist of 444 members. These 444 electoral votes will, according to the recent apportionment by congress among the various states, be as follows:

Table showing electoral votes by state for the presidential election of 1892. Includes states like Alabama, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Texas, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming.

THE STATES WHICH ARE ADMITTED TO DEMOCRATIC STATUS ARE AS FOLLOWS:

Table showing electoral votes for democratic states: Arkansas (7), Delaware (3), Florida (9), Georgia (15), Illinois (21), Indiana (13), Iowa (12), Kansas (6), Kentucky (12), Louisiana (10), Maine (4), Maryland (6), Massachusetts (11), Michigan (10), Minnesota (12), Missouri (9), Montana (3), Nebraska (7), Nevada (3), New Hampshire (4), New Jersey (12), New Mexico (3), New York (36), North Carolina (11), North Dakota (3), Ohio (23), Oregon (6), Pennsylvania (23), Rhode Island (4), South Carolina (7), South Dakota (3), Texas (10), Vermont (3), Virginia (11), Washington (8), West Virginia (4), Wisconsin (12), Wyoming (7). Total: 311.

THE STATES WHICH ARE ADMITTED TO BE REPUBLICAN ARE:

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