TWENTY-SECOND YEAR.

OMAHA, SUNDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 6, 1892-SIXTEEN PAGES.

NUMBER 14GRATION

ultiplicity of Prophets Further Myst fies Already Pewildered Democrats.

ISSIDENCE OF THE PARTY'S LEADERS

Inimony Flees Affrighted from the Council of the Pourbons.

'AIN EFFORT AT A FINAL JUBILEE

What Should Have Been a Love Feast Almost Ends in a Row.

N 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 sarmony has wound its clinging tendrils round every beam and rafter of the demoratic wigwam and blossomed in luxuriant nanimity with the fraternal convocations if its schemes, they should have attended he final council of the Dougias county denocracy at Exposition hall last evening. there was a political meeting which was at east a novelty.

"Come and hear the gospet," said he announcements, and the phalanxes if the unterrified continued to gather intil the hall was filled. They seard not one gospel but two, with princisles as widely divergent as the doctrines of he new testament and of Tom Paine's "Age of Reason." They heard Governor Boyd declare that the state was irreparably lost to Cieveland and urge them in no quaimed language to cast their ballots for the leader the calamity band, General Weaver.

Anon they listened to Dr. Miller and J. Sterling Morton, who pleaded with them to by true to their principles and candidates and if they must die in the last ditch to greet the lend with a straight democratic ballot, firm clasped in their nerveless fingers.

### It Had Been Growing.

Ever since the secret (f) session of the state dentral committee at which the effort to throw the electoral vote of Nebraska to Weaver was decided on and the incidental snubbing &f old-time leaders, an antagonistic sentiment has rapidly developed and unified. There were toany democrats of twenty years standing who did not nesitate to boldly stigmatize the attempted fusion as a cowardly and trainogous act unworthy of any party. The two antagonistic elements came together last night with a sulphurous clash. Governor Boyd was on hand to defend and propagate the measure of which he claimed to be the original promuigator.

Dr. Miller and Mr. Morton were there to voice the feelings of the resistants, the one inspirited by the memory of a recent slight that still rankled in his heart and the other by the gnawing fear that the processed fusion would lead the state ticket also to disaster. The crowd heard them all, received the advice of each with apparent acquiescence and applauded each with commensule unanimity.

# Dr. Miller Presided.

The meeting was called to order by S. R. Rush, 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 sulogizing Governor Boyd and Mr. Morton. ne 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 men who have stood by you. The is but one course for honorable men, and test is to stand by your candidates without re gard to political jobs and secret conclaves As goes Douglas county next Tue so will go Nebraska, and I nopeal 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 issues in this campaign of which 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."

And Then Came the Fireworks. After singing by a quartet, Judge Doane was introduced and spoke briefly. He said that he had reason to believe that before section certain things would be said to compromise his position before the people, and ne 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.

He said that the democrats had completed a systematic poll of the state, which showed conclusively that the republicans were in the majority. About 10 per cent of the independents would vote for Harrison and to e'ect the Cleveland electoral ticket was an appossibility. 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 princi-

# "Stand by Your Guas."

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 popuists. They had entered into a combine to elect that "wild-eyed anarchist, Schrader," and had spread many and various rumors salculated to disturb the harmony of the temocratic camp. But there were no differpaces in the democratic party.

"Why," said he with engaging candor, "I would rather lose ten votes myself than that 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 and state.

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 candi dates 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 band wagon, for Cleveland was their driver and he would land them safe at the white house gate.

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 Gering and Warren Switzler, the meeting was adjourned.

### ITALY'S GENERAL ELECTION.

General Apathy on Part of the Voters French Watching for Tuesday's Result, [Copyrighted 1892 by James Gordon Sennett.] Pauls, Nov. 5. - [New York Herald Cable-Special to Tan Ban |- The general elections 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 elections will give a majority in the ministry.

Nothing changes in the Italian poncy, but there are some curious facts worth noting, Several Italian grand signors and even princes had their carriages stoned because they had not kept the promises they formerly made. In several places there were no candidates. Nobody wants to assume responsibility. In fine, I repeat on all sides there is a general political apathy.

Then, it is not quite impossible that on the day when the figureial crisis becomes morepronounced there will be a veering around in popular ideas, and there is no guarantee that the new Chamber will not bring about the dismissal of the ministry more quickly than is believed.

Dodds Not Having a Pictic. The news from Dahomey continues to be disquieting. It is certain that Colonel Dodds has not been stopped by the negro troops, and it is just as certain that he can best them only by great efforts. The army of King Behanzin is commanded by deserters from the German army and Portuguese and Brazilians, 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 Abomey will be taken about the 15th inst. The news from Tonquin 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 Heraid's news. The betting particularly amuses the Parisians. As a rule the French papers observe a neutrality, declaring that the result of the election will not change the sympathies of France for the United States. Nevertheless he 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 Surone, where a war tariff is peginning to appear too much of a good thing. JACQUES ST. CERE.

Intolerance in French Schools.

pyrighted 1892 by James Gordon Bennett. Panis, Nov. 5 .- New York Herald Cable Special to THE BEE. | - Under the heading of "Scandal," Charles Laurent tells a strange story in La Petit Journal this evening, which produced a great sensation in theatrical circles here. The actress, Jeanne May, who is the wife of an actor, has a daughter 12 years of age being educated at the Lycoe Ricine, When, after holidays Mme. May took her back to school and was about to fill up the usual form and sign it

"Mamma, are you going to sign your nom de theatre!"

the little girl said:

gate the matter.

"Certainly," answered the mother. "Don't do that, mamma, for just before policave the principal of the school asked me f my parents were actors. When I told him you were they forbade me telling this to the other girls, threatening to punish me and perhaps expel me if they found out you were

Mme. May has told the story to Charles Laurent who has taken up the matter and asks if such intolerance is possible in a school of this liberal republic. He calls on the minister of public instruction to investi-

# CARLISLE IN BOSTON.

He Talks on the Tariff and the Currency Question.

Bosrox, Mass., Nov. 5 .- Despite a driving snow storm there was an immense gathering in Fanueli hall this afternoon for the democratic business men's meeting. Iton. Henry L. Pierce presided and made the opening adaress, the principal speaker being Hon. John G. Carlisle of Kentucky .

Ex-Speaker Carlisic said that the one remaining question of this campaign is whether the election can be bought-whether the American people can be bribed by their own money, wrung from them by an unjust system of taxation. |Cries of "good." | Our forefatuers rebelled chiefly because of a tax which they considered unjusttax on imported tea. It has been reserved for the republican party to bestow upon the president a power which King George had not possessed nor

tried to authorize -a power to tax at his dis

cretion imported tea or coffee and sugar and hides. The mere statement of the ques-tion was enough to show that the action of ongress has been unconstitutional.

Mr. Carisle continued at some length Mr. Carisie continued at some length of urge the unconstitutionality of the McKiniey viii. He denounced the federal election bill as being as un-American as it was outrageous. He then spoke of the silver legislation of 1890 and said that under the republican policy the people of this na-tion had lost \$10,000,000, and he doubted if the people ever lost one-half or one-quarter as much by all the wildcat banks that ever existed. It countries that ever existed. It countries that the countries of could the cratic congress. He declared that on the financial question the democratic platform was sound to the core, while the republican was rotten to the core. He declared that the revival of a wildcat currency was impossible and nobody would tolerate

### ment of a statesman that has raised this clamor of wildcat banks,

the cry of the demagogue and not the com-

Claims in Connecticut. HARTFORD, Coup., Nov. 5 .- Connecticut will vote for presidential electors, a governor and other state officers, four members of congress and a legislature, which will choose a United States senator and a governor. The state will vote for the first time in a dential election under the new law, are five state tickets in the field. Bo republicans and democrats claim the state for their respective candidates, both patienal

England's Factories Closed Down Because | faints easily. He has been torbidden to do 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 S'agnation 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.

[Copyrighted 1822 by James Gordon Bennett.] LONDON, Nov. 5.—[New York Herald Cable-Special to Tun Ber. |-Fifteen millions of spindles are idle in Lancashire and 50,000 operatives are deprived of means of live incod owing to the dispute concerning a per cent reduction of wages. Inc crisis thus involved is a direct result of overproduction, caused by a decrease in the foreign demand arising from the protective tariff's nevitable result.

This strike will increase emigration of all kinds of operatives to the United States and produce a further glut in the eastern textile centers, where labor is already in abundant supply.

I have just completed an exhaustive inquiry as to the industrial situation in the principal manufacturing towns of England and find everywhere an all-absorbing desire on the part of the working people to emigrate to the United States. The stream of European emigration which has pointed steadily westward for several decades will be appreciably increased in volume unless stringent measures to prevent it are adopted speedily by the United States government. I began my investigation at Swinton Park. where I had an interview with Lord Masham,

formerly Samuel Lister, who pointed out that the McKinley bill had thrown 3,000 of his workmen into the streets. Those who had money emigrated immediately and the others delayed only because they could not scrape up enough money to follow their more fortunate comrades. "Certain streets in Philadelphia," said Lord Masham, "swarm with Yorkshiremen

whose labor is employed to the advantage of protected manufacturers and the detriment of American workingmen. Many of the operatives formerly engaged in the English carpet factories have been driven to the United States."

### They are American Citizens.

On this point I interviewed Mr. Harrison, the well known carpet factor. He said that with one exception no Yorkshire house possesses American trade. "What has become of

'who formerly found employment on the looms? "They are working for the American trade. They go to Philadelphia," was the reply, "or

to the carpet centers of the New England states. Ask there." 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 nanner in which these results are brought about. Mr. Hoyne, the well known member of the thread trade, informed ms that the works of J. & P. Coates, Chadwick & Co.,

Barbour & Co., in the United States, employ a great number of British and Irish workingmen. All these firms are of English, Scotch or Irish origin. At Nottingham I had interviews with the heads of the firms of Steidl. Laufmann & 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

Kerr & Co., Fintayson, Thomas Field and

first, promises to develop into a perfect exodus of migration of certain lace plants to the states. They said it would not benefit American workingmen, but, on the centrary, it would merely give employment to the sailled 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 Cleland, Campbell & Co. of Glasgow, who have opened a curtain 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 workingmen. 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?" 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 Macclessied weavers on arriving at Patterson had frequently secured work at the expense of other workingmen who were discharged to make room. This statement is absolutely correct. Denial 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 operatives will only emigrate to 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 trades unions in the north of Eugland 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 McKiniey law invites to America.

# Pope Leo Very Ill.

LONDON, Nov. 5 .- 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.

A few days ago he was found motionless in a room and his condition caused a panic in the vatican. Doctors were hastily summoned and succeeded in restoring him to consciousness. He is very feeble and

any work.

Ross, Nov. &-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.
[Copyrighted 1822 by New York Associated Press.]

LONDON, Nov. 5 .- When Mr. Gradstone, soon after taking the reins of office, held a conference with Justin McCarthy, John Redmond and William O'Brien on home rule, he gave them a distinct impression, if not an absolute assurance, that the forthcoming bill of the liberal government would provide for a full representation of the Irish members in the imperial parliament. The determination of the Irish party to retain all its representatives at Westminster or to have none at all was made known to the premier as an absolute condition of the acceptance of any home rule bill. The progress of the bill in the cabinet councils during the present week has darkened the prospects of approval by the nationalists. Supporters of the ministry in a position to possess precise information upon the subject say that the cabinet is discussing favorably a clause to retain Irish representatives in Parliament, but to reduce the number of members entitled to vote on imperial questions only from 103 to seventy-eight, under a new system of redistribution of seats. To define what an 'imperial question" is is now taxing the collective skill of the cabinet home rule committee.

Another point regarding which the Irish eaders 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 voto 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 advice of the Irish intuistry. Though the main features of the bill are settled upon, the dotails evidently bristle with difficulties.

Both liberal and conservative wirepullers are trying to scize the advantage in the agitation springing up because of the depression of agriculture to form a farmers party. The conservatives have a little the best of the liberals just now, because they have a majority in 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 ronts. The agitation seems likely to result in the springing up of a farmers party on a platform with a strong liberat bias,

Woman Saffrage. Woman suffrage and women's work are ther questions of the day that have pushed to the front. James Stuart, M. P., prosiding at yesterday's meeting of the Woman Suffrage society, took a gloomy view of the ceding their claims. He regretted that since Rt. Hon. James Stansfeld has been excluded from the ministry there was no one in the liberal government who could be relied upon to advocate the cause of woman suffrage, and no one prominent in the party to depend

The treatment to which the female em ployes of the Aerated Bread company have been subjected has just been published and has aroused much public criticism. Many girls work sixty hours weekly for 8 to 10 shillings, eften in heated and badly ventilated underground rooms. As the last dividend declared by the company was 42 per cent, a small section of the shareholders proposed that the workers should also profit by the prosperity of the company and receive a slight increase in their wages. The bulk of the shareholders were thunderstruck at such a proposal. They howled it down. The chairman declared that the company could get girls at half the price now paid, denounced workingmen in general for craving for what was called lessure, and complained that pride in labor was tessening. Women's Trade Union association has taken up the cause of the girls and pro poses to organize them for their own protection and make things warm for the company.

Regarding the Monetary Conference. Now that the membership of the mone tary conference is fully made up, it is evident that the advocates of a single standard are in the majority, England, Germany Austria and Belgium will send delegates having a preponderance of monometallists, yet the growing boilef in London financial circles is that the conference will effect some arrangement. 'I'ne talk formerly induiged in about the futility of the congress is no longer heard. The president of the Institute of Bankers in his inaugural address referred to the currency question as urgently demanding a reasonable settlement. The duty of the government, he said, to effect a practical remedy for the existing difficulties could never be met by theoretic discussion. This declaration has great significance as a distinct advance on the "laissez faire" treatment of the subject. The attitude of the English delegates is expected to guide the decisions to a great degree. They have as yet received no definite instructions. It is reported that the government is considering

suggestions made by influential firms of Manchester, Liverpool and London to settle the question upon a basis of reciprocal concessions, the gold countries receiving sliver coins and the silver countries in return giving reductions in tariffs. A leading expert on the subject told the Associated Press correspondent that reciprocity upon which a sliver coinage basis depended would be impracticable.

The prince of Wales celebrated his 51st pirthday on the 9th instant. John Ruskin is the latest to be spoken of in onnection with the vacant laureateship. Yet another to be mentioned is Philip James Baney, the author of "Festus," who is held

in certain circles to be England's greatest

living poet. Concerting the Employment of Women, LONDON, Nov. 5 -The Times Paris correspondent says the Chamber of Deputies has passed a bill prohibiting the employment of women in factories for one month before and after confinement, and the amount which could have been earned by them shall be paid one-half by the state and one-half by

the department. Mme. Melba's Success. LONDON, NOV. 5 .- Mme. Melba, the Austrain prima donna, made her debut as "Aida" at the Covent Garden opera house tonight before a brilliant audience. She scored a complete success, displaying ususual dramatic power and showing the excellent results of her studying with Toste.

# IT WON HIM RESPECT

Kaisar Wilhe'm's Wittenberg Sceech Very Favorably Received by All.

LUTHERANS AND CATHOLICS PLEASED

Frank Statement of the Emperor's Faith

Satisfies the Public in General.

ABOUT ITS REACTION ON POLITICS

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.

(Copyrighted 1892 by James, Gordon Rangett 1. BERLIN, Nov. 5 .- | New York Herald Cable-Special to THE BEE. |- The Luther fetes at Wittenberg are over, but the impression which they have made will last and deepen. I can still hear the silver trumpets on the tower of the resuscitated Schloss-Kirche, and the voices of the people as they joined in the grand Lutheran hymns. The celebration had an earnestness and a beauty which those who saw it will not soon forget. It took us back to the times when there were martyrs, saints and heroes, when creeds were living facts and kings were priests. An echo of those days rang through the speech in which the emperor proclaimed his faith. It was a great, a noble speech, however much it may have clashed with modern thought, and it was welcomed by all parties and all sects with a respect

speech was toleration. "Faith cannot be compolled," said the young monarch, and his words had a special meaning, when orthodox Lutherans were clamoring for the prosecution of Prof. Harnach, and while non-Catholies of all kinds were looking forward to an imperial charge against the pope.

that so far had not been youchsafed to the

imperial utterances. The keynote to the

### Its Material Effect.

Discretion may have had as much to do with composing the speech as Christian charity, but the motive which led the emperor to make it matters less than the broad fact that he did make it. I doubt if it will take the course of polities, however, or induce the centrists to indorse the army Electoral questions are largely the rule in such things, and as most of the centrists fear they will lose their seats if they approve the crushing taxes which the chancellor contemplates, they will reflect not once or twice. but many times before they act.

An interesting commentary on the probable result of the adoption of the bill is supplied by some statistics, which have just been published. It seems that in the first six months of 1892 1500 failures were recorded in the empire than it the corresponding period for the previous A high political authority, with whom I had a talk about the army bill one day this week, expressed the firm belief that in its present shape, at least, it would not

"It is not possible," said he, "to give you the exact figures with regard to the votes which may be cast for or against the measure in the Reichstag, if the vote is ever taken. High influences have been working to win over men and parties to the government. Considerations of a social kind, feelings of personal loyalty, old habits, obedience to the imperial will and fear of losing ground at court may outweigh the political objection of many dep uties to the bill, Conservatives Coming Around,

"A change has come already in the atti tude of one great party, which seemed hostile. I mean the conservatives. Until the recent publication of the details of the squeme in the Cologne Gazette, this party had opposed the chanceller, but as the three years' service system in princitle is maintained in the bill, although it may be undermined in the practice, the mass of the conservatives will probably support the government. The conservatives, the Poles and a few minor groups appear divided The social-democrats, a great majority of the progressists, together with the southern national liberals, seem resolutely hostile What the centrists, on whose course so much depends, may do is doubtful. Two of their leaders, Herr von Hammerstein and Herr Mannfeufel, have been converted, and they will influence other centrists. On certain terms many of these perhaps would vote with them, but a large number of the more liberal Catholics who have been alarmed at the moral defeat of their party at the Kentheim election, are tkely to oppose the bill. The centrist deputies, who believe that they could count on re-election to the Reichstag, may support the chancellor.

# They Come High.

"The rest I think will probably be ordered to refuse him their votes, and even if a section of the centrists should side with the government the price they will demand for support may prove so high and the charges on the bill which they will want may be so sweeping that rather than assent to them the chancellor may withdraw the bill.

"So far as I can learn, about 165 members of the Reichstag, including most of the progressists, part of the liberals, social-democrats Danes and Gueiphists, are pledged to resistance. The action of about 100 more who are opposed to the bill, largely on financial grounds, is doubtful. The chances of victory for the government are very slender, so slender that the chancellor may not care to press the issue to a vote. I am inclined to think that at the eleventh hour the bill will be withdrawn. We may yet see a repetition of the education b'il episode. A government rebuff might have a bad effect abroad. Our neighbors on the east and west would misinterpret it. This is unfortunate, but the elation of our foes would be unwarranted. Germany is strong enough today to dread no dangers."

# Waldersee is in Favor.

Count von Waldersee, who some time ago was widely spoken of as likely to succeed Count von Caprivi as chancellor of the am pire, is again in high favor and is specially consulted by the kaiser.

I bear that at the next consistory the folowing will be created cardinals: Mgrs. Galimberth, Dr. Petro Persico, Kopp, Mocenni, Waszary and two French bishops. More creations are expected at another

### THE BEE BULLETIN.

Weather for Omaha and Vicinity-

1. Nebraska's Uncertain Democrats. Wall from Free Trade England.

Result of the Lutheran Anniversary. Just Before the Battle. 2. New Yorkers Ready for the Election.

Washington Democrats' Great Desire, 3. Nebraska's Ranks Closing Up.

Omaha's Getting-Away Raily. 4. Editorial and Comment.

5. Lincoln History for One Day, After the Diamond Robber,

Story of a Frightful Storm. 6, Council Bluffs Local News.

Manipulating Passenger Rates. Affairs at South Omana. 7. Miss Mannatt Writes from Greece.

Omaha's Week of Grand Opera. Stage Gossip and News from London.

10. Rustia's Wonderful Police System,

11. Omaha's Trade Review. Grain, Provisions and Live Stock.

12. One Week in Swett Circles. 13. What the Dead Game People Do. 15. Nebr Ka Manufactory Notes.

Gossip from the Lodge Rooms. sistory which will probable be held in March, unless the course of ecclesiastical events should previously be changed by the

death of the pope, whose health is just now causing grave anxiety. OF LITTLE AVAIL.

Bismarck's Oppsition to the German Army Bill Not Encouraged. Copyrighted 1892 by New York Associated Press.

Berlin, Nov. 5 .- During the coming week several important meetings of party leaders will be held in Berlin pretiminary to the opening of the Reichstag. The general drift of political development points to the government securing a majority for the army bill through a confition of conservatives, centrists and and members of the reachs party. Prince Bismarck's denunciations of the bill as being utterly needless have fatled to influence even the national liberals, whose organs depreciate popular agitation against the government proposals and urge a cautious line of opposition.

The Mintare Wochenblatt frankly states that in the event of war the Russian army is so superior to the Austrian that Germany would be obliged to help Austria on the eastern frontier while fighting France on the western frontier. She would be but feebly assisted by Italy, who would be unable to invade France, and who would have great difficulty in defending her own coasts from the French fleet.

Major Kein contends that war is mevitable. Increased taxation strengthening the army will, he declares, save the fatherland many millions of debt contracted by an unfortunate war. Both the pamphlet and the article admit immense advance in the military power of France and minimize the value of alliances with Austria and Italy.

### AGAINST A REDUCTION.

Cotton Mill Operatives on a General Strike LONDON, Nov. 5 .- All efforts to bring about a settlement of the threatend strike in the cotton manufacturing industry have failed. Thirty mills at Ashton-under-Lyme

closed today and the crisis is on. The Pail Mali Gazette says that 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. Even if Cleveland is elected a reduced duty on British cotton is an uncertainty, and with all the European markets practically closed against British produce the outlook is not rosy.

The strikers are confident of success, and claim that they will have ample funds to continue the contest indefinitely. It is estimated that from all sources a total of £3,400 will flow in weekly.

The effects of the lockout will not fail on the operatives alone. It will seriously affect the shopkeepers, who supply the operatives and their families with goods and clothing. The delegates of the Spinners association net tonight in Manchester. The secretary read telegrams declaring the lock-

out at Stockport to be as comcomplete a failure as that at Bury. In these places the mill owners are continuing to operate their mills at the old scale of wages However, 53,000 hands are expected to be idle on Monday. The meeting decided to increase the weekly levy to 5 shillings 3 pence. Great enthusiasm prevailed.

# INDIGNANT CANADIANS.

Stockmen Angry at a Decision of the British Government Concerning Cattle. TORONTO, Nov. 5.-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. This industry has become one of gigantic proportions and its sudden check will have a serious effect upon the immediate interests of the Dominion. The slaughter of large shipments of stockers now on the ocean will prove almost a total loss to the owners. Great indignation at the action of the British government is felt among stockmen, who claim that Canadian farmers are unable to produce corn in sufficient quantities to compete with American farmers, and they are therefore obliged to dispose of their stock before it is fitted for the market.

Mrs. Deacon Will Appeal. Paris, Nov. 5 .- Mrs. Deacon will appeal from the verdict given against her by the tribunal of the Seine in the action brough by her for a divorce from her husband. Th appeal will be heard next Wednesday. Mrs Deacon's lawyers today offered to surrender the child now in her possession, but she named certain conditions that Mr. Deacon refused to agree with, and consequently the negotiations fell through.

They Were Outnumbered. CITY OF MEXICO, Nev. 5.-Colonel Rami rezi, who bore the brunt of the fight is Tomichin, 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. En trenched in a church they held the troops at bay, out at last were obliged to fice. The Indians have expressed a desire to submit to

Poisoner Neil Respited. LONDON, Nov. 5 .- Thomas Cream Nail, the polsoner of women, convicted of murder and under sentence of death, who was to be hanged next Tuesday, has been respited for one week to give time for the receipt of certain documents from America, supposed to have a material bearing on the case. The

news of the respite has imparted to Neil re-

the government.

newed confidence. VIENNA, Nov. 5 .- The lower house of the Reichsrath resumed its session today. Dr. Steinbach, minister of finance, submitted the Austrian budget for 1893. It shows expenditures of 608,684,794 floring and ranger

# ELECTION FORECAS

Claims of the R publicans, Democrate Tele-Populists Set Forth. epubli-CR WAS ESTIMATES FROM VARIOUS SOUNDICOLL

imitar Partisans Figure Out Victory for Theirh the been spective Parties. s of

GUESSES ON THE STATES THAT ARE CLITTO Ants-Election Calculations That Are illean

ACCS. ENCOURAGING FOR THE REPUBLICA

New York, New Jersey, Colorado and Ottpre-Close States Will Be in the Ranks of the Grand Old tion Party This Year.

New York, Nov. 5. - The presidentions election of 1893 is unique in being the fir since the war in which so many doubtfo states are admitted at issue between tiphe great political parties. It is also unique ite, being the first in which it is conceded by an parties that the electoral vote of the natione will be aivided between three great politica,d organizations. Three candidates will certe tainly be balloted for in the electoral collegenand to be elected to the presidency one of these men must receive a majority of all the votes cast, or the election will be referred ted

the national house of representatives. The advent of the people's party in uational politics has constituted the great element of doubt in this presidential contest, The solid south of democracy and the solid west of republicans are both menaced by its! encroachments, and on every page of the estimates a great interrogation point must mark today certain states that one or the other of the old parties has been wont to claim as their political heritage. In this list may be named Alabama, Colorade, Kansas, Nevada, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nobraska, Wyoming and Idano. One or the other of the old political parties claim nearly all of these states in their recapitulation, but each admits that the people's party or fusion tickets may triumph. To this list are added the other doubtful states of New York, Indiana, New Jersey, Connecticut, Montana and West Virginia-the doubtful states in this election aggregating not less than fifteen in number. While these parties will no doubt unanimously agree that all these states are to be placed in the doubtful column the fact romains that on Tuesday night the American public will turn auxiously to these states, each and ail, for the solution of the presidential contest.

Votes in the Electoral College. The presidential college this year will consist of 444 members. These 444 electorial votes will, according to the recent apportionment by congress among the various

states, be as follows: Nebraska. Nevada New Pampshire New Jersey New York North Carolina chaware Vermont. Total..... Montaga. The states which are admitted to be demoratio are as follows:

Total..... Mississippi Michigan ... The states which are admitted to be rerepublican are:

6 Vermont ... 15 Washington. Massachusetts. Sew Hampshire.... 

The fifteen doubtful states enumerated at the beginning will cast the following elec-

> West Virginia.....

swelling their total to 171.

Fourteen Doubtful States. Of the fifteen doubtful states, Nevada, with its three electoral votes, is practically conceded to the people's party by both of the leading parties, thus leaving only fourteen states actually in contention. Of these the democrats make the loudest claims of Alabama, New Jersey and West Virginia,

The republicans express the greatest confidence in carrying Colorado, South Dakota, Idaho and Nebraska, which would swell their total to 191. Admitting these claims of the two old parties, and conceding Nevadato Weaver, the very doubtful states remaining are New York, Indiana, Connecticut, Kansas, North Danata, Wyoming and Montana. These states have a total of seventy-six votes and of these seventy-six votes the democrate must gain forty-nine in order to win and the republicans must secure thirty-two. While on these figures the republicans would appear to have the advantage, this presumption is not borne out when it is remembered that the carrying of Kansas, North Dakots and Wyoming by the people's party would inure to democratic advantage by tending to render a choice in the electoral college impossible, and thus throwing the election into the democratic house of representatives,

where Cieveland would surely triumph. In addition to electing a president and vice president the people of the United States will next Tuesday elect 356 congressmen; this being the number which, according to the reapportionment, will compose the Fifty-

### third congress. Where Senators Will Be Elected

The states which elect legislatures to choose senators to take the place of the present senators retiring on the 4th of March, 1863, are; California, Connecticut, Maine, Massachue setts, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, Nevada, New York, North Dakota, Penusyla vania, Rhode Island, Vermont, Washingtone Wisconsin and Wyomine . Thepourbled legistes

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