fails to state that Tattooed Tom has failed entirely to reply to the pertinent questions put to him by the people of Nebraska. He asserts that Mr. Rosewater rehashed the stale charges against Lieutenant Governor Majors, with which he has filled his columns in the present campaign; but he fails to state that the charges are stale and unpalatable only to Tattooed Tom and his time-serving supporters, and that absolutely no honest attempt has been made to disprove them.

The people of Nebraska are not to be deceived by the dust raised by the managers of the present effort to place a dishonest man in the governor's chair. They will still stick to their text. They will ask that the charges against Tattooed Tom be either disproven or admitted. The innocence of a criminal on trial for his shortcomings is not established by any words of abuse directed at the prosecuting attorney by the lawyer for the defense.

MAKING B. & M. VOTERS.

While not engaged in disseminating falsehoods against the men who are courageous enough to say that a man branded from one end of the state to the other as a pliant tool of the railroads, as a dishonest man in his financial dealings with the state, as a convicted falsifier of census returns, shall not be elected governor of Nebraska by their votes, the campaign managers are turning their attention to another branch of pure statesmanship. From now on until after election every mile of B. & M. roadbed in Nebraska will need the most careful scrutiny of large numbers of additional section hands. The new B & M. extension from Sheridan to Billings has been completed just in the nick of time and several thousand men have been released from employment in Montana. But these thousands are badly needed in Nebraska, and they are being judiciously distributed along the line of the B. & M. in Nebraska where their votes will do the most good. It will not do to bring these men to the cities like Omaha and Lincoln, where they would be compelled to register and thus be liable to detection; but these men are being distributed in the small towns all over the state, where the presence of three or four additional men on the section gangs will hardly be noticed. This system will add several thousand voters to the Majors column, and every one of the men imported from the Montana extension will vote for the tattooed candidate, unless the honest men in every little community in the state are upon the alert. It is also likely that an effort will be made to import voters from the Council Bluffs side of the river. Several well known B. & M. superintendents in this state have already acquired proficiency in the management of the gravel train vote and their services will be in lively demand on election day.

It is by such dishonest and disgraceful tactics that the railroad and allied corporations hope to thrust an objectionable candidate down the throats of the honest people of Nebraska. Personal villification in profusion and dishonest election methods, but not a word in defense of the serious charges of corruption and dishonesty upon the part of the republican candidate. Honest men are maligned in order that dishonest men may be elected to office. Honest business men combine to make it possible for dishonest business men to loot the state treasury. Fortunately, the honesty of the people is still true to the cause of good government, and the cause of good government will ultimately triumph.

RAISING A CLOUD TO HIDE HIM.

Like the cuttlefish that sheds an immense amount of dark fluid to elude pursuit, the Majors contingent, in its desperation, is trying to throw dust and dirt all around by fabricated affidavits and campaign fakes, gotten up expressly to discredit anything that may be said by Rosewater and charged by The Bee. Several of these bought affidavits and letters purporting to implicate the editor of The Bee in alleged conspiracies and plots against the natives are to be sprung within the next forty-eight hours in the Burlington Journal. If there had been anything under the heavens above or under the waters beneath that would successfully impeach the integrity or veracity of the editor of The Bee it would have been found and trumped up long ago. It is whispered now that the fake mill at the Millard will seek to create a diversion by producing a fac simile letter signed by E. Rosewater to a man named Goddard, employed as a detective during the early part of the last session of the legislature with a view of spotting oil room lobbyists and exposing boodle members. This document will doubtless be tortured into something very suspicious, but inasmuch as Governor Crounse was let into the secret of the object of Goddard's employment before ever he begun his operations the fake will explode harmlessly and prove a boomerang. As a matter of fact, Goddard came within an ace of baiting Majors' man Friday—Walt Seely—with his sugar plums, and only failed because of a tip given to the gang by a local paper.

GOSPEL OF DISCONTENT.

Henry W. Yates Dins the Calamity Crusaders' Wail in Chicago's Ears.

CHICAGO, Oct. 20.—(Special Telegram.)—President Henry W. Yates of the Nebraska National bank surprised the local bankers at the banquet of the Bankers' club, given at Kinsley's tonight, with the declaration that though he had been a democrat for thirty years he thought the welfare of the state was in question and he would vote the republican ticket from top to bottom at the coming election.

Comptroller of Currency James H. Eckels and J. Edward Simmons of the Fourth National bank of New York, both democrats, were the guests of honor. They probably did not relish Mr. Yates' declaration. Nearly every prominent local banker was there and a majority applauded the Omaha banker's declaration.

Mr. Yates said in part: "Owing to the ambition of one of our young politicians, a large portion of our people have been carried over to that mongrel conglomeration of politicians known as the people's party. I don't know what the people's party is in Illinois, but in the south they pose as republicans, while in Nebraska they have put up an entire ticket under the heading of the democrats. Now these people, or this party, is liable to advocate any wild and impractical scheme. I do not suppose there is a better democrat living than I. I have voted the democratic ticket for thirty years, but this year I propose to vote the republican ticket straight through. I propose to vote against very member who is a candidate for the legislature, though I have been threatened that this action would make enemies. But I consider the welfare of my state is at stake and I propose to do as I have said and trust there will be thousands of sound democrats like myself to do the same."

His remarks were greeted with applause and when it subsided Mr. Yates spoke on the money question. He said the maintenance of a gold standard was absolutely necessary to the welfare of this country. He did not think that the bankers would endorse the Baltimore plan, except perhaps its underlying principles, and was against the issuance of more fiat money. There were in existence more than $1,000,000,000 worth of notes against a reserve so small that a banker with no larger relative surplus would be forced to shut up shop.

Iowa Farmer's Family Burned to Death.

KNOXVILLE, Ia., Oct. 20.—A farmer and his family were burned to death today ten miles south of Knoxville.

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MAY PLUCK PIERRE'S PRIDE

Startling Scheme that Has Developed in the South Dakota Campaign.

HURON IS REACHING FOR THE CAPITOL

Removal of State Headquarters to the City-by-the-Jim is Now the Program on Which Several Combines Are Busy.

SIOUX CITY, Oct. 20.—(Special.)—One of the greatest political sensations that the state of South Dakota has ever known has been started by rumors that have leaked out within the past few days that at the next session of the legislature an attempt will be made to move the capital from Pierre to Huron. The latter town is nearly 200 miles east of the former and was very anxious to secure the capital when the state was admitted nearly five years ago. It is expected that the fight will be complicated with the senatorial contest and that there will be developments of the most startling character before the affair is at an end.

Every effort has been made to keep the matter a secret, but the politicians who have been passing through the city at short intervals for some time past on their way from one part of the state to another on business connected with the furtherance of the scheme have discussed it more or less freely, and the result is that here at least the details of the story are becoming pretty well known.

When the location of the capital at Pierre was decided on, soon after the admission of the state, Watertown, Madison, Redfield, Pierre, Huron and even Sioux Falls were very anxious to secure it. Pierre and Huron were the only towns which were really in the race, however, and the fight betwen them was very bitter. Pierre had at the time a population of nearly 5,000. It was at the height of the boom period, and the citizens staked their all upon the result of the fight. They strained every nerve, plunged the town deeply in debt, and finally won. The load of debt which had been accumulated proved the ruin of the place, however. Within six months from the date of the election the boom collapsed, and the population is now barely 3,000. The town is without commercial or manufacturing resources and there seems to be little prospect of improvement.

HURON IS COMING AGAIN.

Huron, on the other hand, although it stood still for a time after losing the capital fight, is now beginning to show signs of returning prosperity, and already manifests an inclination to renew the contest with its old rival. At the last session of the legislature a bill was introduced providing for the removal of the capital fom Pierre to Huron. At first it seemed to stand a good chance of success, but the refusal of the representatives from Beadle county, in which the latter place is located, to support the anti-prohibitionists in their fight against the state liquor law antagonized the liquor men and caused the loss of the measure.

It is now understood that a combination has been formed between the promoters of the capital removal scheme and the Black Hills politicians, who have hitherto opposed the proposition, by which the Huron men agree to support Colonel Davis of Laurence county, the Hills candidate, for the senatorship in the coming campaign on condition that the Hills men join them in their plan. The counties in the eastern part of the state have always been friendly toward the removal scheme, and with the assistance of the Hills representatives it is hardly possible for it to fail.

The residents of Pierre are desperate at the thought of losing the capital now, and are doing their best to effect some arrangement by which they can defeat the scheme. They also urge that as Pierre is named in the constitution as the capital, the only action which the legislature can take is to submit the question to another vote of the people. A few even maintain that without violating the constitution the removal cannot be made at all. The Huron men have consulted the best constitutional lawyers in the state, however, and are satisfied that the legislature can make the change if it sees fit. It is certain that the issue will be raised at any rate, and that there will be a desperate fight before it is settled either way.

OVER THE LEGISLATURE.

Hot Fight on the Result of Which a Senatorship is Pending.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Oct. 20.—(Special.)—The political conundrum—Which party will capture the legislature?—is the thing South Dakota politicians are tumbling over each other to solve. That the complexion of that body will not be so deeply tinged with republicanism as in 1892 is evident. That year fully four-fifths of the entire legislature was republican, and in that year only one or two counties in the state sent fusion candidates. In 1890 there were eighteen counties where the democrats and republicans fused, and one county, Sully, where the democrats failed to put up a ticket. In that session, after much scrapping and unseating of republicans by the demo-pop combination, the republicans were left one vote in the minority. That was senatorial year, and the democrats and populists together elected J. H. Kyle to the senate. This year there is fusion between the democrats and populists in the following counties: Yankton, Minnehaha, Bon Homme, Douglas, Aurora, Brule, Faulk, Codington, Roberts, McPherson, Edmunds, Walworth, Meade, Butte, Pennington and Charles Mix—16. Against one or two counties in 1890 where the democrats failed to put up a ticket, there are this year eleven such, as follows: Union, Davison, Lake, Sanborn, Jerauld, Buffalo, Brockings, Beadle, Clark, Spink, Grant and Clay. This neglect on the part of the democrats to put up legislative tickets makes an important question of which party will the majority of these ticketless democrats vote with? The republicans are sure of a majority in the legislature, and the populists are just as sure of winning the fight. Both sides, however, seem to think it very necessary to keep at work, as the best speakers of both parties are busy stumping the state.

Without a doubt the hottest of the fight is in this county, Minnehaha, and particularly this city, the home of Senator Pettigrew. Every known string is being pulled by the republicans to place and keep Senator Pettigrew high in the favor of the voters, for it is understood that should the republicans get control of the legislature Senator Pettigrew is to succeed himself. On the other hand, the combined forces of the democrats and populists are earnestly striving to injure the senator's chances of success. No one will as yet undertake to guess what the result in this county will be. The democrats and populists have also fused on the county ticket in this county. While the bitterest contest is over the legislative ticket, the fight for county offices is very spirited and the outcome uncertain. The prohibition county convention, called for yesterday, was held, there being not over twenty present. Some of the more radical ones urged that a ticket be put up, but the conservative element carried the day, and no nominations were made.

PROGRESS OF THE CAMPAIGN.

Democrats and Populists Making a Desperate Fight in the State.

CHAMBERLAIN, S. D., Oct. 20.—(Special.)—One of the most interesting and vigorous political campaigns ever waged in South Dakota is now in progress, and will not terminate until the polls close on the evening of November 6. The democrats are making an unusually strong fight, with the intention of rolling up, if possible, their customary vote of about 18,000 in the state. Here and there they also expect to elect members of the legislature, and thus hold the balance of power should the populists succeed in preventing the republicans from securing a clear majority on joint ballot in that body. The fact that a successor to Senator Pettigrew is to be elected by the legislature next winter makes the legislative fight exceedingly bitter. The opposition to the republicans is using every means to capture the legislature and thereby prevent the election of a republican as Pettigrew's successor. The populists are waging a school house campaign, and have a number of speakers constantly on the stump in every county in the state. What they will accomplish is uncertain, and this fact renders it impossible to make a prediction with any degree of accuracy as to the outcome of the present campaign. On the other hand, the republicans are conducting one of their old-time enthusiastic campaigns and are looking forward with confidence to the result of the battle of ballots two weeks from next Tuesday. They have had two or three noted outside speakers deliver addresses in different portions of the state, and the good results are already beginning to be felt. The principal cause of uneasiness at present on the part of republicans arises from the defection of the Scandinavian vote. But at the worst this will only affect the vote on governor. The Scandinavians profess to feel aggrieved toward Governor Sheldon for what they term the slighting of their nationality in the matter of state appointments, and the governor is certain to lose the votes of many of these people. But it is almost certain that those of the Scandinavians who vote against Sheldon will cast their ballots for James A. Ward, the democratic nominee, thus putting their votes "in the nine hole," to use a slang phrase. If this disaffected vote should go to the populist nominee it would be a hard matter for Sheldon to be re-elected. But as it is, there is practically little doubt that Sheldon will be his own successor. To sum it up, disinterested politicians here, who are usually well posted, predict that the republican state ticket, with the exception of governor, will have from 5,000 to 7,000 plurality, and this may run up to 10,000. Sheldon will receive a smaller vote than the others on the state ticket, but will still have enough to elect him by a comfortable plurality. The fight for the legislature will be too close for comfort, and it need not surprise the politicians of the state if the legislature is lost to the republicans, as was the case in 1890, when James H. Kyle, populist, was elected United States senator to succeed Gideon C. Moody.

MAJORS' MANAGERS DISAPPOINTED.

Mention of the Nemaha Mans Name Attracted No Attention.

WAHOO, Neb., Oct. 20.—(Special Telegram.)—Tom Majors, ex-Governor Thayer and H. C. Russell were billed to speak in this city tonight. Majors failed to appear. This is the second time Majors has been announced to speak in this city since the campaign has opened and has failed to appear. Thayer and Russell had an audience of about 400 in an opera house that has 1,000 capacity. One third of the audience were populists and democrats. The meeting was extensively advertised, but failed to draw a crowd. The mention of Majors' name did not elicit the applause which was expected by the managers of the affair. The democratic editor of the Republican Wasp, who was especially interested in getting up the meeting, was especially crestfallen at the result.

All Washington County Turned Out.

BLAIR, Oct. 20.—(Special Telegram.)—One of the largest and most enthusiastic republican meetings ever held in Washington county during any campaign was held in Blair tonight. The occasion was the speeches of Hon. J. M. Thurston and Dave Mercer to the people on the political issues of the day. It rained hard and a great many people had to go in the rain, but Germania hall was packed to overflowing and many had to leave for want of standing room. Ladies were in attendance in large numbers. Dave spoke first, and when he entered the hall the cheers given him were deafening. They came from republicans, populists and democrats alike, as he is the most popular candidate in Washington county that ever ran for office.

When Thurston was announced by Judge Walton the audience kept up a deafening cheer for five minutes. Thurston was in poor condition to speak, but the longer he spoke the better he appeared and the more interesting he became. Thurston was often interrupted with prolonged cheers, which were not given any other speaker during the campaign. At the close three rousing cheers were given.

Thurston on the Tariff.

LYONS, Neb., Oct. 20.—(Special Telegram.)—One of the largest crowds ever assembled in Lyons met at the rink this afternoon to hear Hon. J. M. Thurston on the issues of the day. The speaker discussed the tariff and money question. His arguments were clear and convincing. Mr. Thurston said it was tariff that had built up the industries of the nation and that prosperity would return when the industries were assured that protection would be continued. There were large delegations from Oakland, Bancroft, Decatur and the country precincts. The bands of the above towns and the Glee club of Lyons furnished the music.

Enjoyed Thurston's Eloquence.

STANTON, Neb., Oct. 20.—(Special.)—Hon. John M. Thurston delivered a masterly address in this city last night. A large tent had been provided for the occasion and seats arranged for nearly 1,000 people. The tent was crowded and many stood outside. The distinguished speaker was very much worn out, but he made a strong argument in favor of republican principles. He was repeatedly cheered. After Thurston's speech A. S. Churchill delivered an address, which was well received by the immense audience. It was an enthusiastic crowd.

Came from Miles Around.

INLAND, Neb., Oct. 20—(Special.)—Thursday evening the hall at this place was crowded with an attentive audience, some of whom had come many miles to hear the doctrines of republicanism as explained by Hon. Daniel M. Nettleton. Although suffering from a cold, the speaker made a splendid and convincing argument, which was followed by Hon. S. W. Christy in a short, sharp and instructive address. All of the county candidates were present and made brief remarks.

Meiklejohn's Fine Reception at Albion.

ALBION, Neb., Oct. 20.—(Special Telegram.)—The greatest political gathering here in years was addressed last evening in the opera house by Hon. George D. Meiklejohn. Music for the occasion was furnished by the Republican League Glee club and the Albion opera band. At an early hour the people from town and the surrounding country began to gather here and by 8 o'clock the house and street in front was packed.

He closed his address with a strong plea for the legislative ticket.

In the Interest of Good Government.

LA PLATTE, Neb., Oct. 20.—(Special.)—The populists held the largest political meeting here last night that was ever held at this place. The speaker of the evening was D. Clem Deaver, candidate for congress, who talked straight from the shoulder on state and national questions. He strongly advised the election of the populist ticket in the interest of good government. Some republicans admit that Holcomb will carry the precinct.

Pops and Dems Entertained.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Neb., Oct. 20.—(Special Telegram.)—Judge Hensley of Columbus addressed a crowd here this afternoon. They were mostly populists and democrats.

Hon. George D. Meiklejohn addressed the citizens of this place and vicinity at 2 o'clock. The city hall was crowded, and as many more were unable to gain admittance to the hall. Mr. Meiklejohn was warmly greeted, and made a fine speech.

Andrews Popular in Frontier.

MAYWOOD, Neb., Oct. 20.—(Special Telegram.)—There was a grand rally at Stockville, this county, today to hear Hon. W. E. Andrews. Ninety per cent of the inhabitants of the county were out. There is hardly a person in this part of the county against Andrews. Frontier county will be the banner county this fall for the republican ticket.

Addressed the Republican Club.

ST. PAUL, Neb., Oct. 20.—(Special.)—St. Paul was treated to another dose of republican oratory last night, the speaker being V. H. Stone of Ord, who, together with Judge Wall of Loup City, had been advertised to address the republican club. Judge Wall did not show up. Mr. Stone spoke for about two hours to a large audience.

Pleased His Populist Friends.

COLUMBUS, Neb., Oct. 20.—(Special.)—Senator Allen spoke Friday night in the opera house to a crowded house, giving evident satisfaction to his populistic friends. Judge Hensley has started on his electioneering tour, expecting to make a quick canvass of the district.

Tecumseh Audience Entertained.

TECUMSEH, Neb., Oct. 20.—(Special Telegram.)—Congressman Bryan and Hon. George W. Cornell of Auburn entertained a good sized audience in this city today. An open air meeting was held and music was furnished by the Tecumseh Military band.

M'KINLEY IN DIXIE LAND

Thirteen Thousand People Turn Out to Hear Him at New Orleans.

PRESENT TARIFF A SECTIONAL MEASURE

Appeals to the Prejudice of the Past and Not the Hopes of the Future—Not Even Satisfactory to the Party Which Passed It.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 20.—Governor McKinley addressed an audience of not less than 13,000 people tonight in the big auditorium which was constructed for exhibitions of pugilism. There was a comparatively small proportion of negroes, the audience being composed in the main of business men of New Orleans and neighboring villages, and was conspicuously an intelligent and appreciative gathering, which was entirely liberal with its applause and discriminating in its bestowal. The platform was profusely decorated with sugar cane. Hon. T. J. Benham, chairman of the republican state central committee, presided and introduced Governor McKinley, who spoke at much length. The substance of his address was:

"I came here at the invitation of the republican committee of Louisiana to address you upon a public question of great national importance, which concerns alike not only the prosperity of your section, state or locality, but all sections and parties in our common country. From 1789 to 1892, a period of 103 years, there have been forty-seven years when a democratic revenue tariff policy has prevailed, and fifty-six under the protective policy, and a noteworthy fact is that the most progressive and prosperous periods of our history were during the years when the protective party was in control and protective tariffs were maintained, and the most disastrous years were during the free trade or revenue tariff periods of our history. The foreign market for agricultural productions is one of the delusions of free trade. If it ever had any real substance as against a good home market that has long since disappeared. We have free trade among ourselves throughout our forty-four states and territories. That is because we are one family, one country. We are one nation, have one standard of citizenship, one flag, one constitution, one destiny. That is why we have free trade among ourselves. Our relations with foreign states are necessarily different from our relations with one another. They are our commercial rivals. We deny to those foreign states trade with us upon the same terms we enjoy among ourselves.

CALL THE ROLL OF NATIONS.

"Here in the south your people have been offering freedom from taxation for ten, fifteen or twenty years to those who would bring their capital here and invest it in productive enterprises. With all this work going on the leaders of the democratic party are proposing to tear down our protective tariff and inundate this country with foreign products to displace those which these very manufacturers propose to make and which the people were willing to tax themselves to establish. Call the roll of the nations. Which are for protection? Germany, France, Italy, Spain, Mexico, Canada, South America, Portugal, Denmark, Australia, Switzerland, Austria, Hungary, Russia, Sweden, Norway and the United States of America. Which are against protection? England, New South Wales and New Zealand. Tariff for revenue only or tariff reform is almost exclusively an English decoration. How stand the people of the world on this question? At least 430,000,000 are in favor of protection; $3,000,000 of Britons are against it, to which should be added those Americans, whose numbers are not known, who, while living under our flag, seem to follow another. This is how the world's jury stands. The present tariff law is not like any of the early measures, but is one in which the changed conditions of the country and its marvelous growth and development are utterly ignored and forgotten. Its authors do not recognize nor appreciate the manly independence and dignity of American laborers and cannot understand that the business policy of the country under which we have had such splendid prosperity is not to be determined on the lines of sectional prejudice, which appeals to the hatreds of the past, and not the hopes of the future. The law is a narrow and provincial measure, unworthy of the great party in whose name it was enacted, and wholly unsuited to the needs of the country. Nor are the masses of the democratic party in the house at all satisfied with what has been done. Congress has disappointed the people, trifled with the sacred trust confided to it, excited distrust among the constituents of its members and impaired their enterprises and investments.

"The country has not failed to observe that a great change in public sentiment is apparent throughout the south. Nothing has occurred of late years which has been to me more gratifying than the action of the planters of Louisiana, who, if I am correctly informed, have turned away from the democratic party, with which they have spent their lives, and announced their unconditional support and endorsement of the great doctrine of American protection to American industries, and thereby allied themselves permanently to the republican party.

"You need no assurances of the devotion of the republican party to all the material interests of the south. No one can charge that in all its industrial legislation for a third of a century past it ever overlooked a single southern interest. In the stormiest years of sectional prejudice, moved by no other consideration than the good of the whole country, the republican party has sacredly guarded the smallest as well as the greatest interests of the south.

"My fellow countrymen, the question of the tariff is a business question. In the truthful words of a true American, who spoke as a seer and prophet forty years ago, we may still declare that industry has its campaigns and its battlefields and is not yet beyond the need of intrenchments or fortifications. God grant us the wisdom and virtue to press forward on the shining path thus opened plainly before us, to the end that our labor may be fully employed and fairly recompensed, and that age after age may witness the rapid and substantial progress and growth of our people in all the arts of peace, all the elements of national well being."

Governor McKinley was given a supper at the Hotel Royal, and at midnight left on a special train for Huntington and Charleston, W. Va., where he speaks Monday.

IMITATING OMAHA SCHEMERS.

Administration Men at Norfolk Organize a Majors Protective Association.

NORFOLK, Neb., Oct. 20.—(Special Telegram.)—R. B. Caldwell and F. Colpetzer of Omaha met a gathering of business and traveling men at the city hall, and a "Business Men's association," on the lines of the Omaha affair, was organized. A. J. Durland, a well known administration democrat, being elected president; J. E. Simpson, vice president, and W. N. Huse, secretary.

Republican Day at Stockville.

CURTIS, Neb., Oct. 20.—(Special Telegram.)—This has been a great republican day for Stockville, the entire surrounding county and many from surrounding towns being here to listen to Hon. W. E. Andrews, who addressed them upon the issues of the day. Short addresses were also made by C. C. Howard of Curtis and A. P. Wells of McCook. Brass bands from Farnam and Maywood, with the Curtis Glee club, furnished the music for the occasion.

Democrats Stayed at Home.

ATLANTIC, Ia., Oct. 20.—(Special Telegram.)—General Weaver made a speech here in the park this afternoon, which was listened to by a small sized audience. Rain broke up the meeting and it was adjourned to the opera house. It was supposed to have been the banner day in the county for the fusion ticket, but the affair was purely populistic. No old-time democrats participated.

All Parties Represented.

DAVID CITY, Neb., Oct. 20.—(Special.)—A large assemblage of persons of all political persuasions gathered at the opera house last evening to listen to an address by Hon. W. S. Summers. Summers spoke for two hours, and was listened to attentively. He briefly reviewed the tariff and financial policy of the parties, and devoted considerable time to the state, senatorial and legislative issues.

GRANT'S CONDITIONS HARD TO FILL.

Tammany May Have Some Trouble in Bringing Them About.

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—Although Hugh Grant, the substitute for Nathan Straus as Tammany's candidate for the mayoralty, has not definitely stated the conditions on which he has permitted his name to go upon the ticket, there is more than a possibility that they have a material bearing upon national politics. An intimation has been given that first of all, Mr. Grant will require the substitution of some other name upon the assembly ticket for that of Philip Weissig, whose reputation antedates its discussion before the senate police investigating committee this week. Weissig made a speech in the assembly three years ago which was so discreditable that he fell under the displeasure of Richard Croker, who refused to allow him to be renominated. This year, however, he slipped past the lines, and, with the aid of State Senator T. D. Sullivan, secured a nomination. Sullivan was also the sponsor for "Silver Dollar" Smith, who, if Grant's intentions are rightly understood, must withdraw from the aldermanic ticket. More important that these proposed changes, however, is the possible reorganization of the congressional ticket. The understanding is that Mr. Grant will require that Congressmen Warner, Cockran and Dunphy, whom Tammany had "turned down" for the reason, as alleged by Mr. Grace, that they had voted for the Wilson bill, be placed on the Tammany congressional ticket. Only one of the nine congressmen who voted for the Wilson bill was given a renomination by the Tammany democracy. How the condition above indicated is to be complied with is not clear. Warner's district has been given to Amos J. Cumings, for whom Tammany has special regard, and in Cockran's place George B. McClellan was nominated. The latter is young, possibly pliant, and may be pursuaded that it is his duty to wait a while for so distinguished an honor as a seat in congress. Cumings is not likely to be so easily disposed of. Walsh, who has been nominated in Dunphy's place, may also be rebellious, while Dunphy's demonstrated tenacity of what he considers to be his rights will not help to make the way plain. However, the main problem which will confront Tammany, if Grant's conditions are complied with is how to provide for both Cumings and Warner.

ASKING THAM PULL OFF.

Democratic County Central Committee Wants Populist Candidates to Withdraw.

The democratic county central committee held a special meeting yesterday afternoon, commencing at 3 o'clock and continuing until 6:30. After a report of the financial condition of the committee, Chairman Miller made a statement in regard to the promises of the different aspirants for office, and the report was unanimously accepted by the committee.

Then there was a discussion in regard to what the committee should do to induce the populist candidates to withdraw from the legislative ticket. A messenger brought the news that a special committee from the populist central committee was in waiting and had a proposition to make to the central committee. A special committee was appointed from the democratic body to confer with the populists, and an hour later the meeting was called to order again to listen to the propositions.

They were to the effect that if the democrats would place one populist on the senatorial ticket the populists would endeavor to get the other legislative candidates to withdraw. The democratic candidates for state senator proved all satisfactory to the committee and this proposition did not meet with favor. The report of the special committee was read, and after general discussion no action was taken, but the whole matter was put over until next Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock.

Dr. Peabody spoke before the committee in behalf of the populists, but his remarks were not entirely endorsed by the two other populist members in the room. The general sentiment among the democratic members was that the populists pull off all candidates for office in the county. In order to give the populists a chance to comply with these desires the whole matter was deferred until Tuesday night.

OPPOSED TO JAYNES.

Sixth Ward Republicans Name Another Candidate for the Council.

Thirty of the republicans of the Sixth ward have bolted the party nomination and have induced Gould P. Dietz to shy his castor into the political ring as citizens' candidate in the councilmanic race. This was all done at a star chamber meeting held Friday night in Idlewild hall, at Twenty-fourth and Grant streets, by men who were invited.

Last Sunday afternoon these bolters held a secret meeting at the house of Chris Specht, where they declared their intention of plunging the knife to the hilt in the vitals of C. L. Jaynes, the regular candidate, who walked away with the baggage at the republican primaries held a few days ago. The line of action was designated, and then a meeting was held at the residence of P. O. Hanson, at which time the bolters declared that their organization should be known as the Sixth Ward Republican Reform club. Three day ago postal cards were mailed to the faithful ones, and the invitation to attend was extended to them. Friday night when the men bearing the postals arrived they were let into the door by Doorkeeper Hanson, and there they met Fred W. Lessentine, as chairman and Charles V. Mos as secretary. Among those who were in attendance were T. J. Lund, a defeated candidate for the council nomination, Ike Gard, W. A. Grant, Lon Carry, Attorney Fitch, B. R. Ball and John Lucas.

As soon as the gathering was called to order the first thing that came up was the uncovering of a number of political sores, after which it was decided to enter Mr. Dietz as a candidate to defeat the regular nominee, Mr. Jaynes.

WOUND UP HIS TOUR.

Great Crowds Greet General Harrison on the Last Day of His Trip.

ROCHESTER, Ind., Oct. 20.—Plymouth was the most northern point in the state on the schedule route, and while the train was being shifted to the Lake Erie & Western railroad at that point General Harrison was taken in a carriage to the court house square, where about 5,000 people were congregated. As General Harrison mounted the platform the crowd began to cheer vigorously, only stopping when he arose to speak. He began by remarking that he had begun to realize that the task of speaking to all the people in northern Indiana in two days was too much. It had been his observation, he said, from a trip extending through many counties in southern Indiana last week and from his experience yesterday and today in northern Indiana, that there was a most phenomenal interest among the people at this time upon public questions, although it was what is called an off year. Continuing, he argued that this interest was caused by the dissatisfaction among the people, arising from recent democratic legislation, as well as from the long suspense and uncertainty before any legislation was accomplished. He intimated that it was also caused by the present uncertainty or fear that the party proposed to go on with its tinkering. He said the democratic party had launched its ship, but almost before her keel was wet it put her back into the dry dock for repairs.

From Plymouth the route lay southward. At Rochester General Harrison found a great crowd waiting in eager expectancy. He spoke about fifteen minutes, dwelling chiefly, as before, on the tariff question.

Political Meeting Disturbed.

WACO, Neb., Oct. 20.—(Special Telegram.)—There was a large republican meeting at this place tonight. The York Flambeau club was in attendance. Among the speakers were W. S. Summers and Hon. Charles H. Sloan. The floor of the hall gave way early in the evening and caused some consternation.

Barbecue at Benson.

The republican county central committee is making great preparations for the holding of a barbecue, which will be pulled off at Benson on Thursday, November 1, at which time and place all of the republican nominees on state, county and city tickets will be present and respond to the calls for corked up oratory.

This meeting is to be held at the west end of the Benson street car line, where ten tents will be erected for that number of speakers. It is the intention to have from twelve to fifteen speeches on at one and the same time. The festivities will begin promptly at 1 o'clock in the afternoon and continue until 10 at night. Food will be provided for 25,000 people, and it is expected that fully that number will be in attendance. The packing houses of South Omaha have donated two beeves, six sheep and two calves, while the merchants of Omaha will furnish the bread, coffee and sugar, together with the necessary trimmings. The farmers of Douglas county will chip in and supply the famished crowd with milk for the coffee and vegetables. Most of the candidates have determined to open headquarters on the grounds, where cigars and soft drinks will be handed out. It is the intention to have five bands of music, besides half a dozen singing clubs.

WEBSTER ON NATIONAL ISSUES.

Addresses the Superior Citizens on the Subject of Democratic Policy.

SUPERIOR, Neb., Oct. 20.—(Special.)—John L. Webster spoke at the barbecue here this afternoon. There was a large crowd present. Mr. Webster said:

"There is not one patriotic thing in the legislation of the last session of congress. No, not one. The last democratic national convention, that nominated Grover Cleveland for president, contained two threats that were a menace to the wealth and prosperity of the country. One was the threat of free trade, and the other was the threat of free and unlimited coinage of silver. Before the last session of congress had convened these two threats had destroyed one-half the income from the wheat crop of the United States. It reduced the value of wheat from $1 a bushel to two bushels for $1. These two threats had entered the domain of live stock and had destroyed every vestige of profit in that industry. These two threats confiscated half the values of the farm lands over 3,000,000 square miles of territory. These two threats had shut down factories, had broken banks, had ruined thousands of bright business men and had turned a million of men, women and children out of employment.

"Congress convened and the two threats continued, and the devastation and the destruction of American interests continued. Hunger and poverty began reaching out their gaunt arms and encircling them around hundreds and thousands in every city in the land. The hard granite floors of the city hall in Chicago became the nightly bed of thousands, and the cold stone steps the freezing place of hundreds of others. The soup houses became the democratic dining halls. Thousands of really honest and hard toiling laboring men were forced into idleness and compelled to accept this chilling and comfortless charity. What occurred in Chicago occurred in like manner in every other city in the union. But this was not all of it. There came a feeling of unrest and disquiet, indicating an undercurrent of disturbance that promised volcanic eruption. Hunger coupled itself with discontent, and from the union of the two sprang the Commonweal armies. Coxey and Kelly were not enviable characters, but they were living pictures of the danger that these two threats of the democratic platform were forcing to the surface of American politics.

"These had scarcely faded away when there came the coal strikes of West Virginia and Ohio. These had not been subdued when came the railroad strike of Chicago. The like of this had never been known during the thirty years of republican rule. The former strike at Homestead bore no stronger comparison to this than a Nebraska summer zephyr bears to the destructive power of a Kansas cyclone. But this was not all of it. The commercial agencies of Dun and Bradstreet have reported that the destruction to business and shrinkage of values reached the incomprehensive sum of $12,000,000,000, or a sum nearly equal to four times the national debt at the close of the war of the rebellion, and still this financial destruction continues.

"Truly it may be said these two threats, of free trade and free silver, have brought more suffering and hardship, more devastation and waste, than all the wars and famines in this country since the Declaration of Independence. And still congress continued to talk of free trade and free silver to the hour of its adjournment. The first act of its legislation was to strike a blow at free and legal elections, by the repeal of all federal election laws. The committee on elections in their report said: 'Let every trace of the reconstruction measures be wiped from the statute books. It put the southern states under the control of state laws like that of Alabama, of which Sayre said: 'It neutralizes to a great extent the curse of the fifteenth amendment, the blackest crime of the nineteenth century.'

"In the debate, Congressman Talbert of South Carolina said: 'Our struggle has been styled the lost cause. It may have been lost, but it was the cause of liberty. If some are not ready to give liberty to us, we are ready to fight again. We are ready to give black men their rights, but this is a white man's country, and white men must and shall rule it.' But enough. Was this repeal of the federal election laws patriotic? The conscience of the nineteenth century answers no.

"Then came the new tariff law, framed on free trade principles. It is a law to encourage the greater importation of foreign made goods in competition with home made goods. It is a law to give employment to more men abroad, and to fewer men at home. It is a law to add to the enforced idleness and distress of American workingmen. It is a law to furnish to the consumer English made goods, to the displacement of American made goods. It is a law that has met the disapproval of the leaders of the party that framed it and enacted it. It has been denounced by the democratic leader of the south as 'A mongrel piebald of patches and pusillanimity, a grotesque hodgepodge of pretense and pettifogging, a nondescript abortion of incompetency, selfishness, cowardice and treachery as the outcome.' It was denounced in congress by Harter of Ohio: 'If passed and branded as a democratic measure it will stamp us as a lot of imbeciles, and our managers in both houses as drivelling idiots.'

"Senator Mills said of it: 'It is the most remarkable measure that has ever found itself on the pages of the statute book of any country. * * * I make bold to say here today that that bill does not reflect the sentiment of 1,000 people of the United States.' Burke Cockran said of it: 'If it will not increase the receipts of our custom house by a vast stimulus of business at our seaports, then our theories are false, our pledges are false, our conclusions are false; then we must confess that our agitation for tariff reform was a campaign for power and office rather than a patriotic struggle to improve the condition of the people.'

"Two years have gone by since that platform was adopted which declared for free trade, and yet the exports of American products have been increasing at the rate of more than $100,000,000 a year. Secretary Carlisle reported to the senate of the United States that if this new tariff law was adopted it would create a deficiency of $30,000,000 annually. In the face of living facts and unparalleled distress, can such a tariff measure be patriotic? The votes of the hungry and the idle working men at the coming election will answer it, NO.

"Then came the great trusts; the oil trust, the coal trust, the iron trust, and whisky trust and the sugar trust, and stretched their Briarian arms around the congress, and introduced into the bill such amendments as put $20,000,000 into the treasury of the whisky trust, and $25,000,000 into the treasury of the sugar trust. Then came the tax on sugar of 40 per cent, a tribute to be exacted from every household in the land, to fill up the deficiency of the treasury—to allow this free trade hobby to live. At such a critical time in industrial America is such a tax patriotic? The anti-trust people will answer, NO. Within a month past the election in Maine, giving 38,000 republican majority, was evidence that people did not believe there was anything patriotic in the action of congress. The vote in Pennsylvania, giving 185,000 republican plurality, was a declaration that there was nothing patriotic in the action of that congress. Nebraska, in November, will add her voice to the same sentiment: 'Nothing patriotic in the action of that congress.'"

Holcomb's Good Impression.

NORFOLK, Neb., Oct. 20.—(Special Telegram.)—Judge S. A. Holcomb addressed a large audience at the rink in this city tonight, and was followed by Hon. J. M. Devine. Judge Holcomb, notwithstanding a poor voice, made a fairly good impression.

REGULATIONS FOR THE ARMY

Work of Compilation Will Be Completed by the Close of the Year.

COMPLETE COMPENDIUM OF ARMY LAW

Great Care Being Taken to Preserve the Original Text of All Official Orders—Will Embrace the Military Experience of One Hundred Years.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—The new army regulations are rapidly nearing completion. Three-fourths of the entire work has been approved by General Schofield. The balance is likely to be passed on by him within the next two or three weeks. It remains then only to have the entire work approved by the secretary of war. The advanced stage of the work makes it probable that the new volume will be ready for distribution before the close of the year.

The new regulations are regarded as quite important, as the new tactics embrace the common law of the army, based on experience, orders of the president and of the War department, laws of congress, etc. They cover all questions of military discipline, rank and precedence, appointments and promotions, uniforms and equipments, furloughs, desertions, post canteens, ceremonies, pay and allowances, flags, music, and the innumerable formalities which govern every branch of an army life. Indirectly, also, the regulations are awaited with much interest by the militia and national guard, as the state troops adopt the government regulations as well as the tactics.

The War department has taken the greatest care in preparing the new regulations. A board of three veteran officers, Colonels Corbin, Gilmore and Babcock, now serving as assistant adjutant generals, were detailed to supervise the work. Lieutenant French, who had recently completed his service as recorder in preparing the new infantry, cavalry and artillery tactics, was given immediate charge of the work of evolving the regulations from the mass of material—orders, laws, customs, etc. With a force of clerks he has been at work for months. The board has frequently met to inspect, change or approve the compilations. General Schofield has also gone over each step of the work, and thus the new book has been subjected to the most rigid scrutiny.

The regulations will embody the experience of about 100 years of army life. Baron Steuban, a German nobleman, who was the drillmaster of our revolutionary troops, made the first regulations, but they were very crude and a part of the tactics. In 1821 General Winfield Scott prepared the first systematic act of regulations, and they have since served as a basis to be built upon, modified and enlarged. Successive presidents have made changes, as necessity arises. The War department issues general orders every day, applying mainly to specifications, but often establishing precedents for the entire army. All this material was digested in 1881 and again in 1889, but the daily orders of the last five years have required this new volume.

Care has been taken to base the regulations strictly upon the text of original orders, laws, etc., so that the personality of the revises might not find expression. This has freed the book from all appearance of being a text book of views and observations of those who have done the work, and has confined it to a succinct statement of actual orders and laws, with the language literally preserved as freely as possible. The book will cover about 275 pages, including an elaborate index of reference and cross reference.

BRECKINRIDGE'S APPEAL DISMISSED.

Miss Pollard Will Have Trouble Realizing on Her Judgment, However.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—The Breckinridge-Pollard case is now formally out of court, the notice of appeal given by Colonel Breckinridge at the close of the trial having been docketed and dismissed on motion of Calderon Carlisle, Miss Pollard's counsel. Counsel for Breckinridge failed to follow up their notice of appeal by further proceedings within the time provided by law. The general opinion here is that Miss Pollard will be unable to collect the judgment of $15,000, as Colonel Breckinridge is not known to have any property which can be attached to satisfy it.

Some Postal Changes.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—(Special Telegram.)—The postoffice at Montrose, Sioux county, Neb., has been discontinued. Mail will go to Gilchrist.

A postoffice has been established at Gunder, Clayton county, Ia., and Anton, Gunderson commissioned postmaster.

Postmasters have been appointed as follows: Nebraska—Lapeer, Cheyenne county, J. L. Lamz, vice H. M. Coulter, resigned. Iowa—Nugent Keokuk county, W. P. Brittain, vice James Harris, resigned.

Miss Annie McRae, a clerk in the classified service, Treasury department, was today promoted from $1,000 to $1,200 per annum. H. V. Dresbach of South Dakota was promoted from $900 to $1,000 per annum.

Perfers Politics to Holding Office.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—The attorney general has received a letter from J. Adam Bede, United States marshal at St. Paul, tendering his resignation on the ground that he cannot consistently comply with the president's letter of 1886 in regard to federal office holders taking part in political campaigns. His resignation has been accepted.

New Postal Ruling.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—Postmaster General Bissell has issued an order that hereafter an address label may be pasted on the message side of an envelope as well as the address side of a postal card.

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