READY FOR A COMPROMISE.

Events Point to An Early Settlement of the Chicago Strike.

BOTH SIDES ARE WEAKENING.

Yerkes Consents to a Conference With Committees From His Former Employes—The Dynamite Bombs.

The Street Car Strike.

CHICAGO, Oct. 12.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—It looks to-night as though the street car strike was nearing a settlement. The police have at last shown the strikers their ability to clear the streets and to enable the company to run its cars, and both sides to-day are in a more conceiliatory mood. The strikers realize that that the police will protect the company, and Yerkes sees that it will be a long time before he can dispense with police protection; so both are inclined to make concessions. Mr. Yerkes to-day issued the following:

To the Public of Chicago: A misunderstanding seems to prevail in some quarters concerning the position of the North Chicago street railroad company toward the former employes of that company. The refusal of the writer to enter into any further compromise with Schilling, Coyne, Detweiller or any other socialists, anarchists or agitators not employes of any street railroad has been misunderstood even by those who wish to do justice to the company. It is true, we must decline to allow those elements of society to further interfere in the affairs of the North side road; but it is also true that we are willing now, as in the past, to discuss any matters of mutual interest with the present and former employes of that company; but we can not allow the management of the company to be dictated to or intimidated by the employes of any other corporation. The affairs of the West Chicago street railroad company are managed by Mr. John B. Parsons and his board of directors.

If the employes of that company have no grievance against it they should return to work. The management of the North side company will meet at any time its former employes and make an earnest endeavor to adjust their differences. No step to this end should be taken while the employes of the West division company maintain the position that, without any grievance or complaint to make to the managers of that company, they will refuse to allow the great public of the West side their accustomed and necessary transportation facilities until the North side company shall yield to all demands made upon it. The North Chicago Street Railway company is now in need of the services of its former employes, as it is prepared to-day to operate as many cars as can be protected from mob violence by the city authorities, and in offering to treat with its former employes it has always been actuated solely by a desire to accomodate the public of Chicago. It will, of course, be understood that in no event could the company consider any proposition evolving the discharge of the brave men who have stood up against the insults and violence of the mob and performed their duty of running the cars of this company.

CHARLES T. YERKES.

A committee of West side citizens, appointed by a meeting held last night, called on Mayor Roche and urged him to endeavor to effect a settlement. The mayor said to them:

"The only way to stop it is to find some middle ground on which both sides can agree. The men have issued an ultimatum that if they go back the new men who have been driving cars must be discharged. Yerkes says he will not discharge a man of them. Now this difference must be reconciled. If you, gentlemen, can get the strikers to yield this point, the difficulty is in a fair way to be compromised. Otherwise there is no chance that I can see."

The committee went to see the executive board of the West side Conductors' and Drivers' association and returned to the mayor's office shortly before 1 o'clock. They reported that after laboring with the executive boards of both the North and West sides the men had agreed to allow Mr. Yerkes, in case of settlement, to retain in his employ all the new men employed since the strike began. The committee further announced that the executive boards would be at the mayor's office at 3 o'clock, when Yerkes was invited to be present.

The West side and North side associations of conductors appointed new committees this afternoon leaving off Schilling, Deweiler and Coyne, to try and make a settlement of the difficulty between the North Chicago Street railway company and the conductors and drivers. The committees were consolidated at a meeting held at 2 o'clock in Leamon's hall, and George S. Treasdale, one of the North side conductors, was chosen to be chairman and to act as spokesman for the two associations. The committee were joined by the citizens' committee which held a conference with the mayor this morning. Both bodies went to the mayor's office and at 3 o'clock were ushered into the presence of his honor and Mr. Yerkes.

The conference, which continued for a long time, resulted in an offer by President Yerkes to submit a new proposal to the North side men provided the West side men would all return to work to-morrow, and allow traffic there to be resumed without delay. Furthermore, he would guarantee to the West siders that there should be no reductions made in wages, no matter what might be the result of the North side strike. The conference committee considered the matter for some time and finally concluded that the matter was too serious for them to decide, and advised Mr. Yerkes that they would would assemble the strikers as quickly as possible and allow them to decide. The meeting of the men was called to order at about 8 o'clock this evening and the doors closed, excluding all reporters.

At midnight the strikers resolved to resume work on the West side lines in the morning on the basis of President Yerkes' proposition. They will, however, ask certain conditions, and should these be rejected, it is very probable that the men will again be called out. They propose to fix a scale of wages for the North side men and not to recede from it.

The cars started direct from Western avenue, the scene of most of the rioting, early this morning and have been running all day without any opposition to speak of. They have been quite liberally patronized by men and women. On the North side the cars are also running with decreased police protection and are meeting with no trouble.

Captain Schaack, of the North side police, says the bombs placed on the street car track yesterday by Louis Kasselberg contain dynamite of more powerful quality than any heretofore discovered by the police. They are about the size and shape of a half egg. On top there is a percussion cap and at the bottom there were wires to fasten them firmly to the top of the rail. They were placed in bunches of three and Schaack says they contain enough dynamite to shatter a car to splinters. Kasselberg had about a dozen of them in his pocket. Two or three placed in a section of gas pipe would make a bomb precisely like those manufactured by Louis Lingg, the anarchist. Schaack has been pumping Kasselberg, but so far without success.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 12.—A movement is being discussed among the leading Knights of Labor here that may result in the gripmen in this city going out on a strike. A number of telegrams are known to have been received from the Chicago strikers, one of them coming from Schilling, who is at the head of the Chicago street car men. Schilling is expected here to-day for the purpose, it is rumored, of ordering out the gripmen employed by the syndicate controlling the cable lines in Chicago, New York, Philadelphia and Pittsburg. It is known that the gripmen here are in sympathy with the strikers. They claim to have grievances also.

The Weather Indications.

For Nebraska, Iowa and Dakota: Fair, cooler Saturday, warmer Sunday, northerly winds, becoming variable and southerly.

Auction. Auction.

Of furniture, stoves, carpets, bedroom and parlor sets, chairs, tables, one organ, one piano. Come early to get the bargains. Furniture sale at 9 a.m., 406 North 16th st.

A. W. COWAN, Auctioneer.

BASE BALL

Yesterday's Winners in the National League Contests.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—Result of to-day's game:

Washington	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—1

Pitchers—O'Day and Gruber. Base hits—Washington 6, Detroit 4. Errors—Washington 5, Detroit 2. Umpire—Lynch.

The American Association.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 12.—Result of to-day's game:

Baltimore	0	1	4	0	0	5				—10
Cleveland	1	0	3	0	3	0				—7

Game called on account of wet grounds.

BROOKLYN, Oct. 12.—Result of to-day's game:

Brooklyn	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—5
Athletics	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—1

TURF EVENTS.

Summary of Yesterday's Races at Jerome Park.

JEROME PARK, Oct. 12.—It rained here all the morning, and in consequence the track was heavy.

First race, three-quarters of a mile—Fordham won in 1:18, Salisbury second, Fred B. third.

Second race, one and one-eighth miles—My Own won in 2:03, Mirabeau second, Golden Reel third.

Third race, one and one-quarter miles—Lelogos won in 2:15¾, Bella B. second, Esquimaux third.

Fourth race, heats of one and one-eighth miles—Yum Yum won the first heat in 2:00¾, Banner Bearer the second in 2:01½, and Yum Yum the third and race in 2:10.

Fifth race, one mile—Maria won in 1:47¾, Drake second, Carrie G. third.

Latonia Races.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 12.—It rained all day at Latonia and the track was heavy. The attendance was 2,500.

First race, six furlongs—Tommy R won, Bixby second, Blue Stone third. Time—1:23½.

Second race, selling, seven furlongs—Balance won, Hattie D second, Parrish third. Time—1:37¾.

Third race, purse, half mile—Bonnie Kittie won, Pauline second, Mildred third. Time—53¾.

Fourth race, purse, six furlongs—Meck C won, Bonnie Bounce second. Metal third. Time—1:22¼.

Fifth race, selling, fifteen-sixteenth of a mile—Derochment won, Jim Nave second, Blue Stone third. Time—1:45¼.

Sixth race, purse, one mile—Irma H won, Lizzie B second, Jacqueline third. Time—1:52¾.

THE REALTY MARKET.

Instruments Placed on Record During Yesterday.

H Bolin and wife to M C Roberts, lots 1 and 2, Waverly, w d	$ 1,000
C F Fais to J A Wichterman, lot 2, blk 130, South Omaha, w d	800
G R Smith to M Smith, lot 24, blk 3, Potter & Cobb's add, d	500
C J Roberts to G A Joplin, lots 5, 6 and 23, blk 5, and lots 18, 23 and 24, blk 6, Fayette Park, q c d	1,500
The Patrick Land Company to D A Vaughn, lots 21, 22 and 23, blk 118, Dundee Place, w d	6,000
A F Campen to J M Campen, lots 4 and 5, blk 4, Omaha View; lots 1, 2, 3, 8 and 9, Morse & Bruner's Place, and lots 1 to 24, Germania Place, w d	20,000
P A Hiellman and wife to W Robertson, lots 16, Burdett Court, w d	1,500
J L Miles et al to G G Wallace et al, lot 7, blk 1, Orchard Hill, w d	900
Wm Colfax to P Dow, lot 8, blk 24, Carthage, w d	1,000
M H Comstock and wife to D F Harmon, w ½ 8 x 105 ft blk 254, Omaha, w d	3,000
G L Miller and wife to C E Perkins, trustee, 15-57 acres 11-14-12 e, d	3,465
J L Hackett and wife to D Cunningham, ten lots, Godfrey's add, q c d	1
W M Collins and wife to D Cunningham, ten lots, Godfrey's add, q c d	1
E F French and wife to W A King, lot 15, blk 3, Central Park, w d	800
H C Moody et al to D F Brown, lot 26, blk 2, Portland Place, q c d	1
I Van Camp and wife to A Sutley, lot 10, blk 7, Van Camp's add, w d	500
J Kavan and wife to F Vehchorsky, lot 6, blk 8, Van Camp's add, w d	500
Pioneer Town Site Co to E Oft, lot 10, blk 11, Bennington, w d	135
Pioneer Town Site Co to E Oft, lots 1, 2, 3 and 4, blk 11, Bennington, w d	517
A East to A Silver, nw of "Reserve," and lots 5 to 15, blk 16, and lots 16 and 17, blk 10, West Albright, w d	6,375
H O Devries and wife to J M Whitted, lot 4, blk 1, "Comer," w d	500
H J Pruyn and husband to M K Reece, w ½ lot 9, blk 1, Patrick's add, w d	2,500
A O'Donahoe et al to G Wing, lot 11, Aldine Square, w d	2,000
C Shinn to A J Stanley, lot 3, Shinn's sub, q c d	1
H D Reed et al to O R Nelson, lot 7, blk 1, Hazel Terrace, w d	900
O R Nelson and wife to H D Reed, lot 7, blk 2, Hazel Terrace, w d	900
Twenty-six transfers, aggregating	$55,296

Building Permits.

The following permits to build were issued yesterday:

Frank Gustafson, cottage, Thirty-seventh and Cass streets	$ 1,000
M. Parr, dwelling, Twenty-fourth and Mason streets	3,000
Annie C. and Jennie A. Sampson, improvements, South Nineteenth, between Mason and Leavenworth streets	1,075
J. Peterson, two cottages, Fifth and Pierce streets	500
Oscar Ellison, cottage, Thirty-first and Franklin streets	500
Three minor permits	290
Eight permits aggregating	6,365

Pinchback of Louisiana.

New York World: Ex-Senator Percy Bysshe Shelley Pinchback, of Louisiana, is staying in New York, prolonging his summer vacation until Jack Frost has done battle with Yellow Jack. He is a man of strikingly handsome appearance, and with his oval face, gray mustache and pointed beard of gray and wavy hair literally sprinkled with silver, he recalls the lamented Roscoe Conkling. The touch of negro blood in his veins shows itself only in light tawny skin of the octoroon and not in any irregularity of lineament. He began life as a steward on one of the first palace steamboats which ran from New Orleans to "The Bends," 500 miles up the Mississippi, and afterwards occupied the same position on the first and famous Robert E. Lee. In reconstruction days he became a power in Louisiana politics and was the first of "the new citizens" whom the fifteenth amendment made enter the United States senate. When Cleveland entered the white house Pinckback was surveyor of the port of New Orleans, and he was one of the first republicans to resign office, declaring his belief in the doctrine that to the victor belong the spoils. To a recently written request that he should run for congress in Louisiana he answered: "My political race is run. My public career is ended." After his retirement from politics he went to England, and in the betting ring threw the feats of Plunger Walton in the shade. He has been a frequent visitor and a heavy better this summer at all the race tracks surrounding New York. He has amassed a large fortune, which permits him such enjoyments. He is a rare and cultured conversationalist, and when in the lobbies of the principal hotels he is always surrounded by a throng of listeners.

Cowan buys second-hand furniture. 406 N. 16th.

Florida Oranges.

A southern paper says that "the fever pidemic in Florida will be disastrous it s expected to the orange growing industry for this season. Although the orange trees in the great groves along the St. Johns and Indian rivers are now bending to the ground under the weight of the ripening fruit, enough help can not be secured to gather the enormous crop, and oranges are rotting on the ground. As a matter of fact the fruit could not be shipped north now, even if the crop were properly gathered, for the quarantine restrictions are so rigid. Oranges were never so dear in New York and Philadelphia as they are now. Nearly all there are in the markets of these cities are taken from Bermuda, and these are not very good in quality.

GOVERNOR HILL IN INDIANA.

He Inaugurates His Canvass Under Unfavorable Conditions.

A SMALL CROWD IN ATTENDANCE.

The Greater Portion of His Speech Devoted to An Argument in Favor of Tariff Reduction.

Hill on the Tariff.

MITCHELL, Ind., Oct. 12.—Governor David B. Hill, of New York, inaugurated his canvass of Indiana here to-day. Twenty thousand people were expected, but the unpropitious weather kept the number down to 5,000. The governor's party left Cincinnati at 9 this morning, and at all the Indiana points on the road people assembled to see him. At Seymour he was met by Governor Gray. Arriving at Mitchell, he was taken at once to the speaker's platform. When he arose to speak he was loudly and repeatedly cheered.

Governor Hill began his speech by referring to the issues discussed in this campaign. For twenty years questions growing out of sectional animosities were discussed, but to-day all over the land the people are engaged in a discussion of economic and industrial questions. This, he said, was the outgrowth of the wise and statesman-like administration of Grover Cleveland. He then went on to say:

"The democratic party proposes a revision of the tariff. It does not propose the destruction of the tariff, but it proposes simply a modification of it. Tariff revision is no tariff destruction. We believe that the time has come when the excessive revenues of the government should be diminished. We believe that the best and truest interests of our country will be best subserved by the destruction of the present high rate of taxation. We have suffered long enough under a war taxation, and we think that the time has come, the time of peace, when war taxation should cease. Need I argue before an intelligent audience like this that it is best for this country that there should not be on overflowing treasury? You know what a surplus, an immense surplus, in the federal treasury means. It means an opportunity for jobs of every character. It means useless and unnecessary expenditures of public moneys. And it is best for our country that there should not be an overflowing treasury.

"The democratic party, my friends, has given the country the issue in this campaign. It is an issue which has attracted world-wide attention. We are in favor of a revision of the tariff principally upon two points. First, we think that raw material, wherever it is possible to do so, should be admitted free of duty. We believe in the second place that taxes upon the necessaries of life should be made as light as possible. Upon these two points we may confidently appeal to the people in this campaign. I don't propose to argue to you at any length in favor of the propriety of what is known as the Mills bill. You, by this time in the campaign are familiar with details of that measure. I am not here to say that it is perfect in all its details, but in the main it is a measure reasonably free from objection. It is a measure intended to subserve the best interests of the country. It is a measure in the interest of the taxpayers, consumers, farmers, mechanics and laboring men of the country. My friends, when this question was first presented to congress last December—and you will recollect it was presented to congress in a message by the president of the United States, Grover Cleveland—you will recollect what he told the country in reference to the necessity of some relief of the people. Have you forgotten how that message was received by our opponents in and out of congress? In the first place, they said that there was no surplus. In the second place they said that if there was a surplus it did not matter. They said: 'It is better that we should have a surplus than a deficiency.' They said: 'It is unwise to disturb the business interests of the country by tinkering with the tariff,' and they neglected no opportunity to discourage the presentation of this question to the people of the United States. Nevertheless, that message, which startled the country somewhat because of its boldness, its honesty, and its candor, was acted upon by our democratic representatives in the lower house of congress. They framed the bill known as the Mills bill, designed to relieve the country from unnecessary taxation. We believe that that is the democratic creed, that unnecessary taxation ought no longer to exist."

He then traced the progress of the Mills bill through the house until it reached the senate, where, he said, the republicans at the eleventh hour, after having declared it unsafe to tinker with the tariff, now propose a substitute for the Mills bill.

"They now propose to tinker with the tariff themselves; now propose to disturb what they say are the business interests of this country by taking up this question themselves. [Laughter and applause.] But it is too late. The cry for tariff reform which has been spreading over this country has received such an impetus that it will again place Mr. Cleveland in the presidential chair. [Prolonged cheers.] The same arguments, he said, which were urged by the republicans in years gone by against a reduction of tariff taxation are urged now, and the same arguments which are urged now could be urged in five, ten or fifteen years from now."

He characterized them as being unsound then and unsound now. He said he was happy to inform Indiana that the democratic votes of the Empire state would be given to Cleveland and Thurman in November, and there would be no mistake this time in the size of the majority. The people there were aroused to the question of the hour. The national congress had legislated in the interest of classes and in the interest of monopolies long enough. It is proposed to do something for the interest of the people. He paid his compliments to Mr. Blaine in the following language:

"I notice that the distinguished statesman from Maine, who is now in this state, is telling the people that all your prosperity is due to a high protective tariff. You would have no crops except for the tariff, I suppose. [Laughter.] Your population would not have increased but for the tariff. Your lands would not have been cleared, your farms would not have been cultivated except for the tariff. My friends, this is simply nothing more nor less than clap-trap, and it will not deceive the intelligent people of this state." [Several voices, "Never."]

He closed his speech with an eloquent tribute to the late Thomas A. Hendricks.

Senator Raines was then introduced and made a speech on the tariff question. He was followed by Governor Gray, who received an ovation. At 3 o'clock the party left Mitchell for Indianapolis. The first stop was at Seymour, where 1,000 people greeted the party in a drizzling rain. Governor Hill made a short address.

At 6 o'clock the party re-embarked for Indianapolis. Columbus was reached at 6:30. Between 2,000 anp 3,000 people were assembled at the depot and called loudly for Governor Hill, who appeared and made a short address. Governor Gray also said a few words.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 12.—Governor Hill and his party arrived in Indianapolis at 8:15 p. m. to-day. A drizzling rain was falling. A crowd of 2,000 or more, including the Flambeau club and representatives from several local clubs, met the party at the union depot. The Hon. Charles Jewett, chairman of the state democratic committee, and others were present to welcome the guest and his friends. The party took carriages awaiting and were escorted direct to Tomlinson hall, where a mass meeting was in progress. The house was well filled with an audience of 4,000. On the stage sat many of the most prominent democrats of the state and city. As Governor Hill appeared, escorted by Governor Gray and Chairman Jewett, the great audience rose and cheered vociferously, waving their umbrellas, canes and bandanas. The demonstration continued several minutes and was most enthusiastic in its character.

Governor Hill did not conclude until 10 o'clock, having spoken over an hour. His earlier remarks were in a degree similar to his address at Mitchell. Otherwise he spoke substantially as follows:

"Waiving all preliminaries, permit me now to enter upon the discussion. The democratic platform states our position precisely. We believe that there should be tariff duties sufficient to meet the expenses of the government economically administered. We do not believe that under our constitution the government has a right to impose taxes for any other express purpose. We believe, further, that in the adjustment of the tariff it should be so adjusted that as far as possible and may be necessary, every interest of labor should be protected and every reasonable protection afforded to our industries. [Applause.] But I desire to call your attention right here to this much abused Mills bill. It has been stated that it will destroy the industries of the country; that it will reduce the wages of our laboring men. I deny both propositions emphatically. I am not now speaking of the articles placed upon the free list. That is one question. I am speaking now of the articles manufactured and brought into this country upon which the duties are reduced. There is not a single manufactured article upon which the duty has been reduced where there is not left by this much abused Mills bill sufficient revenue to represent the whole cost of labor involved in its production anywhere. [Applause.] Therefore the first position that I take is that the democratic party favors the protection of labor. But we do not believe that when sufficient duty is still left to represent the labor involved in the production that it is necessary to still further burden the people simply to give an excessive profit to monopolists and manufacturers."

The speaker then toook up the wool schedule in detail. Regarding the probable defeat of the Mills bill in the senate, Governor Hill concluded:

"My friends, the senate of the United States does not to-day represent a majority of the people of the country. [Applause.] I desire to state that the republicans maintain their ascendency in the senate of the United States by reason of means that will not bear honest investigation in three states of the union. The state of New York has been democratic now for several years. We have carried that state by majorities from 1,100 to 50,000 and 60,000, and one year 100,000 and over. [Applause.] But notwithstanding the fact, our opponents keep control of the legislature of that state. Let me tell you how they do it. The constitution of our state requires that every ten years there shall be an enumeration of the inhabitants of the state, and that the enumeration shall be followed by the reapportionment of senate and assembly districts. In defiance of those plain provisions of the constitution the republicans, that they may retain control of the senate and the assembly, have refused to carry out the provisions of their constitution and have refused to order an enumeration and refused to reapportion the senate and assembly districts of that states. For that reason, and that reason alone, the great empire state of the union is misrepresented by two republican senators in the United States senate. [Applause.] They do not represent the honest sentiments of a majority of the people of that state. [Applause.]

"I do not propose this evening to discuss the merits of the bill which they propose as a substitute for it in the senate. I simply say that they have presented this issue to the people. Whatever there may be in that bill I do not propose now to discuss. But whatever of merit there may be in their bill, the people and taxpayers of this country are indebted to the democratic party, because they have forced the fight upon this question. [Applause.] But for the position assumed by the president and assumed by the party there would have been nothing accomplished upon this matter. What is the position of the democratic party upon the tariff question? I say that the democratic party is not a free trade party, and I will reiterate it wherever I go. [Applause.] I deny that there is anything in the democratic platform that can be construed in favor of free trade. But, my friends, it does not follow from that that the democratic party does not favor tariff revision. It is altogether a different thing. We are opposed to excessive taxation, and opposed to an unnecessarily high tariff. We believe that the time is come when, without injury to our interest in this country, the taxes can be reduced. It is the position that is unassailable in this campaign, and all the clamor of republican politicians, simply to subserve party purposes, cannot change the honest, fair, manly position of the democratic party." [Prolonged applause.]

At the conclusion of Governor Hill's address Senator George Raines spoke, and the meeting then adjourned at a late hour.

Governor Hill and party leave for Lafayette at 7 a. m.

Blaine at Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Oct. 12.—Mr. Blaine and party arrived at 6 o'clock this evening. They were received by a large concourse of people, flambeau clubs and the Blaine club, with a display of fireworks and music. At every station along the route from Indianapolis crowds were on the depot platforms to greet the distinguished Maine statesman, and in most instances the latter made his appearance on the rear platform of the train. He made no speeches except when Terre Haute was reached, when he made a short address to several hundred people who were present to greet him.

Harrison's Visitors.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 12.—Among the callers at General Harrison's home to-day were Congressman Thomas B. Reed, of Maine; General Hastings, of Harrisburg, and Colonel A. L. Snowden, of Philadelphia. To-morrow delegations from Chicago and Milwaukee will call on the general.

Judge Thurman at Home.

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 12.—Judge Thurman arrived home from Washington this afternoon.

POLITICAL POINTERS.

The Democratic Rupture in New York Grows Worse—New Talks.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Mayor Hewitt has widened the local political chasm. Last evening he declined absolutely to withdraw as a candidate for mayor, notwithstanding the fact that Don Dickinson was here from Washington to see what he could do toward harmonizing the city factions. Yesterday morning the Staats Zeitung, which is supporting Cleveland, appealed to both Hewitt and Grant to withdraw and let a new man be nominated for the sake of the national ticket. Grant, Tammany's nominee, said he would withdraw if Hewitt would do the same. But the mayor, who wants to run and even up scores with Cleveland by having his followers knife him, declares he will stay in the field.

"I have been regularly nominated by the citizens and by the county democracy, and I have accepted the nomination. I could not now, and I would not withdraw," said the mayor.

Another failure to bring about local harmony must be recorded. The Tammanyites have done all they can. They now propose to beat Hewitt at the polls and will cut Cleveland and Hill to accomplish their purpose.

Colonel New of Indiana has returned to his desk at the republican national headquarters. When he left some weeks ago for Indianapolis to attend to his private business, the democratic papers, with a great parade, said he had been called there to help save the state for Harrison, and that he would not return. They further alleged that the republicans had practically given up Indiana and called Colonel New home as a last resort. A reporter asked him if the above had any foundation.

He replied: "None whatever. They are merely the usual stock of campaign lies. If the republicans can prevent fraud, Indiana will give them a majority of 10,000 at least. We are doing all we can to have an honest election. A committee of one hundred has been organized in Indianapolis to prevent fraud in Marion county. It is composed of honest democrats and republicans. All good citizens have joined the movement. We have made a canvass of the state and are satisfied. We know the democrats have also made a canvass, and are not satisfied."

A. O. U. W. Reunion.

The members of the A. O. U. W. of Omaha and their visiting guests met at the society hall in the Barker block after dinner. At 2 o'clock they formed in line to march to Goodrich hall. The Omaha Guards band headed the column, headed by the Workmen of this city. Then came the A. O U. W. military band of Lincoln followed by the visiting Workmen, chiefly a large delegation from the capital city. At Goodrich hall the afternoon was spent in speech-making and fraternal good fellowship, interspersed with a programme of concert music by the Guards band. The exercises were changed from Hanscom park to Goodrich hall on account of the weather.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

The Discussion On the Tariff Bill Ends in a Tangle.

HAWLEY FAVORS ADJOURNMENT.

Very Little Business Transacted In the House—Both Branches of Congress Adjourn Till Monday.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—The senate resumed consideration of the tariff bill and Mr. Chace continued the speech which he had begun yesterday, and which was chiefly directed to a review of the merits and demerits of the two parties in regard to the postal service.

At the close of Mr. Chace's remarks, Mr. Allison, with an assumption of gravity, moved that the tariff bill be now taken up, and feigned surprise at being informed that that bill was before the senate.

Mr. Call then reviewed Mr. Platt's argument of yesterday as to the sectional conspiracy against labor. An attempt to connect financial and economic questions with the difficulties that existed between the people of the United States was, he said, equally unworthy of the senator and of a reasoning mind outside the senate. It could not address itself to the judgment and intelligent thought of any class of people. He asked, could taxes be reduced. The democratic party had formulated and placed before the country a proposition to the effect that the method of reduction should be to reduce taxes on articles of general consumption. The republican party had antagonized that proposition and insisted that the duty on a large proportion of articles necessary for human life should not be reduced, but should be increased, and that taxation was a benefit and not an injury to the people of the country. That was the great issue to be considered by the people.

Mr. Hawley said that he had brought his notes and documents with the intention of making a speech, but he confessed that he had not the courage. His heart failed him, partly because his heart was in another place. He was glad that the senate bill had been reported. He thought it a very good bill—perhaps the best first draft of a tariff bill ever submitted to congress. It was built on a definite principle, and maintains of the old doctrine of protection that which had been the doctrine of the country, and that was the doctrine of all civilized nations with one exception. The bill had been presented and its purposes set forth. Those senators who desired to speak on it could do so, but the people were not looking to the senate, nor caring what it said or did in the matter. Nobody believed that the bill could be discussed, item by item, and disposed of at this session. It had to go over till December. In his humble judgment, the best thing that the senators could do was to go home, and he for one was going.

Mr. Reagan next addressed the senate. He favored the house bill as against the senate bill, though he would not say that he would vote for every item in it or against every item in the other. In the course of his speech a statement by Mr. Reagan as to the amount annually transferred to the pockets of the manufacturers through the operation of the tariff, and which was stated previously at $1,800,000,000, attracted the attention of Mr. Aldrich, who desired an explanation of the statement. But Mr. Aldrich's inquiry and Mr. Reagan's explanations seemed to involve the matter more and more, and after spending nearly an hour over the subject the effort to disentangle it was abandoned.

After a brief executive session the senate adjourned till Monday.

House.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—The conference report on the bill for the payment of Fourth of July claims was presented and adopted.

A joint resolution was passed for printing the reports of the commissioners of labor and the annual report of the director of the mint.

Mr. Rice of Minnesota called up the report of the special committee investigating the charges of misconduct on the part of Stahlnecker of New York in connection with the new library building. The report, which completely exonerates Stahlnecker, was adopted without discussion.

It was agreed that when the house adjourned to-day it be to meet on Monday next.

The house then went into committee of the whole on the private calendar, the pending business being the senate bill for the incorporation of the Maritime Canal company of Nicaragua.

Mr. Fuller, of Iowa, while subscribing heartily to the idea that the Atlantic and Pacific oceans should be connected by a canal, pointed out his objections to the pending measure, which he contended was loosely drawn. If it were so amended as to protect the public, he would withdraw his opposition to its passage. He offered an amendment providing that the directors, with the approval of a majority of the stockholders, at a special meeting, may adopt regulations and by-laws, but no change in the by-laws shall be made except by a majority vote of the stockholders.

After considerable debate a vote was taken on the amendment, which resulted in yeas 28, nays 8.

Messrs. Turner, of Kansas, and Lawler raised a point of no quorum. The committee thereupon arose.

The conference report on the bill to retire General Alfred Pleasanton with the rank of major was called up and agreed to.

The house then adjourned till Monday.

Doctors give Jarvis old brandy.

Doctor Parsell, office and residence No. 1715 Davenport st.

From the Jaws of Death.

Thursday night, when Mrs. Hannah Johnson, with her child and her sister-in-law, Miss Emma Johnson, all of Harcourt, Ia., went to bed at the Metropolitan hotel they blew out the gas, not understanding the deadly qualities of carburetted hydrogen. About midnight escaping gas was noticed by the hotel clerk, and it was located as coming from the room occupied by the ladies mentioned. All efforts to arouse them proved unavailing and the door had to be broken down. They were found lying in the first stage of asphyxiation, frothing at the mouth and groaning. They were quickly removed from the mephitic atmosphere and restoratives applied, which in the course of an hour or so brought them back to consciousness. It was a close call for them, and they have returned to their rural home at Harcourt with a poor opinion of the conveniences of a great city.

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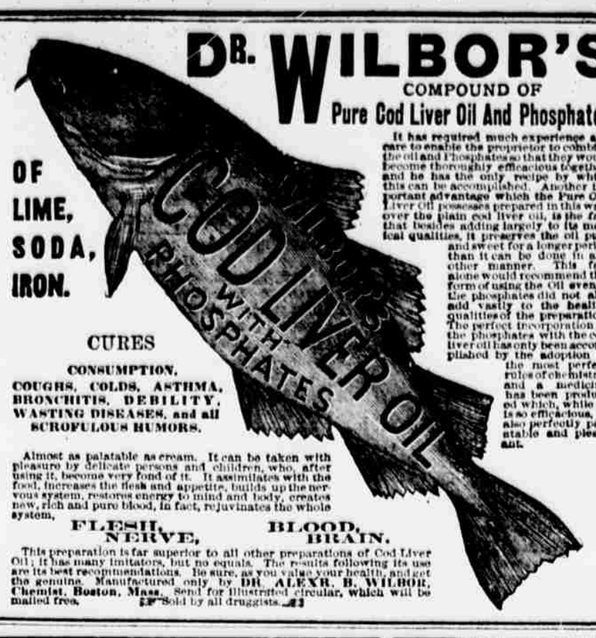

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