

WELCOME ADDRESSES

DELEGATIONS VISIT MAJOR M'KINLEY.

All Warmly Welcome—Republican League Visitors Talked to an Money—United Brethren, Religion and Politics—Protection and Confidence.

CANTON, O., Aug. 31.—Of the five delegations scheduled to visit Mr. McKinley to-day the first arrived at 7:45 o'clock. It was the Commercial Men's McKinley Club No. 1 of Chicago, 300 strong. Their cars were gaily decorated.

When Mr. McKinley stepped upon the chair to respond he was cheered for several minutes. When he could be heard he said: "Mr. Corey, gentleman of the Commercial Travelers' Association and my fellow citizens: I bid you welcome, sincere welcome, to my home. Twice welcome are you here. I am honored very greatly, honored by the call of this assemblage of commercial men representing great commercial interests and coming from every section of our common country.

Although you are accustomed to calling on people—for that, I believe is chiefly your business—let me assure you that you never made a call anywhere more agreeable to your host than this call is to me. It will be pleasant to me personally to meet you on any occasion, but it is peculiarly gratifying to meet you now, coming as a body to testify your united and confident devotion to the Republican principles enunciated by the national Republican convention of 1896.

"I recognize your influence as one of the most potent factors in political contests and I am glad to know that this year in a greater degree than ever before, the commercial men of the country are united in the cause of the Republican party. You have not always been in such close agreement with each other politically as now, but then you have had experience and for four years or nearly so, you have been attending the school in which all the rest of us have been pupils. It has been a free school. The tuition has been free, but the ultimate cost has been very great. No body of American citizens of equal number could properly have a deeper interest in the success of Republican principles than you; and none I am sure can do so much to secure their certain triumph as you.

"You are not only carriers of commerce, but creators of confidence. And not only advocates of process, but promoters of prosperity. Everywhere you inspire either confidence or distrust, for you tell the truth about the condition of the country. You not only sell goods—or used to—but you disseminate information among your customers. There is no more certain barometer of the business of the United States than the sentiment of the men of which this body is assembled. Here this morning is representative. You encourage the despondent and quicken the lagging into fresh activity. You give new hope and stimulate new effort in that great body of business men upon whom so largely depends the revival of business in all parts of our country.

"What we want above all else, my fellow citizens, is confidence. And we cannot get confidence by threatening to revolutionize all values and repudiate obligations, both public and private. You know the facts of business and can dispel the theories of the dreamer and the misstatements of the demagogue, and one thing I like about the commercial travelers is that very one of them is for the United States of America. I greatly applaud the spirit of which this body is assembled. And always stand up for America."

Yesterday afternoon a delegation of leaders of the National League of Republican Clubs visited Mr. McKinley. He spoke to them at length, first thanking them for their visit and complimenting the league and then saying:

"We cannot overestimate the value of the young men in politics, and I would not have believed if Mr. Goodhue had not told me that they were not practical politicians. My experience with them has been that they have been politicians of the most practical sort known in American politics. Gentlemen, you never had a worthier cause strive for than you have this year. The financial honor of our nation and the prosperity of all its people are enough to inspire every American heart to the best possible effort. I have seen somewhere an inquiry, 'cannot the United States establish a financial system of its own; is it too weak and dependent to do that?' I answer: The United States now has a financial policy which, in the main, it has been pursuing since the beginning of the government, and which it does not mean to change until it can find a better one. Those who make the inquiry are usually against the American policy of finance and they are insisting that we shall adopt the financial policy of China and Mexico. I hope it will not be thought an evidence of lack of national spirit or national independence that we decline to adopt their propositions."

A delegation of 500 people from the East Ohio United Brethren conference followed closely upon the league committee. Bishop J. S. Mills made the presentation of the party and Mr. McKinley replied briefly.

Martin Declines a Nomination. TORONTO, Kan., Aug. 31.—A delegation of Populists and Democrats called upon ex-Senator John Martin and requested that he allow the use of his name as a candidate for district judge. Senator Martin told the delegation that he would not consent, because he wanted to be free to work in the campaign throughout the State.

Great Forest Fires in Oregon. PORTLAND, Ore., Aug. 31.—Forest fires are raging between Oak Point and Eagle Cliff on the Washington shore of the Columbia river. An area three miles square has already been burned over and many cattle have perished, while millions of feet of lumber have been destroyed.

Putting Up for the Moores. CHICAGO, Aug. 31.—The members of the pool behind the Moores in the Diamond Club speculate on are willing to contribute \$200,000 to a relief fund for brokers who executed orders for the Moores just prior to the closing of the local exchange.

LI HUNG IS WELCOMED.

President Cleveland Receives the Chinese Statesman.

New York, Aug. 31.—Hardly had Li Hung Chang become settled in his rooms at the Waldorf hotel yesterday afternoon ere an attaché of the Russian legation called to arrange a conference between the viceroys and the Russian minister. He was successful and in the evening a private conference was held. Owing to events in the East the promptness of the Russians caused much speculation about the hotel, but it was stated that the Russian minister would be compelled to leave the city soon and for that reason held an early interview. Ex-Secretary John W. Foster and Colonel Fred Grant, a party of Chinese merchants and Ex-Senator George E. Edwards, who was once a minister to China, also called during the afternoon and evening. Li Hung Chang dined on food prepared by his own cook and retired at his usual early hour, 9:30 o'clock.

This morning the statesman arose at 9 o'clock. His first caller was ex-Secretary John W. Foster, between whom and the Chinese ambassador a strong friendship has existed, especially since Mr. Foster's mission to China during the Japan-China war. Another caller was Yan Chou Lee, who was sent here by the Chinese government as a student in 1874. He presented an invitation from the governor of Tennessee to visit Nashville.

Large crowds gathered in Fifth avenue early to see the parade to the residence of ex-Secretary W. C. Whitney, where the President was to receive the ambassador at noon. A large force of police was necessary to preserve order. Around Mr. Whitney's house a clear place was reserved.

Li Hung Chang and Secretary Olney exchanged visits in the hotel, after which they proceeded together to the Whitney residence, escorted by a troop of the Sixth cavalry.

The reception by the president was quite simple in character and lasted only twenty-five minutes. Among those present were Secretary of State Olney, Secretary of the Treasury Carlisle, Secretary of War Lamont, and Assistant Secretary of State Borchgrevink. After the reception Earl Li returned to the Waldorf.

After the formal greeting, Li Hung Chang addressed the president as follows: "Your excellency, it affords me great pleasure to have the honor to be presented to your excellency. The reputation of your highly esteemed virtues is widely known throughout the world and in you the citizens of the United States of America have invariably placed their confidence, consequently, both the interior administration and the exterior relations of this great republic are in a state of prosperity. It will always be the desire of my august master, the emperor of China, to maintain the most cordial relations with America, whose friendly assistance rendered to the government of China after the China-Japanese war and whose protection for the safety of the Chinese emigrants in America are always to be highly appreciated."

"I am now specially appointed by my august master, the emperor of China, to present to your excellency the assurances of his most friendly feelings toward the United States of America in the hope that your excellency will reciprocate his sentiments and co-operate with him to promote the friendly intercourse between our two countries for the cause of human kind. I trust that your excellency's government will continue to afford protection and kind treatment to the Chinese immigrants in America and to render friendly assistance to the Chinese government when required. May the government of our two nations enjoy the benefits of perpetual peace."

Mr. Cleveland replied: "Your Excellency: It gives me great pleasure to receive from your hand the personal letter from your august sovereign and to greet you as his personal representative. Since our two countries became better acquainted many incidents have occurred calculated to increase our friendly relations and not the least gratifying of these are the friendly expressions contained in the letter of your emperor and the visit to our country of his most distinguished subject, who has been so honorably and prominently connected with public affairs in his own country with all that has been attempted in the direction of its advancement and improvement. Your visit to us at this time is made more impressive by the thought that it serves to join in one suggestion the most ancient civilization of the East and the best type of a newer civilization in the Western world. Notwithstanding the widely different characteristics of the two countries, the welcome which is tendered to you by the government and citizens of the United States illustrates in the strongest possible manner the kinship of nations. We feel that in the arrangement of your tour you have not allotted to your sojourn among us sufficient time to gain an adequate observation of all we have accomplished as a nation. It will not, however, escape your notice that a rich and fertile domain has here been quickly created by those who were they had sown; that a strong and beneficent government has been here established by those who love freedom and that we have a generous and patriotic people who love their government because it is theirs—constructed by them, administered by them, protected and saved from harm by them. We heartily wish that your stay with us may be most pleasant and that at its close you may enjoy a safe and agreeable return to your home and your field of duty and usefulness."

The President on His Way. BUZZARD'S BAY, Mass., Aug. 29.—President Cleveland, accompanied by Private Secretary Thurston and Attorney General Harmon, left here for New York at 12:45 o'clock this afternoon to attend the reception to Li Hung Chang.

Thrown From a Buggy and Killed. MAYSVILLE, Mo., Aug. 31.—While Dr. and Mrs. M. A. Mitchell were returning from this city to their home in Amity, five miles west of here, their buggy was capsized by the deserts of a culvert and Mrs. Mitchell thrown out and instantly killed, while the doctor suffers great injuries.

WEEKLY TRADE REVIEW.

Gold Coming to America—\$10,000,000 on the Way.

New York, Aug. 31.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says: Clearing house certificates have not been issued, but instead gold is coming hither largely on the swiftest steamers, about \$9,000,000 being already on the way. Higher leading rates bring it, notwithstanding foreign events which disturb London markets and govern confidence in the monetary future of the country.

Liabilities in failures for three weeks ending August 29 were \$20,923,285, against \$3,519,356 last year and \$8,214,470 in 1894; manufacturing were \$11,189,958, against \$3,917,577 last year and \$2,843,338 in 1894; trading were \$1,904,262, against \$8,852,889 last year and \$3,874,144 in 1894, while brokers and other commercial concerns added \$4,827,958, against \$149,000 last year and \$1,874,718 in 1894. The stoppage of Hilton, Hughes & Co. this week is, of course, not included in these figures.

The stoppage of works also continues, including among other iron concerns the Illinois steel plant at Hammond, Ind., and the Lakeside mill works there. Disruption of the Tin Plate association results from inability of the manufacturing concern to go on paying the wages demanded, and will presumably be followed by the stoppage of some other iron works that are getting very light new business, many contracts having been deferred until after the election, and there is so little doing that quotations are almost nominal. Gray forge has sold for \$9.25 at Pittsburg, but it is said that speculative purchases amounting to 10,000 tons of pig have relieved the Chicago market.

Corn declined on Thursday to 26 1/2 cents here and 26 1/4 at Chicago, which is close to the lowest ever known. Crop advices continue most favorable, but Western prospects indicate less disposition to sell at current figures.

Cotton has reacted sharply from its advance to 8.62, and is now quoted, with little demand. Failures for the week have been 288 in the United States, against 180 last year, and thirty-three in Canada, against forty-two last year.

MOBBED A CONGRESSMAN.

Joint Debate in Arkansas Ends in a Riot.

FORT SMITH, Ark., Aug. 31.—Congressman Hugh A. Dinsmore of the Fifth Arkansas district, and ex-United States Minister to Korea, was mobbed at a political meeting at Englehart, Van Buren county, Wednesday, and sustained injuries which will confine him to his bed for some time to come. The Congressman was roughly handled, and but for the interference of friends he would probably have suffered much worse injuries. Dinsmore was recently renominated for a third term in Congress, and has been stumping his district. He spoke at Englehart on Wednesday and divided time with Jerry Scanlan, a local Populist candidate. Van Buren is a rural mountain town, and the audience was in sympathy with Scanlan. During a heated discussion the speaker became involved in a personal altercation, and the crowd mobbed the Congressman.

Mr. Dinsmore had finished his speech and taken his seat, and Scanlan, a Populist, was addressing the crowd. In the course of his speech Scanlan called Dinsmore a liar, whereupon the congressman struck Scanlan in the face. Immediately four of Scanlan's friends attacked Dinsmore and knocked him to the ground. While some of them beat him in the face with their fists, others kicked him in the ribs and jumped upon him with their heavy boots. Mr. Dinsmore was powerless against the assault, and before his friends could get to him he was almost insensible. A physician dressed Mr. Dinsmore's wounds and he was taken to Clinton, where he will be confined to his room for several weeks.

HAWAII STIRRED UP.

Rumors of Restoration of the Monarchy and an American Protectorate.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 31.—According to steamship advices from Honolulu, E. C. MacFarlane, a leading royalist, left for San Francisco, August 20, and it was rumored he was on his way to England to confer with Princess Kaiulani, who was heir to the Hawaiian throne. The rumor was contradicted by the royalist paper, which claimed that his errand was personal and had no political significance. In the same issue, however, the editor said: "The natural outcome of the present situation is that President Dole will gracefully retire and that Princess Kaiulani will be asked to head a new regime of which Dole's present cabinet officers will be the leaders."

The royalists claimed that they had received information that Kaiulani would be restored, while supporters of the republic were under the impression that President Cleveland had emigrated to negotiate for an annexation treaty, or failing in that, to offer the president government the protection of the United States. Either annexation or a protectorate would be acceptable to the white people of Hawaii, and, judging from appearances, any attempt to restore the monarchy would be met with resistance.

Sterling Hardware Men Assign.

STERLING, Kan., Aug. 31.—Porter brothers, hardware and implement dealers, have assigned with liabilities of \$12,588. Failure to realize on outstanding paper was the cause. The assets are said to be ample.

A Hran Speech Gutter Killed.

WICHITA, Aug. 31.—G. W. Witt of Burrton, who was selling Bryan's speech of acceptance in a pamphlet form, fell between the cars of a train today and was killed. The following identification paper was found in a coat pocket: "My name is G. W. Witt. In case of accident telegraph my father, W. W. Witt, at Exeter, Mo., and Allie Witt, my wife, at Burrton, Kan."

Life Sentences for Burglars.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 31.—Carl Becker and James Gregan, the Nevada bank forgers, have been sentenced to life imprisonment by Judge Wallace.

PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS

The following proposed amendments to the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, as hereinafter set forth in full, are submitted to the electors of the State of Nebraska, to be voted upon at the general election to be held Tuesday, November 3, A. D. 1896:

A joint resolution proposing to amend sections two (2), four (4), and five (5) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, relating to number of judges of the supreme court and their term of office.

Section 1. That section two (2) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 2. That section four (4) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 3. That section five (5) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 4. That section two (2) of article five (5) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 5. That section three (3) of article five (5) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 6. That section four (4) of article five (5) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 7. That section five (5) of article five (5) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 8. That section six (6) of article five (5) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 9. That section seven (7) of article five (5) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 10. That section eight (8) of article five (5) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 11. That section nine (9) of article five (5) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 12. That section ten (10) of article five (5) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 13. That section eleven (11) of article five (5) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 14. That section twelve (12) of article five (5) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 15. That section thirteen (13) of article five (5) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 16. That section fourteen (14) of article five (5) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 17. That section fifteen (15) of article five (5) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 18. That section sixteen (16) of article five (5) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 19. That section seventeen (17) of article five (5) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Nebraska be amended to read as follows: Section 6. The right of trial by jury shall remain inviolate, but the legislature may provide that in civil actions five-sixths of the qualified electors and ratified by a two-thirds vote at an election by authority of law. Provided, That such donations of a county with the donations of such subdivisions in the aggregate shall not exceed ten per cent of the assessed valuation of such county. Provided further, That any city or county may, by a three-fourths vote, increase such individual five per cent, in addition to such ten per cent and no bonds or evidences of indebtedness issued shall be valid unless the same shall have endorsed thereon a certificate signed by the secretary and auditor of state, showing that the same is issued pursuant to law.

A joint resolution proposing to amend section one (1) of article five (5) of the Constitution of Nebraska, relating to officers of the executive department.

Section 1. That section one (1) of article five (5) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended to read as follows:

Section 2. The executive department shall consist of a governor, lieutenant-governor, secretary of state, auditor of public accounts, treasurer, superintendent of public instruction, attorney-general, commissioner of public lands and buildings, and railroad commissioners, each of whom, except the said railroad commissioners, shall hold his office for a term of two years from the next Thursday after the first Tuesday in January, after his election, and until his successor is elected and qualified. Each railroad commissioner shall hold his office for a term of three years, beginning on the first Thursday after the first Tuesday in January after his election, and until his successor is elected and qualified. Provided, however, that at the first general election held after the adoption of this amendment there shall be elected three railroad commissioners, one for the period of one year, one for the period of two years, and one for the period of three years. The governor, secretary of state, auditor of public accounts, and treasurer shall remain in the capital during their term of office; they shall keep the public records, books and papers of the state and shall perform such duties as may be required by law.

Section 3. The judges of the supreme court shall be elected for the term of five (5) years, a majority of whom shall be necessary to form a quorum or to pronounce a decision. It shall have original jurisdiction in cases relating to revenue, civil cases in which the state shall be a party, and such other cases as may be provided by law.

Section 4. That section four (4) of article five (5) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 5. That section five (5) of article five (5) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

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Section 17. That section seventeen (17) of article five (5) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 18. That section eighteen (18) of article five (5) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 19. That section nineteen (19) of article five (5) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 20. That section twenty (20) of article five (5) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 21. That section twenty-one (21) of article five (5) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

state, shall ever make donations to any works of internal improvement, or manufacturing, unless a proposition so to do shall have been first submitted to the qualified electors and ratified by a two-thirds vote at an election by authority of law. Provided, That such donations of a county with the donations of such subdivisions in the aggregate shall not exceed ten per cent of the assessed valuation of such county. Provided further, That any city or county may, by a three-fourths vote, increase such individual five per cent, in addition to such ten per cent and no bonds or evidences of indebtedness issued shall be valid unless the same shall have endorsed thereon a certificate signed by the secretary and auditor of state, showing that the same is issued pursuant to law.

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