

THE NEBRASKA ADVERTISER

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JUNE—1896.

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THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

MISS JULIA STEVENSON, daughter of the vice president, was married at Washington on the 2d to Rev. Martin Hardin, a son of Gen. P. Watt Hardin, of Kentucky.

THE body of the late James G. Blaine will be taken from Oak Hill cemetery, Washington, and reinterred at Augusta, Me. Mrs. Blaine has purchased three acres on the front of the hill for the purpose.

THE war department states that the drill regulations for the cavalry and the marching maneuvers for the heavy artillery are almost ready for distribution to those interested. The drill regulations for the infantry will not be ready before the end of August.

SENATOR CARTER said on the 3d that the republican headquarters will be taken to St. Louis. The silverites insist that they will locate headquarters at Chicago by way of being close to Illinois, and will make their fight in Illinois, Indiana, Michigan and Iowa, and with headquarters at Chicago they will be close to the battle. The republicans were inclined to the belief that from St. Louis they will be placed near their fight and the effort will be made to carry Missouri and hold the vote west.

THERE was some talk going the rounds at Washington that Chicago would be made the democratic headquarters for the coming campaign.

MRS. CLEVELAND and her children left Washington on the 4th for the president's summer home at Gray Gables at Buzzard's bay, Mass. The president will follow soon after the adjournment of congress.

A WASHINGTON evening paper, independent as to politics, published on the 4th this paragraph: "The opinion is held in very high quarters that even President Cleveland and members of his cabinet will not support the democratic ticket if a silver man is nominated, but will vote with the republicans if they adopt a gold standard platform at St. Louis."

SPEAKER REED recently informed Senator Lodge that he had given no countenance to the use of his name for the vice presidency and that under no circumstances would he accept the honor.

It was stated at Washington on the 4th that Mr. McKinley would make no answer to the query sent him by the Catholic clubs, asking whether he "will in the event of his election to the presidency discriminate against Catholics on account of their religious belief."

SENATOR HILL was said to be an avowed candidate for temporary chairman of the national democratic convention at Chicago.

GENERAL NEWS.

J. H. HILDEBRANT, of Johannesburg, South Africa, on the 5th offered to match Peter Jackson against Corbett for \$40,000, the loser to receive \$10,000, the fight to take place in London, America or South Africa. Bill Brady accepted the offer on Corbett's behalf, but Jackson refused, giving no reason for so doing. Hildebrant then offered to match Denver El Smith against Jackson for \$10,000. This Jackson also refused.

A TROLLEY car of the Milwaukee Electric Railway Co., was fired into by strikers or strike sympathizers on the night of the 4th and the motorman was fatally shot and the conductor badly wounded.

THE English Derby race for three-year-olds was won by Persimmon, owned by the prince of Wales. St. Frusquin was second and Earwig third. Persimmon won by a neck and St. Frusquin beat Earwig by two lengths. Time, 2:42.

AN explosion of gas occurred at the Fontanes mine near Rochelle, France, and 25 miners were killed.

THE plant of the Sebwaing (Mich.) Brewing Co. was destroyed by fire on the 3d.

GOV. BRADLEY, of Kentucky, has withdrawn his name as a presidential candidate.

HENRY MITCHELL SMITH, colored, was hanged at Lexington, Ky., on the 2d for assaulting a white lady.

FIVE miners were horribly roasted by an explosion of gas at the Buckridge colliery at Shamokin, Pa., on the 1st. Two of them were reported as dying from their injuries, but there was slight hope of the recovery of the others.

A SPECIAL from Frankfort, Ky., on the 5th stated that Gov. Bradley denied that he had withdrawn as a presidential candidate and said that his name would be presented to the St. Louis convention. The special also stated that a movement had been started for Gov. Bradley for vice president.

TWO men died from the effects of the heat at Chicago on the 5th. One was Christ Anderson, a saloonkeeper, and the other was a Polish dock laborer. The mercury did not go above 88, but the humidity was very great and made the heat terrible. Ernest Berkman was also overcome by the heat in the evening and will probably die.

THE St. Louis Republic on the 6th printed an interview with Perry Heath, of Cincinnati, in which he gave what purported to be Maj. McKinley's position on the finance question, which is, briefly stated, that whatever the republican national convention adopted as its platform would be the McKinley platform and intimating that a concession was likely to be made to silver men. Mr. Perry Heath also stated that tariff would be the great issue of the campaign.

THE United States Church army, a body like the Salvation army, has been founded in New York. Col. Hadley commands it and ex-Postmaster Thomas M. James is treasurer.

FAILURES for the week ended the 5th were, according to Dun's Review, 234 in the United States, against 195 last year, and 29 in Canada, against 25 last year.

JOSEPH WINDRATH was hanged at Chicago on the 5th for the murder of Carey B. Birch, receiver of the West Chicago Street Car Co.

THE Boylston brewery, one of the largest in Boston, was destroyed by fire on the 5th in 45 minutes. The loss was fully \$500,000.

THE commercial travelers, at their session at Terre Haute, Ind., on the 5th, unanimously voted that the members of every post in the country be notified to agitate for a two-cent rate and support no legislative candidate not pledged to vote for the reduction.

JOHN A. LEE, of St. Louis, was elected president. The next meeting will be held at Nashville, Tenn.

THE silver men had everything their own way at the democratic state convention at Lexington, Ky. The delegation to the national convention was instructed for Senator Blackburn for president.

ALEXANDER H. MCGUFFY, author of a series of eclectic readers and spellers, known to the school children of several generations, died recently at his home in Cincinnati of old age. He was 79 years old and was born near Youngstown, O., of Scotch parents.

THE New York World published a letter on the 4th from its special correspondent in Cuba describing the cold-blooded butchery of more than 40 wounded and sick Cuban insurgents in a hospital and of four prisoners after the fight at Las Lomas de Junones.

THE international arbitration conference opened a three days' session at Mohonk Lake, N. Y., recently. Ex-Senator Edmunds, of Vermont, presided and about 130 representative men and women were present. The general subject discussed was the best means of securing a permanent court of arbitration to determine questions in dispute between nations and especially between the United States and Great Britain.

A DETACHMENT of volunteers from the Fifty-Fourth Ohio national guard were detailed to fire a salute on the 7th over the graves of 2,500 confederate dead that are buried at Columbus, O.

THE democratic state convention met in Jamestown, N. D., on the 4th. The delegates were instructed to vote for free coinage of both gold and silver at the ratio of sixteen to one, and to vote for a candidate for president who would stand on that platform.

A DISPATCH from the island of Madagascar stated that Bahavalos had burned the town of Antirabe and had blockaded a house in which some Norwegian missionaries were barricaded, but the French resident, with a detachment of Hovas, had raised the blockade and during the fight 200 Bahavalos were killed.

MR. AUSTIN CORBIN, the multi-millionaire, of New York, died on the 4th from injuries received by the running away of the horses attached to his carriage. The driver was injured internally and died. Austin Corbin was often called the king of Long Island.

THE outcome of a secret meeting of corn and hominy millers held at Indianapolis, Ind., recently, was the incorporation of the American Hominy Co., a combination of a large number of the millers grinding hominy. It is not a trust in the usual form, that is to say, it does not acquire ownership of the plants, but it will control the entire output of all the mills in the combination. It will control the selling price and do the selling.

A DISPATCH from Pittsburgh, Pa., stated that the board of control of the Westinghouse and General Electric combination had settled all the patent suits the two great electrical concerns had lodged against each other. The suits numbered over 300, and it was estimated the two companies would save by the move \$5,000,000 in counsel fees alone, besides \$7,000,000 that might have been obtained in damages.

A MAN was found in a box car at East St. Louis on the 31st with his throat cut from ear to ear. There was no knife near and it was believed he was murdered. The dead man was not identified.

THE steamer Vigilant collided with the schooner Mary A. McGregor while the former was on her way from Milwaukee to Chicago with 200 passengers on board. A panic on board the Virginia followed, but the quick decision of the captain in altering the course of the steamer just as the two vessels came together prevented a horrible lake disaster. A thick fog prevailed at the time on the lake. The Virginia had a large hole made in her side.

THE American line steamer St. Paul recently broke all records from Southampton, Eng., to New York, making the voyage in 6 days and 5 1/2 hours.

AN earthquake shock was experienced at Colon, Colombia, on the 1st. The damage done was not reported.

THE American Fruit Growers' union was organized in Chicago on the 4th. Its object is the bettering of the condition of every man in the United States who raises fruit for a living. All the big fruit states of the nation were represented at the meeting.

SIR WALTER won the Brooklyn handicap on the 4th, 20,000 people witnessing the race. Clifford was only a nose behind.

RUSSIA has warned the Turkish government that a Christian massacre in Crete would unite the whole of Europe against Turkey.

THE Indiana state board of health have commenced a war against the habit of spitting and have addressed a circular letter to railroad officials asking them to eject from their trains every man who spits after one warning.

THE national commercial tariff convention adjourned at Detroit, Mich., on the 3d, after having effected a provisional organization to continue until the next convention, which it was decided to call on the first Monday in December. The affairs of the association are left in the meanwhile in the hands of an executive committee.

IN a recent interview at Springfield, O., D. J. Thomas, secretary of the executive committee of the new national party organized at Pittsburgh, Pa., said that the party represented 170,000 of the 270,000 prohibition votes of the country and that the members will push their organization in every state with promptness and vigor. Headquarters for the present will be located at Alliance, the home of L. B. Logan, chairman of the new movement. Later they will be moved to Chicago.

TWO young men, George Herpo and Frank Samuelson, will row across the Atlantic from New York to Havre in a boat 18 feet 4 inches long and 5 feet wide. The distance is 3,250 miles. The carsmen will use no sail. They will carry provisions for 60 days. Herpo and Samuelson are fishermen from Branchport, N. J. They say they are confident of accomplishing the trip, and thus earning the fame of being the first to cross the Atlantic with oars.

ENOCH BALDWIN and John Musgrove were drowned near Pine Bluff, Ark. They were bathing in the river.

THE next general assembly of the United Presbyterians will be held at Rock Island, Ill.

ADDITIONAL DISPATCHES.

THE democratic primaries in Georgia on the 6th resulted overwhelmingly in favor of silver.

PRIMARIES were held by the democrats of Indiana on the 6th. In most places the silver men swept everything. Gov. Matthews was indorsed for president.

SEVERE storms prevailed throughout Wisconsin, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, South Dakota and Michigan on the 7th, with heavy rain, and in several sections with cyclonic manifestations. Three hailstorms passed over Chicago and in one suburb a downpour of small fish and turtles occurred.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND sent a message to the house on the 6th vetoing the general deficiency bill, his principal objection being to the French spoliation claims and to the item appropriating \$174,445.75 extra to Charles P. Chouteau for constructing the iron-clad steam battery Etiah.

WHITELAW REID, editor of the leading republican newspaper of the country, after three hours of close consultation with ex-Gov. McKinley, at Canton, O., announced that the republican campaign would be fought on the tariff issue. He said that the money question was subordinate.

THE statue of Benjamin Franklin was unveiled in Lincoln park, Chicago, on the 6th in the presence of a large crowd. It is said to be the finest in the United States.

SECRETARY OLNEY has written a letter to the Spanish government about the unsatisfactory condition of affairs in Cuba, and suggesting that it cannot be expected, in view of the interest and public sentiment here, that this country will refrain from interference if the war is not brought to a speedy close. The letter was friendly in tone.

IN the country parishes of Louisiana not a sound money delegate to the state democratic convention was elected. A preference was expressed for Boies for president.

IT was said at Washington on the 7th that a plank in the St. Louis platform will denounce the veto power and pledge the candidate for president not to use the veto.

HOWARD & McDERMOTT'S leather factory at New York was burned recently. Loss, \$150,000.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Condensed Report of the Past Week's Proceedings.

THE senate on the 2d after further debating the anti-bond bill laid reached a vote at seven o'clock and it passed by 31 yeas to 25 nays. It provides that "the issuance of interest-bearing bonds of the United States for any purpose whatever without further authority of congress, is hereby prohibited." Ten republicans and five populists voted for and 15 republicans and nine democrats voted against the bill. After further debate of the filled-cheese bill the senate adjourned. The house unseated John J. Walsh (dem.), from the Eighth New York district, and seated his republican opponent, John M. Mitchell. The rivers and harbors bill was passed over the president's veto by the decided vote of 220 yeas to 60 nays. Thirty-nine democrats voted to override the veto and 20 republicans sustained the president. The conference report on the naval bill was made, an agreement having been reached upon all items except the number of battle ships.

AFTER a debate of three hours on the 3d the senate passed the rivers and harbors bill over the president's veto by a vote of 86 yeas to 5 nays. Those who voted to sustain the veto were Senators Bate, Chilton, Hill, Smith and Vilas, all democrats. A partial conference report on the naval appropriation bill was made. The motion by Mr. Quay that the senate recede from its amendment reducing the number of battleships brought on a spirited debate. No final result was reached. The house worked all day clearing up business for final adjournment. A partial conference report on the general deficiency bill was agreed to and the report on the Murray-Elliott contest case from South Carolina made. It favors the seating of Elliott (republican).

THE senate held a busy session on the 4th. The filled cheese bill passed as it came from the house by 37 to 13. It taxes manufacturers of filled cheese \$400 annually, wholesale dealers \$250 and retailers \$12. A long debate took place on the conference report on the naval appropriation bill. Mr. Quay's motion to recede on the battle ship disagreement was defeated. The bill was sent back to conference. The house, by a vote of 133 to 33, decided against the claim of William Elliott, from the First South Carolina district, and gave the seat to George W. Murray. Murray is a colored man, and in the Fifty-First congress was seated in place of Mr. Elliott. Contested cases occupied the remainder of the session.

MR. MORGAN gave the senate a spirited revival of the Cuban question on the 4th, after which most of the day was spent in waiting for conference agreements on appropriation bills. Mr. Morgan urged the adoption of his resolution calling on the president for information of the Americans taken on the Competitor and now under sentence of death at Havana. Mr. Morgan declared that congress should not adjourn without authorizing the president to send warships to Cuba to demand the release of the American prisoners. On the suggestion of Mr. Sherman the senate went into secret session, where, after a further argument by Mr. Morgan, his resolution was placed on the calendar. The house considered election contests, and decided the Rinkner-Downing contest from Illinois and Martin-Lochart case from South Carolina against the sitting democrats. Rinkner is a republican and Martin a republican populist.

THE INDIAN BILL.

Provisions of the Amendment Finally Adopted—Its Effect.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—The adoption of the conference report on the Indian appropriation bill by the senate yesterday has the effect of disposing of the amendment extending the prerogatives of the Dawes Indian commission in the Indian territory, the report having already been agreed to in the house. The advocates of a change in the land and government systems of the territory feel that they have made an important step toward the attainment of this purpose. The amendment contains among other provisions the following declaration: "It is hereby declared to be the duty of the United States to establish a government in the Indian territory which will rectify the many inequalities and discriminations now existing in said territory, and afford needful protection to the lives and property of all citizens and residents thereof." The commission is required under the amendment to make within six months after the passage of the act a complete roll of the citizens of the five tribes, they to accept the rolls of the tribes already made and to determine the applications of all other persons claiming citizenship. An appeal from their decision to the United States district court is allowed. Included in this list there is to be a roll of freedmen entitled to citizenship. The commission is also required to make a report to congress of all losses, tribal and individual, giving all the facts as to area and amount, together with the names of the lessors and lessees. This report is to include a detailed report as to the excessive holdings of members of the tribes.

TOOK THE OATH.

Seven Hundred Foreign Born Children Swear Allegiance to America.

NEW YORK, June 5.—Seven hundred children, ranging in age from six to twelve, assembled yesterday in the great auditorium of the Educational Alliance building in East Broadway, to honor the memory of the late Baron Hirsch. The little ones were drawn from the Russian, Roumanian and Polish colonies, and they were marshaled in the school established by Baron Hirsch to take the oath of allegiance to the United States. After the singing of patriotic songs the children stood up, with tiny American flags waving in their hands, and declared in chorus: "I pledge allegiance to my flag and the republic for which it stands; one nation indivisible, with liberty and justice for all. We give our heads and our hearts to our country. One God, one country, one language, one flag."

The Jail Has No Terrors for Her.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., June 6.—Mrs. Loy Marie Hooper, who was sent to jail a few weeks ago for contempt of court, has defied Judge Woodson again and refused to turn over to the receiver for the coal company in which she was interested the money collected by her. She was told that she would be sent to jail again if the money was not paid by June 24.

ANOTHER VETO.

The President Disapproves the General Deficiency Bill—History of an Old Claim.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—The general deficiency appropriation bill reached the president Saturday morning and soon after noon he sent to the house of representatives the following message, accompanying a veto of the bill:

TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES: I hereby return without my approval house bill No. 8,293, entitled "An act making appropriations to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896, and for prior years and for other purposes." I regret that I am constrained to disapprove an important appropriation bill so near the close of the session of congress. I have, however, by immediate action after the receipt of the bill, endeavored to delay as little as possible a reconstruction of this proposed legislation, though I am thus obliged to content myself with a less complete explanation of my objections than would otherwise be submitted.

This bill is in many of its features far removed from a legitimate deficiency bill and it contains a number of appropriations which seem to be exceedingly questionable. Without noticing in detail many of these items, I shall refer to the two of them which, in my judgment, justify my action in the premises.

The bill appropriates \$1,027,314.00 for a partial payment upon claims which originated in the deprivations upon our commerce by French cruisers and vessels during the closing years of the last century. They have been quite familiar to those having congressional experience, as they have been pressed for recognition and payment with occasional intervals of repose for nearly 100 years. Those claims are based upon the allegations that France, being at war with England, seized and condemned many American vessels and cargoes in violation of the rules of international law and treaty provisions and contrary to the duty she owed to our country as a neutral power and to our citizens. By reason of these acts claims arise in favor of our citizens as were damaged against the French nation, which claims our government attempted to enforce but when concluding a treaty with France in the year 1875, these claims were abandoned or relinquished in consideration of certain claims which France charged against us.

I do not understand it to be as settled that there exists any legal liability against the government on account of its relation to these claims. At the time of the supreme court just finished the chief justice in an opinion concerning them and the action of congress in appropriating for their payment, said: "We think that the payments thus prescribed to be made were purposely brought within the category of payments by way of gratuity payment of grace and not of right. From the time the president consented to charge the government with the payment of these claims they have abided in the atmosphere of controversy every proposition presented in their support has been stoutly disputed and every inference suggested in their favor has promptly been challenged. Inasmuch as it must be conceded if a state of war existed between our country and France at the time these deprivations were committed, that it was justified in claiming indemnity for our citizens, it is asserted that we were at the time engaged in war with the French nation. This proposition seems to be sustained by the attorney-general of the United States, written in 1798 and by a number of decisions of the supreme court delivered at that time. We have certainly abrogated treaties with France and our cruisers and armed ships were roaming the seas capturing her vessels and property. So, also, when it is asserted that the validity of these claims was acknowledged by treaty negotiations by the representatives of France their declarations to the contrary purport are exhibited, and when it is alleged that the abandonment of these claims against France was in consideration of great benefits to the government, confidentially alleged that they were, in fact, abandoned because the conference was hopeless, and even if any benefit really accrued to this government by insistence upon their settlement in the course of diplomatic negotiations, such result gave no pretext for taxing the government with liability to the claimants."

Without noticing the other considerations and contentions arising from the alleged origin of these claims, a brief reference to the past and development of their present action may be useful and pertinent. I believe, somewhat the fashion in interested quarters, the point of the failure of the government to pay these claims as such neglect as amounts to repudiation and a denial of justice to citizens who have suffered. Of course the original claimants have for years been beyond the reach of relief; but as their descendants in each generation become more numerous, the volume of advocacy, importunity and accusation correspondingly increases. I find justice has been done in these claims. It began early in the present century and may be charged against men then in public life, more conversant than it can be with the facts involved and whose honesty and sense of righteousness to be secure from suspicion. As early as 1802 a committee of the house of representatives reported the facts in these claims, but apparently without recommendation. No action was taken on the report. In 1803 a resolution declaring that indemnity ought to be paid was negatived by a vote in the same body. A favorable committee report was made in 1807, but it seems that no legislative action resulted. In 1818 an adverse report was made to the senate, followed by the passage of a resolution declaring that the relief asked by the moralists and petitionists ought to be granted. In 1822 and again in 1824, adverse committee reports on the subject were made to the house, concluding with similar resolutions. Until 1846 these claims were from time to time pressed upon the attention of congress with varying fortunes, but never with favorable action. In that year, however, a bill was passed for their ascertainment and satisfaction and \$9,000,000 were appropriated for their payment. This bill was vetoed by President Polk, who declared that he could "perceive no legal or equitable ground upon which this appropriation can rest." This veto was sustained by the house of representatives. Nine years afterwards, in 1856, another bill was passed similar to the one last mentioned, and appropriating for the settlement of these claims. This was also vetoed by President Pierce. This veto was sustained by the house of representatives.

The president then concludes: In the light of all the facts and circumstances surrounding these spoliation claims, as they are claimed, none of them in my opinion, should be paid by the government. The president then states his objection to the appropriation in favor of Charles P. Chouteau, survivor, etc., and thinks it is not justified on any ground.

Franklin's Statue Unveiled.

CHICAGO, June 8.—Saturday afternoon the statue of Benjamin Franklin, given by Joseph Medill to the Old Time Printers' association, and by that body to the commissioners of Lincoln park, was unveiled in the presence of a large crowd. This statue of Benjamin Franklin is said to be the finest in the United States.