RED CLOUD CHIEF

A. C. HOSMER, Proprietor.

RED CLOUD. . . . NEBRASKA.

CURRENT COMMENT.

THE latest hobby of the Baroness Burdett-Coutts is giving prizes for flower culture to the poor children of London ragged schools.

THE heroine of the summer in the Alps was an American girl, Flossie Moss, aged thirteen, who made the ascent of the highest peak of Mont Blanc, the youngest person of either sex who ever put foot there.

THE Berlin correspondent of the London *Times* believes that Frederick's diary was revealed by Dr. Gefeniecken, of Hamburg, the confidant of Frederick and a frequent contributor to English magazines on German politics.

CHIEF JUSTICE FULLER has left his law practice in Chicago, valued at $25,000 a year, to S. S. Gregory and two young men who have been in his office—William M. Booth and S. N. Harlan. Mr. Harlan is a son of Associate Justice Harlan.

THE *Journal de Bruxelles* says that Count Nigra, the Italian Ambassador at Vienna, in the course of a recent conversation on the political situation said: "I expect a general conflagration. We shall, of course, be beaten, but we shall get back Nice and Savoy."

THE Pennsylvania Board of Pardons has granted a pardon to Milton Weston, the Chicago millionaire who is serving five years sentence in the Western penitentiary for contributory murder in causing the death of a man named Haymaker during a fight between employes of the two men over the possession of a piece of land in Western Pennsylvania about four years ago.

THE Trans-Andean Telegraph Company will shortly open to the public its new direct line between Valparaiso, Chili, and Buenos Ayres in the Argentine Republic. This is an iron pole line in connection with forty miles of cable laid under the perpetual snows of the Andes, and will secure communication between Valparaiso, Buenos Ayres and London via Galveston inside of an hour and a half.

JUDGE GIVEN, of the District Court at Des Moines, Iowa, has decided that the right to bring liquors into the State does not carry the right to sell discriminately and that the original package must be defined as the package of the distiller with the Government stamp attached and can not be construed to mean packages put up by dealers with the express intention of evading the law of the State.

THE sergeant who was on guard at the fortress of Ham at the moment when the late Emperor Napoleon III. effected his escape has just died at Fraize in his sixty-eighth year. He and the soldiers about him were offered wine by the then Prince Louis Napoleon, into which a narcotic had been infused. The prisoner kept them in conversation until one by one they fell asleep, and, the coast being clear, he slipped away.

THE conferees on the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill have reached an agreement on the only remaining point of difference, that in relation to the new library building, having adopted substantially the same plan. They have fixed a limit of $4,000,000 for the cost of the entire building and appropriate $500,000 for this year. The work is to be conducted under the supervision of Colonel Thomas L. Casey, of the engineer corps.

THE meeting of the English shareholders of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company held in London unanimously recomme[illegible] that the shareholders deposit an[illegible] ister their shares with the Englis[illegible] American bondholders with a vi[illegible] to enabling the association to [illegible] ence the election of directors o[illegible] company. It was thought this a[illegible] would lead to the Morgan synd[illegible] obtaining control of the road.

THERE has been reorganized i[illegible] diana, irrespective of any politica[illegible] ganization whatever, and embrac[illegible] gentlemen of both political par[illegible] the Indiana Fair Election League. [illegible] purpose is to prevent election fra[illegible] and to see that the election laws [illegible] enforced. The organization is g[illegible] erned by a central committee and s[illegible] ordinate to it are the county and p[illegible] cinct committees. It is proposed [illegible] watch every poll in the State from [illegible] time it is opened until the last vot[illegible] counted.

THE Acting Secretary of War h[illegible] issued a general order by wh[illegible] officers of the army who are absent [illegible] leave from stations in sections of [illegible] country infected by the prevaili[illegible] yellow fever epidemic or from stati[illegible] that can not be reached without tra[illegible] through infected localities, or who [illegible] under orders to join such stations [illegible] authorized to delay starting to j[illegible] their commands under their orders [illegible] after the expiration or their leaves [illegible] absence until the epidemic shall ha[illegible] subsided.

THE cases of the two imprison[illegible] Anarchists, Samuel Fielden and Mi[illegible] ael Schwab, have not yet been entir[illegible] given up by their attorneys, Salom[illegible] and Black, who have been carefully studying the records of the Illinois Supreme Court and claim to have discovered vital errors in them which they are hopeful will prove beneficial to their clients, now at Joliet. Recently Attorney Salomon was in Ottawa, where the Supreme Court was in session, armed with the joint affidavit of himself and Captain Black, stating that in the decree of the court it is set forth that the defendants in person were present in court during the argument and the rendering of the opinion, when they were not. This, it was claimed, would vitiate the record.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Gleaned by Telegraph and Mail.

CONGRESSIONAL.

THE Senate on the 26th considered in secret session a resolution offered by Senator Stewart calling on the President for information received since the 7th as to the action of the Chinese Government on the recent treaty. In legislative session Senator Sherman's resolution for an inquiry into the relations between the United States and Canada and Great Britain was taken up and Senators Morgan and Dolph proceeded to discuss it. The Senate passed a large number of private bills, among them 114 private pension bills, one of the latter being a bill granting a pension of $3,500 to the widow of General Sheridan....In the House the resolution was adopted providing for an international commission to determine all questions concerning the boundary line between the United States and Mexico. The bill to regulate the course at the Naval Academy was taken up, amended and passed. Adjourned.

IN the Senate on the 26th the bill reported by Senator Hoar on February 6 last to provide for inquests under National authority was taken up and Senator George spoke in opposition to the bill, and it went over without action. Senator Daniel addressed the Senate on the resolution to refer the President's message, and after appointing a committee of conference on the Deficiency bill the Senate adjourned....In the House immediately after the journal was read Mr. Forney (Ala.) presented the conference report on the Sundry Civil bill. Laid over for a day. The bill reported from the Committee on Public Lands forfeiting certain lands granted to the Northern Pacific road passed. The Senate amendments to the General Deficiency bill were non-concurred in. The Senate joint resolution appropriating $100,000 to prevent the spread of yellow fever and cholera was reported and passed. Adjourned.

THE Senate on the 27th non-concurred in the House amendments to the bill appropriating $100,000 to aid yellow fever sufferers, and asked for a conference. Senator Call offered a resolution looking to such legislation as will prevent the introduction and spread of infectious diseases, and read a letter from Mayor Hewitt in relation to the subject. The conference report on the Sundry Civil bill was agreed to. The resolution offered by Senator Chandler to inquire into the Louisiana election caused a lively debate, and finally a personal tilt between Senators Coke and Spooner. Adjourned until Monday....The House adopted the Conference report on the Sundry Civil bill, and adjourned without completing any other business.

THE Senate was not in session on the 28th....The House ordered a conference on the joint resolution in aid of yellow fever sufferers. The report of the special committee which investigated the charges against Representative Stahlnecker, of New York, in connection with the library building was presented. The committee unanimously reported the charges not sustained and fully exonerated Mr. Stahlnecker. A lot of private bills passed, and at the evening session thirty-one pension bills passed and the House adjourned until Monday.

NEITHER House of Congress was in session on the 29th.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

IN the course of an address to delegations recently General Harrison advocated using a large portion of the surplus now in the treasury in repaying the direct tax levied during the war.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND gave a special reception recently to Buffalo Bill and his Wild West troupe, including the Indians.

THE President has sent the following nominations to the Senate: John H. Oberly, of Illinois, to be Commissioner of Indian Affairs, vice John C. Atkins, resigned; Samuel H. Albro, of New York, to be superintendent of Indian schools; Vancourt C. Yantis, of Missouri, to be assayer in charge of the United States assay office at St. Louis.

THE Archbishop's pallium has been conferred on Bishop Ireland, of St. Paul.

MISS MARY CAMPBELL SCHOFIELD, daughter of General Schofield, was married to Lieutenant Avery D. Andrews of the Fifth cavalry, U. S. A., at New York recently.

THE investigation into the charges against Congressman Stahlnecker, of New York, preferred by Judge Kelley, ended on the 27th and resulted in his exoneration. He was charged with seeking to induce the architect of the library building to obtain stone from quarries in which he was interested.

THE Senate Committee on Commerce has commenced an inquiry into the operations of the French copper syndicate in this country.

WILLIAM R. FOSTER, JR., brother of the president of the League of Republican Clubs, is charged at New York with embezzlements amounting to $108,000. His whereabouts was unknown on the 27th, although Pinkerton detectives were put on his track. His method of swindling was similar to that employed by Bedell—forged certificates of mortgage.

A DEADLY riot took place over the counting of the returns of the Republican primary at San Francisco on the 27th. In the shooting that took place David Donohue was killed and A. Christensen mortally wounded. Two others were shot but not fatally.

THERE was a marked change reported at Boston on the 28th for the better in the [illegible] Rush [illegible] Na- [illegible] wers [illegible] was [illegible] atter [illegible] arty [illegible] of [illegible] of [illegible] siah [illegible] of [illegible] eas- [illegible] At- [illegible] of [illegible] was [illegible] She [illegible] e & [illegible] ex- [illegible] ary, [illegible] ion [illegible] ned [illegible] r of [illegible] ree, [illegible] ign [illegible] alena, [illegible] killed [illegible] declared [illegible] exceed all [illegible] ily destroyed [illegible] causing a loss [illegible] mite exploded on a [illegible], Spain, recently, do- [illegible] Nobody was killed. [illegible] been received from Samoa [illegible] ans of King Malietoa have [illegible] gement with the army of [illegible] se and that the latter's forces [illegible] ly defeated. King Tamasese's [illegible] under command of the German [illegible] branders.

[illegible]. ERNESTINE BECKER, a counter in [illegible] Treasury Department at Washington, has been dismissed, $944 being found short in her cash.

GOVERNOR JACKSON, of Maryland, has respited Henry J. Spencer, sentenced to be hanged at Cumberland, Md., to October 26.

FIRE in a hotel at Cronstadt, Russia, the other day caused the deaths of fourteen persons.

THE Hutchinson corner on cash wheat in Chicago was a complete surprise on the shorts. It was developed on the 27th, when settlements were made at $1.25. The wheat pit was intensely excited, predictions being made that the cereal would reach $2.00 before the collapse occurred.

FIRE at Louisville, Ky., on the 28th destroyed the Ohio Falls oak leather factory. Loss, $125,000.

MICHAEL DAVITT's Irish Woolen Company has declared a dividend of seven per cent.

THERE was another cut all around in east bound passenger rates on the 27th, and the figures were: St. Louis to New York via Vandalia, $14.50; Bee Line, $13; Wabash, $12; Ohio & Mississippi, $11.

REPORTS from the Peace river district, in the extreme British Northwest, state that the Crees, Beavers and Chippewa Indians are starving to death because of the scarcity of small game. Cannibalism was reported in one instance.

BEN B. GRANT, of Newark, O., a yellow fever refugee from the South, died of black vomit at Louisville, Ky., on the 28th—the first death from the plague reported in that city.

THE Kansas City Base-Ball Club (Cowboys) has been elected a permanent member of the American Association.

IT was reported at Pittsburgh that a steel rail combination, comprising the chief mills in all the world, had been formed to advance prices.

THE yellow fever bulletin from Jacksonville on the 28th showed a marked decrease in the number of cases. There were eighty-five new cases and five deaths. The weather was cold, with indications of frost.

THE Chicago Knights of Labor Socialist troubles have broken out again owing to the election of George Schilling, a Socialist, as a delegate to the coming National convention of the order.

TWO Austrian officers who ascended the Mangart mountain in the Tyrol without guides fell over a precipice during a fog and one was killed.

FIRE in Romeo, Wis., the other night destroyed the sawmill and much other property owned by William Van Hosear, causing $125,000 loss.

THE race for the sculling championship between Peter Kemp and Hanlan was rowed on the Paramatta river at Sidney, N. S. W., on the 28th and was won by Kemp easily by ten lengths.

THE St. Louis, Arkansas & Texas railroad has been sold to Russell Sage.

BUSINESS failures (Dun's report) for the seven days ended September 27 numbered for the United States, 186; Canada, 34; total, 220; compared with 228 the previous week and 197 the corresponding week of last year.

CLEARING house returns for week ended September 29 showed an increase of 10.4 compared with the corresponding week of last year. In New York the increase was 10.3.

JOHN D. CAPERTON, a printer, and John Pearce, an old river man, were drowned just above Louisville, Ky., on the night of the 30th.

ON the London Stock Exchange business was active and prices were firm during the week ended September 29. At Paris the bourse as flat. In Germany the bourses were dull owing to realizations.

THE composing room of John C. New's paper, the *Journal* of Indianapolis, was formally turned over to the Typographical Union on the night of the 30th, the non-union hands being discharged.

A COW derailed a train on the Cincinnati Southern recently near Chattanooga, Tenn. Brakeman William Lennon was killed and Engineer Quigley fatally injured.

C. A. PITCHER, the fugitive cashier of the Union Bank, of Providence, R. I., has been sentenced at Montreal to seven years' imprisonment for bringing stolen money into Canada.

THE steamer Throntesko, with 400 bales of cotton, was burned at the mouth of the Flint river, near Columbus, Ga., recently. No lives were lost. Loss, $35,000.

A FREIGHT train on the Columbus & Western railroad fell sixty-five feet through Wild Cat trestle, near Columbus, Ga., the other morning, killing two men and wounding a number of others. Sixteen cars and the engine were smashed.

FIVE men were killed on the Oregon line the other night by running into a herd of cattle near Pocatello, Idaho. Thirty cars were wrecked.

THE movement of the Mormons toward Mexico is assuming definite shape and larger proportions. The Mormons have quietly bought from private owners large bodies of agricultural lands in Northern Chihuahua, principally in the valley of the Casas Grande river, and have founded several flourishing villages.

TWO other unfortunate women were murdered by the unknown maniac in the Whitechapel district of London on the night of the 29th, the incidents being similar to those attending the four previous murders.

THE Chinese have been ordered out of Truckee, Cal. It was found they had been selling opium and liquor to Indians, one of whom was killed while in a murderous frenzy.

IRISH and Italian workmen on the water works at Dover Depot, N. H., got into a cutting scrimmage recently. Several were badly stabbed, Pat Carroll fatally.

ADDITIONAL DISPATCHES.

SMALL-POX is said to be epidemic in Buffalo, N. Y. About one-fourth of the cases are fatal.

THE Bay State sugar refinery of Boston has closed down for good. Six hundred men were thrown out of employment.

THE public debt statement showed a decrease during September of $12,247,025.

MANY retail dealers of Chicago have advanced the price of bread because of the recent Hutchinson corner in wheat.

MISCREANTS recently set a bridge on fire on the Dwight branch of the Chicago & Alton, near Wenona, Ill. A timely discovery prevented another Chatsworth horror.

THE recent suicide at the Hoffman House, New York, has been positively identified by Edward G. Griffith, of England, as Edwin Victor Seebohm, the author of "Little Lord Fauntleroy." Griffith had been sent by the suicide's father to identify him and take charge of his effects.

THERE was another collision between the Italian rioters and soldiers at Hall Stream bridge, near Sherbrooke, Que., on the 30th. Three of the Italians were badly wounded and one of the soldiers was seriously cut by a stone.

A SINGULAR omission has been discovered in the Electoral Commission law. As the law stands, the provision requires that the electoral vote shall be diverted to the President of the Senate before they are cast. This results from an error in amending the law in 1887.

ROGER Q. MILLS has been renominated for Congress by the Democrats of the Ninth Texas district.

TOWN elections took place in Connecticut on the 1st. The city of South Norwalk, heretofore Democratic, elected a Republican mayor. But few other changes occurred.

JOHN VLATH and Charles Blake, two young men of Dubuque, Iowa, were drowned recently while out rowing.

BOHEMIAN Catholics had a demonstration at Chicago on the 30th. Five thousand were in line.

THE President has signed the act to create boards of arbitration, or commissioners, for settling controversies and differences between the railroad corporations and other common carriers engaged in Inter-State commerce.

WHILE United States Senator, of New Hampshire, was addressing a Republican meeting at Charlottesville, Va., recently upon the tariff question, a man in the audience threw four rotten eggs at him. Great excitement followed and the perpetrator of the outrage was arrested.

IN the Senate on the 1st the President's message approving of the Chinese Exclusion bill was discussed and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. The Benet circular occasioned some discussion. The Northern Pacific Forfeiture bill was brought up and after consideration went over as unfinished business. Several new measures were introduced, but for want of a quorum nothing was accomplished.

NEBRASKA STATE NEWS.

The W. C. T. U.

At the recent covention of the W. C. T. U., at Hastings, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Mrs. H. A. Hitchcock, of Fremont; vice-president, Mrs. C. M. Woodward, of Seward; correspoding secretary, Mrs. Sarah A. Wilson, of Lincoln; recording secretary, Mrs. Alma Fitch, of Hastings; treasurer, Mrs. M. Lantry, of Omaha. Mrs. E. A. Blair was elected delegate-at-large to the National convention to be held in New York City in October. The other delegates chosen were Mesdames Black, Gustin, Jones, Clark, Hickok, besides the State officers, giving Nebraska a representation of eleven members. The following superintendents of departments were chosen: Juvenile work, Mrs. E. A. Blair; scientific instruction, C. Carscadden; Sabbath school, Mrs. Ferguson; evangelistic, Rev. Frances Frmley; railroad employes, Mrs. J. Holmes; soldiers, Mrs. Ingalls; jail and prisons, Mrs. Newman; hygene and heredity, Mrs. Battles; temperance legislation, Mrs. Bittenbender; press, Mrs. Wilson; social purity, Mrs. Clark; franchises, Mrs. Wilson; State and county fair, Mrs. Eldredge; confirm with influential bodies, Mrs. Woodward; kindergarten, Mrs. Wears; suppression of impure literature, Mrs. Jones; day of prayer, Mrs. Hamlin; Sabbath observance, Mrs. Wotring; young woman's work, Mrs. C. May; foreign work, Mrs. B. Bigelow; mother meeting, Mrs. Spurlock.

Miscellaneous.

WILLIAM MAGILL, a prominent farmer of York County and a Grand Army veteran, who attended the National Encampment at Columbus and stopped at Indianapolis to visit friends, was murdered by two negroes in the latter city on the night of the 21st. The object was supposed to be robbery.

JACOB HUBER, a Madison farmer, was thrown from his wagon the other day, the wheel passing over his head and fatally injuring him.

SMOOTH-TONGUED swindlers have recently worked a number of farmers living near Fairmount, selling agencies for a hydro-carbon burner. Of course the newly-appointed "agent" had to sign a draft to secure the royalty, and then the swindlers skipped. State warrants have been issued for their arrest.

THE Edgar canning factory has put up 190,000 cans of corn, 53,000 cans of peas and beans, and will finish the season's work with 50,000 cans of tomatoes.

THE other night Broken Bow was visited by a terrible storm. For nearly an hour the rain fell in torrents and the town was completely deluged. One livery stable was blown down, one dwelling was torn from its foundation and numerous small building were twisted out of shape. The Odd Fellows' block suffered considerably. Several dwellings suffered, the water rising in them from one to eighteen inches deep, compelling occupants to vacate. The sidewalks were floating everywhere.

THE Democrats of the First District have nominated Hon. J. Sterling Morton for Congress.

THREE Indian boys escaped the other night from the Indian school at Genoa and later were captured near Atkinson and held until the arrival of the superintendent from Genoa. They were making for Rosebud agency.

THE commandery of Nebraska, military order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, gave a banquet at the Midway Hotel in Kearney the other night, which was one of the pleasantest social gatherings that ever occurred in that city. The commanderies of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Minnesota and California had representatives present.

A LARGE number of counterfeit silver dollars and half dollars were recently in circulation in Nebraska City, and it is claimed that they were made there. The saloons had taken in the most of them.

THE other day Charles Bockehammer, a laborer, was seriously if not fatally injured at Omaha by having a barrow of bricks capsized and falling upon him from an upper story of a building on which he was working.

QUITE a number of Chinamen have recently taken out their first papers at Omaha, declaring their intention of becoming citizens.

JOHN TILFER, a small boy, was recently killed by a B. & M. train near Lincoln, while driving a wagon over a crossing. The train was running to make up lost time when the accident occurred.

PENSIONS granted Nebraskans on the 24th and 25th: Original invalid, Jacob Oline, Wilber; Alfred Brown, Glenwood; John Ahern, Fairmont; Samuel W. Hinton, Ainsworth; John W. Ball, Cornell; Alonzo Fradenburg, Arcadia; Enos C. Hobson, Indianola. Increase, Philip Green, Cameron; William B. Arnold, Eagle; Samuel C. Overton, Nebraska City; John Aite, Franklin; James M. Wilbur, Big Springs; David Briggs, Grand Rapids; Edward B. Murphy, Arapahoe; William P. Aftemus, Dakota City. Original widows, etc., Emily, widow of Daniel Labatt, Grand Island; minor of David Frye, Ainsworth. Mexican widows, Sarah, widow of Hutchins B. English, Aurora; Abigail, widow of Francis Brooks, York.

SENATOR PADDOCK has secured the passage in the Senate of the House bill he reported on August 3, from the Committee on Public Lands for the relief of settlers upon the old Camp Sheridan military reservation in the Valentine land district. It confirms the entries made within the limits of that reservation.

PATENTS recently granted Nebraska inventors: Jerome L. Bratt, Eustis, attachment for check row corn planters; Robert E. Capson, Omaha, broom or brush bridle; James A. and O. A. Crandell, Nelson, churn; George Delagn, Hastings, staple setting implement; Alex R. and C. B. Dempster, Beatrice, wind mill; John P. Howe, Hartington, combined cultivator and harrow; Aaron G. Ingraham, Omaha, railway alarm.

IT is stated that a four-year-old son of Silas Morse, living near Alexandria, was lost in a corn field the other day and was only found after the whole neighborhood had searched for him a whole day.

A LARGE number of steers are being shipped into Broken Bow from the Northwest for feeding.

THE next State convention of the W. C. T. U. will be held at Norfolk.

LAY in the winter fuel.

AT Nelson the other evening Sheriff E. T. Warden left his family, who were at the theater, and going to his residence between acts went to his barn to see that all was right, when, as he entered the door, he was attacked by a man, who it is supposed was there trying to steal his team, and shot through the hand. The would-be thief was not captured.

TOM SHUBERT, an old and eccentric citizen of Beatrice, was found dead in his cabin in the outer part of that city the other night. His body was badly decomposed and he had evidently died in a fit. He was about sixty years old and unmarried.

HERBERT SCOTT, a sixteen-year-old Ulysses boy, is missing, and his mother is advertising for news of his whereabouts.

MRS. ADOLPH SALAND met with a very serious and peculiar accident at Wahoo the other day. She was removing some sandburs that had attached themselves to her glove, with her teeth, and accidentally drew one of the burs down her windpipe into the left lung. All efforts to expel the bur from the lung proved futile and it was thought that a surgical operation would have to be performed.

ALBERT SAMMONS, a Holt County boy, dropped a gun from his shoulder while out hunting the other day, and received a charge of shot in his heel which necessitated the amputation of his foot.

THE Platte river is reported to be completely dry in some places in Platte County, and multitudes of fish have perished.

THE CHINESE EXCLUDED.

The Bill to Exclude Chinese Signed by the President.

Review of Treaty Negotiations and a Recommendation by the President for Further Legislation to Prevent Injustice to Returning Chinamen.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—The President sent the following message to Congress to-day:

I have this day approved House bill No. 11,336, supplementary to an act entitled "an act to execute certain treaty stipulations relating to the Chinese" approved May 6, 1882.

It seems to me that some suggestions and recommendations may properly accompany my approval of this bill. Its object is to more effectually accomplish by legislation the exclusion from this country of Chinese laborers. The experiment of blending the special habits and mutual race idiosyncrasies of the Chinese laboring class with those of the great body of the people of the United States has been proved by the experience of twenty years, and ever since the Burlingame treaty of 1868, to be in every sense unwise, impolitic and injurious to both nations. With the lapse of time the necessity for its abandonment has grown in force, until those having in charge the government of the respective countries have resolved to modify and sufficiently abrogate all those features of prior conventional arrangements which permitted the coming of Chinese laborers to the United States.

In the modification of prior conventions the treaty of November 17, 1880, was concluded, whereby, in the first article thereof, it was agreed that the United States should at will regulate, limit or suspend the coming of Chinese laborers to the United States but not absolutely prohibit; and under this article and act of Congress approved May 6, 1882, (see vol. 22, p 58, statutes at large) and amended July 5, 1884, (vol. 23, p 11, statutes at large) suspended for ten years the coming of Chinese laborers to the United States and regulated the going and coming of such Chinese laborers as were at that time in the United States. It was, however, soon made evident that the mercenary greed of the parties who were trading in the labor of that class of the Chinese population, was proving too strong for the just execution of the law, and that the virtual defeat of the object and intent of both law and treaty was being fraudulently accomplished by false pretense and perjury contrary to the expressed will of both Governments.

To such an extent has the successful violation of the treaty and the laws enacted for its execution progressed that the courts in the Pacific States have been for some time past overwhelmed by the examination of cases of Chinese laborers who are charged with having entered our ports under fraudulent certificates of return or seek to establish by perjury the claim of prior residence. Such demonstration of the inoperative and inefficient condition of the treaty and law has produced deep seated and increasing discontent among the people of the United States and especially with those resident on the Pacific coast. This has induced me to omit no effort to find an effectual remedy for the evils complained of and to answer the earnest popular demand for the absolute exclusion of Chinese laborers having object and purposes unlike our own and wholly disconnected with American citizenship.

Aided by the presence in this country of able and intelligent diplomatic and consular officers of the Chinese Government and the representations made from time to time by our Minister in China under the instructions of the Department of State, the actual condition of public sentiment and the status of affairs in the United States has been fully known to the Government of China. The necessity for remedy has been fully appreciated by that Government, and in August, 1886, our Minister at Pekin received from the Chinese Foreign Office a communication announcing that China, of her own accord, proposed to establish a system of strict and absolute prohibition of her laborers, under heavy penalties from coming to the United States and likewise to prohibit the return to the United States of any Chinese laborer who had at any time gone back to China "in order" (in the words of the communication) "that the Chinese laborers may gradually be reduced in number and causes of danger averted and lives preserved."

This view of the Chinese Government, so completely in harmony with that of the United States, was by my direction speedily formulated in a treaty draft between the two Nations, embodying the propositions so presented by the Chinese Foreign Office. The deliberations, frequent oral discussions and correspondence on the general questions that ensued have been fully communicated by me to the Senate at the present session and as contained in State executive document and Senate executive documents may be properly referred to as containing a complete history of the transaction. It is thus easy to learn how the joint desires and unequivocal mutual understanding of the two Governments were brought into articulation form in the treaty, which, after a mutual exhibition of plenary powers from the respective Governments assigned and concluded by the plenipotentiaries of the United States and China at this capitol on March 12 last.

Being submitted for the advice and consent of the Senate, its confirmation, on the 7th day of May last, was accompanied by two amendments, which that body engrafted upon it. On the twelfth day of the same month the Chinese Minister, who was the plenipotentiary of his Government in the negotiation and conclusion of the treaty, in a note to the Secretary of State, gave his approval of these amendments (as they did not alter the terms of the treaty) and the amendments were at once telegraphed to China, whither the original treaty had previously been sent immediately after its signature on March 12.

On the 13th day of last month I approved Senate bill No. 3,304, to prohibit the coming of Chinese laborers to the United States. This bill was intended to supplement the treaty and was approved in the confident anticipation of an early exchange of ratifications of the treaty and its amendments and the proclamation of the same, upon which event the legislation so approved was by its terms to take effect.

No information of any definite action upon the treaty by the Chinese Government was received until the 21st ultimo, the day the bill I have just approved was presented to me, when a telegram from our Minister at Pekin to the Secretary of State, announcing the refusal of the Chinese Government to exchange ratifications of the treaty unless further discussion should be had with a view to the period stipulated in the treaty for the exclusion of Chinese laborers and to change the conditions agreed on which should entitle any Chinese laborer who might go back to China to return again to the United States. By a note from the charge d'affaires ad interim of China to the Secretary of State received on the evening of September 25 (a copy of which is herewith transmitted together with the reply thereto) a third amendment is proposed whereby the certificate under which any departing Chinese laborer alleging the possession of property in the United States would be enabled to return to this country should be granted by the Chinese Consul, instead of by the United States collector as provided in the treaty. The obvious and necessary effect of this last proposition would be practically to place the execution of the treaty beyond the control of the United States.

Article 1 of the treaty, proposed to be so materially altered, had been so settled in acquiescence of the Chinese plenipotentiary as to his expressed satisfaction. In 1886, as appears in the documents heretofore referred to, the Chinese Foreign Office had formally proposed to our Minister strict exclusion of Chinese laborers from the United States without limitation and had otherwise and more definitely stated that no term whatever for exclusion was necessary for the reason that China would of itself take steps to prevent its laborers from coming to the United States. In the course of the negotiations that followed suggestions from the same quarter led to the insertion in behalf of the United States of "a term of thirty years" and this term upon the representations of the Chinese plenipatentiary, was reduced to twenty years and finally so agreed upon.

Article 2 was wholly of Chinese origin and to that alone owes its presence in the treaty. And it is here pertinent to remark that everywhere in the United States laws for the collection of debts are equally available to all creditors without respect to race, sex, nationality or place of residence, and equally with the citizens or subjects of the most favored nations and with the citizens of the United States recovery can be had in any court of justice in the United States by a subject of China, whether of the laboring or any other class. No disability accrues from non-residence of a plaintiff whose claim can be enforced in the usual way by him or his assignee or attorney in our courts of justice. In this respect it can not be alleged that there exists the slightest discrimination against Chinese subjects, and it is a notable fact that large trading firms and companies and individual merchants and traders of that nation are profitably established at numerous points throughout the Union in whose hands every claim transmitted by an absent Chinaman of a just and lawful nature could be completely enforced.

The admitted and paramount right and duty of every Government to exclude from its borders all elements of foreign population which for any reason retards its prosperity or are inimical to the moral and physical ideas of its people, must be recognized as a canon of international law. China herself has not descended from this doctrine but has by the expressions to which I have referred, led me confidently to rely upon such action on her part in cooperation with us as would enforce the exclusion of Chinese laborers from our country. This co-operation has not, however, been accorded. Thus from the unexpected and disappointing refusal of the Chinese Government to confirm the acts of its authorized agents and to carry into effect an international agreement, the main feature of which was voluntarily presented by that Government for our acceptance and which had been the subject of long and careful deliberation, an emergency has arisen in which the Government of the United States is called upon to act in self defense by the exercise of its legislative power. I can not but regard the expressed demand on the part of China for a re-examination and renewed discussion of the topics so completely covered by mutual treaty stipulations, as an indefinite postponement and practical abandonment of the objects we have in view to which the Government of China may justly be considered as pledged. The facts and circumstances which I have narrated lead me in the performance of what seems to me to be my official duty to join the Congress in dealing legislatively with the question of the exclusion of Chinese laborers, and make no further attempts to adjust it by international agreement.

But while thus exercising our undoubted rights in the interests of our people and for the general welfare of our country, justice and fairness seems to require that some provision should be made by act or joint resolution under which such Chinese laborers as shall actually have embarked on their return to the United States before the passage of the law this day approved, and are now on their way, may be permitted to land, provided they have duly and lawfully obtained and shall present certificates heretofore issued permitting them to return in accordance with the provisions of existing law.

Nor should our recourse to legislative measures of exclusion cause us to retire from the offer we have made to indemnify such Chinese subjects as have suffered damage through violence in the remote and comparatively unsettled portions of our country. Therefore, I recommend that without acknowledging legal liability therefor, because it was stipulated in the treaty, which has failed to take effect, and in a spirit of humanity befitting our Nation, there be appropriated the sum of $276,619.75 payable to the Chinese Minister at this capitol on behalf of his Government as a full indemnity for all losses and injuries sustained by Chinese subjects in the manner and under the circumstances mentioned.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

Executive Mansion, October 1, 1888.

CALIFORNIA REJOICES.

The Signing of the Exclusion Bill Creates Joy—Habeas Corpus Difficulties Ahead.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 2.—The news of President Cleveland's approval of the Chinese Exclusion bill was received here yesterday with a marked degree of interest, large crowds congregating around the newspaper bulletin boards and discussing the situation. The Chinese manifested considerable excitement. The principal subject of discussion here was as to what effect the measure would have upon the several thousand Chinese who had arrived here within the past year and been released by the Federal courts on writs of habeas corpus and were out on bail awaiting examination, and also on the thousand or more Chinese now on their way to this port. About two hundred Chinese arrived here Saturday on the City of New York, and the Belgic will be due next Thursday with eight hundred. Three other steamers are now on the Pacific with over a thousand celestials bound for this port.

Collector of the Port Hager expressed himself as being doubtful of the bill's effectiveness. "The present bill," he said, "is intended to exclude Chinese. So was the Restriction act. But did the Restriction act exclude them? If the same principle is applied to this bill as was applied to the other I don't see that it is going to be any great improvement. If the courts can continue to land Chinese on writs of habeas corpus and allow them on our soil, that will abrogate any kind of restriction attempted by Congress. When they are allowed bail they are in the country and they forfeit their bail and remain here in spite of the law." He concluded by stating that in all probability when officially informed of the passage and approval of the bill he would refuse landing to Chinese whether bearing return certificates or not unless writs of habeas corpus were issued by the courts, in which case the matter would be out of his hands.

United States District Attorney Carey stated that in his opinion the bill could not affect the 5,000 Chinese now out on bail, but he believed that those now on their way here would be refused landing. He further stated that he did not believe writs of habeas corpus would be issued, except possibly in one or two cases, in order to make a test of the matter.

A prominent lawyer who handles Chinese cases almost exclusively in the Federal courts stated that in his opinion writs of habeas corpus would still have to be issued to Chinese, demanding them, as it was a constitutional right, and that bail also would have to be issued, as heretofore. He also expressed the belief that all Chinese holding return certificates could return to this country in spite of the Exclusion bill, as the United States Supreme Court had decided on several occasions that Congress could not annul existing contracts, such as these certificates were.

Demonstrations were held in this city and other places in this State last evening to celebrate the passage and approval of the bill.

WRECK ON THE WABASH.

About Twenty Persons Hurt By an Accident Near Mexico, Mo.

MEXICO, Mo., Oct. 1.—The Wabash passenger train No. 5, going west, due here at 12:39 a. m., was wrecked one mile west of the Union depot this morning. The train was composed of a baggage and express car, a smoker, second-class passenger coach, a chair car and three sleeping cars, all heavily loaded. All of them left the track except two sleepers. The track was torn up for 100 yards and the cars are piled about in indescribable confusion. About twenty persons were more or less injured, but only three seriously. Mrs. Kate McCarthy was thrown through a window when the car turned over. She was cut in a dozen places about the head and face, none necessarily fatal. J. F. Conway, of Pittsburgh, back wrenched, and Mrs. T. G. Humphrey, of Jerome, Kan., shoulder dislocated and bruised about the body, were the other two. There are many theories as to the cause of the wreck. The train men claim that a rail was removed, but the many rotten ties thrown about gives a better explanation of it.

Public Debt Statement.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—The public debt statement for September has the following items:

Total debt less available cash items	$1,[illegible]
Net cash in the treasury	[illegible],446,[illegible]
Debt less cash in the treasury October 1, 1888	1,141,[illegible]
Debt less cash in the treasury September 1, 1888	1,154,121,[illegible]
Decrease of debt during the month	12,247,[illegible]
Decrease of debt since June 30, 1888	23,700,[illegible]

The Catholic Bishop of Limerick, Ireland, has forbidden the collection of money at chapels for the Parnell fund.

GOOD REPORT.

The Weekly Trade Review Looks Decidedly Favorable—The Immense Crop of Corn More Than Makes Up for Deficiency in Other Crops.

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review says: Doubt about the corn has vanished. Estimates vary each way from 2,015,000,000 bushels, but it is doubtless the largest crop ever raised. The increase of more than 500,000,000 bushels on this crop far outweighs in value any loss in the yield of wheat and also any possible loss in the yield of cotton. But the yield of oats is also the largest on record, and the yield of hay and potatoes is excellent. It is safe to say that this year's agricultural products will represent at least $100,000,000 over last year at average prices for both. Trade has been checked by artificial prices. A corner in wheat put the price for September to $1.25 at Chicago on Thursday, the rise here being five cents for the week. Seaboard prices have for some time been relatively too high for foreign markets. The demand for cotton goods is slow and conservative. Print cloths have declined to 3.77 cents and the market is more moderate daily. Speculation in wool has checked the manufacturing demand. While the supply is short, the pressure of foreign goods at low prices prevents advance in prices by producers here. In pork products, prices have yielded but little and packing falls much behind last year's. Corn has fallen but one cent, notwithstanding the great yield. At Kansas City the market for cattle is overstocked and prices are so low as to check movement. The boot and shoe trade is large.

The reports from interior points are uniformly hopeful. The cotton crop is about three weeks late and is delayed by stoppage of traffic. At Western points business is reported good or improving, though more complaint of slow collections is heard. Money is generally in ample supply, but stringency increases at Cleveland and the demand is strong at St. Louis and Milwaukee. Kansas City reports loans paid with unusual regularity and money is easy at Omaha. The exchanges for the last week show a gain over last year of 6 per cent. outside of New York. August imports exceeded exports by $11,671,352, and the excess for eight months was $87,420,928. From New York the exports for the past four weeks were 4 per cent. below last year's, with imports equal to those of 1887. The treasury continues to supply money freely by purchases of bonds, taking nearly $2,000,000 on Thursday, and its disbursements for the week have exceeded its receipts by $4,200,000.

BRADSTREET.

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—*Bradstreet's*, in its review of the week, says: At cities East, West and Northwest the customary reports of a fair or satisfactory volume of general trade continue to be received. *Bradstreet's* special telegrams from Southern cities show that the fright having subsided, quarantines against points having or suspected of having yellow fever are being very generally raised. A week's business has been lost south of Kentucky and east of the Mississippi river. Practically all towns in East Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama and all but a few in Georgia and Tennessee have quarantined themselves against Southern Georgia and Florida. Commercial travelers have returned here.

The total number of failures in the United States reported to *Bradstreet's* in nine months of 1888 is 7,330, against 6,968 in the nine months of 1887, and as compared with larger totals in the three preceding years, speculation in stocks shows increasing strength and buoyancy, which was increased by the agreement of the Granger roads to advance and maintain rates.

The wool market continues steady with prices firm, and a tendency to advance on some qualities. Sales are not as heavy owing to large consignments to be sold at a stated price. Dry goods are in fair request only at jobber's hands, but quiet with first hands. There is some gain in clothing. The cotton movement is slow, the crop being about three weeks later than last year.

BICYCLE RACES.

Winners at the First Day's Races Held in Kansas City.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 28.—There was a good attendance at the bicycle tournament held in this city yesterday.

The first race, one mile, Kansas State championship, open to Kansas only, was won by A. J. Henly, of Wichita, in 3:46¼. Prize, gold medal.

The second race, one mile, boys' race, one mile, open to boys under sixteen, was won by William Hoye, of Kansas City, in 4:59¼. Prize, silver medal.

The third race, one mile, hurdle, for which two prizes were offered, was won by Harry Gordon, of St. Louis, in 4:40½, and J. M. Hodgen, of St. Louis, took second in 4:53. Price—First, clock; second, gentleman's toilet case.

The fourth event, a three-mile handicap, open, with a time limit of fifty seconds, was won by Percy Stone, of St. Louis. Time—10:41. W. T. Haynes, of this city, took second prize, in 10:45. Haynes was allowed twenty-five seconds start.

But one contestant came forward for the next event, of fancy and trick riding, Harry Gordon, of St. Louis, who showed much skill in difficult movements.

The sixth event was open only to Kansas City wheelmen, and consisted in a one-mile club championship race. After a hot contest, N. T. Haynes won in 3:45.

The seventh event, a two-mile lap race, open, was won by Percy Stone, of St. Louis, in 6:35¼c, with Harry Gordon, of St. Louis, second, in 6:37.

Defaulter Bedell.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—The examination of James E. Bedell, the defaulting clerk of the law firm of Shipman, Barlow & Larocque, was begun yesterday at the Tombs court. Two complaints were made against him. The first is made by J. E. Schermerhorn, charging Bedell with forging a mortgage for $17,000. Register Slevin was present to testify that his signature on the mortgage was a forgery. The other complaint is made by Solomon Handford, of the law firm the prisoner defrauded. Mr. Koop, the man who first discovered the forgery, also makes a complaint. The accused was remanded without bail.

Political Ruffianism.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 29.—The condition of the three men who were wounded in the melee at the meeting of the Republican County Committee Thursday night are favorable for recovery with the exception of Antoine Christensen. The cause of the fracas is not yet fully known, different theories being given by members of different political parties. There were, however, again yesterday seemingly organized efforts by factions of the lowest classes of the city styling themselves "Independent voters" to gain control of the ballot boxes and tear up or burn the ballots that were cast at the Republican primaries. Several desperate encounters have taken place.

Fatal Buggy Accident.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Sept. 28.—A *Commercial Gazette* Meadville, Pa., special says: An express train on the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio road struck a buggy and a horse at Kennedy station, N. Y., this afternoon, completely demolishing the vehicle and killing the occupant, James Stone. Mr. Stone was a wealthy farmer.

Bank and Other Buildings Burned.

DELPHOS, O., Sept. 28.—The Commercial Bank building and contents, Edwards' grocery and a large restaurant owned by John Gant were destroyed by fire this morning. The total loss is $40,000, three-fourths of which falls on the bank property.