THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

EIGHTEENTH YEAR. OMAHA. FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 24, 1888. NUMBER 71.

FAITHFUL SERVICE REWARDED

William A. Leese is Renominated for Attorney General.

GOVERNOR THAYER'S WALKAWAY

No Opposition to His Renomination—Captain Hill Defeats Yost on the Ninth Ballot—The Other Nominations.

The State Republican Convention.

LINCOLN, Neb., August 23.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Long before the hour fixed for the meeting of the convention a great concourse of people gathered in front of Funke's opera house barring the stairways and exits. By 2 o'clock the galleries were literally packed, and every one of the 670 seats allotted were filled. On the stage the reporters for the press and prominent public men were seated. By 2:30 standing room could not be had in any part of the house. The lobby of railroaders, bankers and insurance nabobs were conveniently seated. While the convention was waiting and Secretary Seeley was engaged in arranging the delegates that were compelled to occupy seats on the stage, the Lincoln republican glee club favored the vast assemblage with some fine campaign songs, bringing down the house and creating wild enthusiasm.

Chairman Meiklejohn, of the state central committee, called the convention to order promptly at 2:30 o'clock. As his gavel fell the upturned faces of the 670 delegates and proxies

PRESENTED A VERY SUGGESTIVE SPECTACLE.

The nervous anxiety of the candidates and politicians was apparent. Rev. Harman of Jefferson, pronounced the invocation, after which Chairman Meiklejohn briefly addressed the convention, expressing the hope that Nebraska would stand in the vanguard of the republican states of the union, and that calmness and wisdom would characterize the deliberations of the convention. He expressed the opinion that the year would be a lucky one for the republican national ticket, and that Nebraska ought to come to the front with a majority of 30,000.

General McBride then placed in nomination A. E. Cady, of Howard, for temporary chairman, and H. Bostwick named Judge Wall of Sherman. The call of the roll was ordered. It was called a test of something, but no one seemed to know of what. At the close of the call Holt and Cheyenne made a change of their vote. The vote stood, Wall 395 and Cady 273 votes.

JUDGE WALL WAS DECLARED ELECTED.

Cady of Cheyenne, Cook of Lancaster, and Hopkinmeyer of Hall, were elected temporary secretaries. Mercer of Douglas, Abbott of Hall, and Majors of Nemaha, were appointed a committee to escort Wall to the chair. Mr. Meiklejohn introduced the judge to the convention. The judge made a ringing speech. He said he beheld before him the yeoman, the scholar, the rich, the poor, all of whom were living under principles inaugurated by the republican party, and that he knew the action of the convention would be to sustain and perpetuate these principles.

At the conclusion of Judge Hall's speech, Hascall of Douglas moved the appointment of a committee of fifteen delegates on resolutions, but it was side-tracked on a motion by Lambertson of Lancaster to the effect that the temporary organization could not act upon business the property of the permanent organization. The point was held to be well taken.

As there were no contests, Gilchrist of Box Butte moved that the credentials prepared by the secretary of the state central committee be adopted. Then, on motion of Mercer of Douglas, the temporary organization was made permanent and

BUSINESS COMMENCED IN EARNEST.

Hascall's motion was then reconsidered and the chair appointed the following committee on resolutions: J. S. Hascall of Douglas, S. J. Alexander of Lancaster, G. C. Bowman of Platte, Church Howe of Nemaha, C. A. McCloud of York, V. Franklin of Red Willow, F. P. Olmstead of Adams, H. M. Wells of Saline, J. C. McBride of Lancaster, James D. Gage of Franklin, S. P. Brierly of Perkins, C. A. Luce of Furnas, M. Crane of Loup, F. T. Ransom of Otoe, B. W. Johnson of Holt.

F. M. Derrington moved that the veterans of 1836—1840 be declared the vice presidents of the convention. It carried with ringing cheers. Judge Purdy of Jefferson, and Major Cunningham of Dawes went forward and made interesting speeches comparing the political situation then and now. Six others also acknowledged the honor by stepping upon the stage. On motion of Olmstead the convention proceeded to nominate state officers without speeches although it was vigorously opposed. It prevented useless oratory and spread eagle speeches. It was decided that the nomination of electors should come last.

Speaker Harlan then took the floor and named

GOVERNOR THAYER FOR RENOMINATION

and moved that it be made by acclamation. It was done with a hearty will. In response to a call Governor Thayer then said:

Mr. President, Gentlemen of the Convention: With feelings of the profoundest gratitude, I appear here to acknowledge your cordial greetings and to express my fullest appreciation of the distinguished mark of confidence in me just made manifest by your unanimous vote. You have made an impression upon my mind which can never be effaced. You have laid me under a debt of gratitude which I fear can never be cancelled. But let me assure you my best efforts shall be directed towards its discharge. With all the strength of language I command, the homage of a grateful heart is extended to you for the great honor which another republican convention has conferred upon me. This united action of yours will be a new inspiration to me to labor with increased effort, more earnest zeal and renewed devotion for the best interests of Nebraska. It shall be my purpose so to conduct our public affairs that none of you will have cause to regret having given me your support so to perform my duties that the commendation of the people may be my reward.

Gentlemen, a great national political battle is upon us, and I congratulate you upon the bright prospects of a republican triumph in November next. The country has tried Grover Cleveland and the democratic party for nearly four years. That experience has been sufficient. The signs of the times, the increasing confidence of the republicans, their harmonious action and their inanimity of purpose unite to form an almost certain augury of victory. Constant vigilance, untiring work and an unswerving purpose will secure that great achievement so zealously sought, so earnestly hoped for by every true lover of his country. The republican party is one of grand ideas. It has grasped the true function and aim of government and has brought to pass results which will make the history of the nation from 1861 forever memorable and honored. It was

THE SAVIOR OF THE COUNTRY

in the hour of its extremest peril, for it guided its destinies through the strife and convulsions of civil war to a triumphant issue. It struck down and forever destroyed that human curse, southern slavery, and made this land the land of the free as well as the home of the brave forever and ever. It has proved its devotion to human rights. It has aided the cause of human progress and has developed in this land the highest type of American civilization. Bearing up the unmeasured responsibilities of a gigantic civil war, it established two systems under the influences of which this nation has reached the foremost rank of nations in wealth and in power.

The financial system and protective system established by the republicans in the midst of that conflict have brought to the country a measure of prosperity never paralleled in the history of nations. That financial system has established our monetary affairs on such a firm basis that it commands the approbation and confidence of the most eminent financiers of all civilized nations and our credit is without impairment or reproach in all monied centers.

Our protective system has dignified labor, has elevated wage earners, has fostered and protected American industries, and has opened the way for all the people to improve their condition in life. It has proclaimed justice to all the people. Its motto is that the humblest citizen that walks on God's footstool is as noble in the sight of the law as kings, princes and presidents. Its mission is not ended. It must again control the affairs of this nation that the results it has already accomplished shall be

MADE SURE AND PERMANENT

for all time to come. It demands that all the people shall enjoy the blessings of good government, fairly and honestly administered. It demands that every citizen in this broad land, from the mountains to either ocean, and from the southern boundary of British power to the Mexican gulf, shall be in the complete possession and undisturbed enjoyment of every right guaranteed by the statutes of the country to every person who obeys the laws. It demands that every citizen, rich or poor, white or black, native or foreign, shall be permitted to deposit his ballot without molestation, and that ballot shall be recorded according to the will of the voter. It demands that the American people shall be protected against the aggressions of corporate power, and the blighting influences and effects of gigantic trusts. It demands the adoption of a bold,

DETERMINED AMERICAN FOREIGN POLICY,

a policy which shall bring us into inter-communication and close commercial relations with Mexico and the nations of Central and South America. It demands that when American fishermen sail into waters where rights have been guaranteed to them under treaty stipulations, they shall be shielded against seizures by British cruisers, and if such wrongs are again perpetrated, that American cruisers shall be there to protect our fishermen. It demands that the American navy be restored to a condition which shall be alike honorable to this nation, and shall command the respect of the world. It demands that when a territory contains far more than the requisite population it shall be admitted to the sisterhood of states. It demands that the president shall rise above the contemptible quibbles and party technicalities of a ninth-rate lawyer, and permit the deserving defenders of the union to enjoy the pensions which the congress of the United States has awarded to them. It trusts that the president will not go off on a fishing jaunt on Memorial day, a day sacred to the memory of dead heroes, though he may be sadly in need of brain food. It demands a liberal administration of the pension laws, so that all who are entitled thereto shall receive its benefits.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY CONDEMNS

that policy which will bring down the wages of American toilers to the level of the miserably poor laborers of Europe. It condemns the fraud and violence by which a large population which was enfranchised, and which has given thirty-eight votes in the electoral college, and thus made the south solid, have been deprived of their votes. It condemns the fraud and violence and suppression of the elective franchise by which the solid south has succeeded in electing a democratic president.

Gentlemen, we have abundant reason to rejoice that we are citizens of this great and growing commonwealth, every part of which bears evidence of universal prosperity, and where bountiful crops give joy to all the people. We have reason to rejoice that we are citizens of the American republic. That we have one common union, indivisible and indistructible, made so by the republican party; one country, one people, one government, one flag, one national sovereignty, independent and supreme over all, where all wear the honored badge of American citizenship.

On the conclusion of the governor's speech, which was heartily applauded,

NOMINATIONS FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

were called for and George D. Meiklejohn of Nance and E. M. Correll of Thayer were named for the trust by their respective delegations. On the call of counties the vote stood: Meiklejohn 507, Correll 163. Thayer county moved the unanimous nomination of Meiklejohn. The motion was carried and Mr. Meiklejohn thanked the convention for the honor.

Gilbert L. Laws was the unanimous choice of the convention for secretary of state. He modestly responded to the call and thanked the state for the honor of the renomination.

The nomination of state treasurer was then in order. This is acknowledged to be the priceless position and excitement ran high as the following candidates were named: E. D. Einsel of Phelps, J. E. Hill of Gage, A. R. Graham of Cuming, D. B. Cropsey of Jefferson, C. E. Yost of Douglas, John Harper of Butler, Bartley of Holt, Baird of Cass, McClay of Madison, Clary of Saline, Weeks of Greeley and Southerland of Lincoln. The quietest hour of the day was when the clerk commenced the call of counties. An anxious buzz followed the call of unorganized territories.

FIRST BALLOT.

Einsel	113
Hill	84
Cropsey	30
Yost	68
Sutherland	40
Bartley	93
Graham	102
Baird	38
Weeks	23
Harper	41
McClary	23
Clary	15

SECOND BALLOT.

Einsel	110
Hill	101
Cropsey	20
Yost	72
Sutherland	150
Bartley	85
Graham	124
Baird	35
Weeks	6
Harper	34
McClary	18
Clary	15

THIRD BALLOT.

Einsel	121
Hill	122
Cropsey	9
Yost	74
Sutherland	36
Bartley	63
Graham	159
Baird	29
Weeks	0
Harper	23
McClary	21
Clary	21

FOURTH BALLOT.

Einsel	136
Hill	144
Cropsey	
Yost	91
Sutherland	25
Bartley	70
Graham	143
Baird	16
Weeks	
Harper	16
Clary	14

At the end of the fourth ballot an adjournment was taken until 8:30 p. m.

FIFTH BALLOT.

Einsel	147
Hill	145
Yost	100
Graham	145
Bartley	64
Sutherland	23
Baird	18
Harper	9
Clarey	14
McClay	3
Cropsey	1

SIXTH BALLOT.

Einsel	157
Hill	160
Yost	98
Graham	153
Sutherland	24
Bartley	54
Baird	12
Harper	9
McClay	2

SEVENTH BALLOT.

Einsel	163
Hill	192
Yost	94
Graham	166
Sutherland	22
Bartley	24
Harper	9

Pending the announcement of the seventh ballot the Harrison Glee club of David City sung "The Mugwump" to the great amusement of the assemblage. It gave democratic auditors the blues. The club was cheered to the echo.

EIGHTH BALLOT.

Einsel	171
Hill	233
Graham	150
Yost	85
Sutherland	20
Bartley	2
Harper	9

NINTH BALLOT.

Einsel	57
Hill	535
Graham	71
Yost	7

As soon as the call of the counties closed Casper E. Yost took the floor and moved that Captain J. E. Hill be declared the unanimous choice of the convention for state treasurer, by acclamation. The enthusiastic cheers with which the motion was greeted attested that the convention was in the right humor to endorse it. Pandemonium reigned for a time.

HILL WAS DECLARED NOMINATED,

and heartily thanked the convention for the trust reposed. Yost, Einsel and Graham were called for in turn and cheerfully endorsed the choice and promised the nominee hearty support and allegiance. There was no acrimony over the result. It gives perfect satisfaction.

Peters of Boone, Benton of Lancaster, and Grosshans of Clay were named as candidates for auditor of state. Business was again the cry, and the call was promptly made by counties. At the close of the call it was manifest that Benton was very near the goal. Lancaster asked to make a change and cast her vote solid for Benton. With no other changes the vote would have made him the nominee, but Douglas changed to Peters, other counties followed and for a time it was "which and which." Grosshans was lost sight of. He was no longer in the race. It was Benton or Peters. The changes, however, created such a confusion that at the close of the call a motion was made for a new ballot and carried. It was immediately taken. The candidates were on the anxious seat. The ballot stood:

Benton	336
Peters	320
Grosshans	14

Benton was nominated and tendered his heartfelt thanks to the convention. He faithfully promised the republicans of Nebraska they should never have reason to regret this choice.

Hurriedly Leese of Seward, Irvine of Butler, Scott of York and Cheney of Webster were

NAMED FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL.

The convention was in no humor for play. It was warm on the corners. The vote of the convention was taken amidst suppressed excitement, for Leese was the people's favorite, and the railroaders and corporation strikers had pitted their entire strength against him.

FIRST BALLOT.

Leese	323
Scott	146
Irvine	154
Cheney	40
Bailou	4

SECOND BALLOT.

Leese	346
Scott	156
Irvine	157
Cheney	111

The announcement of the Custer vote settled the battle and gave Leese two more than the required number to nominate and the fact was at once manifested by cries of "he's all right" from all parts of the room. The excitement was only equalled during the convention by the result of the vote for state treasurer. In his speech of thanks Mr. Leese said: "I appreciate the high honor you have conferred upon me. I assure you that, in the future as in the past, I will serve the people of Nebraska to the full extent of my ability. I will try to get better acquainted with you in the fall. I thank you."

At the close of the attorney general's remarks the convention gave him

THREE HEARTY CHEERS

and both Irvine and Scott cheerfully pledged their support to the ticket.

The nominations for commissioner of public lands and buildings were now made. They were: Dew of Johnson, Carter and Parker of Lancaster, Beebe of Custer, Steen of Saunders, and Lundeen of York. During the call a chairman of one of the delegations, in announcing his vote, said three of their votes were cast for any candidate Lancaster might suggest. It was a cruel thrust.

FIRST BALLOT.

Dew	156
Carter	98
Parker	53
Beebe	102
Steen	105
Lundeen	66

During the progress of the second ballot Magoon of Lancaster withdrew the names of Carter and Parker. There was nothing hoggish about this.

SECOND BALLOT.

Dew	146
Steen	361
Lundeen	66
Beebe	93
Carter	4

Steen's nomination was made unanimous.

George B. Lane was renominated for superintendent of public instruction by acclamation.

For senators-at-large George H. Hastings of Saline and H. C. Russell of Colfax were nominated; from the First congressional district M. M. Butler of Cass; the Second, James McNerny of Webster; the Third, Charles F. Iddings. This closed the nominations and the republican ticket of Nebraska for 1888 was made, and at 2:15 o'clock this morning the convention adjourned sine die.

Cole's Victim Will Recover.

GUIDE ROCK, Neb., August 23.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Charles E. Grant, the man shot by Cole, is out of danger. Dr. Cornell, of Knoxville, Ia., found the bullet to-day and cut it out. It was imbedded deep between the ribs just over the apex of the heart.

Old Settlers at Cordova.

CORDOVA, Neb., August 23.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The old settlers' reunion held here to-day was a grand success, fully 5,000 people attended, coming from York, Howard, Exeter, Friend, Geneva and Beaver Crossing.

A FISHERIES TREATY MESSAGE

Full Text of the Document Transmitted to Congress.

CLEVELAND'S VIEW OF THE CASE.

He Recommends an Abrogation of Canada's Valuable Transit Privileges By Way of Retaliation.

Cleveland's Message to Congress.

WASHINGTON, August 23.—The president sent the following message to congress this afternoon:

To the Congress: The rejection by the senate of the treaty lately negotiated for the settlement and adjustment of the differences existing between the United States and Great Britain, concerning the rights and privileges of American fishermen in the ports and waters of British North America, seem to justify a survey of the condition to which the pending question is thus remitted. The treaty upon this subject concluded in 1818, through disagreements as to the meaning of its terms, has been a fruitful source of irritation and trouble. Our citizens engaged in fishing enterprises in the waters adjacent to Canada have been subjected to numerous vexatious interferences and annoyances. Their vessels have been seized upon pretexts which appeared to be entirely inadmissible, and they have been otherwise treated by Canadian authorities and officials in a manner inexcusably harsh and oppressive. This conduct has been justified by Great Britain and Canada by the claim that the treaty of 1818 permitted it, and upon the ground that it was necessary to a proper protection of Canadian interests. We deny that the treaty agreements justify these acts, and we further maintain that, aside from any treaty restraints of disputed interpretation, the relative positions of the United States and Canada as near neighbors, the growth of our joint commerce development, and the prosperity of both countries, which amicable relations surely guarantee, and, above all, the liberality always extended by the United States to the people of Canada, furnished more lines for kindness and consideration, higher and better than treaty covenants. While keenly sensitive to all that was exasperating in the condition, and by no means indisposed to support the just complaints of our injured citizens, I still deemed it my duty to attempt, by negotiation, to remedy the existing wrongs, and finally terminate by a fair and just treaty, these ever-recurring causes of difficulty. I fully believe that the treaty just rejected by the senate was well suited to the emergency, and that its provisions were adequate for our security in the future from vexatious incidents, and for the promotion of a friendly neighborhood and intimacy without sacrificing in the least our national pride or dignity.

It is of importance to note that this treaty has been rejected without any apparent disposition on the part of the senate to alter or amend its provisions, and with the evident intention that no negotiation should at present be concluded touching the matter at issue. I am by no means disposed to abandon the interests and rights of our people in the premises or to neglect their grievances, and I therefore turn to the contemplation of a plan of retaliation as a means of treating the situation. I am not unmindful of the gravity and responsibility assumed in adopting this line of conduct, nor do I fail in the least to appreciate its serious consequences. It will be impossible to injure our Canadian neighbors by retaliatory measures without inflicting some damage upon our own citizens. A policy of national retaliation manifestly embraces the infliction of the greatest harm upon those who have injured us with the least possible damage to ourselves. And, above all things, the plan of retaliation, if entered upon, should be thorough and vigorous. These considerations lead me to invoke the aid and counsel of congress, and its support in such further grant of power as seems necessary and desirable to render effective the policy I have indicated.

Congress has already passed a law providing that in case of American fishing vessels being or visiting in waters at any parts of the British dominions of North America they should be deprived of the rights to which they were entitled by treaty or law. If they were denied certain other privileges therein specified the president might deny to vessels and their masters and crews of the British dominions of North America any entrance into the waters, ports or harbors of the United States, and also deny entry into any port of the United States of any product of said dominion, or other goods coming from said dominion, to the United States. While I shall not hesitate upon proper occasions to enforce this act, it would seem unnecessary to suggest that if such enforcement is limited in such a manner as shall result in the least possible injury to our own people, the effect would probably be entirely inadequate to the accomplishment of the purpose desired. I deem it my duty, therefore, to call the attention of congress to certain particulars in the action of the authorities of the dominion of Canada, in addition to the general allegations already made, which appear to be in such a marked contrast to the liberal and friendly position of our country, as in my opinion call for such legislation as will, upon the principles already stated, properly supplement the power to inaugurate the retaliation already vested in the executive. Actuated by the generous spirit which has characterized our legislation, our tariff laws have, since 1866, been so far waived in favor of Canada as to allow free of duty the transit across the territory of the United States of property arriving at our ports and destined to Canada, or exported from Canada to other countries.

The president here quotes the twenty-ninth article of the treaty of Washington between the United States and Great Britain, negotiated in 1871, which, he says, was largely a modification of the treaty of 1818, in which the privileges above referred to were made reciprocal and given in return by Canada to the United States. Continuing, the president says:

During the last six years the imports and exports of the British Canadian provinces carried across our territory under the privileges granted by our laws amounted in value to about $270,000,000, nearly all of which were goods dutiable under our tariff laws. By far the larger part of this traffic consisted of exchanges of goods between Great Britain and her American provinces, brought to and carried from our ports in our vessels. The treaty stipulation entered into by our government was in harmony with laws which were then on our statute books, and are still in force. I recommend immediate legislative action conferring upon the executive the power to suspend, by proclamation, the operation of all laws and regulations permitting the transit of goods, wares and merchandise in bond across or over the territory of the United States to or from Canada. There need be no hesitation in suspending these laws arising from a supposition that their continuation is secured by treaty obligations, for it seems quite plain that article 29 of the treaty of 1871, which was the only article incorporating such laws, terminated July 1, 1885. The article itself declares that its provisions shall remain in force "for the term of years mentioned in article 23 of this treaty." Turning to article 23, we find no mention of the twenty-ninth article, but find a provision referring to articles 18 to 25, inclusive, and article 30. I am of opinion that the "term of years" referred to in article 29 means the period during which articles 18 to 23, inclusive, and article 30, commonly called the "fishery articles," shall continue in force. In addition to other satisfactory evidence supporting this construction of the language of article 29, it will be found that the law passed by congress March 1, 1873, to carry the treaty into effect, furnishes conclusive proof of the correctness of such construction.

After quoting the act of March, 1873, the president says: Here, then, is a distinct enactment of congress limiting the duration of this article of the treaty to the time that articles 18 to 25, inclusive, and article 30 should continue in force. There appearing to be no conflict or inconsistency between the treaty and the act of congress last cited, it is not necessary to invoke the well-settled principle that in case of such conflict the statute governs the question. Whether the law of 1873 construes the treaty or governs it, section 29 of such treaty, I have no doubt, terminated with the proceedings taken by our government to terminate articles 18 to 23, inclusive, and article 30 of the treaty.

These proceedings had their inception in the joint resolution of congress passed May 3, 1883, declaring that these articles ought to be terminated, and directing the president to give the notice to Great Britain provided for in article 23 of the treaty. Such notice having been given prior to the first day of July, 1885, the articles mentioned were absolutely terminated on that day, but the statutes granting to the people of Canada valuable privileges of transit for their goods, which had been passed prior to the making of the treaty of 1871, and independently of it, remained in force, and ever since the abrogation of the treaty the people of that dominion have enjoyed, without diminution, the advantages of our liberal and generous laws. Without basing our complaint upon a violation of treaty obligations, it is nevertheless true that such refusal of transit and other injurious acts which have been recited constitute the provoking insistance upon rights neither mitigated by the amenities of national intercourse nor modified by recognition of our liberality and generous considerations. The history of events connected with this subject makes it manifest that the Canadian government can administer its laws and protect the interests of its people without a manifestation of unfriendliness and without unneighborly treatment of our fishing vessels, of which we have justly complained, and whatever is done on our part shall be in the hope that the disposition of the Canadian government may remove the occasion of a resort to additional executive power now sought through legislative action.

I desire to call the attention of congress to another subject involving such wrongs and unfair treatment to our citizens as in my opinion requires prompt action—the navigation of the great lakes. The immense business and carrying trade growing out of the same have been treated broadly and liberally by the United States government, and made free to all mankind, while the Canadian railroads and navigation companies' share in our country's transportation upon terms as favorable as are accorded to our own citizens. The canals and other public works built and maintained along the line of the lakes are free to all. In contrast to this condition, and evincing a narrow and ungenerous commercial spirit, every lock and canal which is a public work of Canada is subject to tolls. By the treaty of 1871 a provision was made to secure to the citizens of the United States the use of the Welland, St. Lawrence and other canals in the dominion of Canada, on terms of equality with the inhabitants of the dominion. And yet evidence has for some time been before congress showing that the tolls charged on cargoes destined to Canadian ports are nearly all refunded, while cargoes bound for American ports are not allowed such advantage. I recommend that legislation be had as will give Canadian vessels navigating our canals and their cargoes the same advantages granted to our vessels and cargoes upon Canadian canals, and that the same be measured by exactly the same rule of discrimination.

These are subjects which partisanship should not disturb or confuse. Let us survey the ground calmly, and, having put aside all other means of settlement, if we enter upon a policy of retaliation, let us pursue it firmly, with a determination only to subserve the interests of our people and maintain a high standard becoming the pride of American citizenship.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

BIG RAILROAD DEAL.

The Northern Pacific Sells Five Millions' Worth of Securities.

NEW YORK, August 23.—The Northern Pacific railroad company has completed the sale of about $5,000,000 of its securities. The available balance of third mortgage bonds and nearly three million of branch line bonds make the total sum. The price and the particular branch line bonds are not made known by the officers of the company. The sale is to a syndicate, headed by Henry Villard, and the bonds will go to Europe, where the bulk of the third mortgage is already held. The transaction is said to extinguish the floating debt of the company, and to leave something less than $2,000,000 in the treasury to expend in improvements. In addition to the sale of the bonds, it is learned that an independent company, with a capital of $3,000,000, has been formed for the explicit purpose of supplying the railroads with equipments. Over two-thirds of the capital has been subscribed, and the success of the scheme has been assured so far that large orders for engines and cars have been placed. The equipment company is composed of the large stockholders and directors of the Northern Pacific, but it is an entirely separate organization, and the railroad is not bound for anything beyond the rental of the equipment furnished to it.

Led by a Little Child.

CHICAGO, August 23.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—"There's papa!" shouted a little child at the union depot last night. The little one's mother, however, a richly dressed woman of about thirty-five years, tried to restrain the child, but the little arms twined about the neck of a bronzed, fine-looking man. The man trembled; the woman lowered her veil. It was their first meeting in six years. He was James Whitney, a San Francisco merchant, and was returning from New York. Since their estrangement Mrs. Whitney had been living with her parents, wealthy Philadelphians. She was on her way to visit friends in Omaha. They clasped hands, and the three entered the west-bound train.

Allison Makes a Denial.

WASHINGTON, August 23.—Senator Allison says it is not true that he made a proposition on the part of the republican senators that congress take a two weeks' recess pending the preparation of the tariff bill. The report doubtless grows out of a casual suggestion by Senator Hoar to the members of the sub-committee that a recess be taken to give the sub-committee a better chance to complete its work. This, however, Mr. Allison said was impracticable, for the reason that appropriation bills are still pending. Mr. Beck thought well of the suggestion when he heard of it, but on consultation with his fellow democrats, it was concluded that nothing could be done.

Sold for a Song.

NEW YORK, August 23.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The furniture, carpets, and personal effects of the notorious Mme. Diss De Bar, were sold at auction to-day. There were about 300 lots, which were disposed of at low prices. The whole sale did not realize more than $200. There was no desire manifested by those present to secure any of the spook pictures or other articles as mementoes. The picture of Ann Odelia, said to have been taken while she was in Ludwig of Bavaria's palace, sold for forty cents, and Milton's poems, with her autograph, brought but a quarter.

A Dollar for Wheat.

ST. PAUL, August 23.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Oliver Dalrymple, the bonanza farmer, in an interview yesterday, said: "Winter wheat has been greatly damaged by early frosts, and the crop will be short. Farmers will do well to hold their wheat just as long as possible, for it will be worth $1 a bushel before long. There will be a short crop in Europe, and that, with the deficiency here, will make wheat go up to a high figure."

Ben Butterworth Nominated.

CINCINNATI, August 23.—Benjamin Butterworth was nominated by acclamation by the republican convention of the First Ohio district to-day.

FIFTIETH CONGRESS.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, August 23.—Six vetoes of private pension bills were laid before the senate and referred to appropriate committees.

The bill to amend the eleventh section of the act of February, 1887, authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi river at St. Louis, by striking out the words "stockholder or," was reported from the committee on commerce and passed.

The resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Edmunds, fixing the daily hour of meeting at 12 o'clock, was adopted.

Mr. Stewart offered a resolution calling on the secretary of the interior for copies of the reports, affidavits and communications on which the commissioner of the general land office bases his letter to Mr. Burns, of the house of representatives, on the subject of timber depredations. It went over until to-morrow, Mr. Stewart stating that he would submit a few remarks then.

The senate then proceeded to the consideration of a preamble and resolution reported from the joint committee on library, accepting and returning thanks for the bust of Garibaldi presented to the United States by the Italian citizens of this country.

Mr. Chandler took the floor and concluded his speech relative to the alleged election frauds in the last Louisiana election. The resolution was laid aside without action.

The senate then took up the resolutions reported from the judiciary committee on July 23 on the subject of the suppression of colored votes at the municipal election in Jackson, Miss., and Mr. Wilson of Iowa proceeded to address the senate in support of them.

Mr. Pruden, one of the president's secretaries, then appeared and delivered to the senate "A Message in Writing."

Soon afterwards Mr. Wilson of Iowa yielded to Mr. Edmunds, who moved an adjournment.

Mr. Morgan suggested that the president intended to send in an important message this morning on the subject of the rejection of the fisheries treaty.

The presiding officer—"The message has been received."

Mr. Morgan—"I hope it will be submitted to the senate before adjournment."

Mr. Edmunds—"The message can wait till to-morrow."

Mr. Morgan—"I ask the yeas and nays on the motion to adjourn."

The question was taken and the motion was agreed to—yeas 23, nays 20, a strict party vote; so the senate adjourned.

House.

WASHINGTON, August 23.—In the house the senate bill was passed declaring that certain water reserve lands in Wisconsin are subject to the provisions of the act of congress granting to railroad companies a right of way through the public lands of the United States.

Mr. Crain of Texas introduced a joint resolution authorizing the president to veto specific items in appropriation bills. Referred.

The house, after some unimportant business, resumed consideration of the conference report on the army appropriation bill.

Mr. Butterworth of Ohio contended that the rights of the house had been invaded by the senate, and that the committee on military affairs had been guilty of trespassing on the rights of another committee.

Mr. Holman of Indiana thought that the house owed it to its own sense of dignity not to consent that the rules should be violated by the senate with full knowledge of the facts.

Mr. Laird of Nebraska did not consider that his dignity as a member of the house had been insulted by the action of the senate, and declared that the efforts of the members of the committee on appropriations to stir up resentment was but a trick to array the prejudices of the house against the merits of the legislation, and thereby destroy any chances which the country had of securing a coast defense.

Mr. Townshend of Illinois regarded the complaints that the senate had insulted the dignity of the house as mere child's play, and he argued that the committee on military had full jurisdiction over the subject of ordnance.

The conference report was rejected by a vote of 38 to 61. The house further insisting upon its disagreement to the senate amendments, a further conference was ordered.

The report of the special committee appointed to investigate the government printing office was submitted and ordered printed.

The house then went into committee of the whole on the deficiency appropriation bill.

Pending the point of order against the French spoliation claims, the section was sustained by the chair on the ground that the order directing the committee on appropriations to make provisions for the payment of the claims was repealed by implication by the subsequent adoption of a code of rules in antagonism therewith.

Mr. Dibble stated that inasmuch as repeals by implication were not favored, and inasmuch as the speaker had referred, under instructions of the order, the claims to the committee on appropriations, and that the committee had provided for their payment, he must appeal from the decision.

The question being on sustaining the decision of the chair, tellers were ordered and the vote announced as 65 to 60.

Mr. Dibble made a point of no quorum, and the tellers resumed their places, but the vote was suspended to allow the committee to rise and the speaker to lay before the house president's message relative to the fisheries question. The reading of the paper was listened to with profound attention. At its conclusion the democrats burst into applause. The speaker referred the document to the committee on foreign affairs, Mr. McCreary of New York securing unanimous consent to report from that committee on the subject at any time.

Mr. Hitt of Illinois moved that 15,000 copies be printed. Referred.

Mr. Wilson of Minnesota immediately offered a bill, which was referred to the committee on foreign affairs, to empower the president more effectually to carry out the purposes of an act entitled, "An act to authorize the president to protect and defend the rights of American fishing vessels, American fisherman, American trading and other vessels in certain cases and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1887, and to authorize the president to protect American interests against unjust discriminations in the use of canals in the British dominions of North America.

The tellers then resumed their places, but no quorum appearing the committee arose, and the house adjourned.

A COLORADO HANGING.

An Italian Murderer Expiates His Crime on the Gallows.

DENVER, Colo., August 23.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Nicolo Femmenella, an Italian, was hanged at Buena Vista, Colo., at 12:25 p. m. He died without a struggle and was pronounced lifeless in three minutes and a half. The murderer was executed for the assassination of Mike Casey at Granite on March 11, 1888. The execution was conducted privactly, but the jail yard was surrounded by a large crowd of people.

Femmenella, in whose behalf many of his countrymen had made strenuous efforts for executive clemency, held hope that something would interfere which would save his neck, if only for a short time. When told that hope was gone he broke down. Subsequently he confessed his crime and owned that he lied when on trial. He asked for a new suit of clothes and was given them. When the hour of execution arrived he walked firmly to the scaffold and refused to say anything. Lemmenella leaves a wife in Italy. He was very ignorant. His failure to intelligently understand English led to the exercise of executive clemency toward him, which might not otherwise have been accorded.

A Baptist Meeting Disturbed.

MACON, Ga., August 23.—Near Monticello, to-day, at the Baptist association meeting, a desperate fight occurred between the Tyler and Malone families and friends. Thirty shots were fired in less than one minute. James Malone and Sam Tyler were instantly killed. Ed Tyler was mortally wounded, and Walter Malone and several others severely.

DEATH IN DREADFUL FORM.

Horrible Results of an Explosion in a Wisconsin Town.

EIGHTEEN KILLED OUTRIGHT

Spectators at a Fire Crushed to Death by a Shower of Bricks and Timbers—Many Others Injured.

Battery of Boilers Explodes.

MILWAUKEE, August 23.—A special to the Evening Wisconsin from Neenah, Wis., says that at 1:30 last evening the large paper mill owned by George Whiting, situated on the island between this city and Menasha, was burned. While it was burning and the structure was surrounded by a crowd of spectators, the battery of boilers exploded. The roof and walls were thrown outward, sending a shower of bricks and timbers among the spectators. Eighteen persons were killed, several fatally injured and a number less seriously hurt, several of whom will die.

When the flames broke out about fifty men were in the building. The fire alarm brought several hundred people to the spot, who crowded as close to the burning building as the heat would permit. About 1:30 o'clock, while the building was a mass of flames, the explosion occurred without warning, and in an instant scores of men were buried by the heavy debris.

Hundreds began the work of recovering the bodies of the dead and rescuing and caring for the wounded. Body after body was found crushed and mangled by the great timbers. The injured were carried to neighboring residences or to their homes as soon as their identity could be established and the dead were taken to the city hall.

The dead are as follows: John Moore, Joseph Bridges, William Guiltz, Thos. Dourgas, Frank Sheffer, Gilbert Mercier, Frank Mandover, Frank Mancimer, Chris Laighouzer, John Eichowger, John Hoffman, Lewis Roesch, Joel Beel, John Eilko, Thomas Jetters, John Shoewleesji, Sylvester Jijhouse, and a man unknown.

The fatally injured are: Albert Hoechmer, Benjamin Crouse, Joseph Smitch, Joe Smith, John Sullock, —— Tingle, —— Soeltz.

The loss on the building is $60,000; insurance, $32,000.

The fire caught in the boiler room and a large quantity of fuel, shavings, etc. About 12 o'clock the fireman left his post to get a drink of water, and on looking back in the boiler room found flames among the piles of shavings. Before he could get the hose or give an alarm the flames rushed from the room and drove him back.

An immense revolving bleach was in the heating room, adjoining the fire room, and was filled with rags and straw. When the roof over the heating room fell in the fireman turned the hose over the bleach, and instantly an explosion occurred, and ten tons of boiler debris shot out of the building into a lot 200 feet away. In its passage it struck the heads of the bystanders, mowing them down like grass.

The cause of the awful calamity is traced directly to the iron bleach. It is said that this was full of steam and rags, and had become overheated. When the cold water struck it an explosion instantly followed.

The mill was built by William Gilbert, of Chicago, and George A. Whiting, of Neenah, Wis., in 1882. The members of the firm had business differences and dissolved about two years ago, Gilbert retiring. It is impossible to learn what the mill was valued at, but it is surmised that $60,000 is about right.

IOWA NEWS.

A Woman Who Exhibited a Lack of Common Sense.

WATERLOO, Ia., August 23.—[Special Telegram to THE