THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

EIGHTEENTH YEAR. OMAHA, SATURDAY MORNING AUGUST 25, 1888. NUMBER 72.

PROHIBITION PANDEMONIUM.

It Causes An All-Night Session of the State Convention.

CONFUSION WORSE CONFOUNDED

The Platform Finally Adopted With a Submission Plank, and the Session Closes at Seven O'Clock in the Morning.

A Lively and Late Wind-up.

LINCOLN, Neb., August 24.—[Special to THE BEE.]—After one of the most stormy and exciting sessions that has ever been witnessed in this state, the republican state convention completed its labors at 7 o'clock this morning. It was a quarter past 2 when the chairman of the committee on resolutions, Hascall of Douglas, ascended the stage and read from manuscript the following platform agreed upon by the committee:

THE PLATFORM.

The republicans of Nebraska, by their delegates in convention assembled, declare their unalterable devotion to the principles established and exemplified by the successful administrations of Lincoln, Grant, Hayes, Garfield and Arthur, and embodied in the platform of the national convention lately held in Chicago, upholding the national constitution, the indissoluble union of the states with the autonomy reserved to them under the constitution, the personal rights and liberties of citizens in all the states and territories, and the supreme and sovereign right of every citizen, rich or poor, native or foreign born, white or black, to cast one free ballot in public elections and to have that ballot duly counted, and the American system of protection against the destruction proposed by the president and his party.

They reassert their hostility to the introduction to this country of foreign contract labor or other labor alien to our civilization, their opposition to all combinations of capital organized in trusts or pools to control trade and fix prices on an arbitrary basis, and demand the requisite national and state legislation for the suppression of the same and the removal of all obstacles to the perfect freedom and independence of American labor.

They arraign the present national administration for its failure to execute laws securing to settlers on the public domain their title to their homesteads; for its determined hostility to the just claims of the invalid and destitute soldiers and sailors who served in the army and navy in the war for the preservation of the union; for its weak and inefficient foreign policy, and for its effort to destroy the bi-metalic system of currency and restore the single gold standard for the sole benefit of importers and money lenders.

They most heartily endorse the nomination of Benjamin Harrison, the soldier and the statesman, for president, and of Levi P. Morton, the patriotic business man and philanthropist, for vice-president, and pledge the full support of the party in Nebraska.

They congratulate the people of the state upon the laws enacted through the efforts of leading republicans in congress and in the state legislature for the regulation of interstate commerce and local railroad transportation, endorsing the action of the state board of transportation thereunder, and pledge the party, if continued in power, to the effectual execution of these measures to prevent unjust discrimination and extortion in transportation rates, and to the adoption of such amendments to them that experience may show to be necessary for the accomplishment of the end in view—the general establishment of fair and reasonable freight and passenger rates.

They denounce the partisan injustice of the democratic majority in the lower house of congress in closing the door of the union to 600,000 citizens of the United States, resident in Dakota, and demand the prompt admission of the southern half of that territory as a state, in accordance with all precedent and the unanimous desire of its inhabitants.

The first concern of all good government is the virtue and sobriety of the people and the purity of their homes. The republican party cordially sympathizes with all wise and well-directed efforts for the promotion of temperance and morality.

That home rule is in accord with the principles of the republican party and they sympathize with the people of Ireland in their heroic effort to secure that right.

They sincerely mourn the death of that ideal soldier, General Phillip H. Sheridan, the cavalry hero of the union and the pride of the nation, realizing that in his death the country loses one of its brightest ornaments, the soldier mourns a most faithful comrade, and every patriotic citizen is bereft of one who was a tower of strength, ever true to duty, honor and the flag of his country.

They favor the enactment of a law making nine hours a legal day's work, making the first Monday in September in each year a legal holiday to be known as "labor day," and prohibiting the importation into the state of armed men or associations of men for the purpose of police duty.

A PROHIBITION FIREBRAND.

Hascall had scarcely concluded the reading of this platform and moved its adoption by the convention when Brierly from Perkins county exploded a dynamite bomb from one of the proscenium boxes in the shape of the following resolution, which he moved to attach to the platform as a minority report:

Resolved, That the republicans of Nebraska assembled in convention deem it due the electors of this state that the submission of the question, "Shall the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage be prohibited?" be made to the voters of the state.

No sooner had this resolution been read than pandemonium broke loose, and for four mortal hours the house was convulsed in a fierce and uproarious controversy, which at times threatened to terminate in a general melee and the breaking up of the convention. The center of the conflict was the Douglas delegation, which made desperate resistance to the adoption of the prohibition plank.

GAG RULINGS FROM THE CHAIR.

Chairman Wall, for some mysterious and inexplicable reason, gave up the gavel to Church Howe, who, from the outset to the finale, made the most arbitrary and unparliamentary rulings, palpably designed to foist the prohibition plank on the party at all hazards.

Quite a scene was created by the effort of Howe to choke off Edward Rosewater, who, in the midst of the melee over prohibition, was invited by members of the Douglas delegation to take a hand in the fight with them. Howe's attempt to rule Rosewater out of the arena was resented by delegates from various parts of the hall, and a motion to hear him, offered by Magoon of Lancaster,

WAS CARRIED WITH A BIG HURRAH.

Rosewater finally secured a hearing and made a forcible appeal against the minority report. The pith of his argument was that pledging the members of the next legislature to submission was beyond the domain of the state convention. The issue had been fairly dealt with by the last state convention, when it instructed the state central committee to call for an expression from republicans on the propriety of submitting the amendment through the precinct primaries. This had already been done in many counties. The keystone of our American government is home rule and local self-government. The sovereign voters of the respective districts are alone in position to dictate to their law makers what they shall and what they shall not do. The convention had no right to override the will of the localities and sub-divisions of the state. While it was eminently proper to reaffirm the national convention principle in favor of elevating the public morals and promoting temperance, the county and district conventions alone had the right to instruct candidates for the legislature. Any other course would be subversive of our system of government and establish a centralizing tyranny by the mere force of majorities in state conventions.

THE FIGHT GREW WARM.

Ex-Speaker Harlan of York, took issue with him, and he in turn was overhauled by Mr. Abbott of Hall, Paul Schminke of Otoe, Snell and Lambertson of Lancaster, and Russell of Colfax. They in turn had a hand-to-hand encounter with four or five partisans of prohibition.

The fight grew hotter and hotter as daylight dawned and the sun began to peep through the windows. About 5:30 Thurston planted himself on a table and for thirty minutes delivered a powerful argument against injecting a prohibitory pledge into the platform at this time.

The arbitrary rulings of Church Howe and his refusal to permit any motion excepting a vote by roll call on the minority report culminated in an outbreak which finally drove him from the chair and forced Judge Wall back into his seat.

THE MINORITY REPORT ADOPTED.

At 6:15 the minority plank was finally declared adopted by a vote of 310 against 231. Attention was called to the fact that more than half of the delegates in the convention had left the hall, and parties present were casting their votes.

Another noisy contest was had over the final adoption of the platform as amended. Many delegates threatened to leave the hall, but Thurston's appeal against any such procedure prevailed, and the platform, with the prohibition plank, was finally adopted.

L. C. Richards of Dodge was elected chairman of the state central committee and at 7 a. m. the convention adjourned sine die.

THE VAN WYCK RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolutions, offered by General Van Wyck, were referred to the platform committee without debate, but for some reason, best known to Hascall, Church Howe and Crane, they were smothered:

Resolved, That we demand a revision of our revenue laws, in order that the burden of local taxation shall be impartially distributed on all classes of property, and to this end we are in favor of legislation that will place all real estate owned by railroad, telegraph and telephone companies on an equal footing and subject to the same mode of assessment and collection for city and county taxes as any other class of taxable property.

Whereas, Any scheme to legalize the debt of the Pacific railroads fraudulently contracted by Credit Mobilier and construction companies is manifestly detrimental to the material welfare of the people of this section and state, because this debt forms the basis for excessive and oppressive rates, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we are opposed to the passage of the Pacific railroad funding and extension scheme embodied in the Outhwaite bill—whereby all the debts of the Union Pacific railroad company, howsoever contracted, are to be recognized as valid and their payment extended over sixty years—and we request our senators and representatives in congress to oppose the passage of said bill.

THE FEELING IN LINCOLN.

The rank and file of the republican party of Lancaster county received the news of the nomination of Captain Hill for state treasurer and Attorney General Leese for his trust a third time with manifestations of evident satisfaction this morning. But the grand victory is shadowed by the base betrayal of Charley Carter, who entered the race as a candidate for commissioner of public lands and buildings with flattering prospects for a successful issue. Such deals are always remembered, and if tempers do not cool wonderfully between now and election day in November, the deal will be fittingly rebuked. The boys of Lancaster who do the voting never fail to pay their debts in one way or another. Peters, Grosshans or Benton and Steen or Carter, which? Think of it. The party workers here say it is not so much Benton as the way it was done. However, the ills of to-day are forgotten when sores are healed, and the racket will be forgotten when the votes are cast that are to elect Harrison and Morton. In some ways the boys are jubilant and in others they are hurt deep down.

The passage of the minority report on the question of submission by the convention

ADDS FUEL TO THE FLAME,

and there are some candidates who had better stand from under. In republican Lancaster there is music in the air. The fight on the resolution favoring submission was the most bitter, for and against, ever witnessed on the floors of any convention held in this state. It was war to the knife. Brierly, Tucker, Magoon and others for, and Hascall, Rosewater, Judge Douglas and Wells of Saline and others against. The battle raged for more than three hours. Such a scene during the discussion was never witnessed before in the state. The hisses, jeers, gags, invective and sarcasm hurled back and forth will furnish food for conversation for a week to come.

News From Hebron.

HEBRON, Neb., August 24.—[Special to THE BEE.]—That Thayer county will have an immense corn crop is now an assured fact. The acreage is much larger than last year, and in many places the yield per acre will be larger than ever before known.

Sheriff Green has been getting some new boarders at the county hotel. Peter Sheridan, of Carleton, was brought here yesterday upon charge of assault with intent to murder and placed in jail having been bound over to the district court, as he was unable to give bail in the sum of $500.

Amos Herr, who has figured so prominently in the criminal court of this county for several years past, was yesterday surrendered to the sheriff by one of his bondsmen. As he can get no one to bail him out he will probably remain in the county jail for some time.

Texas Bill's Victim Dead.

SUPERIOR, Neb., August 24.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—W. H. Whitney, the man shot near here recently by Texas Bill, died last night. The body was brought to Superior and embalmed. This morning a nephew of the unfortunate man arrived and accompanied the body to Columbus, Neb., where a sister lives. Whitney was about thirty-five years of age and unmarried. His home was in Gainesville, N. Y., where his mother resides. The murderer proves to be a noted desperado, and it is rumored that he has killed his man before. After leaving the camp he went to a farmer and engaged him to take him to the railroad, where he took the train. The officers at once started in pursuit, and the report reaches here that the murderer was captured this afternoon.

A Lucky Escape.

NELSON, Neb., August 24.—[Special to THE BEE.]—Nelson had a narrow escape last night. The new brick block containing the opera house, the court rooms and county officers' rooms and several stores, was set on fire through carelessness. A lighted match or a burning cigar was thrown in a sawdust spittoon and smoldered until the floor was burned through and caught in some gunny sacks in the basement, and was just getting where it would have been beyond control when it was discovered and extinguished.

Captain Hill Congratulated.

BEATRICE, Neb., August 24.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Beatrice citizens, irrespective of party, congratulated Captain Hill on his nomination for state treasurer. The indications are that he will run ahead of the ticket in southeastern Nebraska.

Hill's Shortage Fixed Up.

DUNLAP, Ia., August 24.—[Special to THE BEE.]—Last January, when Treasurer I. P. Hill made a final settlement with the board of supervisors at the expiration of his term of office, his account was short $19,346.91. Hill was indicted and a civil suit brought against his bondsmen, as reported in THE BEE heretofore. Yesterday a settlement was made with the board of supervisors for $18,348.46, the bondsmen paying $9,848.46, and Hill's friends or outside parties paying $8,500, and all civil suits were dismissed. The county by this settlement only loses $998.45. The settlement seems to give very general satisfaction.

Picked Up in the Lakes.

MANISTEE, Mich., August 24.—John Mock and William Brush started from Milwaukee on Monday in a hooker, and on Tuesday, when they were in the middle of Lake Michigan, their boat capsized. Brush was drowned. Mock succeeded in getting hold of the boat and hung on until picked up yesterday by the steam barge Wente.

CLEVELAND AND THE CANUCKS

The Fisheries Question an Absorbing Topic in Washington.

HOAR AND EDMUNDS SPEAK.

They Discuss the Existing Treaty and Show That the President Already Has All he Authority He Needs.

Posing for Effect.

WASHINGTON BUREAU THE OMAHA BEE, 513 FOURTEENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., August 24.

The talk of adjournment, the state of appropriations, the condition of the senate tariff bill, all were forgotten to-day and everyone about the capitol, from the president of the senate down to the barber of the house shop, discussed the president's message and the legislation he asks to increase his retaliatory power. There was nothing done in the house to-day. The Wilson bill, which was introduced so soon after the receipt of the message yesterday afternoon, had been referred to the foreign affairs committee and as the chairman of that body has been away at the summer resorts ever since the hot weather set in, it was deemed best to await his return before acting upon the bill. He was at once telegraphed for and advised to be here on Monday morning, when it is expected that there will be a full meeting of the committee. But in the senate the subject came up immediately after the reading of the journal. The message was read, and Mr. Edmunds addressed the senate. The able statesman from Vermont showed how wide his range of information is, not only upon this topic, but upon all others which he attempts to discuss. He scathingly pointed out the inconsistencies of the president's course, calling attention to the fact that the retaliatory act had been passed nearly two years ago to give him just the authority that he asks, and showed that the president had neglected the chance which had been offered him to force the Canadians to respect the American flag and to extend to American fishermen and ship masters that decent treatment which every civilized nation accords to another. He pointed out that the president has himself called attention to this discourteousness, to say the least, of the Canadians towards one particular American ship since the retaliatory act went into effect and he asked why it was that the chief magistrate had failed to comply with the retaliatory act, and had failed to do his duty under the constitution in neglecting to enforce the law. Senator Edmunds' remarks were listened to closely by every senator in town. There was the most profound stillness in the galleries, which were filled, and the most intense interest prevailed everywhere.

CLEVELAND A DEMAGOGUE.

Senator Hoar, who followed Mr. Edmunds, scored an excellent point when he called attention to the fact that when the president sent the fisheries treaty to the senate last February he said in his message that it was negotiated to settle all existing differences between the United States and Canada at the time. It was in effect to cover every controversy, and its design, according to the president, was to remove all causes for disturbances upon any subject for which the United States or her people had cause for complaint. Yet, on top of that and after the rejection of the fisheries treaty the president sends a message to congress asking for extended powers and not pointing out that there were other subjects not embraced in the treaty. In spite of all his previous assertions to the contrary, both of the senators expressed the unqualified opinion that the existing law gives the president ample power in every respect to enforce the rights of Americans and to insist upon respect to the stars and stripes. It could be seen plainly that their arguments struck home to the democratic side, and that in spite of the blind allegiance of their political opponents to the chief magistrate, they realized fully that he already has all the power that is necessary under the circumstances. Still there can be little doubt that, as Senator Frye says, Mr. Cleveland will be given all the rope that he desires. It is admitted on all sides that the prime object in sending his remarkable message to congress at this particular time was the retention of the vote of those foreign born American citizens who are disposed to follow any leader who will twist the British lion's

ASKING THE PRESIDENT TO SHOW HIS HAND.

No one believes that President Cleveland, if given the power which he asks, will enforce it, unless compelled to do so. At least he will not be likely to place an embargo upon Canada's commerce passing in transit through the United States, although he may, and probably will, enforce the collection of tolls through the "Soo" and St. Clair flats canals if the Canadian government persists in insisting upon collecting tolls in the Welland and St. Lawrence canals against American vessels. But the senate, although it can see the chance to checkmate Mr. Cleveland's move, does not propose to go at it blindly, and to enact further legislation in the line of retaliation, even though such a course may be politically beneficial, until it has all the information upon the subject necessary to guide it intelligently, and for this reason Senator Hoar has already offered a resolution requesting the president to furnish the senate with a copy of all communications remonstrating with the British government against the conduct of Canada on the fisheries question, and also for copies of all demands made by the president for redress of wrongs done to American fishermen. Perhaps the president may be able to show that he and Secretary Bayard have vigorously insisted that all such wrongs shall be redressed, but it is not believed that copies of any such papers are in the possession of the state department. At all events it will be just as well, the senators think, to know just how far the United States has gone in the protection of its citizens before giving President Cleveland authority to cripple commerce along the border for political effect. There is no doubt that if the president should enforce the law and declare an embargo against all Canadian commerce that the people on the northern border of the United States would be almost as great sufferers, for a while at least, as the Canadians whom it is designed to discipline.

M'KINLEY IN GEORGIA.

Major McKinley returned from his trip to Georgia last night and was met by news from his invalid wife, showing a serious relapse. McKinley took a train for his home at Canton, O., late last evening. It is feared that Mrs. McKinley will hardly rally from this attack of her malady which is a serious and hopeless one.

It is shown by statements of people who accompanied Major McKinley south that this visit was in every respect a success, so far as increasing respect for the republican party and its doctrines was concerned. It was feared by southern people here that McKinley might make a serious attack upon the southern methods of the democracy in his speech, and the democrats are greatly gratified at the moderate, conservative tone of his address.

A DECISION IN HOWARD'S LAND CASE.

Secretary Vilas to-day confirmed the decision of the general land office in the amended land entry case of Edwin Howard. The commissioners declined to grant Howard's request to be allowed to amend the entry which is made under the timber culture law so as to make it cover the southeast quarter of section 4, township 17, north range 54, west, instead of the northeast quarter of section 6, township 16, north, range 54, west, in the North Platte district. The commission, after refusing to amend the entry, held for cancellation the original entry on the statement of Howard to the effect that the section contains natural growing timber. The commissioner also held that the land asked for does not seem to be the land Howard intended to enter and that it does not seem to the satisfaction of the general land office that the entryman used proper care in making his entry. The decision of the commissioner in its entirety is affirmed by the secretary and the land held for cancellation.

PERSONAL.

Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Ross and son of Omaha, are at the Howard house.

PERRY S. HEATH.

Army News.

WASHINGTON, August 24.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Private William J. Leon, Company B, Seventeenth infantry, now with his command, having enlisted while a minor without the consent of his parents or guardian, is discharged the service of the United States.

Private Frank Haddock, Light Battery F, Second artillery, now with his command, will be discharged the service of the United States on the receipt of this order by the commanding officer of his station.

STARTED FOR CHICAGO.

Thurman and His Party Leave Port Huron at Midnight.

PORT HURON, Mich., August 24.—The Chicago escort for Judge Thurman arrived at 6 o'clock this morning and took charge of the party. The Cleveland and Thurman club of Port Huron, with a band, turned out, and with the Chicago delegation, escorted the judge and party to the train. The party now consists of Judge Thurman, Allen W. and Lee Thurman, Dr. Schwartz, of Columbus, Collector Ward, of Port Huron, and the press representatives. At the depot Thurman was introduced to the Chicago party. As the train left the depot it was greeted with cheers by a crowd.

The La Peer people learned that Judge Thurman would stop about twenty minutes before the arrival of the train and a couple hundred or more were at the depot to meet him. He came to the rear platform, but made no speech. At Flint Judge Thurman made a speech as the car stopped for a moment in the center of town.

Ex-Governor Begole and the reception committee met the Thurman party at Lansing, Mich., and they were greeted by an enthusiastic crowd on their arrival. Several thousand people were there and cheered the short tariff speech which Mr. Thurman made.

Charlotte has a population of about 4,000, and it seemed that nearly all of its inhabitants were at the depot when the train to which the Thurman special was attached drew up at that place. The judge made a short speech, which was enthusiastically cheered.

CHICAGO, August 24.—Judge Thurman and party arrived here in a special car at 6:30 p. m. At the depot a large and enthusiastic crowd was in waiting. Judge Thurman was escorted to a carriage and driven to the Palmer house. Here an informal reception was held. The judge made a short speech, but begged to be excused from further effort, as he had already made a dozen speeches during the day. After he had retired to his room an enthusiastic crowd gathered in the rotunda and shouted until they brought him once more for a good-night appearance. The commercial travelers expressed their good will through a magnificent floral offering four feet square, in the design of an immense bandana.

DAKOTA REPUBLICANS.

The Convention Organizes and Adopts a Platform.

WATERTOWN, Dak., August 24.—The republican territorial convention met yesterday morning, but the committee on credentials not being ready to report on the Lawrence county contest, there were successive adjournments to 1, 3:30 and 7 p. m. During the afternoon a campaign fund of $10,000 was raised. At the night session the convention admitted Judge Moody's delegation from Lawrence county. Colonel E. C. Geary of Fargo was made permanent chairman and the platform was adopted. It accuses the present administration of keeping Dakota out of the union for partisan reasons. It arraigns Governor Church for using his office for furthering his personal ambition. General Harrison is endorsed as the friend of Dakota. It declares it the duty of congress to admit Dakota as two states. Laws for equitable rates of transportation, a revision of the Dakota revenue laws and for effective regulation of usury are favored. The revision of the tariff is favored and a reduction of duties upon such articles as it can be made upon without sacrificing the interests of American labor, particularly on the necessaries of life. The Mills bill is declared a sectional measure. The banishment of saloons from the territory is favored. At 12:30 the convention adjourned until daylight.

Harrison Enjoying His Rest.

TOLEDO, August 24.—A Middle Bass special says: There is not another summer resort in America where General Harrison could have found a more perfect retreat and such complete seclusion as in this spot. Several persons came in from Cleveland and asked to be allowed to see General Harrison, but the members of the club steadily refused to disturb him. General Harrison is enjoying his visit immensely, and regards Middle Bass as the finest point in the great lakes. All the members in the party are well. Two large excursions came in from Detroit and Cleveland, but were not permitted to see the general. United States senator Thomas W. Palmer, of Detroit, was a caller, and discussed the situation in Michigan freely. The only other caller was ex-Congressman Amos Townsend, of Cleveland.

Hewitt on the Political Issues.

BALTIMORE, August 24.—Mayor Hewitt, in a letter to Leonard Wales, of Baltimore, by whom he was nominated at the recent convention of the American party, says:

"If you had consulted me I should have asked you to refrain from using my name, inasmuch as I do not consider the present a time for the organization of an independent party. In my dispatch to the chairman I stated distinctly that I thought the issue in this campaign was the revenue reform, and I do not think that any other question would have a chance of serious consideration by the people. Time will come, however, when the question of home rule will have to be settled in favor of the doctrine that 'America should be governed by Americans.'"

The Dakota Republicans.

WATERTOWN, Dak., August 24.—The republican territorial convention nominated G. A. Matthews, of Brookings, for delegate on the seventeenth ballot.

Will Marry Mr. Carson.

NEW YORK, August 24.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Although the reports published several months ago of the engagement of Miss Maud Harrison, the comedienne of the Madison Square theater, to J. D. Carson, the well-known railroad man and theatrical manager, were contradicted, it is now stated, with every appearance of authenticity, that they are to be married in Chicago early in October.

North Nebraska's Fair.

NORFOLK, Neb., August 24.—[Special to THE BEE.]—The horses for the races at the North Nebraska fair in this city next week are still coming. Sixty-five racers are now here and the number will reach 125 before the races commence on Tuesday. The entries already made assure a splendid exhibit of live stock, but the agricultural exhibit will not be so large on account of the lateness of the season.

The French Mediterranean Fleet.

TOULON, August 24.—The equipments of eight iron clads ordered by the French minister of marine for the reinforcement of the Mediterranean squadron have been completed, and they will proceed at once to a general rendezvous at Hyeries. Four dispatch vessels and a torpedo boat will accompany the iron clads.

THE MESSAGE IN ENGLAND.

Comments of the London Press on Cleveland's Manifesto.

HIS SINCERITY IS QUESTIONED.

One Journal Suggests the Impropriety of Introducing the Tricks of Poker Playing Into American Politics.

The Lion Growls.

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LONDON, August 24.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—Blaine's emissaries, who are here collecting statistics showing the great attachment the British have for President Cleveland, were bothered this afternoon when they read two sharp attacks on him in two leading Tory evening papers. In the course of a bitter editorial on the fisheries the St. James Gazette observed: "Suddenly, while every one is in an unsuspecting frame of mind, Mr. Cleveland launches his bolt from the blue. The position is exceedingly awkward and unpleasant for both countries and the retaliatory measures which are threatened by the presidential message, are so absolutely illogical and unreasonable that it is difficult to understand what their precise meaning is. But before very long a president will have to be chosen, and Mr. Cleveland and his political friends are anxious he should be returned to office. Now, if the president can see his way to materially increase his chances of re-election by playing at a game which has always immensely tickled our American cousins—the twisting of the lion's tail, to-wit—it is perhaps not to be expected that he should hesitate to twist it by any consideration of the lion's feelings. The object is to provide an elegant curl upon which patriotic Americans may gaze with complacent pride, at intervals listening to the defiant shrieks of the western eagle. That is the only possible explanation of the message. Another is that Mr. Cleveland always, of course with an indirect eye to the ballot boxes, may be trying what is known in America itself as a 'bluff.'"

The Globe says: "We fail to understand why President Cleveland, a generally just man, should seek to punish Canadians for an act committed by the Washington senate. Is he, too, playing to the gallery? Did the value of the Irish vote in the presidential contest tempt him to make a bid for it? The surmise may look uncharitable but we see no other explanation that fits in with the surrounding circumstances."

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LONDON, August 24.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—The morning papers all follow the lead of the evening papers on the message. The lion in the press room fairly lashes the president with its tail. Thus the Daily Telegraph: "Mr. Cleveland's entire communication is conceived in a spirit of most uncompromising hostility. His startlingly aggressive message has been immediately due to the action the part of congress. What his precise motive may have been is to be divined only by those deeply versed in the mysteries of the curious system which the Americans are pleased to dignify by the name of politics. Perhaps the president meant to trump the last card played by the republican majority. All that the uninitiated spectator can expect to know about the matter is that, in the language of the American gambler, between whose methods and those of American politicians there is a close resemblance, President Cleveland has seen the republican majority and gone them one better."

The Standard observes: "What makes the tone of the message all the more remarkable is that President Cleveland does not give himself the smallest trouble to conceal or dissemble the fact that it was the United States senate and not the government of the dominion which rejected the result of his diplomatic efforts. It is hardly necessary to point out that this measure must be very injurious to the commercial interests of Canada. The large traffic which passed over the Canadian Pacific into the United States will be stopped, and the growing trade between Japan and the eastern parts of the dominion seriously crippled. For a portion of the year the heart of the dominion is cut off, by nature, from direct intercourse with Europe. The closing of the St. Lawrence by ice makes it almost imperative that Canadian exports and imports should pass through United States territory. New York, in fact, is one of the Canadian seaports and without it the manufacturers and merchants of the colony would find themselves, for a time at least, in a bad way. The conclusion of the message is in harmony with the rest of this curious state paper. It ends by the assertion that a government does only half its duty when it permits citizens to be imposed upon and humiliated by the overreaching disposition of other nations. But which nation? We may well ask. It seems to us he has rendered it impossible for him to urge any such accusation against this country."

The Daily News says: "President Cleveland lets the republican senators know that if they want an aggressive policy they shall have it with a vengeance. The senate, he says, has refused to co-operate with him in an effort to settle the dispute. In this country we may be well pleased enough with the assurance that he has put the republican senators in a hole, but after all the one important fact for us is that the international question is not settled, that it is more unsettled than it ever was before, that business is disturbed, that the relations between this country and America are strained, that the relations between Canada and America are more strained still and that an uncomfortable new departure will have to be made."

The aristocratic Morning Post cries: "It seems as if the exigencies of his position as a candidate for re-election to the presidency had urged Mr. Cleveland to play the part of advocate hastily. That the president who authorized the negotiations should be the first person to initiate new difficulties is certainly surprising and cannot but depreciate the position assigned to matters affecting the British empire by President Cleveland. It may suit for the coming ticket at the presidential election to make this question a test of party fealty, but this method of treating them puts a strain upon Englishmen generally."

The Times, while saying the message is a clever move on the political board, says: "The president cannot be acquitted of personal inconsistency in the course he has taken, which was in no sense obligatory upon him. However, the president's message is in any case preposterous. If he was not bound by the vote of the senate he was gratuitously inconsistent with his previous attitude. If he was bound we have the ludicrous spectacle of the United States flying into a passion over their own rejection of the treaty, as if the grievance were not ours rather than theirs." The editor concludes: "The only consolation is that a few months may bring another revolution of the wheel and either disclose President Cleveland or General Harrison welcoming the despised treaty with a few colorable modifications."

STOCKS IN LONDON.

Cleveland's Message Has a Depressing Effect on the Market.

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LONDON, August 24.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—Cleveland's message depressed stocks considerably. Prices gave way on continued selling orders from the country. Unions were especially flat. Canadas dropped 1 point directly as the market opened. Room traders sold stock, as the message frightened everybody. Burns, of J. S. Morgan, says the message is a simple warning from the president to Canadian interests, showing the danger to which they are exposed if the president should exercise the retaliatory power, which, as yet, is only asked for. Wall street opened weak but stronger prices instilled confidence again and the market turned round and bought. Andrews and Windom left there unsuccessful in getting the capital for the Tehuantepec ship railway scheme. Capitalists require the United States guarantee, and it is not believed here that the latter can be obtained and Mexican subvention is insufficient. The above gentlemen are unwisely taking over the third Erie contractor. Tancred and Engineer Taylor both have unsavory records in connection with the Delagoa, Messina and other railroads.

"SHOT DEADER THAN HAY."

Vigilants Scouring the Country For a Minnesota Murderer.

CURRIE, Minn., August 24.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—John Lufkin, a well known farmer, was shot in the town of Gates, Redwood county, ten miles from Tracy last night, under very peculiar circumstances. Lufkin came here from St. Charles' Minn., in 1874, and settled in Gates. Besides himself there were two families, Rose and Averill, which have been in constant quarrels for several years. Last winter a jug of kerosene was thrown into Lufkin's house, and with it two burning torches. In the room were two women. The torches fell some distance from the kerosene and did not fire. At the same time a bomb made of powder in a tin can with nails and spikes exploded in another part of the house. Lufkins heard a call and ran outside. He says that he knew the voice as that of Will Rose, a young man. There was no other evidence, and the suit was dismissed. Lufkin then sued the Averill and Rose families for slander and the suit is still pending. To get even Rose prosecuted Lufkin for incest with his niece, but it was ignored by the grand jury. Getting in a rather tight place, Lufkin sold his farm and went to live with a relative named Slaver, fourteen miles northeast of his own farm. Sitting in Slaver's house Wednesday evening with Slaver and three women, a rifle or heavy revolver cracked at one of the windows and Lufkin exclaimed, "I am shot deader than hay." He feel to the floor and in ten minutes died. The alarm was sent to Tracy and a number of citizens hastened to Rose's house, but no one was to be seen. A ponyewas found in the stable covered with sweat, as if it had been ridden hard. If there is any other evidence against Rose it has not been divulged. The inquest is in progress now, and there is a strong talk of lynching Rose. Rose has been tracked toward the Cottonwood county line and is supposed to be at a camp on Long lake. The sheriff of Mowerly county is on his trail and he will probably have his man before morning.

THE SIOUX ARE SIGNING.

Their Former Obstinacy Due to the Half breeds and Squaw Men.

PIERRE, Dak., August 24.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The steamer Rosebud to-day brought from Standing Rock agency the Sioux commissioners and party on their way to the Crow Creek and Lower Brule agencies. Being interviewed they were free to give the history of affairs at Standing Rock, from which it appears that they have obtained the names of a good number of the Standing Rock Sioux. They are expecting to obtain the balance on their return without any trouble. They assert that their hired interpreters connived with the squaw men, a few halfbreeds and a half-dozen hostile chiefs to defeat the measure by intimidating the majority who favored it, even deciding in secret council to kill the first buck who signed. The sentiment among the rank and file was too strongly in favor of the treaty, however, and many signed before they left, one instance of the kind being when they had boarded the boat to go. A number came aboard and signed, fearing the commission would not return. The commission considers it diplomacy to get the lower Brules and Crow Creeks first before visiting Cheyenne or returning to Standing Rock, as the former will readily favor the treaty.

A PLUCKY YOUNGSTER.

He Fires a Load of Bird Shot Into a Gang of Tramps.

DELANO, Minn., August 24.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Yesterday afternoon twelve masked men entered the house of John Pearson, three miles south of Armstrong, and demanded food and what money there was in the house. While they were parleying with Mrs. Pearson, her son, Henry, a boy ten years old, opened the stair door and discharged a load of bird shot into the feet and legs of one of the tramps. They all fled and the boy pursued them, firing again, the shot taking effect in the head of one of them, who fell to the ground and was afterwards carried off by his companions. The citizens turned out en masse and scoured the country all night to secure the culprit, but without success. To-day some of the tramps were back and fired two shots through the windows of Pearson's house without effect. The boy who did the shooting was so small that the tramps did not notice him and his father was away from home when the outrage occurred.

The Crop Prospects.

DES MOINES, Ia., August 24.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The heavy rains this month have materially changed the prospects for crops in Iowa. Corn has kept growing, especially in the western part of the state, and the stalks have been taking the growth instead of the ears. The great danger now is from frost, and if it holds off till the middle of September and the present warm days continue the corn crop will be very large, but the nights lately have been so cool as to suggest danger. Oats are poor, probably half a crop. Heavy rains and hail storms beat them down and kept them down. Wheat is about fair. The hay crop is very large, surpassing anything for years, and it is good in all parts of the state. Flax is yielding very large crops in northern Iowa, where it is a staple. The crop is nearly harvested and keeps up well. Vegetables are all turning out well and fruits are doing finely. The only apprehension now is early frost.

The Weather Indications.

For Nebraska: Fair, slightly warmer weather, variable winds.

For Iowa: Fair, slightly warmer weather southerly winds.

For Dakota: Light local rains, slightly cooler weather, variable winds.

A Tennessee Hotel Burned.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., August 24.—The hotel at Boa Agna Springs, Tenn., near Nashville, burned late last night. The guests saved nearly all their baggage. The loss is about $50,000; insurance, $15,000.

Stanley Falls Station Recaptured.

BRUSSELS, August 24.—It is officially announced that the forces of the Congo Free State have recaptured Stanley Falls station.

FISHERY'S TREATY COMMENTS

The Situation Discussed on Both Sides of the Atlantic.

OPINIONS OF THE ENGLISH PRESS

Its Effect in Wall Street—An All-Absorping Topic of Conversation at the National Capital.

NEW YORK, August 24.—There was considerable anxiety manifested on the stock exchange before the opening over the effect of the president's message, and first sales of stocks in railroads depending upon Canadian business showed sharp declines. Michigan Central opened down 1¾ per cent and Canada Southern opened down 1 per cent. Supporting orders had been placed on the market, however, and prices were bid up ½@¾ from the opening. When this recovery was noted confidence was at once restored.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., August 24.—The president's message was much commented on by vessel owners on the arrival of this morning's papers, in which it was printed. The news soon spread and a crowd of vessel owners congregated in the merchants' exchange talking over the matter. It was the general opinion among business men that no one here wanted retaliation as outlined in the message. On the other hand, the men who man the vessels are unanimous in their opinions that what the president has proposed is just right.

WASHINGTON, August 24.—The president's message on the subject of the fisheries treaty is the all-absorbing topic of conversation among the few members present in the house to-day. The democrats praise the message as a statesmanlike utterance, and the republicans generally condemn it as purely political. Representative Hooker, a democratic member of the committee on foreign affairs, which will deal initially with the message and the Wilson bill to give effect to the president's views, said: "I think it is a very able exposition of our rights under the treaty of 1818 and presents a very cogent reason for enforcing the act investing the president with the power to retaliate against Canadian importers and exporters."

Representative Payson, of Illinois, said: "Without fully committing myself to it I think that the president has sufficient power under the existing law to express the sentiment of our people, and not only compel recognition of our rights, but secure equitable adjustment of the trouble. There is more politics than necessary in the message. It would be a very excellent plan for the president to put his best foot forward with the idea of showing his intentions; and if that were found ineffectual, then he might ask congress for additional power."

Representative Crisp, of Georgia, said: "I think the message's recommendation is decidedly the proper thing to do under the circumstances."

Representative Adams of Illinois (republican) said: "If he needs the power he asks for he shall have it so far as my vote goes. I am doubtful about the existing law, however."

Representative Bayne of Pennsylvania said: "There is nothing in it but a scheme to recoup the soul of his lost political influence, and I predict that he will do the same on the subject of the tariff."

AUGUSTA, Me., August 24.—An effort was made to secure Blaine's opinion on the president's message, but he firmly declined to be interviewed on the subject, saying that he preferred to give his views to the public at large upon the stump.

LONDON, August 24.—The St. James Gazette, commenting on President Cleveland's message to congress, says: "The position is awkward and unpleasant for both countries. The retaliation threatened is so illogical and unreasonable that it is difficult to understand its precise cause and meaning. Two plausible explanations occur. It may have been intended to influence voters, or merely to bluff Canada into granting the American demands. There is no doubt that the matter is a serious one for Canada. Not merely local affairs are concerned, but imperial interests are also involved. England must and will supply proper safeguards for her Canadian interest. We must await the next step. It is difficult to suppose that the matter will be allowed to end otherwise than in a perfectly friendly manner."

The Globe says that President Cleveland makes a strong case against Canada, and surmises that Canada will doubtless be able to show equally as good a case. If the Canadians had rejected the treaty, it says, it would be easy to understand why Cleveland should ask for ret