THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

EIGHTEENTH YEAR. OMAHA, SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 8, 1888. NUMBER 86

THE LONG EXPECTED LETTER

Cleveland's Formal Acceptance Reported Ready for the Press.

TO BE LAUNCHED ON SUNDAY.

Colonel Henry Working for the Promotion of Captain Bourke—The President and the Chinese Treaty—Lumber Tariff.

Another Campaign Contribution.

WASHINGTON BUREAU THE OMAHA BEE, 513 FOURTEENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 7.

The president's letter of acceptance will, it is stated upon good authority to-night, be given out on next Sunday evening for Monday's newspaper. Mr. Cleveland will take no backward step on the tariff, and like in his message of last winter that subject will be the main topic discussed. The work of the democratic house in passing the Mills bill will be warmly approved. There will be a claim that the democratic policy is friendly to the laboring men and not to his disadvantage, and civil service reform is to be sustained. All of the regularities of the party record are to be smoothed out, and the letter is framed to be a campaign document in the strictest sense.

THE PRESIDENT, COL. HENRY AND CAPT. BOURKE

Colonel Henry was at the war department and white house again to-day, commingling with his friends and looking after the interest of Captain Bourke, whom he hopes to see made inspector general. He also called at THE BEE bureau. Colonel Henry says there is quite a clamor for promotion at present, but that it is not probable that anything in that direction will be done until the elections are over. He left this evening for Fort Niagara, to attend the rifle range practice for army men. In speaking about the promotion of Captain Bourke, the president said to Colonel Henry: "I intend to appoint the officer with the best record. That has been my policy, and I believe it has done good in the army."

Colonel Henry replied: "That is all the army asks and it is indebted to you for this reform in making appointments."

Colonel Henry also spoke to the president of the claims of Captain Roberts of the Seventeenth infantry at Fort Russell for the position of judge advocate and the president replied that Captain Roberts had been highly spoken of by General Crook.

THE PRESIDENT BEGS QUARTER.

At last the democrats in the senate attempted to defeat the immediate and final passage of the anti-Chinese bill by trying to refer it to the committee on foreign relations. Failing in this they entered a motion to reconsider the vote by which it was passed so that it will not go to the president for several days yet—not till some time next week—and further opportunity will be given the administration to deliberate, turn around and get out of the hole in which it finds itself. If Mr. Cleveland signs the bill before China acts on the treaty he will commit an extraordinary breach of diplomacy and probably cut off all relations between the United States and the celestial empire, while if he vetoes it on account of the pending treaty he will repudiate William L. Scott, who introduced the bill in the house.

DAKOTA MATTERS AND THE SIOUX RESERVATION.

Delegate Gifford arrived here from Dakota this evening and will remain till the end of the session. He takes his defeat for renomination in splendid humor and says the republican majority will be largely increased in the territory this fall. Judge Gifford is confident that the Sioux reservation commissioners will succeed in their work, and says they intend to keep right along with their negotiations, never closing for a day till they have the necessary number of signatures to put the treaty in force. There has not been as heavy immigration into Dakota this summer as usual, he says, on account of the prospective opening of the Sioux reservation. Those who want to go to Dakota and Nebraska have been waiting till these lands are made available for settlers.

THE LUMBER TARIFF.

Another special consular report, intended to reinforce and brace up some of the weak points in the Mills tariff bill, has just been received at the department of state. This one comes from Mr. Hotchkiss, the United States consul at Ottawa, Canada, and deals with the subject of lumber, the Canadian output, and the effect free lumber would have upon the consumers in the United States. This report shows care in every sentence, and it was the evident intention to make it impressive, and to have an influence in the impending campaign.

Probably the most striking statement made in this report by this democratic officer is the one which declares the removal of the duty imposed by the United States upon imported lumber will not make the article any cheaper to the consumer. The statement verbatim is as follows:

"There is no dispute that the American manufacturer controls the making of prices. In doing this he is not influenced by the Canadian supply in any degree. If the duty of $2 is removed it will not affect the American price, because it has never been a factor and will still be unfelt. No lower price will prevail in the United States than heretofore, and no different net results will be experienced by the manufacturer.

"The Canadian, on the contrary, will lay his lumber down in the American market at $2 less per 1,000, and will obtain for it the same as the American does, so that the net result to the Canadian manufacturer will be a clear gain of the $2 which the American government has remitted. This additional net result to the Canadian manufacturer will, however, be of very brief duration."

The consul explains that the price of lumber will simply be raised $2 per 1,000 feet by the Canadian government, which controls the entire output of lumber in that Dominion, and that therefore the abolition of the lumber duty by the American congress will be simply an advantage to the Canadian government. Canada controls her timber lands exclusively. Unlike the United States government, which has disposed of its timber possessions at a fixed price and permitted them to come into the possession of private individuals, the Canadian government owns the timber upon her public domain, and permits lumbermen to cut the logs at fixed prices, averaging at present $3 per acre. This charge comes under the title of a "timber license." It will be thus seen that as soon as the American congress removes the duty from lumber the Canadian parliament will simply raise the price for timber license to an equal amount, and therefore profit to that extent. Of course, free lumber will greatly augment the importations into this country, and there, forge give a great stimulus to Canadian labor. The profit, however, according to this report, will accrue to the Canadian government. It will therefore be seen that Canada as a government, can afford to contribute very largely to the democratic campaign fund, and it is safe to say that if the Canadian parliament would appropriate out of the common fund a million or so of dollars, the act would be approved by the public, as they expect to to profit by the maintainance in power of the democratic party. Speaking further of the abolition of the lumber duty by congress, the consul says:

"Having shown how the governments in Canada continue their control of the timber lands and their disposition to tax them to the utmost, I am confident that not a May pay day will pass before a public notice will issue in effect that a further increase in annual and timber dues has been made an order in council, in sums sufficient to absorb the $2 per 1,000 into the provincial treasuries."

It has been argued by the democrats in the house that if logs in the rough were permitted to come into the United States free of duty, it would have the double affect of preserving the forests of this country, and stimulating the saw-milling interest. It has been argued that the saw mill yards, along the northern lakes, would be filled with Canadian logs, which would require American labor in manufacture. The report of this consul explodes this theory, as facts usually explode democratic doctrine. The consul says:

"Regarding the few logs shown to be exported to the United States, they are of no account whatever, nor do I believe that if 'free lumber' were to prevail that any appreciable increase of log exports would be seen, for the logs would, to a large extent, be manufactured into lumber at the place of growth, or approximately so, as long as the lumber was admitted free. This course presents very many palpable advantages as against the expense of the transfer of the mill.

"A few mill-owners on the shores or adjacent to the shores of Lake Huron and Lake Michigan, having exhausted their available timber, would make a few spasmodic attempts to import logs from Canada, but a very brief attempt to handle logs across the lakes would develop the superiority of the location nearer the timber. In addition to this, by operating their mills in Canada they would find the English markets open to them, for it is in Canada that the English buyer of pine lumber always has and undoubtedly will continue to look for his stock. This advantage to the manufacturer is one which will not be lost or disregarded, for the English market requires from Canada pine lumber (mainly cut into 'deal') in volume about half as large as is sold to the states."

MISCELLANEOUS.

Senator Manderson has returned from the east. He goes to Columbus, O., on Sunday as a delegate for Nebraska to the national encampment of the G. A. R.

Raymond B. Surgart, of Iowa, having passed the required examination, has been admitted to the United States naval academy at Annapolis, Md.

Harry P. Penaeck, of Chariton, Ia., has been appointed a cadet at the United States military academy, West Point, N. Y.

PERRY S. HEATH.

A MISTAKE SOMEWHERE.

Minneapolis Dealers Discussing the New Wheat Grading Rule.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Sept. 7.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Regarding the statement that the state grain inspectors would enforce a new rule, which admits to No. 1 hard wheat from 5 to 10 per cent of frosted wheat, Inspector Clausen says there is no truth in it. A prominent officer of the chamber of commerce states, however, that this rule was posted in the inspector's office yesterday, and he to-day produced what purports to be a copy of the rule, taken from the bulletin board in Clausen's office. Wheat was also shown on change which, it is claimed, was inspected under the new rule, and which contained frosted wheat. Secretary C. C. Sturtevant, of the chamber, remarked on the universal topic in his domain: "I tell them that if they want this rule changed they must pass a resolution approving of it. That's been the way all through with this administration. When we have wanted anything we have got just the opposite. The whole thing is political all the way down. Every man, in all the departments, is appointed for political reasons, without regard to qualifications. They commenced to inspect under the new rule yesterday. It will ruin the reputation of northwestern grades in the east and foreign points."

Colonel G. R. Rodgers, the veteran grain editor, said: "This is a sample market and our business cannot be injured materially. It will hurt Duluth more because they must ship all their wheat. Not much is shipped from here except to millers. I don't see who is to be benefitted by the rule as the effect will be to lower the price of graded wheat and establish a letter price for sample wheat."

"What influenced the change then?"

"Well, we've got some fool state officers and some fool farmers who don't know what they want and between them we've got a fool rule."

KANSAS CROPS.

The August Report of the State Board of Agriculture.

TOPEKA, Kan., Sept. 7.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The August report of the state board of agriculture shows that 74 per cent of the total area of corn planted is worth harvesting. The corn yield averages the highest in Wyandotte county, being fifty-three and a half bushels to the acre. Nearly all of the counties north of the Kansas river and in the eastern part of the state report yields of forty to fifty bushels an acre. A belt of territory, from Jewell and Smith counties on the north stretching southward and bearing eastward to the south line of the state with Ellsworth county as a centre, seems to be the worst burned district in the state and the yield averages from almost a total failure to six and nine bushels an acre. The average yield per acre on the acreage worth harvesting is estimated at twenty-eight bushels, and the total yield is 144,417,800, double that of last year, but 46,452,800 less than that of 1884.

STUBBORN HALF BREEDS.

They Create Trouble by Refusing to Pay Their Taxes.

JAMESTOWN, Dak., Sept. 7.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—When Judge Rose was at Battineau holding court he found the financial condition of Rollett county in bad shape. The refusal of the half breeds to pay taxes has caused a stringency in the county's finances as most of the inhabitants are of that class. The commissioners have been forced to issue warrants and to dispose of bonds to obtain money enough to carry on the county government. About $17,000 of this paper is held by a Grand Forks firm. The indebtedness of the county has passed the limit and the matter is expected to come into the court for adjustment in a short time.

China's Treaty Rejection Confirmed.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The Herald, in an extra, prints the following from Washington:

Chang Yen Hoon, the Chinese minister, who was called to Peru on official business several months ago, will leave Lima on the 17th inst. for the United States. It was the minister's original intention to return to this country by way of San Francisco, where he purposed remaining a brief period in order more thoroughly to acquaint himself with the Chinese question on the Pacific slope. His change of plan at the last moment was in obedience to a notification from the Chinese emperor to proceed at once and by the quickest route to Washington in order that his majesty's wishes regarding the Chinese treaty should be communicated through him to Secretary Bayard. It may be authoritatively stated that a confirmation of the rejection of the treaty was officially received at the white house from Pekin during the meeting of the cabinet Thursday afternoon.

Whites and Blacks at War.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 7.—Advices from Richmond, Tex., are to the effect that the negroes ordered to leave Fort Bend county on account of the attempted assassination of W. H. Frost, will resist. A committee of six citizens went out to Jack and Tom Taylor's, fifteen miles from Richmond, in a stronghold of 500 negroes, to notify them that they had ten hours in which to leave the country. They declined to leave and defied the whites. Forty men, armed with Winchesters, have gone out to enforce the order and matters have assumed such a serious phase that two local military companies have been called into service, and Governor Ross has ordered the state rangers to Fort Bend county.

Crooked Indian Elections.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 7.—The election troubles in the Indian territory have broken out afresh. The Chickasaw nation election resulted in the return of Governor Guy by a majority of fourteen. Corruption and manipulation of the returns is charged on both sides, and the danger of an internal tribal war has become so great that Indian Agent Owens has gone to Tishomingo, where a council is now in session.

A VICTIM TO SELFISHNESS.

Thurman Being Sacrificed to Grover Cleveland's Interests.

A CRUEL AND HEARTLESS POLICY

The Old Roman's Life Endangered to Boom a Losing Cause—Democratic Leaders Rattled.

Thurman's Condition.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Judge Thurman is somewhat better to-day, but is still quite a sick man, and is anxious to go home. A policy of trying to raise enthusiasm for Cleveland and the democratic ticket by cruelly forcing an ambitious but rather decrepit old man of seventy-five years to go around the country and speak was denounced to-day on all sides. The democracic leaders think it an egregious mistake, and one that will do the party more harm than good. Wise democrats want the "Old Roman" to be kept quiet so as not to endanger his life. They know that without his name on the ticket it would be one of the dreariest efforts in the world to get any enthusiasm for Cleveland.

The president and Colonel Brice come in for their share of censure for permitting Thurman to come to New York, knowing his feeble condition and the dangers of a long trip. It is well-known that Mrs. Thurman strenuously opposed her husband's acceptance of the candidacy for the vice-presidency because she was well aware of his very feeble condition. She protested, and so did his children, against the cruelty of bringing the "Old Roman" into political life again, when he had repeatedly said he was too old to enter the campaign, and that he was only awaiting a final summons. Their entreaties were in vain. Somebody had to be found to strengthen the democratic ticket, and Thurman was the man selected by the president. Four years previous the president said that he did not make him one of his cabinet officers because he was too old. After that became known Mrs. Thurman was happy, because she thought that her husband would be permitted to pass the remainder of his days in quiet and rest from political excitement. This is the whole situation in a nutshell. Judge Thurman is simply being railroaded around the country, regardless of his extreme age and infirmities, merely to hide the fact that the head of the ticket has no popularity, and the result will be that the "Old Roman" will be sacrificed to boom a loosing cause.

Henry J. Reinmund, a prominent democrat of Ohio, was in the corridor of the Fifth Avenue hotel to-day and remarked that it would be better for Thurman to die at home than to kill him slowly by sending him around to address large audiences. There was not a democrat who called at the hotel this morning who was willing to admit that it was right to carry the old man around in such fashion. Colonel Brice, who is an active member of the hippodrome combination to carry the old man around, did not call to see Thurman until late, but he knew the faithful ex-Senator Barnum would be on duty, and in that he was not mistaken. He is rattled and so is Barnum. They keenly feel the fiasco they helped to get up last night. They desire to have him make one more effort to speak, but they want to be sure of his physical ability. They agree that if he goes back without speaking the democrats in the east will think they are voting for a man whose existence, at least, is very precarious.

A large number of distinguished politicians called on Judge Thurman to-day, but with the exception of Thomas Nast the judge was unable to receive them. Telegrams and letters wishing him a speedy recovery have been coming in from all quarters. Mrs. Thurman saw some stories in the Columbus newspapers, became worried, and telegraphed, asking if she should come on. The telegram to her last night was not enough entirely to ease her mind, and Allen W. Thurman telegraphed here to-day that his father was all right. Judge Thurman will leave the Fifth avenue hotel to-morrow evening and go to Jersey City, whence Captain Brice's private car will take him to Newark, where he is to speak at 8 o'clock. After the meeting a private car will be coupled to a through train and the homeward journey begun. Thurman expressed a desire to speak to the democrats of this city before returning to the west, but Congressman Wilkins prevailed upon him to save his strength for the Newark mass meeting.

Harrison at Work on His Letter.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 7.—The day with General Harrison was quiet and uneventful. The general gave the most of his time to his correspondence, and it is presumed that he is at work on his letter of acceptance. The state committee made no reception engagements for General Harrison during four days, which fact gives color to the prevailing impression that the general has settled to prepare his letter for publication, not having found the opportunity he anticipated to engage in this work at Middle Bass. At any rate, there is excellent authority for the statement that the accounts being sent out from here purporting to outline General Harrison's letter as regards his tariff views are without foundation. In conversation to-night upon this subject the general lent the impression that there is no one who could outline what his letter will contain. Next Thursday, the 13th inst., General Harrison will attend a reunion of his old regiment, the Seventieth Indiana, at Clayton, Hendricks county, where it is expected that he will address the veterans. Returning home on the morning of the 14th, he will receive the Chicago Grand Army veterans en route to their homes from the annual encampment at Columbus, O. On Saturday, the 15th, he will receive the Irish-American protection club of Chicago and a delegation from New Albany, Ind. The 16th inst. is given to delegations from Kentucky and from Vermillion county, Illinois; the 19th to delegations from Grundy and Iroquois counties, Illinois; the 21st to delegations from Dayton, O., and Randolph county, Indiana; September 26 to Tippecanoe veterans from Columbus, O., and delegations from Tipton county, Indiana. Saturday, September 29, is set aside for a reception of republican clubs from Cleveland, O., and special preparations on the part of local republicans will be made for the entertainment of the Cleveland guests in return for the ovation tendered the Indianapolis club when they visited Garfield in 1880.

They Don't Want Hill.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—A democratic mass meeting, at which about two thousand people were present, was held to-night as a protest against the renomination of Governor Hill. The cheering and hissing, however, was about equally divided. Wheeler H. Peckham presided. A remarkable address to the democratic state convention, soon to be held, was adopted. The delegates are urged to eschew David B. Hill, who is characterized as a man who, in his public career during the past four years as governor of this state, has earned the reputation of lacking every qualification for holding office in a self-respecting democratic community." The address in its arraignment of the governor reminds the coming state convention that "Hill's nomination concerns tariff reform because the fortunes of Cleveland will be affected by confidence in the party resulting from his nomination, and "that he is not democratic because he has entered into nefarious deals with republican partisans." During the meeting there was an almost riotous disturbance, the police being called from the platform to quell the trouble. Wheeler H. Peckham, Henry George and others spoke.

Blaine and the Campaign.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The national republican executive committee has decided not to make any engagements for Mr. Blaine to speak after he finishes the Maine campaign until he confers with them. Mr. Blaine will come to this city some day next week to meet the national committee. It is not unlikely that a mass meeting will be held in this city before Mr. Blaine goes out of the state, at which he will be one of the speakers, but that will be left to the managers of the state and local canvass.

Arkansas and Prohibition.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 7.—J. L. Palmer, chairman of the Arkansas prohibition state executive committee, says forty counties of Arkansas have gone against license. The returns carried away were from precincts which have large prohibition majorities.

THE SWEDISH BAPTISTS.

Merging of the Stromsburg and Morgan Park Institutions.

CHICAGO, Sept. 7.—To-day's session of the central conference of the Swedish Baptist church of the United States was devoted to a discussion of the school question, and several interesting addresses on the subject were heard. Among the more important of these addresses was one by Rev. E. Wingren, editor of the Swedish journal, Nya Vecaposten, on "The educational interests of the church." Rev. Christophersen Silene, pastor of the First Swedish Baptist church of Kansas City, also spoke on the subject at length, and brief remarks were made by fifteen or twenty other delegates. Rev. D. Cates of Minneapolis, representing the National Educational society, addressed the conference regarding a proposition from the seminary board of the Morgan Park Baptist theological seminary to unite the present Baptist seminary at Stromsburg, Neb., with the Morgan Park institution. The Swedish institution, it was proposed, should come into organic connection with the Morgan Park seminary. After a careful consideration by the conference, it unanimously voted to accept the propositions of the seminary board, providing certain details were agreed upon and conditions are accepted, which will undoubtedly be done. This does not mean an entire disorganization of the Nebraska institution, which will be continued by the denomination as a preparatory school.

MISS COFFIN'S ESCAPADES.

Another Sensation Created by This Eccentric Female.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Miss Harriet E. Coffin, the handsome but eccentric young heiress who succeeded in gaining such unenviable notoriety last spring by her infatuation for Kyrle Bellew, the English actor, and her subsequent endeavor to have a little pistol practice at his expense, again takes her place before the public in a sensational role. It was she who last night whacked the millionaire merchant, Joseph S. Low, over the head with an umbrella and kicked his legs in a Fifth avenue stage and then accused him of pushing her foot with his. Miss Coffin gave her name in the police station as Harriet E. Stafford; but her name is really Coffin. Her eccentrics have caused efforts to be made by the other heirs of the Coffin estate to have her declared insane. She was declared sane by a jury here and then fled to New Jersey to keep from further trouble. Now the heirs will redouble their efforts to place her in an insane asylum.

The London Stock Exchange.

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LONDON, Sept. 7.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—Americans opened weak in response to the heavy closing of Wall street yesterday. Little or no trade was done except by room traders who sold stock on rumors of Milwaukee passing its dividend and the spread of the fever at Jacksonville. St. Pauls suffered most, being freely sold by professionals. Wall street did not inspire much confidence in the afternoon, although prices improved somewhat. Grand Trunk sustained a sharp recovery since the opening owing to bear covering and a ½ rise was marked. The market acted independently of Americans. Mexican rails were fractionally lower on sales for securing profits. The great feature of the day was the sharp rise of 2 points in diamonds on a rumor that a strong Berlin clique had been formed, headed by Bleichroder, to purchase Debeer's house.

China Still Considering the Treaty.

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PEKIN, Sept. 7.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—After several visits to the Chinese foreign office and to the American minister I am able to state authoritatively that the treaty with the United States is still under consideration. It has not been rejected, as your cablegram would imply. United States Minister Denby telegraphed to Washington this morning that the treaty is still under deliberation and from the viceroy personally I learn that the question of its rejection was deferred at the council today.

Texas Won't Accept the Capitol.

CHICAGO, Sept. 7.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—A dispatch from Austin, Tex., says the state capitol board, at its final session yesterday, expressed dissatisfaction with the newly finished capitol, and determined not to accept it from the contractors, Farwell & Taylor, of Chicago. It is claimed that the copper roof leaks, and that several specifications of the contract were not carried out. Farwell & Taylor were to get 3,000,000 acres of school lands for the building, and have received warrants for all but 300,000. These the capitol board will hold on to until things are fixed to their satisfaction. The notice has created a stir, and it is probable there will be some heavy litigation.

Severe Frosts in the East.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7—Dispatches from Troy, N. Y., report severe frosts in that section last evening, causing severe damage to corn and potatoes. There was a severe frost reported in eastern Massachusetts, injuring cranberries, corn and tomatoes. A dispatch from Bellows Falls, Vt., says that reports from all points back from the Connecticut river show a hard freeze last night, which caused a large loss to corn crops and gardens. The thermometer showed 24 degrees in various places. The ice formed to a thickness of window glass. A heavy fog protected the crops or the damage would have been heavier.

Business Troubles.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7,—Charles Vogt & Co., importers of china and fancy articles, at No. 60, Murray street, and one of the oldest houses in the trade, failed to-day, the sheriff taking possession on a judgment for $50,578. The liabilities are $100,000.

DENVER, Sept. 7.—The Chicago Lumber company of this city was attached to-day by Howell, Jewett & Co. of Chicago, for $113,086. It is understood that a number of other attachments will be served on them to-morrow. The company has $100,000 worth of lumber here and several yards in Kansas.

Another Trotting Record Broken.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Sept. 7.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—At the Paris races yesterday Bosque Bonita beat the world's three-year-old half-mile record a quarter of a second, trotting the fourth heat in the 2:30 class in 2:26¼ and winning the race, she having captured the first two heats in 2:33¼ and 2:30¼, winning from older horses.

New Naval Cadets.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Sept. 7.—The following additional candidates have passed their examination and have been admitted as cadets to the naval academy: W. C. Dawson, Wisconsin; Frank L. Sawyer, Illinois, and James E. McDonald, Illinois.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

The Chinese Restriction Bill Passes the Senate.

ONLY THREE VOTES AGAINST IT.

An Adjournment Taken With a Pending Motion to Reconsider Its Passage—The Restriction Bill.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—The president's message on the China matter was laid before the senate to-day. He merely sent a copy of two dispatches from the American minister at Pekin: One is dated September 5, and says:

"I believe that the treaty has been rejected. I have demanded from the foreign office positive information. No information has been received."

The other is dated September 6, and says:

"The treaty has been postponed for further deliberations."

Mr. Mitchell was speaking rapidly and vehemently on the Chinese bill when the gavel fell and the presiding officer put the question, "Shall the bill pass?"

Mr. Gorman rose to speak, but had got no further than the words, "Mr. President, in consideration of this measure," when he was stopped by the announcement on the part of the presiding officer that debate was not in order. Unanimous consent had been given yesterday that at 1 o'clock the vote should be taken on the question, "Shall the bill pass?" There being some questions as to the terms of the agreement, the report in the Record was read. Mr. Gorman excused himself on the ground that he was not present when the agreement was made, and was not aware of it. He now moved that the bill and the president's message be referred to the committee on foreign relations.

Mr. Teller—"That is contrary to the arrangement."

The Presiding Officer—"The chair holds that the motion is in order under the rule, notwithstanding the agreement."

The question was taken on Mr. Gorman's motion, and resulted, yeas 7, nays 19—no quorum. Messrs. Hoar, Platt and Gorman voted with the democrats, in the affirmative, and Berry, Payne, Turpie and Vest with the republicans, in the negative. Mr. Morgan voted no, but withdrew that vote because he did not know how Mr. Evarts, with whom he was joined, would vote. In the call of the senate forty-eight senators answered to their names, and a vote was again taken, resulting in the defeat of Mr. Gorman's motion—yeas 19, nays 20.

Yeas—Bates, Brown, Call, Connell, Coke, Colquitt, Gorman, Gray, Hampton, Harris, Hoar, Jones of Arkansas, Platt, Pugh, Regan, Sherman, Vorhees, Walthall, Wilson of Indiana—19.

Nays—Aldrich, Berry, Cameron, Cullum, Davis, Dawes, Dolph, Hiscock, Jones of Nevada, Mitchell, Payne, Plumb, Sawyer, Spooner, Stewart, Stockbridge, Teller, Turpie, Vest, Wilson of Iowa.

The question was then taken on the passage of the bill, and the result was—yeas 37, nays 3. Negative votes were given by Messrs. Brown, Hoar and Wilson of Iowa. Mr. Sherman did not vote at all.

Mr. Blair asked the presiding officer whether a motion to reconsider the vote was in order, and on being informed that it was, he submitted that motion. He said that if it were reconsidered he would move an amendment to the bill, providing that the act shall not take effect until the expiration of sixty days after its passage unless the pending treaty shall be rejected by China within that time, but to take effect immediately on such rejection.

Mr. Gorman referred to his motion to commit the bill, and he said that he had made that motion in consideration that the bill had come before the senate, without doubt, under misapprehension.

Mr. Plumb—"Created by whom?"

Mr. Gorman—"The senator from Kansas will pardon me. There is not any question about it. Everybody understands it. While this measure was under consideration here and elsewhere there was a belief that the treaty recently negotiated had been rejected by China. Now the senate is informed officially that the belief has no foundation. I made the motion which I did because I believed that the senate owes to itself and to the country to have the matter considered by the committee on foreign relations. Such action as we have just taken ought not to have been taken, and if it was proposed to take such action in regard to a great nation the bill would not have received half a dozen votes. We all understand the pressure on both sides in the great contest between the two political parties. I concur with the senator from Ohio (Sherman), the leader on his side, that this matter is above politics; that it is above presidential elections, and that it ought not to be passed in this indecent haste. I am delighted that the senator from New Hampshire has made a motion to reconsider, and has given notice of an amendment which he proposes to offer. It only demonstrates that we have acted in great haste, and that the matter should have been considered by a committee of this body in the light of information which the president has given us. I hope that the motion will prevail. I have no doubt that the amendment of the senator from New Hampshire is well considered by himself, but it is too important to have it voted on immediately in the senate. I give notice, and ask the senator from New Hampshire to co-operate with me, that if the motion to reconsider be carried I shall again move to commit the bill to the committee on foreign relations, with the message from the president."

Mr. Stewart opposed the motion to reconsider, and said the more he read Denby's dispatches the more he felt that the bill was proper.

Mr. Blair advocated his motion. He argued that the treaty would, if ratified by China, afford all the remedy which the bill was designed to give. Unless the real purpose of the bill was to destroy the treaty, a delay of sixty days ought to be satisfactory to everybody. So far as was known the Chinese government was acting in good faith. The United States senate had taken more time in considering the treaty than the Chinese government had taken. He was opposed, however, to Mr. Gorman's proposition to commit the bill, and would regard that a juggling with the matter, but he believed that the Christian power, as it called itself, might delay the operation of the bill two months for the sake of saving its reputation.

At the close of the discussion Mr. Teller moved to lay on the table Mr. Blair's motion to reconsider. A vote was taken and resulted—yeas 23, nays 11; no quorum. A call of the senate having shown the presence of forty-four senators, Mr. Jones of Arkansas moved to adjourn.

Mr. Blair—As the vote just taken is clearly indicative of the will of the senate, I do not want to delay action, and I therefore beg to withdraw my motion to reconsider.

Mr. Sherman—I object.

A vote was taken on a motion to adjourn, and it was defeated—yeas 19, nays 22.

A vote was taken the second and third times on the motion to lay on the table the motion to reconsider, but each time there was a lack of a quorum, several senators taking advantage of their being paired to refrain from voting. Finally the friends of the bill realized the uselessness of further attempts to end the matter, and the senate adjourned till Monday, leaving the bill passed, but a motion to reconsider its passage pending.

House.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—Mr. Nutting of New York during a speech in the house to-day asked why it was that the president, during the four years of his administration, and especially during the past eighteen months, had made no attempt to stop the infraction of rights of the American people. The American government was to blame for the present difficulties. It had relied upon English honor when the history of nations would show that it was not safe to place reliance on English promises. If the Mills bill should become a law England would have accomplished by her diplomacy and her influence in this country what she had been unable to accomplish by the sword.

Mr. Romeis of Ohio called attention to the fact that off the mouth of the Detroit river the American government had extended the channel at a cost of thousands of dollars. That channel was in Canadian territory and might be closed up by the Canadian authorities.

Mr. Hooker answered the charge that the president had been direlict in not exercising the powers conferred upon him by the act of 1887 prior to that date, and said that at the very time of the passage of the act the United States had been endeavoring to enter into negotiations with Great Britain to settle the question of what are the rights of American citizens. In all probability it was for this reason that the president had not exercised his power, and for the further reason that under the act of 1887 the power of retaliation was limited to the exclusion of Canadian vessels from United States ports, and did not extend to restraining the shipment of goods in bond across American territory.

Mr. Cannon of Illinois referred to the fact that Mr. Scott's speech had not been published in the Record, and he was surprised at this, because he said that the gentleman had stuck as closely to his manuscript as, to use a homely western phrase, a sick kitten to her dam. The gentleman from Pennsylvania, the leader and dictator of the democratic party, had during the past week towered above everybody, with Breckenridges, McCrearys and Crisps singing low. He had great respect for the gentleman. Everybody respected the man, especially when he possessed $20,000,000, which it was whispered would be poured like water in Pennsylvania. The administration had adopted a Chinese policy and was trying to frighten Canada by beating gongs. The president already had a big gong, but said: "I am going into this business; give me another hammer." [Laughter.] The president might scare Canada; who knew? Oh, for a man in the presidential chair who would issue a proclamation tomorrow stopping the shipment of Canadian fish into the United States. In forty-eight hours the whole question would be solved. The knees of the democrats snook as did those of Belshazzer. Their great chief saw written on the walls, "Mene, mene, tekel upharsin," and he turned around under the manipulation of the great gentleman from Pennsylvania and sent in this retaliation message. Thank God, this was a day of newpapers and school houses, and gentlemen might as well try to dip the Atlantic dry with a spoon as to fool the loyal masses of this country by any such clap trap.

Mr. McMillan of Tennessee—Are you going to vote for this clap-trap.

Mr. Cannon—As I said before, when it is going to be a Chinese policy of terrifying enemies by the beating of gongs, rather than by using a tithe of the substance that is in our hands, I guess it is patriotic to give the president another hammer."

Mr. Nelson of Minnesota argued that article 29 of the treaty of 1871 had never been abrogated, and he took direct issue with the president on this point.

Mr. Seymour of Michigan said that the northwest was interested in short and cheap lines of traffic. The extension of power requested by the president would, if given, result in prohibition by Canada of the transit of American goods through that country. It would not benefit the fishermen, but would damage the northwest and Canada mutually. It would seem that the remedy for the complaint with regard to the fisheries might be found without jeopardizing the interests of the northwest.

The debate was further continued by Messrs. Adams of Illinois, White of Indiana, Kerr of Iowa and Post of Illinois, and it was agreed that a vote on the bill should be taken at 4 p. m. to-morrow and that the house take a recess, the evening session to be for consideration of private pension bills.

The house at its evening session passed thirty-two private pension bills and at 10:30 adjourned until to-morrow.

MAXWELL'S GRAVE.

An Attempt to Desecrate it Result in Some Strange Developments.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 7.—An evening paper says that an attempt to steal the body of Hugh M. Brooks, alias Maxwell, executed August 10 for the murder of C. Arthur Preller, has created quite a sensation here and developed some strange facts. At a very early hour yesterday morning a pistol shot in Calvary cemetery attracted the attention of a huckster named Peter Reitz, coming to the city with a load of truck, and a few minutes later a closed vehicle passed him on the road, the team being on a gallop. Following the team came a man named John Shevelin, who excitedly informed Reitz that the occupants of the fleeing vehicle had made an attempt to steal the body of the murderer Maxwell, whose case attracted such worldwide attention. Investigation developed the fact that Shevelin had been employed and well paid by an unknown but beautiful lady to guard Maxwell's grave at night. He was on duty when three men entered the cemetery and started for the grave of the little chloroformer. Shevelin fired his pistol and the men fled. No trace of them has yet been found. They left a shovel and a rope at the grave side. An effort will be made to learn who the woman is who pays so liberally for guarding Maxwell's grave.

AN ANARCHISTIC MISSILE.

Another Bomb Found in a Chicago Mercantile Establishment.

CHICAGO, Sept. 7.—A bomb was found this afternoon by men working at George F. Kimball's glass establishment at the corner of Wabash avenue and Congress street. The men were engaged in moving some empty packing cases which for a week have been lying against the building on the Congress street side. As they cleared away the boxes next to the wall, what appeared to be a piece of gas pipe rolled out and was picked up by one of the men. It was found to be a gas pipe bomb about seven inches long and an inch in diameter. One end was plugged with brass, in which was fitted a percussion cap, the object of which was to explode the contents of the bomb when falling against the ground or wall of a house. The end of the missile was closed with metal. The bomb was taken to police headquarters and turned over to Inspector Bonfield. The greatest secrecy was maintained in regard to it. The find may prove an important one, as only a week ago a revolver was found among the boxes in the same place.

THE GENERAL FREIGHT AGENTS.

They Adopt a System of Minimum Weights on Cattle.

CHICAGO, Sept. 7.—The general freight agents of the western, northwestern and southwestern roads met to-day at the office of Chairman Faithorn to consider the question of rates and minimum weights to apply on live stock shipments under the weighing system, which goes into effect October 1. It was agreed to recommend to the general managers the application of the following minimum weights on cattle in various sized cars: On cars thirty feet in length and under, 20,000 pound; cars over thirty feet and not exceeding thirty-two and one-half feet, 22,000 pounds; cars over thirty-two and one-half feet, 24,000 pounds. No change was made in the present minimums as applied to hogs. The matter of establishing rates per hundred was postponed until next Thursday and a conference on the subject will be held with the general managers in the meantime.

The Revision Completed.

CHICAGO, Sept. 7.—The general passenger agents of the lines in the western states' passenger association completed to-day their revision of the rules which are intended to govern under the new agreement, and Chairman Abbott has called a meeting of the general managers of the associated roads, to be held next Wednesday, to consider such rules as the passenger agents failed to agree upon. A number of more important rates are thus referred to the general managers for consideration.

NEWS OF NEBRASKA TOWNS.

Bold Attempt to Wreck a Train Near Ulysses.

THE PLOT DISCOVERED IN TIME.

The Fatal Quarrel of Farmers Near Bassett—Senator Keckley Renominated—Breaking Camp at Wahoo—Gates College Opens.

Fairbury's Boss Militiamen.

WAHOO, Neb., Sept. 7.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—In the competitive drill for the governor's challenge cup, Company D of Fairbury, which distinguished itself so nobly by being the first on the field of battle Tuesday night, won the cup over seven competing companies, and was the only one who completed the entire programme. The contest came off on the Wahoo fair grounds, and attracted an immense crowd of people. On the arrival of the company back in camp they received an ovation, the entire second regiment taking part in the demonstration, every one cheering himself hoarse. In the evening the boys of company D kept open house and were serenaded by the Wahoo band, the Second regiment band and later by the First regiment band. The Edward Creighton guards called in a body and extended an invitation to company D to dine with them to-day. The officers and men of company D are the lions of the camp. The officers of the company are Captain C. J. Bilk, First Lieutenant George E. Jenkins and Second Lieutenant John Heasby.

Fatal Quarrel of Farmers.

STUART, Neb., Sept. 7.—[Special to THE BEE.]—The particulars of the murder of Dick Roach, near Bassett, by Andrew Lowe, on Monday last, are as follows: Last winter Roach had charge of a farm belonging to Lowe near Long Pine, on which there were some cattle. During the great blizzard of January 12 several of them perished. Lowe claimed compensation for this loss and when Roach left, retained a mower belonging to him. Roach went to Lowe's farm during the night and took the machine to the farm of a man named Philbrick, where