enormously in Great Britain, perhaps to the extent of \$2,000,000,000. Great Britain had

suffered seriously in Argentine and in her own colonies, and had been forced to sell

securities and the cheapest securities had

come first. It was impossible to say what proportion of American securities were held

stock, which had a permanent value, had not come back. Their dividends were payable in lawful money and not in gold. Those securities were still held abroad. The

cheapest and weakest securities came back

first, and they came irrespective of the fact whether they were payable in silver or gold. The great liquidation had come, not because

there was in Great Britain a lack of confi-dence in American finances, but because the

holders of American securities were com-

There had been a little breathing spell and

had come on and the trust had gone to

pieces. Had the Sherman act been respon-sible for that? Then came the breaking up

of the Cordage trust, organized and manage

by the leading financiers of New York. Had the Sherman act been responsible for that?

And yet the New York newspapers figured up daily the market quotations of a year ago and those of today, struck the balance be-

tween them and argued that sliver and the Sherman act were responsible for all those

disasters. If it was not responsible for the

condition of affairs abroad, it was still less responsible for the condition of affairs at

Mr. Lodge's Statement Questioned.

The senator from Massachusetts (Lodge)

want confidence in the money of the country, but they wanted the money of other

to the real cause of the present existing financial panic. It had come partly because of European losses in South America and Australia; partly because Russia and Aus-

tria were buying gold, and partly because

the United States had purchased more goods abroad than it had sold abroad. All

these causes were utterly independent and

irrespective of silver and the Sherman act. If there had not been a dollar's worth of sil-

ver in the country: if there had never been a line of silver legislation, the blight would

come exactly the same. Silver was not responsible for it. Confidence was of slow growth and all the legislation that might be

enacted would not bring back confidence to

he might be permitted to assert his convic

coinage of silver, and that we had returned to the paths of the founders of the repub-

Laid Aside Without Action.

Lodge resolution was laid aside without action and Mr. Hoar addressed the senate

on Mr. Vest's resolution as to bimetallism.

At the close of Mr. Hoar's speech a dis-ussion started as to the question of respon-

sibility for the demonstization of silver and

was carried on for some time by Senators Stewart, Cockreil, Aldrich, Hoar and Sher

IN THE HOUSE.

Mr. Grosvenor of Ohio Makes the Speech o

the Day on Silver.

Washington, Aug. 15 .- The most interest-

ing speech in the house today, because it was

really the first republican protest against

free coinage, was delivered by Mr. Gros-

venor of Ohlo and was lacking neither in

Mr. Snougrass, democrat, of Tennessee

made a bitter assault upon his colleague,

Mr. Patterson, on account of the position

taken by that gentleman against free coin

Mr. Burrows offered a resolution giving

Charles E. Belknap the right to contest the

seat of George F. Richardson, from the Fifth

district of Michigan. Mr. Richardson (the

sitting member) asked that the resolution be

laid over until tomorrow, and it was so or-

Resumption of the Silver Debate.

The silver debate was then resumed, Mr

Hutchison of Texas, concluding his remarks

began yesterday in favor of free coinage of

Mr. Blanchard, in speaking in favor of

Mr. Blanchard, in speaking in favor of free coinage, reviewed the silver legislation of the country and quoted from both the democratic and republican platforms and ex-pressed his opinion that if the republican

piatform meant anything, not twenty repub-licans would vote for the Wilson bill. The Chicago platform had declared for the repeal

of the Sherman law and then had declared

for bimetallism. That portion of the plat-form ought to be carried out in a single bill

and on a bimetallic standard. If the friend

of silver yielded to this demand of the gold people, they yielded that which nothing but

revolution could regain. If the purpose of the gold people was achieved the mints would be stopped to the coinage of silver,

and no method was proposed to replace silver with other currency. The United States had reached a point in wealth, prosperity

and industry that it could afford to lead and not follow. [Applause.] This country had

declared its political liberty in the days of

1776. Could it not now proclaim its finan-cial liberty? "He who would be free, him-

Mr. Grosvenor's Speech.

Mr. Grosvenor said it was to be regretted

that the president in his message to con-gress had not been so void of partisanship as ne had asked the two houses to be. It

was unfortunate that the executive of the country, looking forward to the condition which portended violent opposition to his views, had seen fit to first appeal to parti-sanship and to unjustly proclaim to the peo-

ple that the present peril of the country grew out of the legislation of the republican party. If the pending debate should develor

into a partisan discussion, its instigation would be found in the declarations of the president himself. The president had de-

president himself. The president had de-clared that the republicans had been re-sponsible for the present condition of affairs and this declaration would be the origin of political discussion—if political discussion there should be. Very little of the present trouble, he said, could be traced to the Sherman act. Referring to the lith chapter of Laviticus he

Referring to the 16th chapter of Laviticus, he

called attention to the selection of a scape goat and said that the democratic parts

rould not select the McKinley bill as a scape goat and so it had devoted the lamb to the Lord and sent the silver bill into the wilder

ness. [Laughter.] The difficulty in which the country new found itself was attributable to the fact that the people feared the

tinxering with the protective tariff by the

[COSTINUED ON SECOND PAGE.]

self must strike the blow." [Applause.]

adjourned.

dered.

sarcasm nor satire.

After a brief executive session the senate

At the close of Mr. Wolcott's speech, the

brought panic and financial disaster.

-paths which, so long as they were followed, had brought financial happiness and deviation from which had always

IN THE BATTLE OF FINANCE

Arguments in the Senate Yesterday on the Silver Question.

MR. VOORHEES' NATIONAL BANK BILL

proportion of American securities were held abroad—payable some in gold and some in lawful money, but it was nevertheless true, and susceptible of proof, that the securities which came back, came back irrespective of the method of this payment. No better illustration of that could be given than the fact that the New York & New Haven railroad stock and the Pennsylvania railroad stock wilch bad a permanent value had Its Immediate Consideration Objected To-Lodge's Bill for the Repeal of the Purchasing Clause of the Sherman Act - Wolcott's Speech.

Washington, Aug. 15 .- The principal scene of action in the financial battle was shifted to the senate today and raged with varying intensity and interest throughout the after-2000. Immediately after the preliminary ppening business had been transacted Senator Gordon of Georgia recalled a plank in the last democratic platform by presenting measure to suspend for ninety days the law imposing a 10 per cent tax on state bank issues. He declared it would give relief to the country in fifteen days, and would make it possible to move the immense cotton crop in the south. The proposition was not received with any particular warmth by the senate and Mr. Gordon asked its reference to the financial committee and said he would icmand a report, yea or nay, on the measure at an early day.

Voorhees' National Bank Bill. Mr. Voorhees reported back from the

finance congulittee the national bank bill introduced by him yesterday. The bill, he said, had not only the endorsement of the committee on finance and the secretary of the treasury, but a similar measure had passed the senate unanimously last session. He did not by any manner of means proclaim the measure as one of entire relief, but he looked upon it as a measure of relief. It would, to some extent, help the people. It would authorize an increase of \$19,000,000 on the bonds already deposited, and there was not a doubt that it would result in an increase of from \$40.000,000 to \$50,000,000, an increase of currency that would be at this time a solace and comfort to the people in time a solace and comfort to the people in every quarter in the United States. If there had been reasons heretofore for the passage of a like bill, those reasons were magnified now a hundred fold. He sincerely hoped that, practically, without discussion, the senate would do today what it had done heretofore for an increase of the circulating medium. The national banks were not favorites of his. He had not been enamored of them, nor they of him; but that was no reason why they should not be used to bring about a measure of relief if they were capable of it. In this instance he believed that they had power to do good, and he desired to authorize them to render a measure of relief to the people.

The vice president asked if there was objection to the immediate consideration of the bill. Mr. Cockrell's Objection.

Mr. Cockrell -There is objection, because there are a number of senators who desire to be heard on this proposition and who will have amendments to offer to give to the masses of the people, the same rights as are conferred on the national banks, and to put a stop to favoritism and proscriptive legislation. We have just as much money in the country as we ever had. This bill cannot be considered in the morning hour, and even if it could be, a bill containing such principles should not be passed in the morning hour. I shall never give my vote to any bill that tends to recognize the rights of national banks to issue and control the paper money

After the Voorhees bill had gone over on the objection of Mr. Cockrell, the latter gentleman asked the senate to consider and pass the house joint resolution for the pay ment of mileage to senators and representa tives of the present session. This gave Mr. Frye of Maine a chance, which he availed himself of, of ridiculing the idea of the pub lic duty which would postpone relief for the people and make haste to provide relief for senators and members.

Mr. Frye was asked whether he objected to the consideration of the joint resolution He declined to do so, but Mr. Peffer stepped into the breach with an objection, and the joint resolution went to the calendar. The Lee Mantle case, involving the question of the right of governors of states to

appoint senators (under certain circum-stances) was then taken up, and Mr. Hunten of Virginia addressed the senate briefly in behalf of Mr. Mantle's right to a seat.

Mr. Voorhees then introduced a joint resolution extending for six months the bonded period for whisky in government

Repeal of the Sherman Act.

The resolution offered last Tuesday by Mr. Lodge, republican, of Massachusetts, directing the committee on finance to report at once a bill to repeal the purchasing clause of the Sherman act, and that a vote be taken on such repeal on Tuesday the 22d inst., was laid before the senate and Mr. Lodge made an argument in ad vocacy of it. What the people wanted, he said, was prompt action. He had no mind said, was prompt action. for party politics or delay. He asked simply for action. He closed with the quotation for Mr. John Quincy Adams, "I would not deliberate, I would act."

Mr. Wolcott, republican, of Colorado, replied to Mr. Lodge. He agrued with the schator from Massachusetts that this was not a party question. He felt greatly re lieved (in view of some unpleasant relations in the senate within the past few years that a question had arisen in which the democratic executive and the Massa-chusetts senators mightagree. It was a most auspictous and most significant occasion. It was a most delight-ful foreshadow of the days when party rancor should cease and when all notes of discord should be blended in one harmonious melody. [Laughter.] He believed that the next thing in order would be for the president of the United States who was fortunately untrammeled and un embarrassed by any previous utterance on the subject, to frame some election law which would, perhaps, meet the views of the senators from Massachusetts and the reconcilia tion would be complete. [Laughter.]

Had Not Been an Injury.

In order, however, that the repeal of an existing law should bring relief, it would be necessary to show that the law had inflicted injury. He had yet to hear a single intelligent man state, on his conscience, that he believed that the Sherman act had wrought the jury under which the country now He had yet to hear a single of experience in financial matters or in pub He affairs, say that the unfortunate finan-cial crisis through which the country was passing had anything to do with the Sherpassing had anything to do with the sher-man act. Every one would admit that the Sherman act was vicious in principle and illogical. It was vicious in that it made of silver a commodity, it was illogical and vicious in that it left the silver bullion in the treasury uncoined, left it where it might be dumred on the European markets at any time. These were its disadvantages; but it had some advantages. Its quasi recognition of silver had been of in-Its quasi recognition of silver had been of infinite value in the hope which it had inspired of bimetallism and in the fact that it had afforded an enlarged currency from month to mouth for the past three years. Even in the last few months the Sherman act had saved the country from infinitely greater disasters than it had undergone. It had given the country a currency, assisted by Senator Chandler, backed by the credit of the government and by the silver at its bullion value. That was a pretty good currency, it was, perhaps, a little better currency than the \$57,000,000 of clearing house certificates now in circulation in New York, backed only by rediscounted paper, and held by people by rediscounted paper and held by people who were now claimering for the repeal of the Sherman act. The only tangible statement which he (Mr. Wolcott) could get as to the injury wrought by the Sherman act was that there was a luck of confidence is Europe, but that he did not find that state ment was borne out by the facts.

American scoutities in England. American securities had been held NOT A VICTORY FOR ENGLAND

Decision of the Court of Arbitration in the Bering Sea Cases.

POINTS IN FAVOR OF THE UNITED STATES

American Arbitrators Satisfied with the Findings-Greater Protection Assured the Scals-Death Blow to Pelagio Sealing Has Been Struck.

Paris, Aug. 15.-The Bering sea arbitrators met this morning and President Baron de Courcel delivered copies of the decision. Afterward he addressed the arbitrators, saying that he recognized the great value of arbitration in the cause of peace There had been a little breathing spell and there again had come a healthy demand abroad for American securities. But that lemand had been checked by the Reading flasco. He did not believe that even a Pennsylvania banker would accuse the Sherman act of being responsible for the Reading flasco. The trouble with the Whisky trust had come on and the trust had come to between nations. He expressed the opinion that every international arbitration rendered war less probable and said he tooked forward to the time in the near future when it would be the rule and not the exception to settle international differences this way.

Senator Morgan, one of the American arbitrators, and Lord Hannen, one of the British, responded, reciprocating the baron's sentiments and recognizing the hospitality rendered by France. The session then terminated amid mutual congratulations and ex-

pressions of good feeling. Gist of the Oninion.

The award decides that by the ukase of 1821 Russia claimed jurisdiction in the Bering sea to the extent of 100 Italian miles from the coasts and islands belonging to her, but in course of the negotiations which led to the conclusion of the treaty of 1824 with the had said that after the repeal of the Sher-man act confidence would come back to the country. How would it come back, and United States and 1825 with Great Britain, Russia admitted that her jurisdiction should be restricted to reach a cannon shot from where! Would it come from the laboring classes, from the farmers, from the miners? shore. From that time up to the cession of Alaska to the United States Russia never The repeal of the Sherman act would not bring confidence to them. Would it bring, confidence to the banks? The banks did not asserted in fact or exercised any exclusive jurisdiction in Behring sea, or any exclusive rights to the seal fisheries beyond the orlinary limit of territorial waters people. The banks wanted some legislation that would induce the poor people who had withdrawn their money from the banks to bring it back. That brought him, he said,

On the second point it is decided that Great Britain did not recognize or concede any claim upon the part of Russia to exclusive jurisdiction. On the third point it is decided that the body of water now known as Bering sea was included in the phrase, "Pacific ocean," in the treaty of 1825 between Great Britain and Russia.

On the fourth point it is decided that all rights of Russia to jurisdiction and to the seal fisheries passed to the United States are limited by the cession.

Has No Property in Seals.

On the fifth point, on which special stress was placed by the United States commis-sioners, the tribunal decides that the United States has no right to the protection of or property in the seals frequenting the islands of the United States in Bering sea when found outside of the ordinary three-mile Lord Hannen, Sir John Thompson and

the men who had withdrawn their money from the banks. For his own part, he intended to conduct himself, not alone as a citizen of a section, but as a citizen of a preat republic. Prophecy was futile, but John M. Harian dissented from this last de Cision.

The regulations adopted by the majority—
Mr. Harlan and Sir John Thompson dissenting—are practically. The United States
and Great Britain shall forbid their citizens

tion that when prosperous days came back to this country it would be after it had an-nounced to the world that this was a nation of bimetallists, believing in hard money, both and subjects to hunt scals within a zone of gold and silver, and that it proposed to have its share of the gold of the world, was rich sixty geographical miles around the Pribi lov islands, inclusive of territorial waters. enough to hold it and was entitled by its re-sources and condition to have it; that at the same time the United States proposed to open its mints to the free and unlimited Shail Establish a Closed Season.

They shall establish a closed season of the year from May 1 to July 31, inclusive, in that part of the Pacific ocean, inclusive of the Bering sea, situated north of the 35⊋ of north from Greenwich, until it strikes water boundary between the United States and Russia, described in the treaty of 1867, following that line up to Berins straits. During the open season only sailing vessels will be permitted to carry on fur sealing. They may use such canoes or undecked boats as are in common use as fishing boats. Each vessel must be provided with special license issued by its government and carry a distinguishing flag prescribed by its government. Masters shall keep an accurate official log book. The use of nets, firearms or explosives is forbidden, but this restriction shall not apply to shotguns when such are used in fishing outside of Bering sea during the senson when such may be lawfully carried or The two governments shall take measures to control the fitness of the men authorized

to engage in sealing. These regulations do not apply to Indians dwelling along the coasts. It is provided that the regulations shall remain in force until abolished or modified by common agreement and that they be submitted every five years to new examina-

The arbitrators suggest that the two governments should come to an understanding to prohibit the killing of the scals on land or sea for a period of from one to three years.

What is Thought of the Decision.

In an interview today with the representative in this city of the Associated press Hon. J. W. Foster, American agent to the Bering arbitration, said that, under the decisions of the tribunal, no pelagic scaling can now be carried on between May 1 and July 31. After that time such scaling e prosecuted in Bering sea with spears at a distance of sixty miles from the islands This decision limits pelagic sealing to nar

Mr. Foster said he thought that the restrictions might render the pelagic industry unprolitable. The provisions for a close season will prevent pelagic hunting during three out of four months, when it can be said to be very profitable. It leaves the right to hunt seals in the north Pacific from January to May. The weather during three fantary to slay. The weather during three-fourths of that period is very unfavorable and the catches then made are always small. It always leaves the right to hunt seals in parts of Bering sea after July, which means for a period of about twenty-five days after the expiration of which rough weather compels the hunters to leave. During these twenty-five days the hunters can neither come within sixt miles of the Pribilov islands nor use any weapon except spears. Though the Indians are permitted to hunt seals along the const from cances, the catch made by them is

always very small. Mr. Foster said: "True, the United States has not obtained all it contended, since it demanded the total prohi bition of pelagic scaling, but the regulations now made are much better than those Mr Blaine vainly offered to Lord Salisbury in 1890 as a settlement. Mr. Blaine then pro posed, as the sole restriction of pelagi scaling, to prohibit it within sixty miles of Pribilov islands. The present settlement is also more advantageous than the one posed by Mr. Bayard in 1888, as he asked no protection for the seals during May and June. It has since been found that the operations of the pelagic hunters were most

destructive to pregnant seals during these two months."

Deathblow to Pelagic Scaling. Major Williams, one of the American at taches, was also interviewed. He said that the result of the regulations would probably be the abandonment of the Canadian pelagic hunting, as it will not pay under the

The concensus of opinion among the Amer ican agents and counsel is that though the technical success rests with Great Britain on legal points on practical grounds the victory is to the United States, as the arbitration was entered upon to preserve th seals and the decision achieves that result

What Justice Harlan Says. In an interview this evening, Justice Harlan expressed the opinion that the regulations specified by the tribunal would check pelagic sealing and thus go far toward accomplishing one of the chief aims of the United States. The general result of the arbitration, he thought, was far in advance of anything that the United States had demanded.

The members of the tribunal reserved the

right to prepare and file individual opinions in the case at any time before next January

 Justice Harian will proceed at once to Switzerland, where he will prepare his opinion. He will sail with his family for America probably September 27. Senator Morgan will leave Paris Thursday and will sail on the steamer New York from

and will sail on the steamer New York from South impton on Saturday.

Sir Charles Russell. British counsel, and Charles H. Tupper, British agent, have left for London. All the Englishmen connected with the tribunal are exceedingly reticent and apparently are disappointed because it was not more unfavorable to the United States. States.

BETTER THAN EXPECTED.

Major Halford Says the Decision Will Pre-

serve the Scaling Industry. Major Halford, paymaster of the Department of the Platte, whose official duties took him to Paris during the progress of the hearing before the tribunal, expressed great satisfaction at the result of the deliberations. To THE BEE he gave his personal views, as follows:

"The decision of the tribunal so far as form goes is in the nature of a compromise, as Mr. Phelps is reported to have said he thought it would be from the nature of the case, and it is more sweeping and effective than I thought probable when I left Paris. Considerable confusion has existed in the public mind as to the real contention of the United States. Mare clausam was never asserted, and it was never contended that Russia had asserted it in the measures which that government took for the protec-tion of seal life before 1867. The first question of seal life before 1867. The first questions submitted to the tribunal—what Sir Charles Russell called the questions of 'right' and of 'derivative title'—have been decided in accordance with historic fact and from undisputed documentary evidence. There was an agreement submitted there was an agreement submitted to the control of There was an agreement submitted to the court as to these questions between the counsel for the two governments, and the tribunal had little difficulty with them, and indeed they were not essentially important, only preliminary to the real questions at issue—those of property right and of protection. The United States claimed a property right in the Alaskan or Priblov island sear, or if not in the seal, then in the industry established on the islands founded upon the seal. This industry, the United States claimed should be protected, and in whatever regulations that have been established this right of property, in the degree to which the regulations have been

framed, is recognized.
"The 'close season' is ample for the protection of the seals as they go to their breeding grounds in the early summer. All of them are on the islands by the middle or last of June, and the young have been born and will be several weeks old, before the close season ends. It is important too, that this close season is extended to the North Pa-cific as well as to the Bering sea. This effectually stops the indiserminate slaughter of the seals in and near the Alcutian passes, as the herd goes to the islands.

"The protected zone of sixty miles about the islands is a large advance upon the British proposition, which was for twenty miles Outside of this zone, only, pelagic sealing will be allowed from and after August 1. Coupled with this is the pro-vision that there shall be no use of firearms by pelagic scalers. This will stop the brutal and destructive practice that has resulted in the loss of probably four or five times as many of the scals as were taken. This loss was from the killed, which sank before they could be taken into the boats, and from the wounded, many of which may have afterward died. It will be borne in mind that necessarily a large pro-portion of the pelagic cate a was of pregnant females, the evidence showing as high as 75 and even 90 per cent.
"A 'modus' for this year was agreed upon

between Russia and Great Britain during the Paris arbitration, read the result of that agreement was paraded before the tribunal, doubtless in the hope that it might have an Inited States. That 'modus' adopted a protected zone about the Commander islands-the Russian islands-of only thirty-five miles. How much better and more effective the sixty-mile zone will be is apparent on the instant. "Of course, it seemed to me, as I listened

to the argument, that the United States made good its property claim; that the seals were of a nature and habit that brought hem within the rules of law which accord property in certain animals of like nature and habit, even though they temporarily and periodically leave the possession of the owner. But there were counter considerations of great weight that had to be taken into the account. The British planted themselves strongly on the doctrine of the 'freedom of the seas.' as against the idea that the United States as against the lied that the Chiled States should be allowed to police thesea in the protection of its wandering property. To great nations, especially those having large maritime interests, there was much force in Evaluation England's argument. In addition to this was the indisposition of con-servative men to take advance steps in matters of international law. To award a property right to the United States in the seals did not involve any new prinpiples of international law, but it did involve a new application of those principles to a class of animals differing in many respects from those which now have property pro-tection. If the question shall again come up for international consideration the next ribunal will not have so far to go, from the present decision, to that of a full property

"Really, the decision is a property award, in a very large degree. The United States has the ownership and custody of the seals on the Priblov island, and the only enemy that threatened the destruction of the herd and of the industry was the pelagic sealing that has been practiced for twenty years probably, by the Canadian sealers, with the destructive shotgun, and with brutal warfare upon pregnant mothers and young in and about the Aleutian passes and the islands during the time when the seals were making their re turn trip to the islands and during the breeding season. This only enemy of our property has been practically struck down by the Paris tribunal of arbitra-tion; for it cannot be doubted that, while the decision is of binding force only as between the two nations immediately involved, its terms will be respected by all nations; and indeed, by the treaty, both the United States and Great Britain agree to use all their influence to secure the adhesion of other powers to whatever de cision should be reached.

"The result is a very substantial victory for the United States. It secures the future of the sealing industry to this country, and preserves the race of sests for the use and benefit of mankind from threatened extermination. The end crowns the work. Paris writes its name close after Geneva in the peaceful and satisfactory settlement of a question that threatened to embroil two great nations in regretful resentments and ossible hostilities."

PROPERTY RIGHT IN SEALS.

International Protection Agreement-Close Sea Claim Not Entertained.

Washington, Aug. 15.—The cabled advices to Secretary Gresham state that the Bering Republicans in Convention Today Will sea tribunal has decided that Russia did not assert and exercise an exclusive jurisdiction in the Bering sea and the seal fisheries therein prior to the cession of Alaska the United States; consequently Great Britain never conceded such right to Russians. It is also decided that Bering sea was not included in the phrase "Pacific ocean" as used in the treaty of 1825 between Great Britain and Russia; conse quently no exclusive rights of jurisdiction over Behring sea and the seal fisheries therein passed to the United States with Alaska under the treaty of 1867.
The inference is that it is under the last of the five points submitted to arbitration by article vii that the concessions as to the close season, a sixty-mic protected zone, and

take on the platform.

One thing has been practically decided and close season, a sixty-mile protected zone, and the prohibition of the use of firearms apply The fifth point was one on which the greatest stress was laid in the argument by United States counsel. It raised the question whether the United States

[CONTINUED ON THIRD PAGE.]

IOWA REPUBLICAN LEAGUE

Delegates from the Clubs of the Hawkeye State Meet at the Capital.

LAFE YOUNG OPENS THE CAMPAIGN

He Sounds a Trumpet Note for the Force that Will Line Up After Today-Routine Work of the Convention.

DES MOINES, Aug. 15 .- The city is full of republicans in attendance on the state convention of the League of Republican clubs, which meets this afternoon, and tomorrow's republican state convention

No important change in the political situation has occurred. Jackson and Young are still in the lead, while other candidates hope their forces will be so evenly divided that a third man may be able to slip in.

The League of Republican clubs convention assembles at Ca'vary Tabernacle this afternoon. Over 1,200 members were in attendance. R. Conaway of Brooklyn called the convention to order and introduced T. C. Dawson of Council Bluffs as chairman, who in a short address introduced Hon. Lafe Young, leading candidate for governor Mr. Young was greeted with cheers, last-

ing fully five minutes. He said that if the American people had had as great distrust of democrats on the day of election as they had thirty days after this country would not now be in the condition it is. The country was standing still today because it realized that for the first time since 1856 the democratic party was in full possession of all departments of the government, and knowing the determination of the democratic executive the country had been palsied with fear lest he should compel the fulfillment of party pledges.

They Got the Change.

"In the very midst of prosperity, under the glowing sunshine of thrift, the American people voted for a change, being fully fore-warned of the result. The people were pre-paring to invite the people of the world to come to America to march in grand review before the best enlightenment of the west-ern hemisphere. This ought to have been our greatest year. Fields and factories never had been more productive, the volume of money never so great: but, in the most unexpected way and at the most un-expected time, adversity came upon us. The democratic party may not be the cause of the present distress, but it has been caught under very suspicious circumstances. The business interests of America know that last year with the country in other hands they were booming, and now they are as idle as the winds that whistle above the smokeless chimneys. The sovereign voters of the United States, in putting the republican party in the soup, seem to have put the country in also. To those who have been close observers of the history and ten-dency of the democratic party the present condition of things ought to be no surprise. The democratic party has for many years framed its party pledges with recklessness as to consequences, but its recklessness for the time was powerless for evil. because the party was powerless to execute. The republican party, its enemies say, has been powerful for evil, but it cannot be said it has been such a powerful evil that its advent to power could scare a rich and busy nation into idleness and want in less than six nonths. The history and achievements of the republican party are celebrated as patriotic and not partisan victories. The republican party never has been mean enough to sacrifice the common interests to advance its own cause. In the present crisis the republican party pleads for such wise and pa-trictic action as shall bring confidence to the business world and unloose the purse strings of those who are hoarding their money, and they are in favor of such action, whether it shall bring glory to the democratic party or

At the conclusion of Young's speech renarks were made by Colonel Hepburn, A.

D. Cummins and John Y. Stone. Committees and Officers.

Chairman Dawson responded in a good tempered address on behalf of the convention. Committees on credentials and resoluions and members of the executive committee and vice presidents were then ap

pointed as follows:

Credentials—G. B. Halbert, Van Buren; W. II. Decker, Scott; M. W. Morrey, Hardin; F. W. Myer, Cerro Gordo; W. Mather, Lynn; A. R. Bans, Monroe; H. Goldberg, Polk; E. H. Knowles, Lucas; A. L. Brooks, Audubon; H. V. Dolliver, Webster; T. M. Zeingg, Plymouth.

Resolutions—E. H. Duffus, Lee; F. W. Smith, Scott; W. H. Norris, Delaware; T. J. Wilcox, Worth; E. C. Camery, Tanan; J. R. Gorrell, Jasper; Joet P. Davis, Polk; G. L. Finn, Taylor; P. L. Sover, Guthrie; A. M. Hoar, Greene; A. D. Bailey, Buena Vista.

Vice Presidents—M. D. Works, Washington; H. H. Fairall, Mchason; D. B. Lyon, Dubuque; W. T. Price, Clayfon; H. W. Stipp, Marshall; W. M. Reese, Wapello; E. R. Haves, Marion; E. H. Thomas, Union; W. A. Rud, Pottawattanie; E. P. Barringer, Palo Alto; A. W. Stebbins, Clay. pointed as follows:

inis, Clay.

Executive Committee—J. H. Murphy, Jefferson; John M.hin, Muscatine; G. A. McIntyre, Butler; H. A. Myer, Clayton; L. W. Anderson, Linn; Dr. C. H. Hare, Mahaska; W. M. Lewis, Polk; H. H. Tedford, Ringgold; H. W. Byers, Shelby; H. H. Gills, Pocahontas; Charles L. Early, Sac.

The committees on credentials and resolu tions retired immediately for deliberation The former soon reported and the following officers for the ensuing year were elected F. R. Conway of Brooklyn for president and F. J. Wilcox of Northwood, secretary. The convention then adjourned until evening when the committee on resolutions made a report and a number of speeches were heard. At tonight's meeting, despite discouraging weather, nearly 1,000 delegates are in attendance, representing every county in the

Chairman Blythe of the state central com mittee spoke on the necessity of organiza-tion, Hon. A. B. Cummins of tariff and Sec-retary of State McFarland on the prospect of the state campaign. Mr. Cummins de-clared the only test of party fealty to be the

protective tariff. A great deal of interest was taken in the question of the platform, but when the com mittee appeared it was found to be restricted to endorsing the national platform of the party and of the National League of Republican clubs; the desunciation of the demo-cratic party for precipitating the panic, and for its insults to the old soldiers. The prohibition plank of the platform is limited to a declaration in favor of the advancement of

morals.

Before the close of the meeting Joel P.
Davis of Des Moines introduced a resolu-tion for woman suffrage, following the declarations made at Louisville in J. S. Clarkson's speech. The resolution was

WARM CONTEST PROBABLE

Nominate Their Best Men. DES MOINES, Aug. 15 .- [Special Telegram to THE BEE.]-Nearly all the delegates to the republican state convention have arrived, and the Savery house presents a crowded and lively appearance. The delegates tonight are busy visiting the rooms of the various candidates and endeavoring to size up the situation and arrive at some conclusion as to who are the best persons to nominate and what position it is best to

that is that the resolutions will be reported and adopted before any nominations are made, so as to have the nominees and the platform harmonize. This may prolong the convention so that adjournment may be necessary ill! Thursday. The originators of this idea are those who are in favor of a medification of the present prohibitory law, in the direction of liceuse, and they claim they will be able to carry their polat. This puts the gubernatorial question in

badly mixed shape, as there a ome candidates for the nomination w willing to accept on a license p. viil be un-

To Arrange the Commi The congressional districts we neet in the congressional districts war neet in the morning before the convention bour to select the members of the various committees. The convention proper will met at 11 o'clock. Ex-United States Sena-tor James Harlan will preside over the temporary organization and ex-State Senator Lawrence of Sioux City has been recommenued by the state committee as perma nent chairman. A great deal of enthusiasm is noticeable among the delegates and there is a determination to steer clear of issues that will divide the convention or disturb its

harmony.

Both the prohibition and anti-prohibition elements of the party are strongly repre-sented and there is a large body of delegates who hold a neutral position, maintaining that prohibition has ceased to be a party issue and that there is no more occasion for plank on that subject than any other crim

inal law. Will Ignore Prohibition.

The probability is that the platform will practically relegate the question to the regislative districts, where the prohibitionists and anti-prohibitionists both claim to be able to control the result.

Interest centers in the gubernatorial fight. It is admitted that Young or Jackson will probably lead, closely followed by Drake, with Ormsby, Torbert, Lyons and Clayton polling a scattering vote.

General Drake is regarded as the winner of the nomination by some shrewd guessers on account of the close contest between the Jackson and Young forces. The nomination of Drake for governor would probably throw the lieutenant governorship to Meservey of Cherokee county or Wyman of O'Brien, and that of Jackson or Young would be geographically more favorable to Colonel Dungan of Lucas county or Palmer of Washington. The nomination for the second place will be governed to a considerable extent by the result of the gubernatorial fight.

Railway Commissioner Luke and Supreme Judge Robin will be renominated without opposition. A great fight is being made for the state superintendency of public schools. Mr. Sabin has a large support and so have Messrs. Jarna in, Weld. Barrett and Akers and the young lady candidate, Miss Alice L. Heald of Jefferson county, will have a liberal support.

Line County Democrats.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Aug. 15 .- | Special Telegram to THE BEE]-Linn county democrats met at Marion this afternoon and selected delegates to the state convention as follows J. H. Crosby, J. M. Redwand, G. S. Russell, J. M. Terry, W. P. Daniels, M. Ottmar, Ray McCloud, A. F. Schindle, Joe Kozlovsky, M. L. Healy, A. Kinzey, T. Flaherty, A. Cad-well, V. G. Schunock, J. H. Unaugst, William Harrison, A. Smouzed, W. Ray, Reed, A. J. Fuhmeister, Darwin Milde, Bowdish, T. P. Oxley, S. A. Clark and J. P. Mitchell. The delegation goes uninstructed

FARLERS INTERESTED.

Agriculturists and Stockmen Preparing to

Visit the World's Fair. CHICAGO, Aug. 15. Formers will begin oming to the fair in large numbers next week. Inquiries received by Chief Buchanan of the Agricultural department indicate that they are anxious to know something of the live stock exhibit, which begins next Monday and tasts until Friday, September 8. The exhibits will be very fine. Seventeen states will send horses and nearly as many more will show cattle. The provinces of Ontario and Quebec, Canada, will also be represented. Russia, Germany and France will have a fine lot of representative stock, and the band of sacred cattle from Trinidad will be regarded as a feature. Twenty-six stables, capable of accommodating 2,000 head of stock, are now in readisters and thoroughbred cattle thoroughbred horses and trotters has been postponed until October 28. Saddle horse-men have also asked for a postponement from September 5 until some time in Oc. tober, but it is understood their request will not be granted. The appointment of J. B. Bowman of Waverly, Ia. as superintendent of the horse

epartment has been confirmed. Members of the Ancient Order of For-esters marched into the Midway this afternoon and paraded down the street to Festival hall. They made a great showing, with three or four bands and about 2,000 men in line. The exercises in Festival hall con-sisted of music and speeches.

The attendance this morning was very large. A feature of the day was the visit of the rajah, Maharaja, who appeared in all the glory of his royal raiment, attended by all the pomp and ceremonies of the Orient A parade of the Illinois National guard. regiments of United States marines French Italian, Spanish and Russian sailors sailors from the caravels, troops of the military tournament, Bedouins and other organizations from the Midway plaisance

passed before the rajah in review.
Citizen George Francis Train entertained 10,000 people in an unusual manner. After the parade in honor of the Indian rajah had disbanded, the "citizen," who was perched on a projecting sill of the Administration building, was espied by the crowd and a speech was called for. He responded with a ten-minute talk, at the end of which he called for three grouns for New York, Tammany and the New York press. The total admissions today were 150,554, of

which 121,354 were paid. All the roller chair pushers to the num-per of 400, with the exception of fifteen regrees, went on a strike this morning. The strikers held orderly meetings during the day and discussed measures for forcing their employers to deal, as they said, fair with them. The trouble arose over the anouncement that wages would be reduced rom \$1 to 75 cents per day, with the com-nission remaining the same as before. The chair pushers effected a temporary labor organization and will attempt to gain their demands. A committee of the strikers waited on President Highbotham, who promised an investigation of the matter. A number of the chairmen assert that they signed contracts for \$1 per day when first employed.

BLOUNT'S RETURN.

He Arrives in San Francisco from Hono lulu-He Will Not Talk.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 15.-James Blount, American minister to Hawaii, ex Minister to Japan Frank L. Coombs and Mr. Yang, Chinese minister to the United States, arrived today on the steamship Mr. Blount expresses the opinion that the provisional government of Hawaii is suffi-

ciently strong to maintain peace.

Biount declined to talk at any length. A letter from Honolulu received by the same steamer says he recently took a definite stand back of the provisional government on

certain demand made by Japan. That a certain demand made by Japan. That government has lately been pressing the pro-visional government for some promise or as-surance of future suffrage for Japanese im-migrants. After a consultation with Blount the provisional government declined to answer pending the settlement of the an-nexation question by the United States. Prominent annexationists declare Blount to be favorable to the establishment of a pro rectorate.

CHINA'S NEW MINISTER.

His Arrival at San Francisco-Received in True Oriental Style.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 15 .- Young Yum, the new Chinese minister to the United States, arrived here this morning on the steamer Gaelic, with a retinue of seventy-eight people. The Chinese consuland his local contingent went to the steamer and received China's new representative in true Oriental style. After the ceremonios were over the party was driven to the Pal-ace hotel. Only forty of the party will go to Washington; the others will be distributed along the Pacific coast, Mexico and South America as diplomats. The party will go direct to Washington, where the retiring minister, Teu, awaits their coming.

PAWNEE COUNTY'S DISASTER

Destructive Cyclone Injures Many Persons and Destroys Property.

PHYSICIANS ENROUTE TO THE SCENE

Table Rock People Have an Alarming Expertence with a Twister-Fears of a Dangerous Flood in that City.

PAWNER CITY, Neb., Aug. 15 .- [Special Telegram to THE BEE |-Rumors of a destructive cyclone were reported this evening as having done considerable injury to life and property about five miles southeast of this city. The report was confirmed later by the arrival of a messenger for physicians to attend the injured.

The cyclone struck the house of John Turnbull about 4:30 o'clock and entirely destroyed it. Mrs. Turnbull was sick in bed at the time of the disaster and she and her young babe and hired girl were injured, but to what extent cannot now be ascertained, as the physicians had not returned at a late hour tonight. Not a particle of the house was left standing. All the members of Mr. Turnbull's family were in the house when it was struck.

The barn of Mr. Irwin was also demolished and a corner of his house damaged. It is feared other damage resulted in the path of the storm, as the messenger who brought the news here left soon after the destruction of Mr. Turnbull's house.

The cyclone moved in a northerly direction and was witnessed by a number of people of this city from the roofs of business houses.

Five inches of rain has fallen in the last twenty-four hours and all streams are swollen out of their banks and numerous bridges being washed away.

TABLE ROCK'S TWISTER.

Houses Demolished and Persons Injured in the Storm's Path.

TABLE ROCK, Neb., Aug. 15 .- [Special Telegram to THE BEE]-A twister a few rods wide passed to the south of this place this afternoon tearing up corn and trees in its way. The residence of Eli Craig was in the path and was demoralized. Mrs. Craig is badly hurt. A heavy rain caused the streets here to overflow and the disastrous flood of four years ago this week is brought to the minds of the citizens, and if the rain continues tonight will excite grave fears.

DISASTROUS UTAH FIRE.

Forty Thousand Dollars Worth of Property

Destroyed in Sait Lake. SALT LAKE, Aug. 15 .- [Special Telegram to THE BEE.]-The fire that took place this morning in the lumber yards of Morrison, Morrill & Co. was the most destructive of the kind in the history of the territory. The foreman of the yard, who was roused from sleep by the roar of the flames and which were burning two piles of lumber thirty feet high and various other materials. By time the foreman had turned in an a tho the whole yard was one seething mass of flames. The sky for miles around was lighted up by the red glow and many thou-sands of spectators thronged about the place. Only the utmost endeavors of the firemen prevented the spread of flames and

devastation of the surrounding residence property. The loss will amount to nearly \$40,000, with only \$12,000 insurance, as follows: Royal Exchange, \$1,500; People's, \$1,200; Underwriters, \$2,000; Glenn Falls, \$2,000; Atlas and National, \$1,500, and Saginaw,

Various accounts of the origin are circulating, but all seem to agree that the fire was incendiary.

SALT LAKE, Aug. 15 .- [Special Telegram to THE BEE. |-The Utah sugar factory at Lehi began this season's work this morning by opening up last year's syrup vats in which there are 300,000 pounds of sugar. In thirty days the work will begin on this year's beet crop and 4,000,000 pounds of granulated sugar will be produced. During the run Henry T. Oxnard, president of factories at Norfolk and Grand Island, Neb., was present. He pronounces the Utah beet crop for this year the best he has ever seen and says irrigated beets have proved successful

for the first time. Boone's Electric Light Piant.

BOONE, Ia., Aug. 15 .- [Special Telegram to THE BEE. |- After a year and a half without electric lights of any kind, Boone is now rejoicing over the installation of the best built electric plant in the state, operating both are and incandescant lights. The streets are brilliantly illuminated with are lights, while stores and residences are using the incandescent. The company has a power house amply large, and expects to put in five miles of electric roads shortly. This, with the paving now going on, the improvements being made by the Northwestern road and much other building which is going on, makes everything so active that Boone scarcely knows of the prevailing hard times

Movements of Ocean Steamers August 15. At Southampton-Arrived-Elbe and Ber-

n, from New York. At Bremen-Arrived-Elbe, from New At London - Signted - Stuttgart, from Baltimore; Ocean, Gellert, Veendam and Aller, from New York. At Gibraltar-Arrived-Werra, from New

At New York-Arrived-Rhetia, Hamburg; Arizona, from Liverpool; nandie, from Havre; Grecian, from Glas-

At Boston-Arrived-Venetian, from London; Columbia, from Lisbon. At Philadelphia—Arrived—Russia, from Hamburg.

One of the Conrads Killed. CORYDON, Ind., Aug. 15 .- [Special Telegram to THE BEE.]-A report has just reached here that one of the Conrad boys was shot and killed from ambush this afterwas snot and killed from amoust this after-neon while taking his household goods across the Ohio river into Kentucky. The man who brought the news did not learn the particulars and did not know which one

of the boys was ,killed.

Bonner's Proper Semedy. Dunuque, Aug. 15 .- | Special Telegram to THE BEE.]-Judge Shiras holds that "imprisonment for one year" must be in jail and not in the penitentiary, but decines to release John Bonner, the Indian Territory prisoner, from the Anamosa penitentiary on a writ of habeas corpus, because an appeal

to the circuit court of appeals is the proper

Wheat is the Northwest MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 15 .- The figures compiled by the Northwestern Miller and the Market Record show the northwestern stock of wheat to be 18,292,505 business against 5,660,012 bushels a year ago.