THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

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HONOR FOR A DEAD GENERAL

Chinese Emperor Issues an Edict Praising General Tso, Killed at Ping-Yang.

SURVIVORS OF WAR VESSELS REACHED LAND

Russia's Interest in the War—Possibility of the Czar's Death Affects European Bourses—Japanese Political Parties Getting Together.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—A dispatch from Tien-Tsin today says that an imperial edict has been issued by the emperor of China expressing his regret at the death of General Tse, who was killed while leading a charge at the battle of Ping Yang. As a token of his regret the emperor has ordered that posthumous honors be paid to the dead general, and imperial favors have been bestowed upon his family.

Lieutenant Ching, first lieutenant of the Chih Yuen, the Chinese war vessel sunk at the battle of Yalu river, has reached the Chinese camp on the banks of the Yalu river. He reported that the captain of the Chih Yuen also escaped drowning, but afterwards died of his wounds.

A dispatch to the Times from St. Petersburg says: It is reported here that China has attacked the station of the new Usuri section of the Siberian railway, plundered the telegraph office, and killed eight Russian employes. It is feared the government will make this a pretext to interfere in the Corean struggle between China and Japan.

The European bourses are affected by the news of the czar's health, as he is now recognized as one of the strongest supporters of peace, and it is feared that in the event of his death his successor would seize the opportunity to secure naval ports on the Pacific and enlarge his boundaries in the direction of the Pamirs at the expense of China, either of which steps, it is believed, might easily precipitate war. On the other hand, a dispatch from St. Petersburg today denies the report that Russian troops have gone to Corea, or that Russia has the intention of doing anything calculated to disturb the peace of Europe.

YOKOHAMA, Sept. 25.—The German cruiser Alexandrine has arrived here. An official version of the battle of Yalu river says that the Japanese killed included Commander Sakomoto of the gunboat Akagi, Lieutenants Tekaha and Senokuchi of the cruiser Hashidate, Lieutenants Sima and Ito of the cruiser Matsushima, Lieutenant Magai of the cruiser Akitushima, Lieutenant Asao of the cruiser Yoshina, Chief Surgeon Miyake, Chief Paymaster Ishizuka and Surgeon Murakosi. Thirty noncommissioned officers and men were killed and wounded.

IN UNION IS STRENGTH.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—The assembling of the Japanese Parliament on October 15 may be the occasion, according to advices received in diplomatic circles here, of a political union or reconciliation between factions which have been hitherto irreconcilable. When the last Japanese Parliament dissolved the leaders of the different parties were at swords' points, but in the presence of war with a power of China's magnitude, involving the supremacy of the Orient, the old personal feuds have been set aside and efforts are being made to have all factions represented through their leaders in the new Japanese cabinet. To this end it is being urged that Count Ohuma, Count Itagaki, Count Matsukata and Viscount Shingawa shall be members of the new cabinet, although they have been among the most active leaders against the government. There are no cabinet portfolios vacant, yet so strong is the feeling for political union during this emergency that it is proposed to create new cabinet offices in order to get their co-operation.

KAFFIRS MENACE LORENZO MARQUEZ.

Attack on the Portuguese South African Town Expected Shortly.

LORENZO MARQUEZ, Delagoa Bay, Sept. 25.—Several thousand Kaffirs are threatening to attack the town. The government has distributed arms among the white population for defense. Serious trouble is expected.

Lorenzo Marquez is a walled Portuguese town on the north side of Delagoa bay. It has a good harbor, which gives it considerable importance in the trade with the Transvaal. The town has a population of about 8,000, and is protected by a number of roughly constructed old forts. The town is situated in the southern portion of the province of Portuguese East Africa, which extends along the coast from the mouth of the Zambezi to Delagoa bay, and is bounded by Mashonaland Matabeleland and the Transvaal. The Transvaal leaders have long been anxious to secure control of the Delagoa Bay railroad, and they have also been ambitious to have a seaport, Lorenzo Marquez preferred. With this object in view the Boers recently sent the sum of $250,000 to London in order to purchase the bonds which Portugal is expected to issue as soon as the Berne arbitrators have decided the question of boundaries. A few days ago, on September 15, advices from Pretoria said that the Transvaal government had acquired the prior rights in Delagoa bay, including control of the port dues, thus giving the Transvaal a commanding position and free access to the sea.

JAPANESE VERY SECRETIVE.

Give Out but Very Little News, but What They Do is Correct.

VICTORIA, B. C., Sept. 25.—The steamer Empress of India arrived tonight from the Orient, bringing the following advices:

YOKOHAMA, Sept. 14.—No one now doubts that the long delay in Japanese military movements is to allow time for the completion of a great plan of invasion. Any day may bring news of a battle in northern Corea and of the sailing of 50,000 troops for some point on the inner coast of the gulf of Pe-Chi-Li, but as the decisive time approaches the Japanese authorities grow more and more deaf to appeals for information. They frankly declare that secrecy is one of their conditions of success. This belief is not agreeable to the newspaper correspondents who have recently arrived from San Francisco and who strongly desire to be admitted to the confidence of the government.

An impression has been conveyed by English newspapers in eastern Asia that abundant and trustworthy supplies of news can be obtained in China. An examination of the telegrams sent from Chinese ports to Europe and America does not sustain that belief, for their various accounts of the events since the fight at Asan, there is scarcely any foundation, while the Japanese, if silent, do not attempt to mislead on vital points. One error, and one only, is laid to their charge. They are accused of circulating doubtful reports to the effect that Admiral Freemantle exculpated Japan from technical blame in the matter of the sinking of the Kow Shing.

FIRE AS A CHOLERA CURE.

Afflicted District of Warsaw Burned Out—Many Suffering Inmates Consumed.

WARSAW, Sept. 25.—Sixty houses in the city of Blasseki, in the district of Kalish, Russian Poland, where the cholera is making fearful ravages, were set on fire last night and completely destroyed. A number of the inmates of the houses who were suffering from the dread disease and were too weak to make an effort to save themselves were burned to death.

Obliterating the Betting News.

BIRMINGHAM, Eng., Sept. 25.—The Birmingham and Aston free library committees have decided to obliterate all racing and betting news from the newspapers on file in the libraries under their control. With this object in view the committees are causing white slips of paper to be pasted over all such news so soon as the papers are received for filing.

Won't Concede Temporal Power.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—A dispatch to the Times from Rome today says that Premier Crispi is ready to make any concessions to the church compatible with the maintenance of Italy's sovereignty over every foot of the soil. But, the correspondent adds, Italy will not concede the temporal power of the pope.

Wilson to Be Banqueted.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—Sir Courtenay E. Boyle, C. B., permanent secretary of the Board of Trade, is to give a dinner tonight to Congressman W. L. Wilson of West Virginia and Isidor Strauss.

Ministerialists Easy Victors.

SOFIA, Sept. 25.—Returns from 153 districts show the election of 114 ministerialists and thirty-nine members of the opposition. Fifteen returns are still awaited.

COUNTERFEITERS RUN DOWN.

South Dakota Deputies Breaking Up a Gang—Another Man Jailed.

CHAMBERLAIN, S. D., Sept. 25.—(Special.)—Another of the gang of counterfeiters who have made the northwestern part of Charles Mix county the scene of their operations has been run down and captured by Deputy United States Marshal Ryan. These dispatches have already told of the arrest of Levy Clark, who had in his possession, when captured, a complete outfit for the manufacture of silver coin of various denominations. After being held to appear before the next term of the United States court, and realizing that everything was very dark for him, Clark weakened and made a confession to the officers, implicating another Charles Mix county farmer named George Wolcott in the counterfeiting operations. The facts learned by reason of this confession were kept very quiet pending the arrest of Wolcott, and now that he is also a prisoner the matter is made public. He was captured at Gayville, Yankton county, while attempting to get out of the country, and now lies in jail here.

The discovery of the counterfeiters' den was made entirely by chance. Henry Pederson has a quarter section of land just over the Charles Mix county line in Douglas county. He had been absent from home some days, and upon returning one day last week found that someone had forced a way into the house and taken some of his things. He traced the thief to a house across the line in Charles Mix county—afterwards learned to be the den of the counterfeiters—and there found his things. While going through the house searching for the articles he unexpectedly ran across the outfit for making the spurious coin. Clark was not at home at the time of Pederson's visit. Pederson at once informed the authorities of his discovery and the arrests followed. In addition to the counterfeiting outfit, a large quantity of letters and circulars relating to the business were discovered in the house. The unearthing of this gang explains the reason for counterfeit money having been so plentiful in that section during the past few months. While the officers did not succeed in securing any of the spurious coin, there was sufficient evidence that the gang had recently been at work.

FOUND COLGATE'S REMAINS.

Barely Enough Left to Identify Them as Those of the Unfortunate Cook.

MISSOULA, Mont., Sept. 25.—The Missoulian tomorrow morning will contain a sensational story of the recovery of and the burial of the remains of George Colgate, the deserted cook of the notorious hunting party headed by William A. Carlin, son of General Carlin, late commander of the Department of the Columbia. The discovery was made about August 23 by Lieutenant Elliott, eight miles below the spot where the desertion occurred, on Clearwater river. All that remained of Colgate's body was one thigh bone and one leg, these mangled and gnawed by the wild beasts infesting that region. It is presumed the balance of the remains were carried away by animals into mountain fastnesses. At the same spot were also found the matchbox, fishline and other articles identified as Colgate's property. The remains were interred in Lower Hot Springs, on the middle fork of the Clearwater. Lieutenant Elliott was sent out on this mission by the present commander of the Department of the Columbia, to which official he will make a full report, there being many points tending to prove that Colgate's desertion by the Carlin party was cowardly in the extreme.

PORTLAND, Ore., Sept. 25.—News reached here this afternoon that the body of Colgate, the cook for the Carlin party, was found on the Clearwater river in Idaho. The Carlin party went out on a hunting trip in the mountains last November and took Colgate as cook. They were caught in a snowstorm and narrowly escaped death. Colgate was left behind, being too weak to travel.

FORT CROOK BIDS ALL REJECTED.

Figures Placed Too High to Suit the Department—New Bids Will Be Asked.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—(Special Telegram.)—The bids for the construction of the building authorized to be erected at Fort Crook have been considered by the War department, with the result that none of them were accepted. They have been thrown out by the department as excessive, and advertisements for new bids for the work will be published within a short time. No information was given out at the department today other than that the bids were considered too high, and that new offers would be invited. The buildings authorized to be constructed are quarters for bachelor officers, one barracks for four companies, and one hospital steward's building. When the sundry civil bill was under consideration in the senate during the past session of congress Senator Manderson secured an increase of limit of expenditure for the construction of Fort Crook from $50,000 to $70,000, and Congressman Mercer succeeded in persuading the house conferees on the bill to agree to the appropriation of the larger amount.

D. K. Zeigler has been appointed postmaster at Youngstown, Polk county, Ia., vice W. H. Perkins, resigned. William Foster of Des Moines, Ia., has filed an application at the Treasury department for appointment as supervising architect of the treasury, in place of Mr. O'Rourke, who was forced to resign by the secretary.

SHOT BY A WYOMING COWBOY.

Cook of the TL Cattle Outfit Dangerously Injured.

SHERIDAN, Wyo., Sept. 25.—(Special.)—Ed Dickinson, the cook for the TL Cattle company, was shot Saturday evening by Jim Smith, a cowboy in the employ of the same company. The shooting occurred at Gillette, in Johnson county. Smith and Dickinson had some words about washing dishes, when the former drew his 41-caliber Colt's revolver and fired at Dickinson, the shot taking effect in his right breast and lodging under the right shoulder blade. Immediately after the shooting Smith mounted his horse and made his escape out of the country. Dickinson was brought to Sheridan, where he received surgical attention. He will recover.

SUGAR REFINERIES CLOSING.

President Havemeyer Issues an Order—Ascribed to the New Tariff Law.

NEW YORK, Sept. 25.—President Havemeyer of the American Sugar Refining company has issued orders for the closing down at once of one-half of the refineries under its control, and next week the rest of the refineries will be ordered shut down. This action is taken because of the large amount of refined sugar now on hand and also, it is said, because of the operation of the new tariff.

NEW YORK, Sept. 25.—Henry O. Havemeyer said today: "The operations of the new tariff law have already closed half the refineries in the country, throwing the men who worked in them out of employment, and it will probably close all the rest of them next week. This will mean putting at least 10,000 men out of work. The price of sugar is below the cost of production. For some time past the company has been working the refineries at a considerable loss."

HILL'S PLEA FOR HARMONY

New York's Senior Senator Made Temporary Chairman of the State Convention.

GREETED WITH VERY LIBERAL APPLAUSE

Praises for the Democratic Administration, Both State and National—Endorsed the Wilson Tariff Bill.

SARATOGA, Sept. 25.—The state democratic convention to nominate candidates for governor, lieutenant governor and judge of the court of appeals was called to order here today by Senator Murphy, chairman of the state committee. He named David B. Hill as temporary chairman. Mayor Gilroy of New York and Hon. Daniel L. Woods of Erie escorted Senator Hill to the front of the platform, and then occurred a remarkable scene. The vast body of delegates stood on chairs, waving handkerchiefs and yelling themselves hoarse as from different corners of the auditorium came demands of "Three cheers for Dave." Pandemonium reigned for at least five minutes. Senator Hill stood pale and motionless, one hand resting on the table, until the applause subsided, and then at once began to speak, partially extemporaneously and partly from notes.

Mr. Hill said: "The unterrified democracy of the Empire state assembles here today undismayed at the premature boasts and assumed confidence of our adversaries. We are not unaccustomed to their annual and moss covered game of political bluff, although renewed this year by extraordinary vehemence and unblushing effrontery.

"If vain boasts alone could bring victory their battle is indeed won before it is actually commenced; but we beg to remind them that there has not been any campaign in this state during the past twelve years when they did not assume in August and September that they had carried it, when in truth during that whole period, with a single exception, victory has perched upon our banners on the first Tuesday of November in each year. We win our victories on election days and not by exuberant bragado in convention halls.

"The unexpected victory of our opponents last fall has turned their heads and rendered them arrogant and opinionated. They fail to recall the fact that the total vote polled was nearly 300,000 short of the full vote of the state, a victory which they themselves did not anticipate, and which their surprised and astute leaders the next day after election humorously attributed to Divine Providence and not to republican strength. With a united banner and united vote New York is still a democratic state, and if we are true to ourselves will this year resume her place in the democratic column.

"Our opponents by vigorous beating of bogus political tom-toms and the insistence upon petty and misleading local issues, seek to divert the public attention from the unenviable record they made during their recent four years' control of the federal government. The people, however, have not forgotten the fact that it was a republican administration which in that ill-fated year of 1890 saddled the country with unwise and vicious legislation which has since crippled its prosperity, endangered its finances and augmented its public burdens.

"People remember that the Sherman silver bullion purchase law was the product of republican statesmanship, against the enactment of which every democrat in congress voted. It should be borne in mind that the financial panic was a republican panic in its inception, continuance and disastrous effects.

"It was under a national democratic administration that the Sherman and federal election laws were repealed. Within the first year of your administration, and at the ensuing congressional elections, the spectacle will be witnessed for the first time in twenty-four years of state elections conducted as they ought to be—without federal interference, dictation or intimidation.

PRAISE FOR THE NEW TARIFF.

"The enactment of the McKinley tariff law was the culminating atrocity of republican recklessness in legislation. It was the very personification of protectionism run mad. It was the inauguration of a huge scheme of governmental partnership with private business interests. The reaction which followed in the elections in the fall of 1890, and was reiterated in the elections of 1892, was the natural and legitimate expression of the popular indignation at the party which had basely surrendered to the mercenaries within its own ranks and had bartered away the public good for selfish greed. We promised the people that if entrusted with power this vicious, unamerican and objectionable law should be repealed, and we rejoice today in the fulfillment of that pledge. The McKinley law has gone where the woodbine twineth, gone to stay, never to be re-enacted again by any political party.

"Without retracting a single word which I have uttered in the senate in criticism of the measure, while engaged in the effort to perfect it and render it more acceptable, now that it has been passed and become a law, it must be considered as a whole, treated largely as a party measure, and contrasted with the McKinley law. Uninfluenced by personal disappointments, or any pride of opinion, I may be permitted to speak of the measure as it is—nothing extenuate nor set down aught in malice. Of its strictly tariff features, it may be truthfully urged that it is a vast improvement over the McKinley law and will clearly demonstrate its superiority as time rolls on and the business in this country shall adjust itself to its provisions. It recognizes in part at least the democratic principle of free raw materials. It may safely be asserted that the new law will not cripple or embarrass a single industry in the land, nor throw out of employment a single workman, nor unduly stimulate over-production on the one hand nor exorbitant importations on the other.

"Fellow democrats of the Empire state and of the country, the duty of the hour is not harsh criticism of democratic leaders or democratic measures, nor conflicting councils, but it is a time for conciliation, for unity of purpose, for aggressive action. The control of both legislative departments of the government is at stake in the coming election. Inter-party strife must now cease and our attacks reserved for the foes who are already forming their lines of battle against us. Democratic national and state administrations must alike be loyally supported."

The administration of President Cleveland has been clean handed, economical, painstaking and patriotic. The various departments of the national government have been conducted with success, and the democratic party, as a whole, is entitled to the confidence of the masses of the people, whose interests it endeavors faithfully to serve. The administration of our state government under democratic auspices has merited the public confidence. We have given to the state wise laws; we have reformed abuses; we have aided the cause of labor, and we have contributed largely to the added greatness, prosperity and wealth of our grand old commonwealth.

STOOD FOR RELIGIOUS LIBERTY.

The democratic party stands in this state, as it has ever stood, for that religious liberty which is guaranteed them by our constitution, and I arraign the republican party for its covert sympathy with and encouragement of the proscriptive spirit, which attempts to set up a religious test as a qualification of official preferment in this land of the free, and which is propagated by a certain political organization, which deserves execration at the hands of every fair minded man, but which the republican state convention distinctly refused, though earnestly asked, to condemn.

Senator Hill declared that Governor Flower was among the best governors New York state has ever had and predicted Lieutenant Governor Sheehan, whom he designated as "young and brilliant," had a dazzling future. The senator then concluded as follows:

"Sinking every prejudice, subordinating every selfish consideration, actuated only by high and patriotic motives, realizing how much is at stake, to be won or lost, mindful of the grand traditions which belong to the party of Jefferson, Jackson and Tilden, knowing a united democracy in this state means an old-fashioned democratic triumph, let us buckle on our armor and together march like the Macedonian phalanx of old, with locked shields and measured tread to the contest that awaits us with courage, with resolution, with confidence, believing our cause is just and that God and the right will surely give us the victory."

At the close of the speech the usual committees were appointed and the convention adjourned until tomorrow at noon.

PULLING THE WIRES.

A cold, bracing atmosphere, a few spatters of rain, followed by bright sunshine, greeted the delegates to the convention this morning. Everybody was astir early and the morning trains brought large contingents to swell the crowd. Hotel corridors and streets were full and at the Grand Union, where democratic headquarters were established, there was a great crowd. The streets were lively all night, marching crowds of boomers shouting at the top of their lungs made the night and most of the early morning hideous for those who wished to sleep. Senator Hill was an early riser and as the first contingent of leaders went into the dining room about 8:30 they were told that Senator Hill had eaten his breakfast at 7 o'clock. From that time on until almost noon he sat behind closed doors, refusing to see even the leaders and announcing to all comers that he was busy preparing his remarks as the temporary chairman. From all indications it is evidently the intention of the leaders to formulate no slate until the organization of the committee.

The Whitney boom still retains its prominence and there is evidently a desire on the part of the leaders to wait until Mr. Whitney's arrival in New York or in Saratoga tomorrow before making a nomination. The Tammany men this morning are unanimous for Whitney and the Kings county men since the withdrawal of Gaynor show a disposition to follow in Tammany's footsteps and everybody wears such an air of uncertainty that a dark horse might be dropped upon the convention with success at any time. There is also a likelihood this morning that the convention, with the assistance of the galleries, may stampede for Hill, and in that case the senator would have to do what he has not done yet—announce positively his decision in the matter.

The Gaynor adherents still claim this morning that Mr. Gaynor's telegram is not to be construed as a declination. They insist that he is in the race, with excellent prospects of being nominated.

Frederick S. Coudert, who arrived here this morning, says he thinks Mr. Whitney will make an excellent candidate. Many are suspicious, however, that Tammany's support of the Whitney boom is not sincere, arguing that if it were the state democracy people would be given seats in the convention, at least in part.

Miss Susan B. Anthony and other woman suffragists are here to urge the adoption of a plank in favor of extending the ballot to women.

"There is no situation and there will be no situation until William C. Whitney arrives in New York and gives his ultimatum. If he says no, then there will be a hustle on the part of the prominent candidates, and undoubtedly the springing up of new candidates that would prolong this convention to Thursday," said a party leader tonight.

The convention meets again in the Casino rink, where Governor Flower was nominated in 1891, at noon tomorrow.

Mr. Lockwood of Buffalo will come into the field as a prominent candidate against John Boyd Thacher, Frederick Cook and Judge Gaynor, and the fight will be a lively one if Mr. Whitney declines the nomination.

OUTLINE OF THE PLATFORM.

The outline of the platform as adopted by the subcommittee to be presented to the full committee in the morning is as follows:

National Issues—Congratulates the democratic administration on the careful and conscientious manner in which the business of the country is attended to by the appointment of efficient officers to the heads of public departments; congratulates the party upon the repeal of the Sherman law, which was eating out the vitals of the financial body politic; upon the repeal of the partisan legislation known as the federal elections law, which will lessen the expenditures of the nation by millions and promote pure elections.

Tariff—Asserts that the new tariff law will be a wise and excellent substitute for the partisan McKinley bill, and as a whole will help the people of the country; declares against future amendments of the tariff by revision as a whole, but contends that necessary alterations can be made by the passage of special laws relating to the removal of the duty from raw materials only.

Business Interests—Congratulates the country upon the revival of business in this country, and believes this revival will continue now that the tariff matter is definitely settled.

Labor—Declares the interests of labor should be fostered by proper and necessary legislation, etc.; advocates the amending of the present conspiracy laws so as to more equally protect the workingmen and the employers.

Equal Rights—Declares against any class legislation which, in violation of the constitution, prohibits or interferes with the free exercise of any form of religious worship, and deprecates any organization which would tend to any such result. The platform will in no way mention the income tax.

BOILER EXPLOSION.

Four Killed and Four Injured at Crystal, North Dakota.

GRAFTON, N. D., Sept. 25.—By a boiler explosion this evening near Crystal four men were killed and four badly wounded, one fatally. The killed are:

ROBERT HAWTHORNE.
CHRIST BEHRENS.
F. A. BARRENGER.
NICK PHELPS.

The injured are: Charles Shepard, fatally; Alex L. True, Morris Getty, Thomas Morgan.

Inquiring Into the Adams Accident.

VALLEJO, Cal., Sept. 25.—In accordance with orders from Secretary of the Navy Herbert, the board of officers, consisting of Captain Charles S. Cotton, commanding the flagship Philadelphia, Commander C. M. Thomas, commanding the Bennington, Lieutenant Commander P. M. Simmonds, ordnance officer, and Lieutenant H. M. Draper, judge advocate, met today to inquire into the circumstances of the U. S. S. Adams' grounding up near St. Paul's island. The striking on the reef occurred about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, while in a fog so dense that nothing could be distinguished a few feet ahead of the ship.

Robbed the County Treasury.

SHERMAN, Tex., Sept. 25.—At 1 o'clock an alarm was given from the office of County Treasurer William Scott in the court house. He had been found lying on the floor of his office, bleeding and unconscious. A raid had been made upon the safe and the official was attacked by unknown robbers. The treasurer has not regained consciousness and the particulars of the robbery cannot be learned. Officers have picked up a clew and are working on it, telegraphing and riding in all directions. The treasurer had drawn $1,000 from his bank depository to pay teachers, and that much is certainly stolen, and perhaps money from other funds.

Movements of Steamship Vessels, Sept. 25.

At San Francisco—Departed—United States steamship Thetis, for San Diego; Oceanic, for Yokohama and Hong Kong.

At New York—Arrived—Noordland, from Antwerp; Whittekind, from Bremen.

At Amsterdam—Arrived—Zaandam, from New York.

At Queenstown—Arrived—Catalonia, from Boston.

At Bremen—Arrived—Traave, from New York.

Shooting at Fort Sheridan.

CHICAGO, Sept. 25.—Sergeant Cummings, Tenth infantry, made the best showing today at the Fort Sheridan shoot, scoring 112 at the infantry skirmish. Tomorrow is the last day of the cavalry skirmish. Private Martin, Sixth cavalry, is thought to have the best chance for the cavalry gold medal.

GIFT TO THE SUGAR TRUST

Governor McKinley Talks of the Successor to His Tariff Bill.

OPENING OF THE INDIANA CAMPAIGN

Ex-President Harrison Introduces Him to an Indianapolis Audience—Condition of the Country Compared with that Under Republican Rule.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 25.—The formalities of opening the republican campaign in Indiana were run through with here today. Upon Governor McKinley of Ohio devolved the pleasant duty of making the declaration of war upon the intrenched democracy of Hoosierdom, and he discharged it as courageously and defiantly as he was wont in other days to carry battles into southern fields. The occasion was given added consequence by the presence of ex-President Harrison, who, in a ten-minute speech, introduced Ohio's governor to the thousands that packed Tomlinson hall to the very walls. A large crowd of enthusiasts it was that faced their two famous leaders of the republican party compressed and therefore complaining, but intent and respectful and most cordially responsive.

During the morning Governor McKinley was visited at the hotel by hundreds. Quite all of the prominent republicans of the state have come to the capital today, and they individually paid their respects. Delegations from various points of the state marched from the trains to the hotel, some of them headed by bands of music, and cheered lustily for McKinley. Governor Matthews sent his private secretary in a carriage for his fellow chief executive, who called at the capitol building and had an interchange of courtesies with the state officials. A great many have come in from outside of the city to join the local republicans, swelling the crowd to great proportions and making it impossible for the hall to accommodate those who wanted to hear.

Shortly after noon ex-President Harrison called on Governor McKinley at his hotel and at 12:30 a procession was formed which escorted the ex-president and governor by an indirect route to the hall, where they were uproariously cheered on entering. General Harrison presided.

In introducing Governor McKinley he said: Mr. Fellow Citizens: The delightful duty has been assigned me by the state central committee of the republican party of Indiana to preside over this great meeting. I am to be its chairman, not its speaker, and I congratulate you on that fact. (Laughter.) Two years ago this country was not only the most prosperous country in the world—for that it had been before—but it stood upon the highest pinnacle of prosperity that it had ever before attained. (Cheers.) This is not the verdict of politicians; it is the verdict of the commercial reporters; it is the expressed opinion of those men who make a profession of studying business conditions. The last two years have been years of distress and disaster; the losses during them defy the skill of the calculator. It has been said, and I think not without reason, that they exceed the cost of the great civil war. These losses have not been class losses; they have been distributed. The holder of stocks and bonds has found his wealth shrinking, and so has the farmer, and the workingman has found his wages shrinking. There has been a general participation in the calamities of the past two years, as there was a general participation in the prosperity of the preceding years. (Applause.)

The great national losses, like those of the civil war, have sometimes their adequate compensations. Great as was the loss of the civil war for the union, we feel that it was adequately compensated for in the added glory that was given to the flag, and in the added security that was given to our civil institutions and the unity of the nation. (Cheers.) But the losses of the last two years have no such compensating thought. There is no good to be gotten out of them (laughter) except for guidance. They seem to have been of a retributive nature, like the swamp into which a traveler has unconsciously driven, that has no ameliorating suggestion except that it teaches him to keep on the foothills and on the roads that are on the hilltops. We were told the rich were getting richer and the poor poorer, and to cure that imaginary ill our political opponents have brought in a time when everybody is getting poorer. (Great applause.) I think I remember to have heard once of an inscription upon a tombstone that ran something like this: "I was well; I thought to be better; I took medicine, and here I lie." (Laughter and applause.) Our democratic friends have passed a tariff bill that is approved, so far as I can learn, by six democratic senators and by nobody else. (Laughter.) Mr. Cleveland has repudiated it, and has declared it involves perfidy and dishonor; that it was so shameful in its character and influences that he would not even put his name to it. All the leading democratic papers in the country have condemned it—both of the old stalwart variety and of the mugwump variety. The democratic chairman of the ways and means committee has condemned it, and the entire democratic majority in the house of representatives condemned it.

Now that is a great misfortune. It is a misfortune that the democratic party was not able to evolve a tariff bill that the party would accept as a settlement of the tariff question. But it is not accepted as a settlement. Already we have a proclamation from Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Wilson that this is only the beginning of the crusade against American industries. Now that is a great misfortune. If we could have been told by our democratic friends that we were at the bottom of the well, dark, damp and dismal as it is, we would have begun to look up to see whether we could not find some star of hope. We would have begun to anoint our bruises and try to build some scaffold by which we might climb out. But we are told there are lower depths yet in store for us. And so this country is to be held in a state of suspense. It can be ended in just one way, and that is by overwhelming republican victories in November. (Great applause.) When New York gives Levi P. Morton 75,000 majority (applause) and Indiana her state ticket 25,000 (applause), and Illinois and those states who have wavered fall again into line, and the next congress is republican, there will be an assurance that we have found the end of this disastrous condition. (Cheers.)

I think the Ohio democrats the other day declared all these disasters of which we speak came upon the country under the McKinley bill. Well, to be sure, the McKinley bill was a law until that 29th day—was it?—of August, when the German bill was passed. It had been arrested. We had been listening from day to day to the prophecies that in two weeks, or in three or four, it would be repealed. It was not a law in a sense that any merchant or manufacturer could act upon it. It was dead in a business sense though alive on the statute book. Why, sir, it would be just about as reasonable to complain of a man who had been arrested, handcuffed and locked up in a cell for not supporting his family as to complain that the McKinley bill did not give prosperity during this period of suspense. And then we are told that under the McKinley bill the price of wool went down—and that since it has been made free it is going up; that sugar on the free list was higher than with sugar at a 40 per cent duty. All this, notwithstanding the old democratic doctrine that the duty was always added to the cost of the domestic article. General Harrison then made a neat speech, presenting Governor McKinley.

Governor McKinley opened with an eulogistic reference to the administration of President Harrison, under which the country prospered as it had never prospered before or since. More manufactures made by American workmen, more of the products of American farms sent out to the markets of the world during President Harrison's administration than were ever before sent away in exchange for foreign gold or have since been exported. Men found employment without difficulty and wages were good. Peace and prosperity were in the land. Since that day in November, 1892, when President Harrison and the republican party were voted out of the administrative and executive offices of the national government a change has occurred. Every one of the conditions which then existed has been altered and the nation has learned by bitter experience a lesson in the practical application of politics which the people have had an abundance of time to ponder over, for they have not had much else to do.

As an evidence that the people are not satisfied, a comparison was made between the election returns of 1892 and those of more recent date, instances being given of republican gains, which Governor McKinley regarded as indisputable proof that there was not only a general regret that a change of administration had been made, but also a dissatisfaction with the course of democracy in its disposal of the great public questions vitally affecting the workshops, the farms and the firesides of America.

The address was devoted almost wholly to a discussion of the tariff and especially of the effect of the democratic tariff law.

A decided sensation was sprung by the governor. He presented a phase of the law recently passed which was a startling surprise to the audience. The sugar schedule of the law in effect provides for a continuation of the treaty of 1875, made with the king of the Hawaiian islands, under which all sugar from those islands was, and is under the law of 1894, admitted free. The language of the schedule quoted is: "Provided further that nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to abrogate or in any manner impair or affect the provisions of the treaty of commercial reciprocity concluded between the United States and the king of the said islands on the 20th day of January, 1875, or the provisions of any act of congress heretofore passed for the execution of the same."

This provision was inserted in the law by the senate. It gives to the great Sugar trust, said Governor McKinley, an advantage which has not heretofore been suspected. The sugar production of the Hawaiian islands is under the control of the Sugar trust; that country is the field of its primary operations. The democratic party took away from the sugar raisers of the United States the bounty of $10,000,000 a year and bestowed a bounty of $6,000,000 a year on the sugar producers of the Hawaiian islands, giving them an advantage over not only the sugar producers of the United States, but of the whole world outside of these islands. The revolt of the Louisiana planters against the party which had smitten them so heavily was referred to and Governor McKinley pointed out that it was the republican party, so freely accused of sectionalism, which had conferred benefits upon them which had been opposed by democratic statesmen and removed as soon as they had an opportunity to do so. The governor maintained that instead of being sectional the result had shown itself to be entirely unsectional, broad and unselfish in its purposes and national in its policies.

When we made the tariff law of 1890 and took away all the tariff from sugar we gave to the cane producers and the beet producers and the maple sugar producers a bounty equivalent to the tariff, and we said in the law that the bounty should stand for fifteen years. That is all wiped out by the law of 1894. What is there more sacred than a solemn contract made with our own citizens? Touching on the money question Governor McKinley said: "Our money is all good, whether it be in silver, national bank notes, or greenbacks or treasury notes, or gold or silver certificates, every dollar is good. To get the money out among the people is the serious problem today. To do this we must not only have something to sell, but be able to find somebody to buy. If we are compelled to keep it, we suffer the loss in whole or in part of what it costs us to produce it. The banks are filled with money, money was never more plentiful or less employed than it is now. It is because it is not employed, because we have the stagnation in business which distresses the country, and the reason it is not employed is because the invitation to safe and profitable investment is not presented. It is not the lack of money nor the kind of money that is our trouble; it is the lack of prosperous manufacturing and the absence of confidence in the party managing the government, and we want a faith in the future. When confidence and hope are everywhere manifested, manufactures are busy and labor is employed, and when both are engaged therein with a fair profit and with fair wages, then agriculture is prosperous and money has free and healthy circulation.

UNITARIANS IN CONVENTION.

Growth of Membership in Larger Ratio Than Population Increase.

SARATOGA, Sept. 25.—The national conference of Unitarian and other Christian churches held a communion service this morning, conducted by Rev. Edward Everett Hale of Boston. The new president, Senator George F. Hoar of Concord, Mass., addressed the convention at length, reviewing the work of this denomination, and pictured for it a glorious future. Resolutions in memory of George William Curtis, president of the conference, were adopted. Standing committees were appointed. Rev. Hale, as chairman, presented the report of the council, in which the conference of Chicago was referred to and the parliament of religions spoken of as a triumph of Christianity, based on Unitarian principles. The council reported forty-four clergymen having been received into fellowship. The council received with regret the statements made by the public in a hundred ways of the defiance of law and order by popular outrages to which the name of lynch law has been given. It was also reported that the increase of members in Unitarian churches is in rather larger proportion than the increase in population of the country.

Reports and recommendations were read, made by Rev. Dr. G. Reynolds, secretary of the American Unitarian association; Mrs. Emily A. Fifelt, secretary of the Woman's National alliance; Rev. D. M. Wilson, superintendent of the New England; Rev. D. W. Morehouse, superintendent for the middle states and New England; Rev. T. B. Forbush, superintendent of the western states; Rev. G. L. Chaney, superintendent for the Pacific coast; Rev. M. W. Gould, secretary of the Western Unitarian conference, and Rev. Howard N. Brown presented the report of the committee on "The New World."

Following the report of the business committee and the reception of foreign delegates the conference took a recess until afternoon.

GERMAN CATHOLIC CONGRESS.

Large Attendance at the Seventh Annual Session at Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 25.—The opening of the German-American Catholic congress was favored this morning by a clear and bracing atmosphere. The pontifical mass at St. Martin's church and at the cathedral were attended by an immense throng of people, not half of whom could be accommodated. Mgr. Dr. J. S. Chrader of the Catholic University of Washington delivered the sermon. His subject was "The Social Question."

The first meeting of the priests' society took place at St. Boniface school hall, at 11 o'clock, and was attended by about 200 priests.

The technical arrangements for the congress have been completed and the work of the different committees has proved very successful. The reception committee is doing splendid service in welcoming delegates and guests as they arrive in this city.

Generally speaking this, the seventh German Catholic congress, will be quite in line with its predecessors so far as practical results for the body of German Catholics in the United States are concerned.

The following officers were elected today: H. C. Spaunhorst, St. Louis, president; F. Baumer, Syracuse, vice president; G. S. Humann and J. A. Denning, Louisville, secretaries; H. H. Rademan, Louisville, treasurer.

Organized to Fight the Union.

NEW YORK, Sept. 25.—At a meeting of the Employers and Builders league John P. Leo was elected permanent president, and Francis J. Schuch, vice president. The object of the organization is to advise ways and means to antagonize union labor in the building trades. Twenty-seven builders, twenty carpenters, three stair builders and twenty-six painters signed the roll. The organization aims to deal only with the individual laborers rather than with the unions.

DETERMINED TO USE STRAW

Administrationists Desperately Set on Making the Image of a Candidate.

WILL BOLT THE CONVENTION TO DO IT

Flying in the Face of the Will of the Party Masses—Tied Fast to the Railroad Plutocracy—Forecast of Tomorrow.

A majority of the delegates to the democratic state convention, which meets at Exposition hall at 2 o'clock this afternoon were in the city last night, and the corridors of the Paxton hotel, which is headquarters for the delegates, were full of discussion and conference until midnight.

It seems certain that Silas A. Holcomb will be endorsed or nominated by the convention. The "straights" alleged that the fusion sentiment was dying out, but if this was the case it was not manifested last night. The lobby of the Paxton hotel was crowded, and the men who were in favor of a straight ticket were few and far between. The fusion men were in a vast majority, and there was no desertion from their ranks. The "straights" were claiming that if it came to a show down there were 200 delegates who would refuse to abide by a decision to endorse Holcomb or any part of the populist state ticket, but they were unable to point out a majority of that number.

Several of the more pronounced administrationists early in the evening declared that in any event there would be a straight democratic ticket put in the field, but when they heard what the fusionists had to say they sang lower. Indeed, the fusionists who have carefully figured the matter over are of the opinion that a straight democratic ticket put up by bolting delegations would be a help