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VOL. X. SAINT PAUL, MINN. FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 24, 1888. NO. 237.

## LAY ON, MACDUFF

**And Hanged Be the First Republican That Cries "Enough!"**

**President Cleveland Sends a Red-Hot Message to Congress.**

**He Proposes to Give the British Lion's Tail a Twist.**

**Sauce Served to American Geese Good Enough for Canadian Ganders.**

**A Plan of Thorough and Vigorous Retaliation Is Suggested.**

**Commercial Liberties Now Enjoyed by Canadians Should Be Cut Off.**

**Grover Asks Power to Suspend by Proclamation All Laws and Regulations**

**Permitting the Transit of Canuck Goods Across American Territory.**

**Legislation Amending Regulations Relating to Waterways Also Urged.**

**The Course Outlined Will Uphold the Dignity of the Country.**

**A Subject Which Partisanship Should Not Disturb or Confuse.**

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—The president sent to congress to-day a message in reference to the rejection of the fisheries treaty by the senate. He recommends immediate legislation conferring upon the executive power to suspend by proclamation the operation of all laws and regulations permitting the transit of goods, wares and merchandise in bond across or over the territory of the United States to or from Canada. Legislation is also recommended that will give Canadian vessels navigating our canals, precisely the same advantage granted American vessels in Canadian canals and that both be measured by the same rule of discrimination.

The communication in its full text is as follows:

To the Congress: The rejection by the senate of the treaty lately negotiated for the settlement and adjustment of the differences existing between the United States and Great Britain concerning the rights and privileges of American fishermen in the ports and waters of British North America seems to justify a survey of the condition to which the pending question is thus remitted. The treaty upon this subject concluded in 1818, through disagreements as to the meaning of its terms, has been a

FRUITFUL SOURCE OF IRRITATION

and trouble. Our citizens engaged in fishing enterprises in waters adjacent to Canada have been subjected to numerous vexations, interferences and annoyances, their vessels have been seized upon pretexts which appeared to be entirely inadmissible, and they have been otherwise treated by the Canadian authorities and officials in a manner inexcusably harsh and oppressive. This conduct has been justified by Great Britain and Canada by the claim that the treaty of 1818 permitted it, and upon the ground that it was necessary to the proper protection of Canadian interests. We deny that treaty agreements justify these acts, and we further maintain that aside from any treaty restraints of disputed interpretation, the relative positions of the United States and Canada as near neighbors, the growth of our joint commerce, the development and prosperity of both countries, which amicable relations surely guarantee, and above all, the liberality always extended by the United States to the people of Canada, furnished motives for kindness and consideration higher and better than treaty covenants.

While keenly sensitive to all that was exasperating in the condition, and by no means indisposed ta support the just complaints of our injured citizens, I still deemed it my duty for the preservation of important American interests, which were directly involved, and in view of all the details of the situation, to attempt by negotiation to remedy existing wrong and to finally terminate by

A FAIR AND JUST TREATY

these ever recurring causes of difficulty. I fully believe that the treaty just rejected by the senate was well suited to the exigency, and that its provisions were adequate for our security in the future from vexatious incidents, and for the promotion of friendly neighborhood and intimacy, without sacrificing in the least our national pride or dignity. I am quite conscious that neither my opinion of the value of the rejected treaty nor the motives which prompted its negotiation are of importance in the light of the judgment of the senate thereupon. But it is of importance to note that this treaty has been rejected without any apparent disposition on the part of the senate to alter or amend its provisions, and with the evident intention, not wanting expression, that no negotiation should at present be concluded touching the matter at issue.

### A PLAN OF RETALIATION.

**The President Outlines a Course That Will Uphold the Dignity and Honor of This Country.**

The co-operation necessary for the adjustment of the long-standing national differences with which we have to deal, by methods of conference and agreement having thus been declined, I am by no means disposed to abandon the interests and the rights of our people in the premises, or to neglect their grievances; and I therefore turn to the contemplation of

A PLAN OF RETALIATION

as a mode, which still remains of treating the situation.

I am not unmindful of the gravity of the responsibility assumed in adopting this line of conduct, nor do I fail in the least to appreciate its serious consequences. It will be impossible to injure our Canadian neighbors by retaliatory measures without inflicting some damage upon our own citizens. This results from our proximity, our community of interests and the inevitable commingling of the business enterprises which have been developed by mutual activity. Plainly stated, the policy of national retaliation manifestly embraces the infliction of the greatest harm upon those who have injured us with the least possible damage to ourselves. There is also an evident propriety, as well as an invitation to moral support, found in visiting upon the offending party the same measure or kind of treatment of which we complain, and as far as possible within the same limits. And above all things the plan of retaliation, if entered upon, should

BE THOROUGH AND VIGOROUS.

These considerations lead me at this time to invoke the aid and counsel of the congress and its support in such a further grant of power as seems to me necessary and desirable to render effective the policy I have indicated. The congress has already passed a law which received executive assent on the 3d day of March, 1887, providing that in case American fishing vessels being or visiting in the waters or at any of the ports of the British dominions of North America, should be or lately had been deprived of the rights to which they were entitled by treaty or law, or if they were denied certain other privileges therein specified, or vexed or harassed in the enjoyment of the same, the president might deny to vessels and their masters and crews of the British dominions of North America any entrance to waters, ports or harbors of the United States, and also deny entry into any port or place of the United States of any product of said dominions, or other goods coming from said dominion to the United States. While I shall not hesitate upon proper occasions to enforce this act, it would seem to be necessary to suggest that, if such enforcement is limited in such a manner as shall result in the least possible injury to our own people, the effect would probably be entirely inadequate to the accomplishment of the purpose desired.

### LIKE A JUG HANDLE.

**Canada Has Received Many Favors and Granted None.**

I deem it my duty, therefore, to call attention of the congress to certain particulars in the action of the authorities of the Dominion of Canada, in addition to the general allegations already made, which appear to be in such marked contrast to the liberal and friendly disposition of our country as is my opinion to call for such legislation as will, upon the principles already stated, properly supplement the power to inaugurate retaliation already vested in the executive.

Actuated by the generous and neighborly spirit which has characterized our legislation, our tariff laws have since 1866 been so far waived in favor of Canada as to allow free of duty the transit across the territory of the United States of property arriving at our ports and destined to Canada or exported from Canada to other countries. When the treaty of Washington was negotiated in 1871 between the United States and Great Britain, having for its object very largely the modification of the treaty of 1818, the privileges above referred to

WERE MADE RECIPROCAL

and given in return by Canada to the United States in the following language contained in the twenty-nineth article of said treaty:

It is agreed that, for the term of years mentioned in article 33 of this treaty, goods, wares or merchandise arriving at the ports of New York, Boston and Portland and any other ports in the United States which have been or may from time to time be specially designated by the president of the United States, and destined for her Britannic majesty's possessions in North America, may be entered at the proper custom house and conveyed in transit, without the payment of duties, through the territory of the United States under such rules, regulations and conditions for the protection of the revenue as the government of the United States may from time to time prescribe, and under like rules, regulations and conditions, goods, wares or merchandise may be conveyed in transit,

WITHOUT THE PAYMENT OF DUTIES.

from such possessions through the territory of the United States, for export from the said ports of the United States.

It is further agreed that for the like period, goods, wares or merchandise arriving at any of the ports of Her Britannic Majesty's possessions in North America and destined for the United States, may be entered at the proper custom house and conveyed in transit, without the payment of duties, through the said possessions, under such rules and regulations and conditions for the protection of the revenue as the governments of the said possessions may from time to time prescribe, and under like rules and regulations and conditions, goods, wares or merchandise may be conveyed in transit, without payment of duties, from the United States through the said possessions to other places in the United States, or for export from ports in the said possessions.

In the year 1886 notice was received by the representatives of our government that our fishermen would no longer be allowed to ship their fish in bond and free of duty through Canadian territory, and ever since that time such

SHIPMENT HAS BEEN DENIED.

The privilege of such shipment, which had been extended to our fishermen, was a most important one, allowing them to spend the time upon the fishing grounds which would otherwise be devoted to a voyage home with their catch, and doubling their opportunities for profitably prosecuting their vocation. In forbidding the transit of the catch of our fishermen over their territory in bond and free of duty, the Canadian authorities deprived us of the only facility dependent upon the concession and for which we could supply no substitute.

### MORE POWER WANTED.

**The President Asks Leave to Give Canada Some of Her Own Medicine.**

The value to the Dominion of Canada of the privilege of transit of their exports and imports across our territory and to and from our ports, though great in every aspect, will be better appreciated when it is remembered that for a considerable portion of each year the St. Lawrence river, which constitutes the direct avenue for commerce leading to Canada, is closed by ice. During the last six years the imports and exports of British Canadian provinces carried across our territory under the privileges granted by our laws, amounted in value to about $270,000,000, nearly all of which were goods dutiable under our tariff laws by far the largest part of this traffic consisted of exchanges of goods between Great Britain and her American provinces brought to and carried from our ports in their own vessels. The treaty stipulation entered into by our government was in harmony with the laws which were then on our statute book and are still in force. I recommend immediate legislative action conferring upon the executive the power

TO SUSPEND BY PROCLAMATION

the operation of all laws and regulations permitting the transit of goods, wares and merchandise in bond across or over the territory of the United States to or from Canada. There need be no hesitation in suspending these laws arising from the supposition that their continuation is secured by treaty obligations for it seems quite plain that article 29, of the treaty of 1871, which was the only article incorporating such laws, terminated the 1st of July, 1885. The article inself declares that provisions shall be in force

"For the term of years mentioned in article 33 of this treaty."

Turning to article 33 we find no mention of the 29th article, but only a provision that articles 18 to 25 inclusive, and article 30 shall take effect as soon as the laws to carry them into operation shall be passed by the legislative bodies of the different countries concerned and

"That they shall remain in force for 10 years from the date at which they may come into operation and further until the expiration of two years after either of the high contracting parties shall have given notice to the other of its wish to terminate the same."

I am of the opinion that the "term of years mentioned in article 33," referred to in article 29 as the limit of its duration, means the period during which articles 18 to 25 inclusive, and article 30, commonly called the "fishery articles," should continue in force under the language of said article 33. That the joint high commissioners who negotiated the treaty

SO UNDERSTOOD AND INTENDED

the phrase is certain in a statement containing an account of their negotiations, prepared under their supervision and approved by them, we find the following entry on the subject:

The transit question was discussed, and it was agreed that any settlement that might be made should include a reciprocal arrangement in that respect for the period for which the fishery articles should be in force.

In addition to this very satisfactory evidence supported this construction of the language of article 29, it will be found that the law passed by congress to carry the treaty into effect furnishes conclusive proof of the correctness of such construction. This law was passed March 1, 1873, and is entitled

"An act to carry into effect the provisions of the treaty between the United States and Great Britain, signed in Washington May, 8, 1871, relating to the fisheries."

After providing in its first and second sections for putting in operation articles 16 and 25 inclusive, and article 30, of the treaty, the third section is devoted to article 29, as follows:

Sec. 3. That from the date of the president's proclamation authorized by the first section of this act, and so long as the Articles 18 to 25, inclusive, and Article 30 of the said treaty shall remain in force, according to the terms and conditions of Article 33 of said treaty, all goods, wares and merchandise arriving, etc., etc.

Following in the remainder of the section the precise words of the stipulation on the part of the United States as contained in article 29, which I have already quoted. Here, then, is a distinct enactment of the congress limiting the duration of this article of the treaty to the time that articles 18 to 25 inclusive, and article 30 should continue in force. That in fixing such limitation it but gave the meaning of the treaty itself, is indicated by the fact that its purpose is declared to be to carry into effect the

PROVISIONS OF THE TREATY

and by the further fact that this law appears to have been submitted before the promulgation of the treaty to certain members of the join, high commission representing both countries, and met with no objection or dissent. There appearing to be no conflict or inconsistency between the treaty and the act of the congress last cited, it is not necessary to invoke the well settled principle that in case of such conflict the statute governs the question. In any event, and whether the law of 1873 construes the treaty or governs it, section 29 of such treaty, I have no doubt, terminated with the proceedings taken by our government to terminate articles 18 to 25, inclusive, and article 30 of the treaty. These proceedings had their inception in a joint resolution of congress, passed May 3. 1883, declaring that in the judgment of congress these articles ought to be terminated, and directing the president to give the notice to the government of Great Britain, provided for in Article 33 of the treaty. Such notice having been given two years prior to the 1st day of July, 1885, the articles mentioned were absolutely terminated on the last named day, and with them article 29 was also terminated.

If by any language used in the joint resolution it was intended to relieve section 3, of the act of 1873, embodying article 29 of the treaty from its own limitations, or to save the article itself, I am entirely satisfied that

THE INTENTION MISCARRIED.

But, statutes granting to the people of Canada the valuable privileges of transit for their goods from our ports and over our soil, which had been passed prior to the making of the treaty of 1871, and independently of it, remained in force, and ever since the abrogation of the treaty, and notwithstanding the refusal of Canada to permit our fishermen to send their fish to their home market through her territory in bond, the people of that dominion have enjoyed without diminution the advantages of our liberal and generous laws. Without basing our complaint upon a violation of treaty obligations, it is nevertheless true that such refusal of transit and the other injurious acts which have been recited constitute a provoking insistance upon rights neither mitigated by the amenities of national intercourse nor modified by the recognition of our liberality and generous considerations.

The history of events connected with this subject makes it manifest that the Canadian government can, if so disposed, administer its laws and protect the interests of its people without manifestation of unfriendliness, and without

THE UNNEIGHBORLY TREATMENT

of our fishing vessels of which we have justly complained, and whatever is done on our part should be done in the hope that the disposition of the Canadian government may remove the occasion of a resort to the additional executive power now sought through legislative action. I am satisfied that upon the principles which should govern retaliation, our intercourse and relations with the Dominion of Canada furnish no better opportunity for its application than is suggested by the conditions herein presented, and that it could not be more effectively inaugurated than under the power of suspension recommended.

While I have expressed my clear conviction upon the question of continuance of section 29 of the treaty of 1871, I of course, fully concede the power and the duty of the congress in contemplating legislative action to construe the terms of any treaty stipulation which might upon any possible consideration of good faith limit such action, and likewise the peculiar propriety in the case here presented of its interpretation of its own language as contained in the laws of 1873 putting in operation said treaty, and of 1883 directing the termination thereof; and if in the deliberate judgment of congress any restraint to the proposed legislation exists, it is to be hoped that the expediency of its early removal will be recognized.

### OF MOMENT TO MARINERS.

**Canadian Vessels Should Be Measured by the Same Rule of Discrimination Applied by Canada to American Craft.**

I desire to call the attention of the congress to another subject involving such

WRONGS AND UNFAIR TREATMENT

to our citizens as, in my opinion, require prompt action. The navigation of the great lakes and the immense business and carrying trade growing of the same have been treated broadly and liberally by the United States government and made free to all mankind, while Canadian railroads and navigation companies share in our country's transportation upon the terms as favorable as are accorded to our own citizens. The canals and other public works built and maintained by the government along the line of the lakes are made free to all. In contrast to this condition and evincing a narrow and ungenerous commercial spirit, every lock and canal which is a public work of the Dominion of Canada is subject to tolls and charges. By article 27 of the treaty of 1871, provision was mad to secure to the citizens of the United States the use of the Welland, St. Lawrence, and other canals in the Dominion of Canada, on terms of equality with the inhabitants of the Dominion, and to also secure to the subjects of Great Britain the use of the St. Clair flats canal on terms of equality with the inhabitants of the United States. The equality with the inhabitants of the Dominion which we were promised in the use of the canals of Canada did not secure to us freedom from tolls in their navigation, but we had a right to expect that we, being Americans and interested in American commerce

WOULD BE NO MORE BURDENED

in regard to the same than Canadians engaged in their own trade; and the whole spirit of the concession made was, or should have been, that merchandise and property transported to an American market through these canals should not be enhanced in its cost by tolls many times higher than such as were carried to an adjoining Canadian market. All our citizens, producers and consumers, as well as vessel owners, were to enjoy the equality promised. And yet evidence has for some time been before the congress, furnished by the secretary of the treasury, showing that while the tolls charged in the first instance are the same to all such vessels and cargoes as are destined to certain Canadian ports are allowed a refund of nearly the entire tolls while those bound for American ports are not allowed any such advantage. To promise equality, and then in practice make it conditional upon our vessels doing Canadian business instead of their own is to fulfill a promise with the shadow of performance. I recommend that such legislation be had as will give Canadian vessels navigating our canals and their cargoes precisely the advantages granted to our vessels and cargoes upon Canadian canals, and that the same be measured by exactly the same

RULE OF DISCRIMINATION.

The course which I have outlined and the recommendations made relate to the honor and dignity of our country and the protection and preservation of the rights and interests of all our people. A govern ment does but half of its duty when it p otects its citizens at home and permits them to be imposed upon and humiliated by the unfair and overreaching disposition of other nations. If we invite our people to rely upon arrangements made for their benefit abroad, we should see to it that they are not deceived, and if we are generous and liberal to a neighboring country our people should reap the advantage of it by a return of liberality and generosity.

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

Executive Mansion, Aug. 23, 1888.

### IT IS A BODY BLOW.

**Minnesota's Democratic Congressmen Commend the Message---Senators Say They Have Not Heard of It.**

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—Congressmen Wilson and MacDonald are delighted with the president's message recommending retaliation against Canada. Judge Wilson says: "I regard this as not only a politically strong message but it strikes me as a magnificent state paper. It is dignified, serious, logical, patriotic and powerful. Its effects upon the coming presidential election sinks into insignificance, compared with its effect upon international comity between the great governments interested in it. Too much of a commendatory nature could not be said concerning it. The applause in the house long continued and repeated expressed popular sentiment, as will be seen when the people speak. Congressman McKenney leaves to-morrow for New Hampshire, and he says the Democrats will carry that state on the president's message by not less than 5,000 majority. Maine is rendered doubtful, and, probably, Democratic by it. Every word and sentence is indicative of judicial inquiry and executive determination."

JUDGMENT OF A JURIST.

Congressman MacDonald said: "This latest fulmination from the Democratic executive meets with the hearty approval of every Democratic member of congress. More than that, it will strike a responsive chord in the hearts of the people. It will drown Blaine. It will satisfy not only the New England fishermen that the president is doing his best for them in spite of the opposition of a Republican senate, but it will also assure the Irish and other citizens who are inimical to Great Britain that they need not depend upon Blaine nor any other Republican political cryer for protection against English agression. I am delighted with the message. Pandemonium reigned upon the floor of the house, when it was read every Democrat felt that a hard and lasting blow had been struck. Every Republican felt the blow and was stunned. Cleveland is great enough to meet every emergency. He is a remarkable man. His message rises above partisanship, and by that very merit it becomes a strong campaign utterance."

HAVE NOT HEARD OF IT.

Senators Sabin and Davis know nothing of the message. By the objection of Senator Edmunds in the form of a motion to adjourn, the message was not read in the senate. Every Republican senator says he knows nothing of it, and Minnesota senators, like the others, seem glad to make that statement. It is known that Ingalls, as presiding officer, read a portion of the message enough to feel the strong sting of it and sent word to Edmunds to move to adjourn. Meantime Democratic senators who were posted declined to accede to the motion, and an aye and nay vote was necessitated. Thereby the Republicans are routed and in full retreat, and seem panic-stricken. The hotel corridors are filled. Democrats are rejoicing, Republicans chopfallen. There are more Cleveland men in this city to-night than at any time since the St. Louis convention, and there have been plenty of them hitherto.

### JUMPED AT CONCLUSIONS.

**The Supposed Counterfeiters Arrested by Denver Detectives Are Common Con Men.**

DENVER, Col., Aug. 23.—The three men arrested, here, supposed to be counterfeiters, turn out to be confidence men, and the officers have a big joke on their hands. Their scheme was to sell their victims a compound resembling gold, and, to delude purchasers, made a pretense of manufacturing $5 gold pieces from it. The die used, however, was a trick box, and genuine gold pieces were turned out. The arrested men can not be held by the government officials, but will be arrested again by the state officers.

### ARBITRARY GERMANY.

**Her Action in Assuming the Administration of the Zanzibar Coast Has Irritated the Natives.**

LONDON, Aug. 23.—Advices from Zanzibar say the action of the German company in assuming the administration of the Zanzibar coast line has greatly irritated the populace. It is reported that an armed force landed at Bagomoy, from a German gunboat, cut down the sultan's flagstaff and removed the flag. Armed parties are also said to have landed at other points, and acted in a similarly arbitrary manner.

### WILLIAM R. WALLOPED.

**Gilman Has a Walkover in the Benton County Convention.**

Special to the Globe.

ST. CLOUD, Minn., Aug. 23.—Gilman was victorious to-day. This afternoon the Republican county convention of Benton, at Sauk Rapids, elected his friends as delegates to the state convention. Gilman and Merriam were pitted against each other, the latter being represented by Senator Buckman. The result was a complete walkover for Gilman, Buckman not being allowed the privilege of a delegate to the state convention. A ballot was taken, and the three highest were to serve. Here it is: H. Harland, 17; W. J. S. Stewart, 21; A. W. Gordon, 21; C. B. Buckman, 4.

### FAMILY FEUDS.

**Two Persons Killed and Several Others Wounded at a Baptist Meeting.**

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

### Goodhue Democrats.

Special to the Globe.

RED WING, Aug. 23.—Chairman F. T. Kingman, of the Democratic county committee, has issued the call for the Democratic county convention to meet at Cannon Falls on Wednesday, Sept. 19, at 11 a. m., to nominate candidates for auditor, treasurer, sheriff, register of deeds, judge of probate, attorney, coroner, surveyor and three county commissioners. The basis of representation is one delegate for every voting precinct and one delegate for every twenty votes or major fraction thereof cast for governor in 1886, making the total number of delegates ninety-six.

### They Are Unfettered.

Special to the Globe.

BRAINERD, Minn., Aug. 23.—The Republican county convention was held here this afternoon for the selection of delegates to the convention. The convention was called to order at 3 o'clock, and elected as delegates Messrs. J. J. Howe, C. L. Spaulding, W. S. Martin and John Willis to go uninstructed. After the adoption of a few unimportant resolutions of the regulation pattern the convention adjourned.

### Talked About the Tariff.

Special to the Globe.

CHIPPEWA FALLS, Wis., Aug. 23.—An enthusiastic French Democratic mass meeting was held at the court house last evening, where Hon. J. B. Olivier, of St. Paul, who is one of the ablest French orators in the country, delivered an able address. Mr. Olivier made it very plain to the large audience present, that a high protective tariff does not protect the workingman.

### France Supports Turkey.

PARIS, Aug. 23.—M. Goblet, minister of foreign affairs, has notified Essad Pacha, the Turkish ambassador, that France supports Turkey's contention that article 10 of the Suez canal convention, while only referring to the eastern coast of the Red sea, does not imply that Turkey shall renounce control of the western coast.

### In Financial Straits.

Special to the Globe.

DEBUQUE, Io., Aug. 23.—The jewelry house of Richards & Rose is embarrasseed financially, and have given a mortgage on their stock with the intention of closing up the business.

### MARINE MATTERS.

PORT OF DULUTH.

Special to the Globe.

DULUTH, Minn., Aug. 23.—Arrived: Propellers Gratwick, Rhodes, Erie: propeller Tilley with schooners Neilson, Benson, Merrit. Montreal: propeller Hurd, Chicago. Cleared: Propellers China, Mercus, Vanderbilt, Buffalo; propeller Gladstone with schooners Coff, Minnehaha, light to Two Harbors; propeller Ontario, Sarnea; propeller Tower, Sandusky. Clear and warm.

PORT OF WEST SUPERIOR.

Special to the Globe.

WEST SUPERIOR, Wis., Aug. 23.—Arrived: Propeller Vanderbilt, Duluth, light; propeller Spokane, Buffalo; 800 tons railroad iron and 1600 tons coal; propeller Colorado, Duluth, light; schooner Benson, Duluth, light. Cleared: Propeller Vanderbilt, Buffalo, 40,000 bushels wheat; propeller Colorado, Kingston, 12,000 bushels wheat; schooner Benson, Kingston, 17,774 bushels wheat; propeller Hiawatha and schooner Minnehaha, Two Harbors for ore.

Special to the Globe.

WASHBURN, Wis, Aug. 23.—M. B. Grover and H. A. Kent arrived from Cleveland with 3,227 tons coal; Winslow arrived from Duluth and cleared for Buffalo with 1,300 barrels of flour.

PORT OF ASHLAND.

Special to the Globe.

ASHLAND, Wis., Aug. 23.—Cleared—R. L. Fryer, Queen City, Horace B. Tuttle, ore, Lake Erie ports; Nellie Torrent, lumber, Chicago.

## WITHOUT ANY WATER

**The Watertown Convention Washes Some Dirty Political Linen.**

**Col. Gary, of Cass County, Recommended for Permanent Chairman.**

**The Platform Denounces Everything Democratic Except Tariff Reform.**

**It Now Looks as if a Dark Horse Would Win.**

Special to the Globe.

WATERTOWN, Dak., Aug. 23.—The convention was called at 11:20 a. m, by the temporary chairman. The committee on credentials not being ready to report, a recess was taken until 1 o'clock. At that hour the committee was still laboring over unfinished work in the Lawence county contest, and asked for further time. It was decided to hear the report of the committee at 7 p. m. Hon. A C. Mellette, member of the national Republican committee requested each county to name a gentleman to serve on a committee on campaign ways and means; this committee to meet as soon as the session of the convention had closed. Mr. Mellette spoke in behalf of the support of the object of the committee. Ex-Gov. Edmunds, present as a delegate from Yankton county, was, on motion of Judge Edgerton, of Davidson county, was invited to be seated on the platform with the chairman during the convention and took his seat on the rostrum amid great cheering. Hon. T. D. Kanouse, of Sanborn county, and A. P. Ward, of Grand Forks, were called out and made speeches that elicited cheers from

THE CHILDREN OF ISRAEL.

It was whispered before the evening session that the committee on credentials had decided to admit the delegation from Charles Mix county who came without credentials, and in the Lawrence county contest the report in favor of the Moody delegates five to four The evening session proved the truth of this assertion. A minority report was made, and then came the struggle. A motion to adopt the minority report was made, followed by a motion to substitute the minority report. Pending the question Judge Moody addressed the convention on behalf of the majority in discussing the question, he occupied an hour and fifteen minutes. He was followed by C. V. Vancise, of Deadwood; ex-Judge G. W. E. Church and Gen. Dawson. Personalities, criminations and recriminations were recklessly flung out.

THE DIRTY POLITICAL LINEN

of the Black Hills country was thoroughly washed and hung out in all its unsightliness. According to the reports of both sides the September politics of the Black Hills must be a pretty kettle of fish. It smells bad,

A speech by T. D. Kanause in favor of minority report brought up A. P. Ward, of Grand Forks, whose remarks in turn led to an interruption by Mayor Richter, of Faulk county, and for a few moments personalities and retorts were exchanged in a lively manner. The previous question having been called for, the vote resulted 285 to 221 in favor of admission of the Moody delegates. The committee on permanent organization reported as follows: For permanent chairman, Col. Gary, of Cass County; permanent secretary, J. E. West, of Bodington county; assistant secretaries, W. G. Mitchell, Walsh county; C. F. Hackett, Turner county; W. C. Allen, Brown county; reading clerk, Grant Hoy, of Pembina.

The committee on resolutions reported as follows:

### ON THIS THEY STAND.

**Everything Democratic Except Tariff Reform Is Denounced in Pointed Language.**

The Republicans of North and South Dakota in convention assembled hereby publish and declare:

First—That the present Democratic administration at Washington, emulating the present Tory administration of England in the government of Ireland, has maintained and exercised a tyranny over this territory unjustified, unwarranted and subvertive of the principles of the founders of the republic in denying us admission into the Union of states for the sole and only reason that a majority of our people differ with the administration upon the political issues of the day.

Second—That we arraign the present governor of this territory for prostituting high office to personal and ambitious ends and purposes; that he maintains a perfect indifference to the wants of the people whom he rules; that he encourages large and unwise appropriations; that he threatens to veto measures unless the legislature shall be subservient to his will; that his appointees in many cases are men who have no qualifications for office, but are his personal retainers, supported at the public expense.

Third—That we hail with joy and pride the action of the late national Republican convention, and recognize in Gen. Harrison a patriotic soldier, a wise and safe statesman, and the early and earnest friend of Dakota; and recognize Hon. Levi P. Morton as an eminent statesman and philanthropist, a true and tried Republican,

Fourth—That by every precedent established in the history of the admission of new states into the Union, by the rights guaranteed under the constitution and the laws of the United States, it is the duty of congress to admit both North and South Dakota into the sisterhood of states, and the refusal by a Democratic house to so admit us is a violation of the duties and obligations of its members, and we hereby reiterate our unalterable position to admission as a whole.

Fifth—That we, as delegates in this convention, will support no man for office whose position upon the question of division and admission is in the least equivocal or uncertain.

Sixth—That the great agricultural interests of Dakota demand that they should be protected, fostered and guarded with jealous care, and such laws adopted as will secure equitable rates of transportation, allowing no unjust discrimination against sections or individuals, that we favor the improvement of the great waterways of the Northwest so as to bring close competition in the carrying trade; we favor a warehouse law whice will give every farmer a free market for his produce and which will not leave him at the mercy of any elevator, mill or railroad combination; that no trust should be fostered or allowed, nor monopolies created which have a tendency to inflate prices.

Seventh—We declare ourselves in favor of a thorough revision of the revenue laws of Dakota whereby all property shall be equally taxed to its owner. We declare in favor of a usury law which will be effective and which was not encourage reckless and extravagant speculation, but which will provide sufficient money at a reasonable rate of interest for all honest and legitimate pursuits.

Eighth—That we welcome with the open hand of fellowship the people who have come from foreign lands to better their fortune and find a permanent home in this, the country of their adoption, intending to render due obedience and respect to its laws.

Ninth—That we favor a revision of the tariff and a reduction of the same upon such articles as it can be made upon without sacrificing the interests of American labor, and that all the necessaries of life upon which the tariff is a tax should be admitted at the lowest possible duty consistent with the preservation of the American industries. We charge the national Democratic party with being the enemy of Northern soil, Northern labor, and arraign it for the discrimination and sectional provisions of the Mills bill, by which Northern productions are deprived of protection, while those of the South, the late Confederacy, which declared explicitly against any tariff for protection, are protected by a high tariff, which is in many cases nothing more nor less than a tax.

Tenth—That we condemn the present Democratic administration for its persistent and continued hostility to the ex-union soldiers in vetoing pension bills upon the most frivilous pretext without reference to the justice of the claim or the merit of the applicant, thereby carrying out the theory of the present executive that the almshouse is the proper refuge of our brave veterans, as demonstrated by his willingness that the man who stood as his substitute should be permitted to die there; that the foreign service of the United States should not became the asylum for ex-Confederate soldiers as the reward of treason for opportunities given them to demonstrate the victory of the Union over rebellion to be more apparent than real, but that such representation belongs to the Union veteran, other things being equal

Eleventh—Following the lead of the national platform of our party, as eminciated at Chicago, and of the will of the people of this territory, as duly expressed in a majority of the counties upon the question of local option, we heartily endorse all just measures for the banishment of the saloon from our borders.

### GIFFORD'S CHANCES SLIM.

**Growing Belief That a Dark Horse Will Win.**

The racket in the happy, harmonious Republican party is fun for the Democrats. Maj. Barrett, of the Aberdeen Republican, is an interested spectator from the reporter's stand. The convention is not yet organized, and it is probable another day will be consumed in effecting an organization. It is believed that Gifford will not be able to succeed himself. Neitner is it believed that Campbell or Mathews will win the political race. The

CHANCES FOR A DARK HORSE

seem more favorable than ever. The North Dakota men are stayers. The chances of breaks in the Central and South Dakota ranks seem quite apparent, as they offer so many candidates. The temporary chairman has made a few bad breaks to-day, but the convention is inclined to be more patient.

A. P. Ward, of Grand Forks county, in course of debate called A. J. Pickler, of Faulk county, a petticoat. Pickler took the floor and remarked, "Pants has sat down and petticoat has taken the floor." The session in the evening was a howler. Eloquence, splendid speaking, quick repartee and lung power were features of the session. The convention adjourned at 12:30 o'clock Friday morning. The successful organizers held a congratulatory meeting at Gifford's herdquarters after adjournment. The prominent remark seemed to be, "We are all right."

### Filling the Gap.

Special to the Globe.

MANKATO, Aug. 23.—The Democratic club held a business meeting at the municipal court room to-night, at which Byron Hughes was elected secretary, vice W. L. Comstock resigned. The Boys' Democratic club held a lively drill at the city hall to-night. About fifty participated, and made an admiraable showing. They bid fair to become very efficient in their drill.

### Convinced Nobody.

Special to the Globe.

LAKE CITY, Aug. 23.—Hon. James O'Brien spoke on the "beauties of protection" at the Academy of Music last evening. His whole speech was a tirade on the Democratic party. He studiously avoided the issue, produced no facts or figures, and his whole speech was anything but convincing.

### On the Anxious Seat.

Special to the Globe.

HURON, Dak., Aug. 23.—Local Republicans are on the anxious seat as to the result of the Watertown convention. The choice of Mr. Nash, of this city, as temporary chairman was a surprise to everybody.

### OBITUARY.

HERR TREFORT.

PESTH, Aug. 23.—Herr Trefort, minister of public instruction in the Hungarian cabinet, is dead.

JAMES B. EBERHART.

WESTCHESTER, Pa., Aug. 23.—Ex-congressman James B. Eberhart, of the sixth district. died at his residence in this city at half-past six o'clock this morning, in the sixty-eighth year of his age.

C. W. CATHCART.

MICHIGAN CITY, Ind., Aug. 23.—Hon. C. W. Cathcart, ex-senator for Indiana, and an old citizen of this county, died at his country residence yesterday. Charles W. Cathcart was born on the island of Madeira in 1809. After following the sea for several years, he settled in Laporte, Ind., in 1831, and became a farmer. For several years he was land surveyor of the United States, and also served in the state legislature. He served two terms in the house of representatives at Washington, and was chosen senator from Indiana in 1840.

JAMES F. FISHER.

Special to the Globe.

MILBANK, Dak., Aug. 23.—James F. Fisher, late probate judge and district attorney of this county, died of typhoid fever Wednesday at Tacoma, W. T.

### Cablettes.

M. Goblet, French minister of foreign affairs, has prepared a reply to the Italian note announcing the occupation of Massowah. M. Goblet reiterates his arguments that Italy has no right to the possession of Massowah, and that the capitulations must be maintained.

The king of Denmark will arrive in Berlin to-day to retusn the visit of Emperor William.

There were two bomb explosions in different quarters of Paris to-day. One occurred in front of the registry office. The police are trying to discover who is responsible for the explosions.

The czar has presented his portrait to Count Herbert Bismarck.

An order for a receiver has been made against Herapathe, Delmar &Co., brokers, East London.

The Russian press regard the visit to Germany of Signor Crispi, the Italian prime minister, with indifference. The Novoe Vremya says it cannot seriously influence the course of European events.

Scotch lawyers report that it will be easy to delay the trial of Mr. Parnell's action against the Times until after the commission of inquiry has made its report, which, it is expected, will be submitted to parliament in the early part of the session of 1889.

A dispatch from India says that the Afghan rising has proved a fiasco. The troops have turned against Ishak Khan, declared in favor of the ameer and deposed the governor of Mamena, who supported Ishak. The ameer's authority has been firmly established in Turkestan.

### Telegraphic Brevities.

The storage room of the Monatock cotton mills, Danville, Va., was destroyed by fire yesterday, together with 300 bales of cotton. Loss $15,000; covered by insurance.

At 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon the planing mills of the Hope Lumber company, at Hope, Ark., were totally destroyed by fire. Loss $40,000. Very little insurance.

Gov. Hill, of New York, yesterday granted an extradition asked for by Gov. Foraker, of Charles Brown, alias Fitz Brown, wanted in Ohio for horse stealing. Brown is in jail in Buffalo.

## LITERALLY BEHEADED.

**Fifteen Persons Instantly Killed by an Explosion at Neenah, Wis.**

**Thirty Others Mangled and Maimed, Some of Whom Will Die.**

**The Calamity Traceable to the Bursting of a Superheated Bleach.**

**In Connection With the Catastrophe a Paper Mill Is Burned.**

Special to the Globe.

NEENAH, Wis., Aug. 23.—A few minutes after 12 of o'clock this morning the paper mill of George A. Whiting in Menasha caught fire in the boiler room, removed from the mill. But the flames spread thereto and burned furiously. The fire was at its height when suddenly the huge rotary bleach situated in the mill and weighing twenty tons exploded

WITH A DEAFENING CRASH.

It shot upward a few feet and then took a horizontal course, skipping along from end to end, and alighting in the midst of a large crowd of spectators, terribly mangling and killing outright fifteen persons as follows:

GILBERT MERICLE, foreman of C. R. Smith's cooper shop, leaves a wife and five small children.

LOUIS RESCH, cooper, leaves a wife and three children.

JACOB VEDDER, cooper, leaves a wife and three children.

JOHN HOFFMAN, cooper, leaves a wife and three children.

H. KNELKE, cooper, leaves a wife and three children.

MICHAEL MUNTNER, leave a wife and six children.

JOHN MOHR, cooper, single.

F. LANDOVER, employe of Smith's pail factory, wife and one child.

JOHN WEAVER, leaves a wife and four children.

WILLIAM BUBLITZ, JR., thirteen years old, son of William Bublitz, a leading merchant.

F. SCHIFFER, night watchman for the Milwaukee & Northern railway, single.

J. EUHL, single.

JOSEPH BREUGGAN, single.

S. LIEBHAUSER, single.

THOMAS JOURDAN.

Those badly injured and who will probably die are:

MYRON FISHER, leg broken in two places, and internal injuries.

WILL KRUSE, leg broken and afterwards amputated.

CARL SCHIEFFER, arm broken.

AUGUST HECKNER, head injured.

JOHN SCHMITZER, side injured.

MICHAEL ZOMOLOZKY and F. HELBACH, bruised badly.

About twenty-five others, men, women and boys were also injured by being hit by missiles from the explosion, but no one except those whose names are mentioned are seriously wounded. When the end of the bleach first struck the ground it crushed five men, and the sights in the wake of

THE DEATH-DEALING MONSTER

were terrible to behold. Arms, legs and heads wre scattered about and one man crushed almost beyond recognition was found in a tree top fifty feet from the mill. Those who were killed and injured were standing east of the mill, on a tramway, and were struck by the rotary in its flight. The rotary boiler was filled with bleach and water. The dead were all picked up, most of them being close together, the heads of all being nearly severed from the trunks, and were taken to the city hall, which was converted into a morgue, and undertakers fixed the bodies up as well as possible and placed them in caskets. Each body was then turned over to its relatives. The fire caught in the boiler room, in a large quantity of fuel, shavings, etc. The fireman, Peter Nelson, had been out during the evening and a friend had worked for him. About 12 o'clock he went from his post to get a drink of water, and in looking back into the boiler room found flames among the piles of shavings. Before he could get hose, or pull the whistle to give the alarm, the flames rushed through the room and drove him out. When the department arrived and began playing upon the fire

THE MILL WAS DOOMED.

The cause of the awful calamity is traced directly to the iron bleach. This was full of steam and rags and had become superheated. When the cold water from the fire engines struck it, the explosion followed instantly.

The destroyed mill was built by William Gilbert, of Chicago, and George A. Whiting, of Neenah, in 1882. The members of the firm had business differences and dissolved about two years ago, Gilbert retiring.

A coroner's jury was impanneled, and rendered a verdict in each case of accidental death. All of the killed will be buried at the city's expense, as they are all in poor circumstances, and some of the families of the killed

ARE ALMOST DESTITUTE.

Mayor Lawson has appointed a committee to solicit aid for the families of the killed, and already a good deal of money has been subscribed. Every factory in the city is closed to-day, and will remain so till after the burials. Flags are at half mast on all the public buildings. The financial loss to the mill property is $100,000, on which an insurance of $48,000 was carried.

### CONTRABAND CURRENCY.

**Several Dagos Engaged in Its Manufacture Nabbed by Secret Service Officers.**

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—United States secret service officers have just made some of the most important arrests of counterfeiters in this city since Brockway and his confederates were captured in Brooklyn. For a long time there has been extensively circulated throughout the country a large quantity of silver certificates of the denomination of $5. After many weeks of work, the officers located the headquarters of the gang at No. 435 East Thirty-fifth street, and last night arrested Gittano Russo and wife, the leaders of the gang. Russo was watched and followed to his home, where a quantity of bills already printed were seized, together with a large quantity of blank paper ready for printing, and a lot of counterfeiting tools. The other members of the gang were arrested in the vicinity as follows: Cslendra Beltino, the "wholesale dealer;" Guiseppi Riffone, the "boodle carrier;" Charles Sale and wife, who sold the money; Robert Trainer and Frank, alias Brunt, Walker, the "shovers." They were all held this afternoon in $5,000 each for examination. It is discovered that the gang numbers about twenty, who are under surveillance, and will be arrested at once. The plates and stones are not yet secured. The counterfeit bills are of very fine workmanship.

Admiral Krantz, Russian minister of marine, has given orders for the equipment of eight ironclads to reinforce the French squadron in the Mediterranean.