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THE SALT LAKE HERALD.

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TWENTY-FIRST YEAR. NUMBER 73. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH: THURSDAY, AUGUST 28, 1890. PRICE: FIVE CENTS.

IDAHO DEMOCRATS.

Chairman Reed's Speech Before the Boise Convention.

THE PRINCIPLES OF JEFFERSON

Are Set Forth as the Only True and Safe Guide for Popular Government—The Nominees' Names.

BOISE CITY, Ida., Aug. 26.—[Special telegram to THE HERALD.]—The Democratic state convention was reconvened this morning at 10 o'clock, when a report on permanent organization was had. The report, which was adopted, made Reed, of Nez Perces, chairman. After President Reed was escorted to his seat he made a speech as follows:

"Gentlemen of the Convention:

"The distinguished honor you have conferred by the election of me as permanent chairman of this patriotic and intelligent convention, the first Democratic convention in Idaho, calls for the most profound gratitude. I cannot fully express to you my high appreciation of this mark of your esteem and confidence. It is a great privilege to be permitted to serve even as a private in the ranks of the Democrats of Idaho, but to be selected to preside over the highest councils of the party is a pre-eminent distinction, of which the most exalted might well be proud. It is fit and appropriate, fellow Democrats, as we gather around the camp fires of our party, to take council for the contest and consecrate ourselves to the people's cause, to run back in memory to the morning of March 4, 1801, when its great founder, without pageant or parade, gave utterance to the fundamental principles that underlie the Democratic party. On that memorable day Thomas Jefferson rode on horseback, clad in studiously plain clothes without attendant to the capitol, dismounted, tied his horse to the fence and walked unceremoniously into the Senate chamber and in his inaugural, breathing boundless philanthrophy, uttered these remarkable words: 'I am about to enter, fellow-citizens, on the exercise of duties which comprehend everything dear and loyal to you. It is proper that you should understand what I deem the presidential principles of our government and consequently of those who seek to shape its administration. I will compress them in the narrowest compass. They will be equal and exact justice to all men of whatever state or persuasion, religious or political. Peace, commerce and honest friendship with all nations; entangling alliance with none. The support of the state governments in all their rights as the most competent administration of our concerns and the surest bulwarks against anti-republican tendencies. The preservation of the general government in its whole constitutional vigor as the sheet anchor of our peace at home and safety abroad; a zealous watch of their right of election by the people; a mild and safe correction of abuses which are lopped by the sword of revolution where peaceable means are unprovided; absolute acquiescence in the decisions of the majority, the vital principle of republics, from which there is no appeal but to force the vital principle and immediate parent of despotism. A well disciplined militia our best reliance in peace, and for the first moments of war, till regulars may relieve them. The superiority of the civil over the military authority; economy in the public expense, that labor may be lightly burdened; the honest payment of our debts and the sacred preservation of the public faith; the encouragement of agriculture and of commerce, as its hand-maid; the diffusion of information and the arraignment of all abuses at the bar of public reason; freedom of religion; freedom of the press; freedom of the person under the protection of the the habeas corpus; trial by jury impartially selected. These form the bright constellation which has gone before us and guided our steps through the age of revolution and reformation. The wisdom of our age and the blood of our heroes have been devoted to their attainment. They should be the creed of our political faith, the text of civic instruction, the touchstone by which to try the services of those we trust, and should we wander from them in moments of error or alarm, let us hasten to retrace our steps and to regain the road which alone leads to peace, liberty and safety.'

"His accession to the presidency and the delivery of that inaugural marked not only an era in the onward march of the republic of civil and religious freedom, but the opening of a glorious epoch in human progress. A few years ago in correspondence with that noble friend of liberty, that grand tribune of the people, a statesman, a Democrat grounded in the faith and tried in the crucible of his party by service, and for seventeen years practically a leader in the House of Representatives—Samuel J. Randall—to whom I put the inquiry, where should I find the clearest exposition of Democratic faith? his reply was: 'I sincerely believe Jefferson's first inaugural delivered March 4, 1801, contains the clearest and most interesting statement of the Democratic faith.' And then I turned the pages of history again and found that these same principles constituted the best elements of the free government of ancient times, that they shone along the succeeding ages through the annals of the British government that are found in Magna Charta, the Declaration of Independence, the constitution of the United States. In the farewell address of Washington, in the state papers of the early Presidents, in the speeches of great statesmen and in the platforms of party conventions down to the present day. For sixty years before the civil war great and good men, guided by those principles, governed this country, added to its domains along the Atlantic seaboard the magnificent territories of the almost boundless west, stretched across the Rocky mountains to the far off shores of the Pacific, opened up to the sea the borders of the land to the south, through which flows the "Father of Waters," on the shores of which are laid deep the foundations of mighty states, numbered among their advocates a Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Jackson, Polk and a host of noble and patriotic statesmen, and made this a land of liberty and an asylum for the oppressed of every clime. I find these principles eunnciated in the platforms promulgated by the Democratic party and on these principles let us lay the foundation of Democracy in Idaho, upon them win a glorious victory for the maintenance of free government. I now declare this convention duly organized for the transaction of business."

The Names of the Nominees.

BOISE CITY, Idaho, Aug. 27.—[Special telegram to THE HERALD.]—The Democratic convention adjourned this afternoon at 3:20. The following is the entire ticket: For Congress, A. E. Mayhew; governor, Ben Wilson; lieutenant-governor, S. F. Taylor; secretary of state, E. A. Sherwin; state auditor, J. H. Wickersham; treasurer, T. A. Ragan; attorney general, R. Z. Johnson; superintendent of public instruction, M. A. Kelley; judges of the supreme court, J. N. Maxwell, F. E. Ensign, H. W. Weir.

The enthusiasm over the ticket is immense. Most of the delegates have gone home. The Democratic county convention meets to-morrow to complete a county ticket. The ticket is generally considered to be the strongest that could have been selected.

The Charleston in British Columbia Waters

OTTAWA, Ont., Aug. 27.—The department of fisheries has received no official intimation as yet of the object of the United States man-of-war Charleston's visit to British Columbia waters.

AMONG THE RACERS.

The Meetings at Helena and Monmouth and the Bicycle Meet at Niagara.

HELENA, Mont., Aug. 27.—[Special telegram to THE HERALD.]—The races to-day were interesting and exciting. The favorites won except in the 2:20 trot which afforded a series of surprises.

First event, three furlongs. Starters: Bob Wade, b. g., 118; Cyclone, ch. g., 120; The Jew, b. g., 120. Cyclone holds the world's record, 34½ seconds, made here last year. Bob Wade beat him easily today in 34½. Cyclone second, Jew third.

Second, last chance handicap, mile and a quarter, guaranteed value of stakes $1,000. Starters, Guido, ch. c., 125; Olympia, b.g., 105; Dainty, br. m., 110. Guido won in a canter, Olympia second, Dainty third. Time—2:11.

Third event, purse $1,000, trotting. Starters, J. H. Butler's Manning, b. g.; B. H. Bennett's Little Joe, b. g.; Charles Dutt's George Moshier, ch. g.; Ed. Dafferty's Contractor, b. g.; J. P. Stoneroad's Condee, ch. g. Manning sold a hot favorite in the pools at the start, big odds being given Little Joe, a short horse, who took the first heat, creating great commotion among betting men. Mutuals on Little Joe paid 239.

SUMMARY.

Condee	4	2	1	3	1	1
Manning	2	1	3	1	2	2
Little Joe	1	3	4	4	4	3
Contractor	5	4	2	2	3	*
George Moshier	3	*				

*Distanced.

Time—2:23, 2:22¼, 2:23, 2:25½, 2:25½, 2:27.

Fourth event, half mile heats. Starters, Red Elm, White Elm and Sunday.

SUMMARY.

Sunday	1	2	2
Red Elm	2	1	1
Whste Elm	3	3	*

*Drawn.

SUNOL AND MAUD S.

Robert Bonner Talks About his New Mare and Gives a Point on her.

[Special to THE HERALD—Examiner Dispatch.]

NEW YORK, Aug. 27.—Robert Bonner, owner of Maud S., queen of the turf, had something to say to-day about horses, and trotting horses in particular. Mr. Bonner said: "I don't expect to see any horse trot in 2:04. Mr. Stanford and I agree on a number of things, especially on the subject of Sunol's career. Considering her age, I believe the mare's performance last Saturday at Chicago, when she trotted without a break in 2:10¼, to be the greatest feat yet accomplished on the turf. I'll give you a point that was not published about that race. The time she made on the last quarter was not printed. It was 31½ seconds. Add this to her time for the first quarter and you'll see she was going at a 2:07 gait for the half mile, and at a 2:06 gait for the last quarter. She trotted against a strong wind for the first and second quarters, making them in 32 and 33 seconds, respectively; and between the half and three-quarter mile posts she went with the wind. This shows what a remarkable feat it was for a four-year-old. Seconds are brief periods of time, but in this kind of racing they mean a great deal. Just think, Sunol, a baby almost beside horses that have made the records, came within a second and three-quarters of beating the best one made by Maud S. when she was eleven years old. I consider that a four-year-old in the spring is not any better than a three-year-old in the fall, because there is a resting time during the winter when they are out of trim. So Sunol has all the time between now and November to train, and the result may be an improvement in her speed."

Referring to a recent statement printed in a daily New York paper that Sunol would not be likely to trot in public after passing into Mr. Bonner's hands, the latter said: "That is a mistake, for I am now in correspondence with Marvin with a view of having him handle Sunol next year in her five-year-old form."

Saratoga Races.

SARATOGA, Aug. 27.—First race, five and a half furlongs—Ben d'Or-Strategy colt won, Mirabeau second, Jeannette third. Time—1:15.

Second race, mile and one-sixteenth—Mora won, Cecil B. second, W. G. Morris third. Time—1:55¼.

Third race, five furlongs—Jay F. Dee won, Marie Lovell second, Red Fellow third. Time—1:07¼.

Fourth race, one mile—Pliny won, Major Tom second, King Hazem third. Time—1:48¾.

Fifth race, three-quarters of a mile—Meckie H. won, Little Crete second, Fannie P. third. Time—1:20½.

Baseball.

BOSTON—PLAYERS.

First—
Boston, 8; Chicago, 7.
Second—
Boston, 2; Chicago, 8.

PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia, 5; Cleveland, 6.

NEW YORK.

New York, 10; Pittsburg, 5.

BROOKLYN.

Brooklyn, 9; Buffalo, 10.

BOSTON—NATIONAL.

First—
Boston, 16; Pittsburg, 7.
Second—
Boston, 11; Pittsburg, 3.

BROOKLYN.

Cincinnati, 8; Brooklyn, 1.

PHILADELPHIA.

Cleveland, 2; Philadelphia, 3.

NEW YORK.

New York, 1; Chicago, 3.

The Peace Protocol Signed.

CITY OF MEXICO, Aug. 27.—Dispatches from San Salvador states the protocol for a peace was signed to-day. Similar advices were received from Guatemala.

ARTHUR'S LETTER

Defining His Position on the N. Y. Central Strike.

POWDERLY ACCUSED OF UNTRUTH.

The Leader of the Knights of Labor Does not Appear in a Very Favorable Light—The Engineer's Stand.

NEW YORK, Aug. 27.—The letter given below was written by P. M. Arthur, chief engineer of the Grand International Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers to an engineer on the Third Avenue Elevated road. The letter is in response to a letter on the subject of the New York Central strike and the first uttrance of Arthur which fully defines his position towards the Central strikers and Knights of Labor. The letter is as follows:

"CLEVELAND, Ohio, August 23.

"R. H. Holmar:

"DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—Your letter of the 23d inst., with Powderly's letter and other clippings from New York papers enclosed, is received. In reply, I will say I have not received any letter from Powderly. He claims to have written me a private letter on the trouble and wants me to define my position. If he considers his letter that which appears in the newspapers a private one, I don't know that I can answer a letter that reaches me in that way.

"It is unnecessary for Powderly or anyone else to ask me to define the position of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers in the present troubles on the New York Central. The policy of the brotherhood is well known to him and the public, as it has been repeatedly explained from the public platform and published in the newspapers. He says: 'Some time ago I telegraphed him (meaning me) that I would meet him in Cleveland and when I arrived there I could not find him high or low. My telegram had been received by him, but my efforts to locate him were fruitless.'

"Now the facts in the case so far as I can recollect are these: Some four years ago I received a telegram from Powderly requesting me to meet him at the Union depot in Cleveland on the arrival of a certain train on the Lake Shore road. Owing to my absence from my office I did not receive his message untill after the departure of the train, and I so informed him by letter, addressing it to him at Scranton. I do not believe he stopped over and looked for me. If he had he would have had no difficulty in finding me at my office or at my home, as I am always at one or the other when in Cleveland. He tells a wilful falsehood when he says others have been unable to find me when they tried to do so. Any man who tries to find me when I am in Cleveland can do so with so very little effort and no man, whether leader or private in the ranks of labor ever came to my office that he was not treated courteously. While I differ with men as to the best methods to be employed to secure a certain end, I always have been liberal enough to concede to every man the same rights and privileges I ask for myself. When the present trouble on the New York Central first occurred I advised the engineers to abstain from all participation in it and to attend strictly to their own business. I gave the same advice when the strike occurred on the Gould system a few years ago. My advice to the Brotherhood of Engineers when the men employed in the other branches of the railroad service had been on strike was to mind their own business and not to do anything that did not properly belong to them as engineers. Can Powderly say the same? I think not. Whenever the engineers have been on strike, we never asked any other labor organization to assist us. It is true some of the members of the order, during the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy strike, asked the switchmen to quit, but they did it on their own responsibility, not by the authority of the organization. Consequently I hold we are perfectly justified in maintaining a strictly neutral position when others are engaged in a conflict with their employers. Powderly accuses the members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers of taking the places of the striking firemen. If that is true, the division of which they are members will deal with them. It is not within the province of my authority to deal with individual members. I wonder if Powderly had the knights expelled who took the places of our men on the C., B. & Q.?

"Yours fraternally,

"P. M. ARTHUR."

Anti-Tillmanite Conference.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Aug. 27.—The state conference of anti-Tillmanites met last night. Resolutions were adopted condemning the action of the August Democratic convention as tyrannous and usurpatory, and approving the withdrawal of the delegates who seceded. Tillman's charges and aspersion upon the party in power were condemned and asserted to have been utterly refuted in every instance. It is thought by many persons that there will be no further attempt to organize the opposition to the Tillmanites.

The Alton Switchmen Strike.

CHICAGO, Aug. 27.—The strike of the switchmen on the Alton railroad continues. This morning the firemen and engineers decided not to go out in support of the switchmen. Later in the day a number of non-union switchmen were secured and set to work under police protection.

The Knights' Last Card.

NEW YORK, Aug. 27.—The Knights of Labor have played their last card against the New York Central. All they can do now is to await the result. By to-night they will have called out every man who owes them allegiance, and the strike will be enforced as strongly as the organization can enforce it. The railroad officials laugh at the efforts of Powderly to tie up the road and say they are managing the business better than ever, notwithstanding the shouting of the strikers.

Strikes in Australia.

MELBOURNE, Aug. 27.—The gas strokers went out on a strike to-day. Their grievance is that the company employs non-union men. The New Zealand Steamship company hands will strike to-morrow, stopping all seaboard traffic. A dispatch from Sidney says that great excitement prevails among the strikers at Newcastle, and troops have been dispatched to that town in anticipation of trouble. The leading engine foundry in Ballarat has been closed, owing to lack of coal, arising from the strike of the coal miners. The association of mine owners will close all coal pits in Newcastle. The men having broken their agreement with them.

Chicago Stockyards Switchmen's Strike

CHICAGO, Aug. 27.—At the stockyards this morning, while business is not at a standstill, operations are not being conducted with their former facility. The engines, except those of the Lake Shore road, are manned with the officials of the respective companies. All the packing houses are killing to-day. There seems to be a difference of opinion as to whether the Switchmen's association dissolved. Its secretary and manager asserts that it has not dissolved, while an official of the Illinois Central railroad said it has. The striking switchmen are marking every car that leaves the yards with a private mark, and they claim to believe it will not be handled by the regular men of the various roads.

It is rumored this morning that the switchmen on Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago road had struck.

The general managers of all the roads centering in Chicago were in ssession nearly all day discussing the strike in the Stock Yards' Switching association. The most positive action taken during the day was the adoption of two resolutions touching a kindred subject. The first declared that under no circumstances would the demands of striking switchmen be increased, pay be granted and, second, they re-emphasized the action of Monday dissolving the Switching association. While it may have been held in abeyance up to this time, it is now certainly dissolved, and it is hoped by the general manager that this will offer a speedy solution of the strike. As the roads are doing their own switching, considerable time was consumed in the discussion and adoption of certain needful regulations to control the interchange of freight traffic. The general managers declared their action in regard to the strike to be final and adjourned sine die.

A GIGANTIC RAILWAY SCHEME

From Quebec to the Labrador Coast, Thence to Milford Haven by Boat.

[Special to THE HERALD—Examiner Dispatch.]

NEW YORK, Aug. 27.—A Quebec dispatch says the most gigantic railway scheme ever proposed in Canada outside of the Canadian Pacific railway, is now about engaging a very large share of public attention. The promoters are chiefly French and English capitalists, though Sir Hector Langevin, minister of public works of Canada, and Sir Charles Tupper, high commissioner for Canada in England, are largely interested. The scheme is to build a railroad eastward from Quebec, some 850 miles, to St. Charles bay on the Labrador coast, from which point large steamships are expected to make voyages to Milford Haven in Wales, in three and a half days. By this route, it is said, passengers and perishable freight can be carried from Chicago to London within seven days. It is proposed by the company, which calls itself the North Canadian Atlantic Railroad & Steamship company, to construct a new railway from Milford to London. The capital is $.0,000,000, but it is also authorized to bond the road and issue debentures for the purchas of steamships.

The head office of the company is in England, and the English directors have sent out Mr. Balch to make preliminary arrangements, while Mr. Alfred Palmer, an engineer, has been sent to superintend the necessary surveys, accompanied by M. Duval, an engineer sent out by the French shareholders. Mr. Palmer left Saturday for Tadoussac, at the mouth of the Saguenay river, whence he will commence immediately a long exploratory journey along the coast to Labrador, aided be a large staff of assistant engineers and attendants. It is said the difficulties in the way of the execution of the scheme wil be easily surmounted. Premier Mercier approves of the scheme.

Mrs. Mackay Takes Guthrie Castle.

[Special to THE HERALD—Examiner Cable.]

LONDON, Aug. 27.—Mrs. Mackay has taken Guthrie castle, Forfarshire, for the autumn and will entertain numerous friends in her usual hospitable manner. Guthrie castle is not far from the Grampian hills and the shooting and fishing are excellent.

Dalton in his exhibition performances in the tank at the Aquarium swam a quarter of a mile in ten minutes, while he claims he swam sixty miles in the channel in twenty-four hours. The swimmer declines to accept any challenges until his exhibition engagement has been finished. He offers then to perform his channel feat again if paid, £2,000 to be put up as the reward for his achievement. It is stated that fishermdn who were out at sea on the night in question assert that the feat which Dalton claims to have accomplished was impossible at that time owing to the tide. Plenty of men offered to accompany him had he chosen to have witnesses but he managed to go out virtually alone.

The Charleston Ordered to Honolulu.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—Orders were to-day issued for the flagship Charleston, which has just arrived at Seattle, Wash., from Honolulu, to return immediately to that port to assist in the protection of American interests in the Hawaiian islands. This action is based upon Acting Rear Admiral Brown's report of the serious aspect of affairs in Hawaii at the time of his departure for this country.

Locomotive Boiler Explosion.

MANSFIELD, Ohio, Aug. 27.—The boiler of a locomotive on a freight train on the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio exploded this morning. The engineer and fireman were instantly killed. The fire communicated to the oil cars and fifteen were destroyed.

Official Rottenness at Rosebud Agency.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—The Indian bureau recently received the report of A. T. Lea, who has been engaged in taking a census of the Sioux tribe of Indians. He completed the count of the Indians on Rosebud agency, in South Dakota, and finds there are 5,166 men, women and children located there. As the Indian office for the last several years has been distributing rations at the agency on the basis of a population of 7,500, the natural inquiry arose as to what has become of the 2,334 Indians and their rations. This query was put to Indian Agent Wright, who reported the number who drew rations, and in reply asked to be allowed to take the enumeration himself. At this enumeration only 125 more Indians were found than in Lea's count. Thereupon he accounted for the discrepency by stating that an epidemic among the Indians last year had taken off a large number. The agency physicians, however, report only 19 deaths during the year. An investigation will be had.

Confirmations—Colonel J. H. Baxter, surgeon general of the army.

Receivers of public moneys—W. P. Hall, Susanville, Cala.; A. C. Cable, Buffalo, Wyo.; R. J. Monroe, Lewiston, Idaho.

The Bicycle Meet at Niagara.

NIAGARA FALLS, Aug. 27.—On account of mud the time in the wheelmen league races to-day was slow and no records were broken. The results are as follows: A. W. Palmer, of Hamilton, Ont., won the mile novice safety. Time—3:49½.

Mile handicap (fifteen starters) was won by S. B. Bowman, N. J. A. C. Time—3:00.

A. G Harding won the mile safety, 3-minute class. Time—3:13 2-5.

W. D. Banker won the mile safety (championship). Time—2:59 3-5.

The other contestants in this race withdrew because Banker rode a large tired wheel.

Death from Drowning.

CALDWELL, Ohio, Aug. 27.—A heavy rain in Noble county yesterday caused floods in which Mr. Stephen Archer, Dias Kukhudge, wife and child, Bill Bach and a child were drowned.

Ashore in Fundy Bay.

HALIFAX, N. S., Aug. 27.—The Furless line steamer Ulunda, from London via Halifax for St. Johns, N. B., went ashore last night at the entrance to Westport harbor, Bay of Fundy. Her forward compartment is full of water. This morning it is expected it will be patched up at low tide and the steamer floated.

THE BENNETT LAW.

The Wisconsin Democrats Denounce and Condemn it.

THE NATIONAL GREENBACK PARTY

They Want Their Patent Medicine Money Policy Adopted, Declaring it a Panacea for All Financial Ills.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 27.—The Democratic state convention met at noon. J. M. Morrow, of Sparta was made temporary chairman. The mention of the name of Grover Cleveland in his opening speech was received with the greatest enthusiasm. His denunciation of the Bennett compulsory school law was also vociferously applauded.

The convention will without doubt demand its repeal. The usual committees were appointed with Honorable W. F. Vilas chairmam of the committee on resolutions. Recess till 3 p. m.

Upon reassembling, the platform was presented by ex-Secretary Vilas. It denounced the McKinley bill and declares that the force bill is an attempt to perpetuate the policy and power of the Republican party; denounces Speaker Reed for the arbitrary assumption of authority in his attempt to disfranchise political opponents; demands that the present tariff be reduced and that taxation should be low, as also public expenses.

The following are the planks bearing on the Bennett school law of Wisconsin. "We oppose any diversion of the public school funds to sectarian uses. The Democratic party created the public school system of this state, and will always zealously guard and maintain it. The Bennett law is a local manifestation of the settled Republican policy of paternalism, favoring laws providing for the compulsory attendance at shool of all children. We believe the law in force prior to to the passage of the Bennett law guaranteed to all the children of state an opportunity for education, and in this essential feature was stronger that the Bennett law.

The underlying principle of the Bennett law is a needless interference with parental rights and liberty of conscience. The provisions for its enforcement place the accused at the mercy of school directors, and deny his right to trial by jury according to the law of the land.

"To mask this tyrannical invasion of individual and constitutional rights, the shallow plea of a defense of the English language is advanced. The history of this state is largely peopled with foreign citizens. It is a demonstrated fact that the nature of the case and the necessities of the situation are advancing the growth of the English language to the greatest possible extent. We therefore denounce that law as unnecessary, unwise, unconstitutional, un-American and undemocratic, and demand its repeal."

The platform was unanimously adopted. No opposition whatever was offered to the plank demanding the repeal of the Bennett law, and the speakers, in their addresses nominating the various candidates for governor, all denounced the law as an unnecessary piece of paternalism. While declaring they were in favor of teaching English in all the schools, they said they were opposed to compulsion.

The nominating speech was not finished till 6 o'clock. The ballots did not show any great change until the sixth, when a stampede set in, and when it became certain he would be nominated, some one moved to make it unanimous. General Bragg immediately protested and insisted on a roll call. The vote showed: George W. Peck, 227; Gabriel Bouck, 219; John Knight, 47; Winans 17. It was moved to make the nomination unanimous, and again Bragg objected, and then the motion was put, he and a few friends voted "nay," and were loudly hissed by the convention. Pack was sent for and soon appeared, and thanked the delegates for the honor conferred upon him. Carl Jones, of Racine, was nominated for lieutenant-governor, and the convention adjourned until to-morrow.

Washington State Democratic Clubs.

TACOMA, Wash., Aug. 27.—The convention of Democratic clubs of Washington assembled here yesterday for the consolidation of the democracy of the state in an association of clubs. A temporary organization was effected. Letters of regret were read from ex-President Cleveland and others.

The convention of Democratic clubs reassembled this afternoon. The committee on resolutions reported a series of resolutions declaring the object of the association is to foster the formulation of permanent Democratic clubs and societies throughout the state of Washington, and insure their active co-operation in desseminating Jeffersonian principles of government. The committee on permanent organization reported a constitution and by-laws similar to those of the national Democratic association. The official title of the organization is "Democratic Society of Washington."

Michigan Republican Convention.

DETROIT, Aug. 27.—After organizing, the Republican convention adjourned until to-morrow.

National Farmers' Congress.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Ia., Aug. 27.—At the second day's session of the National Farmers' congress to-day, Hon. Josiah Wheeler, of Kansas, presented the first paper of the morning. His subject was "Legislation for Farmers." President Kolb then introduced Hon. Edward Rosewater, editor of the Omaha *Bee*, who spoke on the silver question. At the afternoon session Hon. W. O. Freeman, of Maine, spoke on the agricultural interests of New England, and Hon. W. F. Work, of Indiana, delivered an address condemning the protective tariff policy as hostile to the best interests of the country.

National Greenback Convention.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 27.—The National Greenback convention convened to-day. About fifty people assembled and outside of Indiana, New York sent the largest delegation, sixteen in number. The remainder are scattered pretty evenly over the house. Colonel Jones took charge of the convention. He pointed the dangers of sectionalism and scored both the old parties for both what they had and had not been. He advocated a financial policy based on a fixed volume of paper money regulated by law. He said the business of the convention was to put candidates of the old parties in districts where the Greenback party had none, and lastly to bring about a complete reorganization of the National Greenback party throughout the whole country. A love feast followed.

Illegally Held in Mexico.

[Special to THE HERALD—Examiner Dispatch.]

PITTSBURG, Aug. 27.—Charles T. Rainey, a former Pittsburger, is illegally restrained of his liberty in Torado, state of Chiapas. Mr. Rainey is a cousin of E. V. McCandless of this city. To-day McCandless received a letter from Rainey. He has been in Mexico several years and is a civil engineer. He was employed in running a line of the Mexican Pacific railway in the southwest of Mexico. He says some months ago during a dispute with some of the Mexicans employed on the road he, in self-defense, drew a revolver and threatened to use it. He was at once set upon by the crowd and he was arrested without warrant of law and thrust into jail where he has since been in solitary confinement. He has been treated, he says, to every indignity the lowest felon is subject to. This letter is the first communication anyone has had from him in a month. Mr. Rainey implores aid of his friend and urges him to secure the aid of Secretary Blaine in releasing him from imprisonment or demand a trial for him. The matter will at once be laid before Blaine.

A Probably Fatal Duel.

PARIS, Aug. 27.—Lieutenants Millot and Banuti fought a duel with swords at Belfort to-day. The former received a slash on the arm which severed a large blood vessel. He is not expected to recover.

Lieutenant Augustin de Iturbide's Sentence.

CITY OF MEXICO, Aug. 27.—The court martial to hear the retrial of the case of Lieutenant Augustin de Iturbide for criticising his superior officer, was convened here yesterday morning and Iturbide was found guilty of the charge and sentenced to 240 days' imprisonment, dismissal from the army and inhibited from holding public office for the period of ten years.

Iturbide's case has attracted more than ordinary attention, owing to his high social position both here and in Washington. He was, in fact, the adopted heir of Maximillian to succeed to the thrown of Mexico.

SUBMARINE NAVIGATION.

A Young Italian Engineer Has Invented a Vessel That it is Claimed Will Solve It.

[Special to THE HERALD—Examiner Cable.]

ROME, Aug. 27.—It is expected that a submarine vessel invented by a young Italian engineer named Balsamillo will, when perfected, solve the problem of submarine navigation. The machinery of the new craft, which is spherical in shape, will propel and steer her with ease as well also as sink her below or raise her to the the surface. Both on the surface and under it she can be steered in a straight line or turned with the greatest ease. This peculiar denizen of the waters has been christened "the nautical ball" and will prebly be purchased by the Italian government.

In the House.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—When the House met this morning, the opponents of the lard bill, led by Mason, of Illinois, at once began filibustering. The ill-feeling developed led to a personal affray this afternoon between Representative Beckwith, of New Jersey, and Representative Wilson, of Washington.

The roll was being called upon a ruling by Speaker Reed respecting the calling to order of Representative Cannon, of Illinois, by Representative Enloe, of Tennessee, for words spoken in debate.

Representative Mason was criticising Cannon for the tone of his remarks, to which Enloe objected. Between them sat Representative Beckwith, and Wilson on the other side of Representative Lehlbach. They all took part, sotto voce, in the controversy, when suddenly Wilson and Beckwith were seen to rise and the former struck at the latter, lightly touching him on the breast. Lehlbach sprang between them, and Wilson was unable to reach around him. Representative Williams, of Ohio, anxious to stop the affray, seized Beckwith from behind and forced him to his seat with considerable vigor. At this Beckwith turned his attention to his supposed assailant in the rear and it required the efforts of two or three Republicans to prevent a collision. Williams succeeded in assuring Beckwith that he had no hostile intentions and the latter resumed his seat. The incident was over in a few seconds and added but little to the excitement then existing on the floor, but it was the occasion for jeering and laughter among the Democrats who witnessed it. The eagle and mace of the sergeant-at-arms were hurriedly borne to the scene of conflict and at its appearance all was quiet. Wilson said afterwards, in explanation of the difficulty, that Beckwith had applied a most offensive epithet to him and on the spur of the moment he had struck him.

McAdoo attacked Cannon's resolutions bitterly. What right has the latter to indict his peers and hold them up to the country as leaving the hall for the purpose of evading responsibility? After ridiculing Cannon's statesmanship and historical knowledge, he cast his store of ridicule upon Cannon's love for the farmer.

Cannon rose to reply. He admitted he was not a great statesman, and also admitted the superiority of the gentleman from New Jersey. His friend abounded in one thing, and that was wind, and under pressure it went out. [Loud laughter.] There was instantly great confusion and disorder. McAdoo shouted out that he wanted the words to go upon the record as a specimen of Cannon's vulgarity. Caruth, of Kentucky, suggested the propriety of clearing the galleries of ladies.

Again McAdoo shouted out to Cannon: "If you can afford to let that go on record as a specimen of your stable jockey wit, I can afford to have it there. I can not indulge in blackguardism with you. You ought to argue with stable jockeys. That's your size."

Later in the day Cannon apologized for his statement, saying he hoped a vulgar construction would not be put upon it.

The speaker then stated that the vote recurred upon the question of sustaining the decision of the speaker holding lard unfinished business.

McAdoo rose to a question of privilege. The gentleman from Illinois (Cannon) had made what he called an explanation, but what he (McAdoo) and those around him construed as an additional attack upon him. He asked two minutes in which to reply, but at the speaker's request, withdrew his remarks for the present. On sustaining the decision, the House was once more left without a quorum. The two minutes granted to McAdoo were then accorded him. He said he had hoped the gentleman from Illinois by a frank and manly statement would have purged himself of the suspicion of having injected vulgarity into the debate. But he had not cone so. A gentleman was justified under no circumstance in ever descending to vulgar, indecent, and blackguard remarks, or remarks that could be construed as such.

Cannon said he could add nothing to what he had said. He had disclaimed the intention of saying anything that would wound the feelings or propriety of the most delicate.

A call of the House was ordered, and disclosed the presence of 198 members. A to dispense with further proceedings was lost.

Brosius offered a resolution for the arrest of absentees, directing the sergeant-at-arms to telegraph for absent members and revoking all leaves of absence, except those granted on account of illness. Agreed to, and the House adjourned.

The Czar and Emperor William.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—The *Standard's* St. Petersburg correspondent says: It seems certain the Czar has declined to discuss Emperor William's proposals. It was remarked the German Emperor was in a hurry to leave, his haste compelling a curtailment of the manouvres and court fetes. His hurry is attributed to Socialist activity and rumors of insubordination in a Hanoverian regiment.

The *Standard's* Berlin correspondent says: It is reported that influences due to the mediation of a friendly court are at work which point to an approaching reconcilliation between Prince Bismarck and Emperor William.

Hartford Grand Circuit Races Postponed.

HARTFORD, Aug. 27.—The races were postponed on account of rain.

PACIFIC SHORT LINE.

The Mystery Surrounding It Is Finally Solved.

IT WAS A UNION PACIFIC SCHEME.

How the Debt to the Government Was to be Paid—Bulliss Goes to New York—Charged with Arson.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, Aug. 27.—[Special telegram to THE HERALD.]—A special from Chicago says: The Pacific Short Line was originally a scheme of the Union Pacific to connect it with their lines over which the government has no control, and then turn over the subsidized lines to the government. The subsidized lines are the main lines from Council Bluffs to Ogden and the old Kansas Pacific from Kansas City to Denver and Cheyenne. The scheme fell through and the Manhattan Trust company, which had charge of it for the Union Pacific, now thinks there is a big thing in it to sell out to some company needing a trans-Missouri connection. This was conceived by the alliance of the Union Pacific with the Northwestern, thus shutting out all eastern roads from Union Pacific traffic. The Rock Island and the Burlington & Missouri Pacific have Denver connections, and with the Southern Pacific by way of the Rio Grande to Ogden, the Milwaukee is frozen out at the Missouri river. President Roswell Miller, of the Milwaukee, is now in New York negotiating with the Manhattan Trust company for the road. The latter company is also contemplating operating the Short Line independently, with the Southern Pacific at Ogden, the Illinois Central and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul and Rock Island at Sioux City. The Great Northern and Union Pacific are also trying to secure control. President Miller, of the Milwaukee, has secured the refusal of the road if sold, and therefore it is almost a sure thing that it will be completed either by the Manhattan Trust company or the Milwaukee road. Thus the veil has been lifted from the mysterious road.

The Champion Jap Wrestler Beaten.

BUTTE, Mt., Aug. 27.—[Special telegram to THE HERALD.]—The wrestling match between Peter Schumacher, local wrestler, and the Jap, champion middleweight of the world, was held in this city to-night and resulted in a victory for the former. Schumacher won the first fall in 19 minutes and the third in 8 minutes. The match was for $250 a side and gate receipts, making the victory worth at least seven hundred and fifty dollars.

Bulliss Leaves Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 27.—[Special telegram to THE HERALD.]—It is now known that Robert G. Bulliss left this city yesterday afternoon and has probably gone to New York city. He left his boarding place at the Ashton house early in the afternoon and drove to Laurel on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, where he took the train. It is understood that Turner was taking steps to have him arrested again and he thought it the wisest policy to leave.

Arrested for Arson.

BUTTE, Mont., Aug. 27.—[Special telegram to THE HERALD.]—Sheriff Lloyd returned from Granite to-day, bringing Peter Trondell, who is charged with burning 2,500 cords of wood belonging to the Colorado smelter on the night of June 29 last. Shortly after the fire Trondell disappeared, and the detective working on the case hearing that he had threatened to do the burning because his claims for chopping part of the wood had not been allowed, followed him in the disguise of a wood chopper. The officer gained his confidence completely and claims to have secured a full confession. Trondell claims to be innocent, but the case looks dark for him. He will be arraigned to-morrow.

Monmouth Park Races.

MONMOUTH, Aug. 27.—Five furlongs—Rancoas won, Vivid second, Matterson third. Time—1:39.

Two-year olds, three-fourths of a mile—Bertha Campbell won, Mrs. Bennett second, Benjamin third. Time—1:15½.

Mile—Anne Boleyn won, King's Own second, Ed. Hopper third. Time—1:57¾.

Mile and furlongs—Judge Morrow won, Eric second, Newcastle third. Time—2:03.

Three-year-olds and upwards—five furlongs—Maid wen, Radiant second, Sourire third. Time—1:01½.

Three year-olds and upwards—seven furlongs—Count Dudly won, Eleve second, Penzance didn't finish. Time—1:29.

Purposely Jumped from the Train.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Aug. 27.—Stephen Beck, of St. Clair county, Ills., jumped from a rapidly moving New York train to-day and was at once followed by his little daughter Lela. The father was instantly killed, but the daughter lived a few hours. No cause is assigned for the deed. They were bound for Germany. On the father's person were found checks for 12,000 marks.

An inspection of the dead man's effects was made. From letters it was learned the deceased was held in $300 bail for a feloinous assault upon a little girl, and he had given a check to his bondsmen to cover the amount and then prepared to flee the country. The man was evidently intoxicated as there was a strong smell of whisky noticeable on the corpse.

A Flood in Juarez.

DENVER, Aug. 27.—A special to the *News* from El Paso, Texas, says a flood visited the plaza of Juarez yesterday, destroying fifty five adobe houses and rendering seventy families homeless. The loss wil reach $75,000.

The World's Columbian Fair.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—An informal meeting of the members of the board of control and management of the World's Columbian exposition was held to-day. An hour was spent in an examination of the law and in a comparison of views with respect to the best methods of operations, and it was determined that the first formal meeting for the organization and to enter upon active work and preparation be held next week, when it is expected that representatives of all branches of the government will be present.

WILL NOT BE PLAYED.

The game of baseball between the Central and Liberal drum corps, which was to have been played at Syracuse on the occasion of the Central drum corps' excursion to-morrow, August 29th, will not be played, as the Liberal drum corps decline to play out of respect to their late member, T. A. Tait, who was buried yesterday afternoon. A game will be played by the drum corps and a picked nine, for a prize.