

BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

AMERICAN.

CHICAGO, 16.—The call of States was then proceeded with to form committees on permanent organization, credentials, order of business and resolutions.

The committee on credentials reported that 187 accredited delegates were present, as follows: Illinois, 40; Iowa, 20; Kansas, 20; Indiana, 18; Maine, none; Vermont, 9; New York, 6; Rhode Island, 7; Michigan, 3; Wisconsin, 11; Massachusetts, 12; Nevada, 11; Minnesota, 15; Texas, 7; Dakota, 5; Pennsylvania, 1; Ohio, 19; New Jersey, 7; New Hampshire, 2.

The committee on permanent organization reported the name of

EX-SENATOR WM. WINDOM

of Minnesota, for permanent chairman. He was unanimously elected. The secretaries *pro tem* were elected as permanent officers. The vice-presidents were named for each State.

Windom was loudly cheered as he was escorted to the chair by ex-Senator McMill of Iowa, and Gen. Conway of New York. When the new chairman appeared before the convention he said:

Gentlemen of the Conference: I highly appreciate the great honor you have conferred upon me. There are, possibly, other gentlemen present who could state better than I can the precise purposes of this convention. We are here under a call of true and loyal republicans desiring through that party to accomplish what we believe to be of great good for the American people. For myself, I never had the slightest thought of attempting to organize a new political party. I think that such a thought does not enter the mind of any other delegate here present. The party that freed the slave, that dignified human labor, that enacted the homestead laws, that suppressed the great rebellion, that defended its country's honor in peace and advanced it to the front rank of the nations of the earth, is good enough for me."

The speaker said the record of the party for twenty years showed its willingness to grapple with this new issue and carry it to victory. The issue was as great as any the republic had to meet in the past. It resolved itself into the question whether the saloon was to dominate the politics of the nation. "We don't meet to dictate to the republican party," said the speaker, "we are here simply for consultation, and we meet to encourage it to take hold of this question, which it surely will have to do, and the sooner the better."

The speaker said he would look at the question solely from a political standpoint and not from a moral standpoint. The saloon was in politics with its assessments and money and it today controlled the politics of every large city. "It elects your mayors," said the speaker, "and in Minnesota the democratic party had nominated for Governor the very incarnation of saloon interests."

He then spoke for thirty minutes on general issues. He touched on

THE PROHIBITIONISTS

and said it was his view that they could carry out their purposes in a better way. In following the leading of the republican party they would find that that party said that slavery should extend no further, and on that platform slavery was absolutely abolished. If the republican party would declare for high license, local option and recognize the right of the people to vote on the question directly when they wished to do so, all lovers of temperance should follow that lead.

At the conclusion of Windom's address the convention adjourned till 2 o'clock.

When the convention re-assembled in the afternoon the committee on resolutions was not prepared to report, and did not appear before the convention until 5 o'clock. In the meantime short speeches were made by a number of delegates on the general temperance issue in the several States of the Union.

The report of the committee was as follows:

THE ANTI-SALOON REPUBLICANS,

by their representatives in national conference assembled, declare as follows:

First.—That the liquor traffic as it exists to-day in the United States, is an enemy of society, a fruitful source of corruption in politics, the ally of anarchy, the school of crime, and with its avowed purpose of seeking to corruptly control the elections and legislation, is a menace to the public welfare, and deserves the condemnation of all good men.

Second.—That we declare war against the saloon, and hold it to be the supreme duty of the government to adopt such measures that shall restrict it and control its influence and at the earliest possible moment to extinguish it altogether.

Third.—We believe the National government should absolutely prohibit the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors in the District of Columbia and all the Territories of the United States.

Fourth.—We believe the best practical method of dealing with the liquor traffic in the several States is to let the people decide whether it shall be prohibited by a submission of constitu-

tional amendments and until such amendments are adopted by the passage of local option laws.

Fifth.—That inasmuch as the saloon business creates

A SPECIAL BURDEN

of taxation upon the people to support courts, jails and almshouses, therefore an annual tax should be levied on saloons so long as they continue to exist, and that they should be made responsible for all public and private injury resulting from the traffic.

Sixth.—That the Republican party, wherever and whenever in power, will faithfully enforce whatever ordinances, statutes or Constitutional amendments may be enacted for the restriction or suppression of the liquor traffic.

Seventh.—That we approve the action of Congress and those States that have done so, in providing for the teaching of the physical effects of intoxicants in the schools, and we earnestly recommend to every State Legislature the enactment of such laws as shall provide for a thorough teaching of such effects to our children.

Eighth.—We demand that the Republican party, to which we belong and whose welfare we cherish, shall take a firm and decided stand as

THE FRIEND OF THE HOME

and the enemy of the saloon. In favor of this policy and these measures, we pledge ourselves to do our utmost to cause the party to take such stand, and we call upon all temperance men and all friends of humanity, of whatsoever party name, to join with us in securing these objects and in support of the republican party so far as it shall adopt them.

The resolutions were adopted as a whole, with only three dissenting votes.

During the interval between the re-assembling of the convention and the receiving of the report of the committee, Hiram Price, of Iowa, spoke of prohibition as the ultimate result of the present agitation.

The following national committee was appointed, some existing vacancies to be filled hereafter:

Maine, Senator Wm. P. Frye; New Hampshire, Senator Henry W. Blair; Vermont, Geo. A. Brown; Massachusetts, Col. E. H. Haskell; Rhode Island, Henry B. Metcalf; New York, General Thomas W. Conway; New Jersey, Rev. H. H. Carroll; Pennsylvania, Hon. W. W. Bain; Iowa, Hiram Price; Minnesota, General A. B. Nettleton; Indiana, Ex-Governor Will Cumback; Wisconsin, E. P. Wheeler; Kansas, Albert Griffin; Illinois, Col. W. A. James; Georgia, Hon. Alfred G. Buck.

The Convention then adjourned.

ROCK ISLAND, Ill., 16.—At a meeting of the Army of the Tennessee this morning committee reports were made and adopted.

The next meeting is to be held in Detroit on the second Wednesday in September, 1887.

Officers were re-elected as follows: President, General W. T. Sherman; vice-presidents, Colonel J. F. Howe, St. Louis; Captain W. D. Leach, Cedar Rapids; Captain C. E. Lonstrom, Galesburg; Major Charles H. Smith, Cleveland; Major A. V. Bohn, Leadville, Col.; Surgeon S. C. Plummer, Rock Island; Captain J. C. De Gress, Austin, Texas; Captain C. C. Chadwick, Lieutenant J. W. Hill, Rosedale, Kas.; Colonel Edward H. Wolf, Knoxville, Indiana; Captain Edward Spear, Minneapolis; Major George B. Huggins, Des Moines; recording secretary, Colonel L. M. Dayton; corresponding secretary, General A. Hickenlooper; treasurer, General M. F. Force.

The matter of having headquarters for the society and a permanent place of holding the meetings was taken up and after a spirited discussion the president was empowered to appoint a committee of five to report on the matter at the next meeting. The thanks of the society were tendered to the people of Rock Island for their generous hospitality and to General Chetlain for his learned and philosophical address.

The society then formally adjourned, General Sherman closing the proceedings with a brief address expressing the hope that all would have a happy year and come together again at the next annual meeting.

In the afternoon the society was taken on a special train to the Rock Island arsenal, where a salute of seventeen guns was fired in honor of Governor Oglesby, and where the workshops were gone through. In the evening there was a banquet.

CITY OF MEXICO, 16.—In his annual message to Congress, read on the assembling of that body to-day, President Diaz said Mexico's relations with foreign Governments had continued generally on terms of friendship and good understanding. There had, however, recently occurred an incident which threatened to destroy the harmony and cordiality existing between the Republic and its Northern neighbor. A case of small importance in itself, it excited in an unexpected manner and owing to the conjunction of circumstances, passions on either side of the Rio Grande. "I refer," continues the message, "to the matter of the American journalist, which has already come to your knowledge by publications made in the *Diario Oficial*. We must congratulate ourselves that in such an emergency the dignity of the government and the good name of the country could be saved without arousing a conflict, thanks to the President and strictly legal conduct of the

courts and authorities of the State of Chihuahua, as well as to the good sense of our own people and the government of the United States, which when better informed did not insist on the demand which gave rise to the transient difficulty. The Texas papers have alleged outrages on citizens of that country by officials of our own. In their eagerness to accumulate charges against Mexico, they have referred mistakenly to a case of an individual named Francisco Arrasueres, author of various crimes committed on our territory. It will suffice to observe that Arrasueres of Mexican nationality was voluntarily delivered by the Texas authorities to the force of the State of Chihuahua without any previous demand for his extradition, so that in this case it will be seen that as regards this supposed citizen of the United States there is no occasion for controversy between the two governments."

DETROIT, 16.—Terrible wind storms have swept over southeastern Michigan, of which meagre reports have only been received as yet. At Howell the storm came from the east and extended over a large extent of territory. A hurricane six miles wide laid low many buildings. In the eastern part of that city John Smith's house was blown down and his son Fred, aged 20, was crushed to death, being flattened by falling timbers. In several instances barns were completely wrecked or blown away, while horses and cattle were left uninjured on the site of the buildings. Many trees were blown down. The storm is the severest ever suffered at Howell. Flat Rock reports the storm having divided, going north and south. But little damage was done in town, but the hurricane was reported south of that place. From Adrian comes a similar report; houses were damaged, trees blown down and fences demolished. Heavy damage is rumored from the country round about Adrian, but the wires are working badly and definite reports are not obtainable.

AUGUSTA, Ga., 16.—Henry Barnes (colored) was lynched, to-day, at Millen for outraging a white lady at Rogers Station on the Central railroad. A party of masked men did the lynching. Barnes was taken from the train near Millen and riddled with bullets.

EAT CLAIR, Wis., 16.—The Chipewaga Lumber and Boom Company's saw mill at Chippewa Falls, the largest in the country, was struck by lightning at 2 o'clock this morning and completely destroyed. Loss \$250,000, partially insured.

PROSPECT HOUSE, N. Y., 16.—This has been one of the rainy days of the summer and it has kept everybody in doors all day. The President amused himself with cribbage during the morning and in the afternoon looked over some of his correspondence. About 6 o'clock Colonel and Mrs. Lamont arrived. To-morrow, if the weather permits, the President and his Private Secretary and Mrs. Cleveland, Mrs. Lamont and Mrs. Folson will go to the Upper Lake for a couple of days' fishing and hunting.

DENVER, Col., 16.—The American Forestry Congress adjourned to-night after electing the following officers for the ensuing year: President, G. W. Miner of Illinois; Vice Presidents, H. G. Jolly, Quebec, Martin Allen, Kansas, H. G. Parsons, Colorado, K. H. Warder, Cincinnati, Abbot Kinney, California; Recording Secretary, E. F. Eusign, Colorado; Corresponding Secretary, B. C. Fernow, Washington, D. C.; Treasurer, Leo Weltz, Ohio.

Resolutions were adopted asking Congress to establish an Agricultural and Forestral Experimental Station on the unoccupied portion of land in the District of Columbia known as the Arlington estate, said station to be under the control of the Department of Agriculture; for the passage of a bill for the protection and preservation of the timber land now remaining in the possession of the Government; for establishing an office of Commissioner of Forestry; to provide means to prevent further destruction of the forests by fire, and the prosecution of those setting fire to timber. A resolution protesting against the repeal of the timber culture law was laid upon the table.

WASHINGTON, 16.—Consul Stevens at Victoria, B. C., in a report to the Department of State, calls attention to the fact that merchandise in considerable quantities from San Francisco destined for Chicago and New York is being shipped over the Canadian Pacific Railway.

A warrant for \$45,000 has been issued to the assignees of John Roach in final payment for the *Dolphin* and for the care of the monitor *Puritan*. This is accepted in statement of all claims of John Roach against the Government and the *Dolphin* becomes in law what she long has been in fact, the property of the Government.

Acting Secretary of the Interior Muldrew to-day in a decision denied the motion filed by Charles P. Chouteau and others for a review of the decision of Secretary Teller of November 7, 1884, rejecting their application for the approval of Survey 3309 in the Cul de Sac common fields, St. Louis, Mo. The survey referred to represents a large amount of valuable property within the limits of the city of St. Louis. The case has been a prominent one in the Interior Department for several years.

BUFFALO, 16.—The list of killed in the Nickel Plate collision which was further swelled to 19 by the finding of three additional bodies mangled beyond recognition, is now supposed to be complete. The responsibility for the disaster has been settled as nearly as possible pending a full investigation. Engineer Brewer has not yet been found, but a letter from him addressed to the editor appears in today's *Express*. The letter bore no date, and the postmark on the envelope was that used by the clerk on the Lake Shore train. In it he says: "I see it is reported that I am away for fear the blame would be put on me for that terrible accident on Silver Creek. I have not run away, nor do I intend to, but in jumping from my engine I hurt my back and hip and was unable to assist. I left the wreck; but in regard to my stopping in Silver Creek,

I DID STOP and took on passengers. I had to meet the local at Silver Creek. There is no sidetrack there, and never having orders before to pass a train there, I proceeded, the conductor having given me the signal to go ahead, which he should not have done, as he had the same orders as I had, and when he saw me starting the train he should have used the bell-cord or automatic brakes in the coaches, to stop me.

(Signed) LEWIS BREWER, Engineer."

If the above statement is true it relieves those in charge of the freight train and the train dispatcher from responsibility, and places it solely upon Conductor Harrington and Engineer Brewer. Parties at Silver Creek assert that Harrington signalled Brewerton to go ahead, but that he did so on the supposition that the engineer had no orders given to either of them at Silver Creek. The railroad company state positively that Brewer's orders were to pass the freight at Silver Creek, and that he disobeyed them.

Coroner Blood, of Dunkirk, will bring an inquest to-morrow morning.

ROCKWAY BEACH, L. I., 16.—Jimmy Carroll of New York and Dick Colyer of Philadelphia fought with small gloves to a finish, Queensbury rules, in a sporting resort here this afternoon, in the presence of about sixty persons who paid \$10 each to see the fight. Twenty-two rounds were fought in one hour and forty-one minutes, the fight being awarded to Carroll, who managed to get the last blow. At the finish they looked like a couple of fighting cocks after a hard battle, floundering around the ring, neither having strength enough to make a bit. The fight took place in a ring formed by three sides of a room, with a rope stretched for the fourth side, giving the men about 28 feet of leeway to fight in. The first few rounds were decidedly interesting, both men using their hands scientifically, doing but little damage to each other, though Carroll's strength and length of reach overbalanced Colyer's science. The affair became monotonous later on, when both men were badly winded, and in many rounds the men did little but spar for time. It was evident in the 15th round that Colyer was beaten, Carroll having got in several left-handers on the former's right jaw and eye, while Colyer could do little better than get in a few rather short under-cuts on his opponent's chin. In the 19th round, encouraged by the shouts of their friends, the men rallied and attempted to do some slugging, but were too weak to hurt each other. The finish was ludicrous, when the men, in attempting to nit each other, reeled and fell together back to back. Carroll, however, was able to rally, and swinging around, dealt Colyer a blow in the neck with his left which sent him reeling to the rope. Colyer failed to come to time and the referee awarded the fight and money to Carroll.

ST. LOUIS, 17.—Three hundred and eighty-five Chiricahua Indians, 63 men, 175 squaws and 147 children, arrived in this city this morning in 12 special cars, over the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, in charge of Col. J. F. Wade, Tenth United States Cavalry, commanding a company of 85 guards. These Indians, though not actively engaged in Geronimo's late campaign, were nevertheless suspected of furnishing hostiles with provisions and ammunition, and the government thought best to remove them from their reservation. They will proceed from here direct to Fort Marion, near Jacksonville, Florida. They will be given a reservation somewhere in that State. Crowds of people gathered at the railway station to see real live Indians, and were rewarded by seeing them breakfast at a modern restaurant, which they were evidently not accustomed to doing.

WASHINGTON, 17.—Col. Charles T. Stewart, of the corps of engineers, yesterday afternoon, by direction of the President and at his own request, was placed on the retired list. He was senior officer of the engineer corps when Gen. Newton was retired, but his ill health took him out of the line of eligibles for the position of Chief of Engineers. Col. Charles E. Blunt, who is now the ranking officer of the corps, in anticipation of his retirement for age next January, has asked for and been granted leave of absence until the time. This leaves Col. James C. Duane as ranking officer of the camp.

The Atlanta leaves New York to-day for Narragansett Bay, to have her compasses adjusted, and she will probably sail thence for a four or five days' trip next Monday or Tuesday. The purpose of the trip is to test her speed and find out if she can attain the rate called for in the contest.

OTTAWA, Ont., 17.—Inquiry at the customs department shows that the fishing schooner *Pearl Nelson* was seized at Princeton for having landed 12 men during the night. The master of the vessel reported next day, but not before the customs officer was on board and had everything seized. It is

understood that \$200 was deposited as a fine, but as yet the customs department has taken no action in the matter.

Owing to the severe quarantine regulations on this side, the owners of the Beaver line of steamships on Lake Winipeg, recently refused to ship a consignment from Liverpool.

NEW YORK, noon, 17.—At the Coffee Exchange this morning, the bears began a raid and soon succeeded in breaking the market 2 1/2 points under a heavy pressure to sell. European advices are weak, and this had a tendency to frighten the "longs," who unloaded pretty freely. The sales up to this hour are 19,600 bags at \$3.85, for September and October, \$3.75 for December, \$3.70 and \$3.85 for January, \$3.70 and \$3.80 for February, and \$3.55 and \$3.90 for March.

PHILADELPHIA, 17.—As a result of the movement upon the part of the city magistrates of the thirteen original States, seven governors or as many commonwealths met here to-day to arrange for the fitting observance of the centennial anniversary of the promulgation of the Constitution of the United States. Ten States were represented—New Hampshire, Massachusetts, and North Carolina were not represented, but probably will be by to-morrow. The following governors were present: Pattison, of Pennsylvania; Lee of Virginia; Lord of Maryland; Stockley of Delaware; Wetmore of Rhode Island; McDaniel of Georgia; and Sheppard of South Carolina.

New York was represented by a committee of the State Legislature, and Connecticut by ex-Governor Bigelow. At the Continental Hotel Governor Pattison delivered a brief address of welcome. There were present also many other distinguished visitors from the various States and a citizen's committee of entertainment.

After Governor Patterson's speech the party divided into pairs and marched down Chestnut Street to the old State House. Here the party halted in the room where the

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

was signed, and standing under the canopy of red white and blue, they listened to an address of welcome by Mayor Smith. Carpenters' Hall, the old hall where in 1774 the first Colonial Congress met, 11 provinces being represented, was the next place visited. At this place also a meeting was held. The governors ranged themselves around a large table near the centre of the hall. Richard K. Betts, one of the oldest members of the "Carpenters' company" of the city and county of Philadelphia, welcomed the visitors and briefly reviewed the history of the time-worn meeting place. Carson then delivered an oration. A business meeting of the governors was called to order by Governor Pattison. Governor Lee of Virginia, was invited to take the chair. Carson was elected secretary. Letters were read from the governors of North Carolina, New Hampshire and Massachusetts, regretting their inability to be present and assuring the governors that they were in sympathy with the movement. Col. J. Peyton, who originated the idea of the celebration and who has charge of the arrangements, was invited to the stand to make any suggestions which might have occurred to him. The colonel, in reply, said that it would be a good idea to have

EVERY STATE IN THE UNION

represented at the celebration next September by a regiment of soldiers. It seemed to him that the young men in the various States would gladly avail themselves of this opportunity to participate in the celebration.

On motion of Governor Pattison the organization was made permanent. The governor suggested also that a committee consisting of governors of thirteen States and representative citizens from those States, be appointed to prepare a plan for the celebration. On motion of Governor Stockley, of Delaware, the chair appointed a committee consisting of five members to draft a plan. The Governors of Pennsylvania, Delaware, Rhode Island, Maryland and Georgia, were appointed. A recess was then taken to enable the committee to prepare plans. During the session in Carpenters' Hall, resolutions were adopted that

EACH STATE AND TERRITORY

be invited to unite in the preparation for the proper national celebration of the adoption of the Federal Constitution, to be held in this city in September of next year and that the President be invited to formally communicate to Congress at their next meeting, the fact that his administration closes the first century of Constitutional government, and to urge upon that body the propriety of taking measures to render the celebration worthy of an occasion of such dignity and importance and that the executive of every State and Territory in the Union be formally communicated with and urged to press upon the attention of their people the fitness of a hearty co-operation. Resolutions were also passed requesting that delegates from different States and Territories be sent here, to meet here on December 26 next, to organize a permanent organization worthy of the event.

Resolutions were also adopted looking to the appointment of a committee of citizens to co-operate with the permanent organization and extending sympathy to the earthquake sufferers in South Carolina.

WASHINGTON, 17.—Minister Denby, at Peking, has reported to the Secretary of State two cases of recent outrages perpetrated by the Chinese upon the