

## BY TELEGRAPH.

FER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

## AMERICAN.

DES MOINES, Iowa, 27.—The committee on resolutions reported the following platform. The minority report on the temperance question favoring local option for counties where prohibition was not enforced, called forth a spirited discussion. The minority report was lost by a vote of 821 to 250:

## THE PLATFORM

reads as follows: The Republicans of Iowa in State Convention assembled declare:

First—The issues growing out of the war can never be called settled until they are settled right. By usurping and absorbing the rights of the disfranchised colored man, the white men of the Southern States are exerting double the political power of the white men in the Northern States. The rebel soldier in the South is thus enabled to wield twice the influence in the nation that the Union soldier of the North can wield. We protest against the Union soldier having one vote and the rebel soldier having two.

Second—The menace of this crime against the ballot in the South is also a menace to free labor in the North. With the black men robbed of the election franchise, their power to protect themselves is gone, and the Southern white man can degrade them into a form of cheap labor. Labor in the South cannot be pauperized without the wages of labor in the North being necessarily affected. It is already drawing the Southern blacks to the North to find both liberty and employment, and Iowa has received thousands of such men who here have sought and found a chance to live as freemen and to work at good wages. The Republican party declares in the interest of honest and safe government, that there cannot be political inequality maintained among citizens of a free Republic, and that there cannot be a minority of white men in the South ruling a majority of white men in the North.

Third—The adherence of the democratic party to the doctrine of State rights is evidenced by the character of the diplomatic appointments made by President Cleveland. We censure his selection of persons to represent this government at the courts of foreign countries who deny the indissoluble unity of this nation, who during the rebellion either fought for its success or justified the principles on which it was based, and who still continue so to regard it, all of which is made still more offensive by his persistent removal of disabled Union soldiers from government employment by means of the "offensive partisan" scheme, formulated by his Postmaster General and practiced by other heads of the departments and the President himself.

Fourth—Time does not bar the claims of the soldiers who fought down the rebellion, or the gratitude or justice of the country; therefore, we demand such modifications of the pension laws as shall secure equal treatment to all such soldiers entitled to pensions under its laws by commencing payment from the date of disability, the increase of widows' pensions from \$8 to \$12 per month, and the granting of pensions to all such soldiers disabled from securing support by their own labor, and those who served in the war with Mexico. We condemn the removal by President Cleveland of the medical pension examiners appointed by Lincoln, Grant and Garfield, who have been steady friends of the United States soldiers, and their replacement by men who generally opposed the passage of the pension laws.

Fifth—The American laborer is a unit in the prosperity and stability of the Republic. The Old World theory of classes is abhorrent to the American mind. No peasant class can ever be created in America. The republican party has protected and fostered the labor of this country, so that its compensation is larger than that realized in any other nation. It guarded and saved it from the degraded competition of contract labor from China; it is pledged to protect it from the pauper labor of Europe. We demand that ample provision be made by law for the protection of labor and capital, and that for their varied interests such laws shall be provided as shall give a State Board of Arbitration for the adjustment and settlement of disputes between labor and capital, including the question of screening coal and others peculiar to the mining interests of the State. In order that the miners may be assured of their pay for all the work done by them, and that labor should have its just proportion of representation on such board, we further declare that a provision should be made by law whereby convict labor should not be brought into competition with other labor within the State.

Sixth—We are opposed to the British policy advocated by the Democratic party in this country under the guise of "Tariff for revenue only." The English theory of free trade, which has disgraced its labor at home and been so successfully used as a means to destroy the industries and oppress the people of Ireland, cannot be imposed for English interests upon the people of the United States. We invite all people of Irish blood who know the wrongs of their native country under English rule to join its fate with the Republican party, the great body of American workmen in resisting the introduction of the free trade policy in America.

Seventh—We favor closer commercial intercourse with all nations and the enlargement and extension of American commerce in all possible quarters. We especially urge the establishment of better commercial relations and the enlargement of our trade with South America. We favor the increase of American shipping by practical means.

Eighth—The Republican party inaugurated civil service reform and enacted the present civil service law. It will faithfully maintain and cheerfully aid in any way any needed amendment to give it full force. We look with regret upon the failure of the present Administration to promote the reform of the civil service so auspiciously begun under the Republican administration.

Ninth—We demand that the public domain, including the forfeited and unearned lands within the limits of the grants made to railroads, and other corporations shall be disposed of only to actual settlers in the limited quantities provided by law; bonafide settlers on unearned lands within the limits of the Sioux City and St. Paul Railroad Company should have their rights amply and speedily provided for by the prompt enactment of laws by Congress to effect this result. We are opposed to the acquisition of the public lands or any part thereof by non-resident aliens.

Tenth—We oppose any change in the laws of currency and finance that will increase the burdens of the debtor class. We favor a revision of the patent laws for a better defense of the people against the frauds now practiced thereunder. We favor such practical improvements of the national water ways as shall secure the enactment of the competition in the transportation of the country. We favor a rigid enforcement of all laws for the suppression of polygamy.

Eleventh—The Republican party of Iowa, while it is a steady upholder of the right and duty of the State to regulate the traffic in liquor, by such measures as will suppress most of its evils, has never made the support of prohibition a test of party fealty. It pledged its honor to enact and afterwards did enact a law which the people of Iowa have at a non-partisan election fairly held had been ordered by an unquestioned majority that came alike from the votes of republicans and democrats. We declare now for a fair and thorough trial of that law, that it may have time to demonstrate its efficiency or prove its inefficiency, before it is repealed, to give way to some other honest and earnest method in the line of finding a true and successful system of dealing with the liquor traffic.

We arraign and condemn the democratic party of Iowa for its action in declaring for a \$250 license, compulsory on every community regardless of local opinion, for legalizing again in Iowa the sale of whisky and all other alcoholic liquors, and for removing all restrictions from saloons, giving a freedom in the liquor traffic that has not existed in Iowa for 30 years.

Twelfth—We hold steadily to the doctrine of the control and regulation of the railways by the people as first established by Republican law in Iowa, which was finally approved by the Supreme Court of the United States. This principle gives to the general assembly power to regulate State commerce and to Congress the regulation of inter-state commerce. Under Republican rule and Republican methods the cost of the transportation of produce has been decreased from three cents per ton per mile in 1870, to eight mills per ton per mile in 1884. We are opposed to all unjust and arbitrary discriminations, poolings and combinations which prevent legitimate competition or work, injustice to communities or individuals in the State. The full measure of the prosperity of the agricultural, manufacturing, commercial and mining interests of our State depends upon the just and impartial service of the great railway systems operating within its borders, and holding its corporate privileges under its statutes, and any policy of railway management designed to embarrass a single industry of our commonwealth for the direct benefit of a corresponding interest elsewhere, is a fit subject for legislative inquiry and correction. We favor the creation by Congress of a National Commission for the suppression and regulation of inter-State commerce. We favor the election of railroad commissioners by the people.

Thirteenth—The importance of the live stock and dairy interests of the State are such as to call for additional legislation for the better protection of these interests. We need by State and National legislation more effectually to stop the spread of the cattle plague and provide for its eradication.

Fourteenth—We favor such legislation as will keep litigation with corporations doing business in this State in our State courts.

Fifteenth—We endorse the action of the Grand Army of the Republic in their last State encampment asking that the Legislature at the next session shall pass a bill and make an appropriation for the establishment and maintenance within the State of Iowa of a home for our disabled volunteer soldiers and sailors.

Sixteenth—In the death of General Grant the Nation has lost one of the greatest and best known men in history. For his services to the Nation we express our unbounded gratitude; for his death, our profound sorrow; and to his widow and family we extend our sincerest sympathy and condolence.

PORTLAND, Oregon, 27.—The Oregonian's special says: Three children were poisoned to death at Fossil, Wasco County, yesterday, through carelessness. The three-year-old son of John White got hold of a can of concentrated lye and drank some of the contents, dying before medical attendance could be secured. Within half an hour of this accident Rev. Jas. Young, who lives across the street from the Whites, gave two of his children an overdose of medicine containing laudanum, and both died within an hour. All three of the children were buried at the same time today.

NEW YORK, 27.—A letter from Havana dated August 22d says: "Captain Robinson and the entire crew of the American brig C. S. Packard, which grounded recently off the extreme part of Sague, have been arrested on the charge of having attempted to burn the vessel. It was discovered that a quantity of petroleum had been poured over the brig. A portion of her cargo was discharged and she was floated. She has sustained no damage."

EMPHORIA, Kas., 27.—Dr. Gardner of this city, who made an analysis of part of the liver from the body of the late J. R. Walkup, testified before the coroner's jury that he found arsenic therein, and that Mr. Walkup's death was caused by arsenical poisoning. No report has yet been received from the chemist making an analysis of the portions of the viscera sent to Kansas City. Mrs. Walkup and her cousin are still in custody.

NEW YORK, 27.—The members of the executive board of the Knights of Labor were sent for this afternoon by Manager Tallmadge. Turner and Hughes responded, and they were informed in answer to their demand made at Wednesday's conference that the officials were unable yet to state how many men would be employed in the Wabash shops. Tallmadge said he would go to St. Louis to confer with the officials there and then on Thursday of next week would give a definite reply as to the re-instatement of the men. "The interview was very satisfactory," said Secretary Turner when it was ended, and then added, "of course there was not work for all the discharged men, but all that can be employed will be taken back. I think that matters are practically adjusted." The Knights left town to-night.

GALVESTON, 27.—A general strike among the mechanics, carpenters and laborers in the shops and yards along the line of the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe road, took place at noon today, an order to that effect having been issued by the Grand Council of Knights of Labor applying to all the lines, the workmen on which had a just cause of grievance. The Santa Fe was included in this class of corporate offenders, on the ground that the men employed on the line received less pay than those working for the Missouri Pacific Company, and that they had not been honestly dealt with. In this city an attempt was made to prevent the departure of the evening passenger train, by blocking the track. The police, however, interfered and removed the obstructions without opposition. Trains are now running as usual, and thus far the effects of the strike have not been perceptibly felt.

At Fort Worth and other prominent points on the road, the strike was general. The condition of affairs at that place looks serious, and though the railway officials appear to treat the matter lightly, the indications are that they will be forced to accept the strikers' terms.

LAWRENCE, Mass., 28.—Henry K Goodwin, who yesterday shot and killed Albert D. Swan, was arraigned this morning and pleaded "not guilty." He was committed without bail to await the action of the grand jury. He is very cool and collected and spends his time in reading and chatting with the officers in jail.

PHILADELPHIA, 28.—The excitement at the main and branch offices of the Spring Garden Bank has greatly subsided. A line of about 50 depositors was at the main office at 10 o'clock this morning, but there was no rush as for the past two days. There was no unusual crowd at the branch offices.

Chief of Detectives Kelly received an anonymous note this morning in reference to the explosion on the steamer Felton, as follows: The Felton explosion was dynamite. The people who had it did not intend to explode it, but were on the boat at the time, and taking it home to use. It would be impossible for you to discover them, but to remove suspicion of evil intent from others this statement is made. Your investigation should be to that end. The note was evidently written in a disguised hand.

CHICAGO, 28.—A mysterious double murder was committed about 12 o'clock last night, at Geneva, Kane County, Illinois, the victims being two of the three officers who constitute the police force of the town. The deed was committed right in the centre of the place near the court house, and some dozen shots were heard by residents in the neighborhood in quick succession at about midnight, but no one left bed to find out the cause of the turmoil and it was reserved for a party of merry-makers returning from a picnic at about 1 a. m., to find the bodies of the murdered men and raise the alarm. Officer McNatt was found dead with a bullet hole in the region of the heart, his revolver, with five of its chambers empty, lying near him. Several rods away lay officer Grant in a dying condition. Several burglaries have recently been committed and it is supposed the officers were killed by burglars in an attempt to arrest them.

WASHINGTON, 28.—The Treasury department has paid out about \$10,000,000 on account of pensions so far this month. It is therefore expected that the decrease of the public debt for August will not be so large as usual.

NEW YORK, 28.—Dispatches printed here from San Antonio, Texas, say: Information from San Marcos, reports that a mob of 75 persons at Blanco, on Wednesday night, went to the jail and demanded of Sheriff Jackson the keys. Jackson said he did not have them. He also declared he could not procure them. After a severe struggle Jackson was overpowered. The keys were found on his person and the mob entered the jail and took out Lockie, the man who committed the wholesale murder in Johnson City a few days ago. They hanged him after obtaining from him a statement in regard to his crimes. Lockie made a full confession, and said he had intended to kill all the members of three or four families, besides those whom he murdered, and was prevented from doing so only by his cartridges giving out.

WASHINGTON, 28.—The Acting Postmaster General has appointed the following named fourth class postmasters. Idaho, at Cameron, Daniel W. Rober; Blaine, Olaf Westerdahl; Bridge, Laura Bartholomew; Wico, Jos. F. Gallagher; Leesburgh, Diego Riverdo; Ovid, John Sorenson; Egin, Geo. S. Winegar. California, at Potter Valley, T. J. Compton; Fall River Mills, Samuel F. Fitzwater; Smith Ranch, L. S. Goodman; Alturas, John Madden. Oregon, at La Grand, Joseph H. Shambagh.

WASHINGTON, 28.—Mr. Keiley's appointment to public service was first solicited by himself. He was endorsed by the entire Virginia delegation, and the President appointed him as minister to Italy. That government protested to the authorities here against his appointment because of his speech a number of years ago at Richmond, Virginia, against Victor Emanuel. After the presentation of the protest Mr. Keiley voluntarily resigned, saying that he did not wish to embarrass the Administration. He was then appointed as minister to Vienna. Within two days after the appointment was announced, the Austrian minister of this city intimated that it would be "disagreeable to Mr. and Mrs. Keiley to live in Vienna because the latter was a Jewess." Secretary Bayard sent a communication to the foreign representative in which he spoke only of the complaints against Mr. Keiley. The letter was earnest and dignified, taking the ground that would naturally be taken against such a complaint. Afterwards came a cablegram from Mr. Lee, charge d'affaires at Vienna, saying that the Austrian government had refused to receive Keiley and had decided to give any reason for the action. No intimation of the cause has been received here. There is a suspicion, however, that the Italian minister at Vienna is the direct cause of Austria's final action. The question whether or not some one shall be appointed, United States Minister to Austria has not been considered by either the President or Secretary of State since the refusal of Austria to receive Mr. Keiley.

HALIFAX, N. S., 28.—The steamer Nova Scotian which arrived here today from Liverpool, brought from St. Johns, N. F., Captain Seablossom and twenty-one of the crew of the American whaling brig Isabella, which was lost in the ice in Hudson Straits. The Isabella sailed from New Bedford May 27, 1884, and entered the ice pack on July 11. She was crushed in the ice on the 26th of the same month, twenty miles north of North Bluff. All of the crew, twenty-three in number, and the stowaway, were saved. They wandered around on the ice for four days, suffering intensely from the cold. They finally reached a settlement called Acadia and remained there until September 9th, when the whaler Era arrived off the place, and they were all taken on board and kindly cared for, but owing to the scarcity of food on the Era both the crews had to be put on short allowance. While on board the Era one of the Isabella's crew, a Swede named Francis Pemro, died of scurvy. The rest of the men are all in good health.

MONTREAL, 28.—A meeting composed of the ablest medical practitioners of the Dominion and the States contiguous, was held to-day at the office of the Consul General of the United States to discuss the adoption of further measures for the prevention of the spread of smallpox. Representatives of the Grand Trunk, Canadian Pacific, Central Vermont and Boston & Montreal Air Line were present. It was decided to adopt every safeguard to confine the contagion to Montreal limits. Public reports show that the epidemic is abating; fifty cases were reported yesterday, but only nineteen were verified.

GALVESTON, 28.—Special news from Tyler says: The Knights of Labor held an enthusiastic meeting at their hall this evening. They demanded from the Texas & St. Louis Railroad Company three months' wages now due. The company has about conceded their demands, and the men will resume work as soon as they can arrange matters so as to act with uniformity. The Knights have been remarkably quiet and orderly since the beginning of the strike.

COLUMBUS, O., 29.—The Prohibition State Executive Committee has sent a communication to the Democratic State Executive Committee challenging Governor Hoadley to a discussion with Dr. Leonard, prohibition candidate, on the question of prohibition vs.

license of the liquor traffic. The committee will not reply until they receive information from Governor Hoadley, who is now east.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., 29.—The country in the vicinity of Calhoun, Ga., is in a frenzy of excitement over daring deeds of outlawry by a disreputable gang who have been infesting that locality. Last night the store at Crane Center, Ga., near Calhoun was robbed and then blown up with gunpowder. The shock was terrific and the post office was entirely demolished, also the gin house of File & Mayfield. Loss \$8,000, to \$10,000. The people are up in arms and last night at least one hundred men were scouring the woods for the culprits. Seven have already been arrested and more are suspected. Several doubtless will be lynched.

WASHINGTON, 29.—The chief of the Bureau of Statistics in his first monthly statement for the current fiscal year, reports that the total value of exports of merchandise from the United States during the twelve months ended July 31, was \$733,387,429, and during the preceding twelve months \$742,242,017, a decrease of \$8,854,588. The imports of merchandise during the twelve months ended July 31, amounted to \$571,439,000, and during the twelve months ended July 31, 1884, \$665,842,000, a decrease of \$94,403,000.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., 29.—The report that Preller, the supposed victim in the St. Louis hotel murder case, had been seen in this city, and had written a letter from here to Maxwell, the alleged murderer, created a sensation this morning. While little reliance is placed in the story, the police and reporters are pushing investigation in all parts of the city to trace out the author of the letter. As yet no clue has been found.

WASHINGTON, 29.—Secretary Bayard to-day received a cablegram saying that cholera had broken out at Nagasaki, Japan. The death rate is large. The port has been declared infected.

## FOREIGN.

KREMSIER, 27.—Emperor Francis Joseph yesterday conferred the order of the Grand Cross of St. Stephen upon Grand Duke George, the second son of the Czar, and appointed him to a lieutenancy in the Imperial Austrian Uhlands. The Grand Duke is in his sixteenth year.

An eye-witness of the whole pageant at Kremsier asserts that despite the efforts to make it appear that no dread of personal danger to the Czar was entertained, Alexander was really alert and uneasy, and he added to the secret precautions arranged for his safety more than one device of his own. He was pale and careworn during his entire stay, and he himself suggested several precautions to the Austrian authorities. A few unimportant arrests were made during his stay. The Czar owns a mastiff possessed of uncommon strength and intelligence. The mastiff has been carefully trained as his body-guard, and is well known in St. Petersburg and Moscow. He watches beside his masters couch every night. This dog accompanied the Czar to and from Kremsier.

TOULON, 27.—All the theatres here are closed and the hotels and shops are closing. The people are despondent. Twelve new cases of cholera and six deaths from the disease are reported to-day. Several deaths from cholera occurred at Lancon, Cornillon, St. Chan, Chamas, Grans and Bonne. At Bonne a member of the Chamber of Deputies and the mayor of the town died of the disease.

MARSEILLES, 27.—There was a sudden increase in the mortality in this city to-day, 85 deaths being reported, 43 of which were caused by cholera. A panic is hourly expected. Since the outbreak of the epidemic 600 persons have fled from this city.

Madrid, 27.—There were 4,777 new cases of cholera and 1,498 deaths from the same, reported throughout Spain yesterday.

BERLIN, 28.—Borsen Courier has a dispatch from Constantinople which says that Russia is making overtures for an alliance with Turkey, holding out as an inducement the prospect of Turkey's recovering possession of the Balkan passes and fortress. Turkish ministers, the dispatch says, are divided as to acceptance of the proposals.

MARSEILLES, 28.—There were thirty-three deaths from cholera at Toulon, yesterday, and nineteen at Marseilles.

PARIS, 28.—The remains of Admiral Courbet were interred to-day in the Hotel Des Invalides. A large assemblage attended the funeral ceremonies, notwithstanding the weather was inclement.

LONDON, 28.—Gladstone states that his cruise to Norway, and his travels through that country have greatly benefited him in health. He pronounces Norway admirable, and says its inhabitants are hospitable and that he was received everywhere with such cordiality that the only regret he entertains is that he was unable to accept all the invitations tendered him.

LONDON, 28.—The British ship Churnam, Capt. Beadle, from Newcastle, England, for San Francisco, has been burned. Her crew are at Pernambuco.

PARIS, 28.—There were thirty-three deaths from cholera at Toulon yesterday, and nineteen at Marseilles.

Madrid, 28.—During the past twelve hours fourteen new cases and fourteen deaths have been reported here.

Marseilles, 28.—Twenty-eight deaths from cholera in this city to-day. At the Pharo Hospital four patients died.