

The President Guarding the Rights of Americans.

HE TAKES UP THE FISHERIES QUESTION.

A MESSAGE TO CONGRESS WITH CERTAIN RECOMMENDATIONS.

The Chief Executive suggests immediate legislation to enable him by proclamation to suspend the operation of all laws and regulations...

The message of the president on our commercial relations with the Dominion of Canada was a surprise to Congress and of some startling character to the Republicans.

Referring in dignified language to the rejection of the fisheries treaty by the Senate, and the consequent effect upon American interests, the president expresses the opinion that appropriate legislation should be enacted to withhold from Canada those commercial privileges still continued to its citizens under the treaty of 1871.

In retaliation for the refusal to American fishermen of the privilege heretofore enjoyed in transporting their catch in transit through the Dominion territory free of duty.

The president therefore recommends immediate legislation to enable him by proclamation to suspend the operation of all laws and regulations permitting the transit of goods, wares and merchandise in bond across or over the territory of the United States to or from Canada.

The Senate having rejected a treaty well suited to the exigency, and whose provisions were adequate for our security in the future from vexatious incidents, and for the promotion of friendly neighborhood and intimacy without sacrificing our national pride and dignity, the president practically adopts the judgment of the Senate and invites them to pass the necessary legislation to carry out their own expressed views by the enforcement of retaliatory measures which should be thorough and vigorous.

At the same time the president points out that the policy of national retaliation manifestly embraces the infliction of the great harm upon those who have injured us with the least possible damage to ourselves.

He therefore recommends such legislation as will enable him to carry out this policy. This is especially desirable, for the reason that the president believes the strict enforcement of the Retaliation act of last year would be more disastrous to American than to Canadian interests.

When the message was received in the Senate on Thursday a committee was created on the Hamilton side. It was reported that a message on the subject would be received from the president, and Mr. Edmunds, in the expectation of preventing it from being read and made public before he and other Republicans could have an opportunity to give their views on the subject which were carried. Mr. Edmunds' purpose, however, was frustrated, because the message was also sent to the House, in which body it was read. Following is the full text of the message:

TEXT OF THE MESSAGE.

To the Congress: The rejection by the Senate of the treaty of 1871, and the differences existing between the United States and Great Britain concerning the rights and waters of North America...

The treaty upon this subject concluded in 1871, through disagreements as to the meaning of its provisions, and the growth of our joint commerce, the development and prosperity of both countries, which amicable relations have been maintained above all, the liberality always extended by the United States to the people of Canada, furnish a most striking contrast to the attitude of higher and better than treaty covenants.

While keenly sensitive to all that was expressed in the message, and to the complaints of our injured citizens, I am deeply indebted to you for the prompt and judicious action which you have taken to remedy existing wrongs and to discharge a fair and just duty to these ever-revering causes of difficulty.

I fully believe that the treaty just rejected by the Senate is not only a source of vexatious incidents and for the promotion of friendly neighborhood and intimacy without sacrificing our national pride and dignity.

I am quite conscious that neither my opinion of the value of the rejected treaty nor the motives which prompted its negotiation are of importance in the light of the judgment of the Senate in rejecting it. It is important to note that this treaty has been rejected without any apparent disposition on the part of the Senate to alter or amend its provisions, and with the evident intention, not wanting expression, that no negotiation should at present be concluded touching the matter at issue.

The operation necessary for the adjustment of the long-standing national differences with which we have to deal by methods of conference and agreement have been thus declined, and by no means disposed to abandon the interests and the rights of the people in the premises, or to indicate that any disposition to turn to the contemplation of a plan of retaliation as a mode, which still remains, of treating the situation.

As an act unimpaired of the gravity of the condition assumed in adopting this line of conduct, nor do I fail in the least to appreciate its serious consequences. It will be impossible to injure our Canadian neighbors by retaliatory measures without inflicting some damage upon our own citizens. This results from our proximity, our community of interests and the inevitable commingling of the business enterprises which have been developed by mutual activity.

Plainly stated, the policy of national retaliation manifestly embraces the infliction of the greatest harm upon those who have injured us with the least possible damage to ourselves. There is also an evident propriety, as well as an invitation to moral support, found in visiting upon the offending party the same measure or kind of treatment of which we complain, and as far as possible with the same line. And, above all things, the plan of retaliation, if enforced upon, should be thorough and vigorous.

These considerations lead me at this time to invoke the aid and counsel of the Congress and to request that you grant of power as seems to me necessary and desirable to render effective the policy

I have indicated. The Congress has already passed on the 13 day of March, 1887, executive order in the American Fishery Treaty...

Following the remainder of the section are the precise words of the stipulation of the treaty, which I have already fully quoted.

Here, there is a distinct enactment of the Congress limiting the duration of this article of the treaty to the time specified in article 18 to 25 inclusive and article 30 should continue in force. That in fixing such limitation the Congress intended that the treaty itself is indicated by the fact that its purpose is declared to be to carry into effect the provisions of the treaty, and by the further fact that the treaty is not to be terminated before the promulgation of the treaty to certain members of the joint high commission representing both countries, and not with or without their consent.

There appearing to be no conflict or inconsistency between the treaty and the act of the Congress, it is not necessary to invoke the well settled principle that in case of such conflict the statute governs the question. In any event, and whether the law of 1887 is construed as a repeal of the treaty, or as a modification of it, it is in my opinion to call for such legislation as will enable me to carry out this policy.

It is further agreed that, for the term years mentioned in article 18 of the treaty, goods, wares or merchandise arriving at the ports of New York, Boston and Portland, and any other ports in the United States, shall be admitted to the same treatment as if they had been imported from the territory of the United States, and shall be free of duty through Canadian territory to this country, and ever since that time such shipments have been made.

The privilege of such shipment which has been extended to our fishermen was a most important one, and it is to be regretted that the time upon the fishing grounds which would otherwise be devoted to a voyage home with their catch, and doubtless to other profitable enterprises, is spent in their waiting for the arrival of their goods, which were goods dutiable under our tariff laws, by far the larger part of this traffic consisting of exchanges of goods between the United States and Great Britain, and which were brought to and carried from our ports in their own vessels.

The treaty stipulation entered into by our government was in violation of the laws of the United States, and is null and void, and shall be null and void from the date of its termination.

I recommend immediate legislative action to carry out the policy of national retaliation, and to enable me by proclamation to suspend the operation of all laws and regulations permitting the transit of goods, wares and merchandise in bond across or over the territory of the United States to or from Canada.

There need be no hesitation in suspending these laws arising from the suspension of the operation of the treaty, and the fact that the treaty stipulation entered into by our government was in violation of the laws of the United States, and is null and void, and shall be null and void from the date of its termination.

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

The course I have outlined and the recommendations made relate to the honor and dignity of our country and the protection and preservation of the rights and interests of all our people. A government does but half its duty when it protects its citizens at home and permits them to be imposed upon and humiliated by the unfair and over-reaching dispositions of other nations.

If we invite our people to rely upon arrangements made for their benefit abroad, we should see to it that they are not deceived, and if we are generous and liberal to a neighboring country our people should reap the advantage of it by a return of liberality and generosity.

These are subjects which participation should not disturb or confuse. Let us surmount the great difficulties which confront us, and having put aside other means of settlement, if we enter upon the policy of retaliation let us pursue it firmly, with a determination not to surrender to the demands of our people and maintain the high standard and the becoming pride of American citizenship.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGING AUGUST 23, 1888.

TO ENLARGE THE PRESIDENT'S POWERS.

When the message had been read in the House the Democrats burst into applause. The speaker referred the document to the committee on foreign affairs, Mr. McCready

said treaty shall remain in force according to the terms and conditions of article 33 of said treaty, all goods, wares and merchandise in bond across or over the territory of the United States to or from Canada.

Following the remainder of the section are the precise words of the stipulation of the treaty, which I have already fully quoted.

Here, there is a distinct enactment of the Congress limiting the duration of this article of the treaty to the time specified in article 18 to 25 inclusive and article 30 should continue in force. That in fixing such limitation the Congress intended that the treaty itself is indicated by the fact that its purpose is declared to be to carry into effect the provisions of the treaty, and by the further fact that the treaty is not to be terminated before the promulgation of the treaty to certain members of the joint high commission representing both countries, and not with or without their consent.

There appearing to be no conflict or inconsistency between the treaty and the act of the Congress, it is not necessary to invoke the well settled principle that in case of such conflict the statute governs the question. In any event, and whether the law of 1887 is construed as a repeal of the treaty, or as a modification of it, it is in my opinion to call for such legislation as will enable me to carry out this policy.

It is further agreed that, for the term years mentioned in article 18 of the treaty, goods, wares or merchandise arriving at the ports of New York, Boston and Portland, and any other ports in the United States, shall be admitted to the same treatment as if they had been imported from the territory of the United States, and shall be free of duty through Canadian territory to this country, and ever since that time such shipments have been made.

The privilege of such shipment which has been extended to our fishermen was a most important one, and it is to be regretted that the time upon the fishing grounds which would otherwise be devoted to a voyage home with their catch, and doubtless to other profitable enterprises, is spent in their waiting for the arrival of their goods, which were goods dutiable under our tariff laws, by far the larger part of this traffic consisting of exchanges of goods between the United States and Great Britain, and which were brought to and carried from our ports in their own vessels.

The treaty stipulation entered into by our government was in violation of the laws of the United States, and is null and void, and shall be null and void from the date of its termination.

I recommend immediate legislative action to carry out the policy of national retaliation, and to enable me by proclamation to suspend the operation of all laws and regulations permitting the transit of goods, wares and merchandise in bond across or over the territory of the United States to or from Canada.

There need be no hesitation in suspending these laws arising from the suspension of the operation of the treaty, and the fact that the treaty stipulation entered into by our government was in violation of the laws of the United States, and is null and void, and shall be null and void from the date of its termination.

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

The course I have outlined and the recommendations made relate to the honor and dignity of our country and the protection and preservation of the rights and interests of all our people. A government does but half its duty when it protects its citizens at home and permits them to be imposed upon and humiliated by the unfair and over-reaching dispositions of other nations.

If we invite our people to rely upon arrangements made for their benefit abroad, we should see to it that they are not deceived, and if we are generous and liberal to a neighboring country our people should reap the advantage of it by a return of liberality and generosity.

These are subjects which participation should not disturb or confuse. Let us surmount the great difficulties which confront us, and having put aside other means of settlement, if we enter upon the policy of retaliation let us pursue it firmly, with a determination not to surrender to the demands of our people and maintain the high standard and the becoming pride of American citizenship.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGING AUGUST 23, 1888.

TO ENLARGE THE PRESIDENT'S POWERS.

When the message had been read in the House the Democrats burst into applause. The speaker referred the document to the committee on foreign affairs, Mr. McCready

(Ky.) securing unanimous consent to report on the committee on the subject at any time. A motion to print 15,000 copies was referred to the committee on printing.

Mr. Wilson (Miss.) immediately offered the following bill, which was referred to the committee on foreign affairs:

AN ACT TO ENLARGE THE PRESIDENT'S POWERS TO PROTECT AND DEFEND THE RIGHTS OF AMERICAN FISHERMEN, AND TO AUTHORIZE THE PRESIDENT TO PROTECT AND DEFEND THE RIGHTS OF AMERICAN FISHERMEN, AND TO AUTHORIZE THE PRESIDENT TO PROTECT AND DEFEND THE RIGHTS OF AMERICAN FISHERMEN.

Section 1. Whenever the president shall be satisfied that any person or persons, or any vessel or vessels, or any other person or persons, are engaged in the use of force or violence, or in the use of any other means, to obstruct or interfere with the lawful operations of the fisheries of the United States, or to obstruct or interfere with the lawful operations of the fisheries of the United States, or to obstruct or interfere with the lawful operations of the fisheries of the United States.

Section 2. Whenever the president shall be satisfied that any person or persons, or any vessel or vessels, or any other person or persons, are engaged in the use of force or violence, or in the use of any other means, to obstruct or interfere with the lawful operations of the fisheries of the United States, or to obstruct or interfere with the lawful operations of the fisheries of the United States, or to obstruct or interfere with the lawful operations of the fisheries of the United States.

Section 3. Whenever the president shall be satisfied that any person or persons, or any vessel or vessels, or any other person or persons, are engaged in the use of force or violence, or in the use of any other means, to obstruct or interfere with the lawful operations of the fisheries of the United States, or to obstruct or interfere with the lawful operations of the fisheries of the United States, or to obstruct or interfere with the lawful operations of the fisheries of the United States.

Section 4. Whenever the president shall be satisfied that any person or persons, or any vessel or vessels, or any other person or persons, are engaged in the use of force or violence, or in the use of any other means, to obstruct or interfere with the lawful operations of the fisheries of the United States, or to obstruct or interfere with the lawful operations of the fisheries of the United States, or to obstruct or interfere with the lawful operations of the fisheries of the United States.

Section 5. Whenever the president shall be satisfied that any person or persons, or any vessel or vessels, or any other person or persons, are engaged in the use of force or violence, or in the use of any other means, to obstruct or interfere with the lawful operations of the fisheries of the United States, or to obstruct or interfere with the lawful operations of the fisheries of the United States, or to obstruct or interfere with the lawful operations of the fisheries of the United States.

Section 6. Whenever the president shall be satisfied that any person or persons, or any vessel or vessels, or any other person or persons, are engaged in the use of force or violence, or in the use of any other means, to obstruct or interfere with the lawful operations of the fisheries of the United States, or to obstruct or interfere with the lawful operations of the fisheries of the United States, or to obstruct or interfere with the lawful operations of the fisheries of the United States.

Section 7. Whenever the president shall be satisfied that any person or persons, or any vessel or vessels, or any other person or persons, are engaged in the use of force or violence, or in the use of any other means, to obstruct or interfere with the lawful operations of the fisheries of the United States, or to obstruct or interfere with the lawful operations of the fisheries of the United States, or to obstruct or interfere with the lawful operations of the fisheries of the United States.

Section 8. Whenever the president shall be satisfied that any person or persons, or any vessel or vessels, or any other person or persons, are engaged in the use of force or violence, or in the use of any other means, to obstruct or interfere with the lawful operations of the fisheries of the United States, or to obstruct or interfere with the lawful operations of the fisheries of the United States, or to obstruct or interfere with the lawful operations of the fisheries of the United States.

Section 9. Whenever the president shall be satisfied that any person or persons, or any vessel or vessels, or any other person or persons, are engaged in the use of force or violence, or in the use of any other means, to obstruct or interfere with the lawful operations of the fisheries of the United States, or to obstruct or interfere with the lawful operations of the fisheries of the United States, or to obstruct or interfere with the lawful operations of the fisheries of the United States.

Section 10. Whenever the president shall be satisfied that any person or persons, or any vessel or vessels, or any other person or persons, are engaged in the use of force or violence, or in the use of any other means, to obstruct or interfere with the lawful operations of the fisheries of the United States, or to obstruct or interfere with the lawful operations of the fisheries of the United States, or to obstruct or interfere with the lawful operations of the fisheries of the United States.

Section 11. Whenever the president shall be satisfied that any person or persons, or any vessel or vessels, or any other person or persons, are engaged in the use of force or violence, or in the use of any other means, to obstruct or interfere with the lawful operations of the fisheries of the United States, or to obstruct or interfere with the lawful operations of the fisheries of the United States, or to obstruct or interfere with the lawful operations of the fisheries of the United States.

Section 12. Whenever the president shall be satisfied that any person or persons, or any vessel or vessels, or any other person or persons, are engaged in the use of force or violence, or in the use of any other means, to obstruct or interfere with the lawful operations of the fisheries of the United States, or to obstruct or interfere with the lawful operations of the fisheries of the United States, or to obstruct or interfere with the lawful operations of the fisheries of the United States.

Section 13. Whenever the president shall be satisfied that any person or persons, or any vessel or vessels, or any other person or persons, are engaged in the use of force or violence, or in the use of any other means, to obstruct or interfere with the lawful operations of the fisheries of the United States, or to obstruct or interfere with the lawful operations of the fisheries of the United States, or to obstruct or interfere with the lawful operations of the fisheries of the United States.

Section 14. Whenever the president shall be satisfied that any person or persons, or any vessel or vessels, or any other person or persons, are engaged in the use of force or violence, or in the use of any other means, to obstruct or interfere with the lawful operations of the fisheries of the United States, or to obstruct or interfere with the lawful operations of the fisheries of the United States, or to obstruct or interfere with the lawful operations of the fisheries of the United States.

Section 15. Whenever the president shall be satisfied that any person or persons, or any vessel or vessels, or any other person or persons, are engaged in the use of force or violence, or in the use of any other means, to obstruct or interfere with the lawful operations of the fisheries of the United States, or to obstruct or interfere with the lawful operations of the fisheries of the United States, or to obstruct or interfere with the lawful operations of the fisheries of the United States.

Section 16. Whenever the president shall be satisfied that any person or persons, or any vessel or vessels, or any other person or persons, are engaged in the use of force or violence, or in the use of any other means, to obstruct or interfere with the lawful operations of the fisheries of the United States, or to obstruct or interfere with the lawful operations of the fisheries of the United States, or to obstruct or interfere with the lawful operations of the fisheries of the United States.

Section 17. Whenever the president shall be satisfied that any person or persons, or any vessel or vessels, or any other person or persons, are engaged in the use of force or violence, or in the use of any other means, to obstruct or interfere with the lawful operations of the fisheries of the United States, or to obstruct or interfere with the lawful operations of the fisheries of the United States, or to obstruct or interfere with the lawful operations of the fisheries of the United States.

Section 18. Whenever the president shall be satisfied that any person or persons, or any vessel or vessels, or any other person or persons, are engaged in the use of force or violence, or in the use of any other means, to obstruct or interfere with the lawful operations of the fisheries of the United States, or to obstruct or interfere with the lawful operations of the fisheries of the United States, or to obstruct or interfere with the lawful operations of the fisheries of the United States.

Section 19. Whenever the president shall be satisfied that any person or persons, or any vessel or vessels, or any other person or persons, are engaged in the use of force or violence, or in the use of any other means, to obstruct or interfere with the lawful operations of the fisheries of the United States, or to obstruct or interfere with the lawful operations of the fisheries of the United States, or to obstruct or interfere with the lawful operations of the fisheries of the United States.

Section 20. Whenever the president shall be satisfied that any person or persons, or any vessel or vessels, or any other person or persons, are engaged in the use of force or violence, or in the use of any other means, to obstruct or interfere with the lawful operations of the fisheries of the United States, or to obstruct or interfere with the lawful operations of the fisheries of the United States, or to obstruct or interfere with the lawful operations of the fisheries of the United States.

Section 21. Whenever the president shall be satisfied that any person or persons, or any vessel or vessels, or any other person or persons, are engaged in the use of force or violence, or in the use of any other means, to obstruct or interfere with the lawful operations of the fisheries of the United States, or to obstruct or interfere with the lawful operations of the fisheries of the United States, or to obstruct or interfere with the lawful operations of the fisheries of the United States.

Section 22. Whenever the president shall be satisfied that any person or persons, or any vessel or vessels, or any other person or persons, are engaged in the use of force or violence, or in the use of any other means, to obstruct or interfere with the lawful operations of the fisheries of the United States, or to obstruct or interfere with the lawful operations of the fisheries of the United States, or to obstruct or interfere with the lawful operations of the fisheries of the United States.

Section 23. Whenever the president shall be satisfied that any person or persons, or any vessel or vessels, or any other person or persons, are engaged in the use of force or violence, or in the use of any other means, to obstruct or interfere with the lawful operations of the fisheries of the United States, or to obstruct or interfere with the lawful operations of the fisheries of the United States, or to obstruct or interfere with the lawful operations of the fisheries of the United States.

Section 24. Whenever the president shall be satisfied that any person or persons, or any vessel or vessels, or any other person or persons, are engaged in the use of force or violence, or in the use of any other means, to obstruct or interfere with the lawful operations of the fisheries of the United States, or to obstruct or interfere with the lawful operations of the fisheries of the United States, or to obstruct or interfere with the lawful operations of the fisheries of the United States.

Section 25. Whenever the president shall be satisfied that any person or persons, or any vessel or vessels, or any other person or persons, are engaged in the use of force or violence, or in the use of any other means, to obstruct or interfere with the lawful operations of the fisheries of the United States, or to obstruct or interfere with the lawful operations of the fisheries of the United States, or to obstruct or interfere with the lawful operations of the fisheries of the United States.

Section 26. Whenever the president shall be satisfied that any person or persons, or any vessel or vessels, or any other person or persons, are engaged in the use of force or violence, or in the use of any other means, to obstruct or interfere with the lawful operations of the fisheries of the United States, or to obstruct or interfere with the lawful operations of the fisheries of the United States, or to obstruct or interfere with the lawful operations of the fisheries of the United States.

Section 27. Whenever the president shall be satisfied that any person or persons, or any vessel or vessels, or any other person or persons, are engaged in the use of force or violence, or in the use of any other means, to obstruct or interfere with the lawful operations of the fisheries of the United States, or to obstruct or interfere with the lawful operations of the fisheries of the United States, or to obstruct or interfere with the lawful operations of the fisheries of the United States.

Section 28. Whenever the president shall be satisfied that any person or persons, or any vessel or vessels, or any other person or persons, are engaged in the use of force or violence, or in the use of any other means, to obstruct or interfere with the lawful operations of the fisheries of the United States, or to obstruct or interfere with the lawful operations of the fisheries of the United States, or to obstruct or interfere with the lawful operations of the fisheries of the United States.

Section 29. Whenever the president shall be satisfied that any person or persons, or any vessel or vessels, or any other person or persons, are engaged in the use of force or violence, or in the use of any other means, to obstruct or interfere with the lawful operations of the fisheries of the United States, or to obstruct or interfere with the lawful operations of the fisheries of the United States, or to obstruct or interfere with the lawful operations of the fisheries of the United States.

Section 30. Whenever the president shall be satisfied that any person or persons, or any vessel or vessels, or any other person or persons, are engaged in the use of force or violence, or in the use of any other means, to obstruct or interfere with the lawful operations of the fisheries of the United States, or to obstruct or interfere with the lawful operations of the fisheries of the United States, or to obstruct or interfere with the lawful operations of the fisheries of the United States.

Section 31. Whenever the president shall be satisfied that any person or persons, or any vessel or vessels, or any other person or persons, are engaged in the use of force or violence, or in the use of any other means, to obstruct or interfere with the lawful operations of the fisheries of the United States, or to obstruct or interfere with the lawful operations of the fisheries of the United States, or to obstruct or interfere with the lawful operations of the fisheries of the United States.

Section 32. Whenever the president shall be satisfied that any person or persons, or any vessel or vessels, or any other person or persons, are engaged in the use of force or violence, or in the use of any other means, to obstruct or interfere with the lawful operations of the fisheries of the United States, or to obstruct or interfere with the lawful operations of the fisheries of the United States, or to obstruct or interfere with the lawful operations of the fisheries of the United States.

MINNICH CONVICTED.

THE JURY BY THEIR VERDICT, SAID JONAS L. STOKES TWO MULES.

Manuel Farnochi Acquitted of Setting Fire to the Timber on the Welsh Mountain—The Wagoner Jury Discharged—They Stand 5 for Conviction to 1 for Acquittal.

Thursday Afternoon.—The trial of Jonas L. Minnich for the larceny of two mules from Henry Shenk, of Salinas, was resumed upon the re-assembling of court at 10 o'clock.

The defense admitted that the conditions of sale were as testified by the commonwealth's witnesses, but it was claimed that Minnich lived up to them. His version of the affair was this: On the morning after the sale he took to Mr. Shenk a promissory note for the price of the mules, with his brother Jacob's name as an endorser. Mr. Shenk looked at the note and said that he would sooner have another endorser, as Jacob was in some financial trouble. Witness said to him that if the note was not satisfactory he would send him the mules back. Mr. Shenk replied that he did not want him to do that, and that he should say nothing to his brother about his questioning his financial standing as he guessed it was all right and he did not want his brother's ill will. He heard nothing further of the matter until some days afterwards when he was asked to furnish additional security. He did not do so and then the note was placed in the hands of an attorney for collection. It was not paid because his brother failed, and it was only after his brother's financial difficulty and Mr. Shenk learned that he would lose the amount of the note that he entered the criminal suit.

The defense attempted to show that Minnich was a man of good character, and in rebuttal the commonwealth showed that he had been indicted for false pretense, and complained against for forgery several times in the past few years. JURY OUT.

At 3 o'clock the jurors on the case of Levi D. Welner, indicted for selling liquor to minors were brought into court. The court asked the jurors whether there was a probability of reaching an agreement and they replied that there was not, that they stood the same way now as they stood at the beginning of the case. They were then discharged from any further consideration of the case. The jury stood 5 for conviction to 7 for acquittal all the time they were locked up.

GIVEN ANOTHER CHANCE.

William Horn, who has been in jail for seven months, for failure to comply with an order of the court made on Saturday last, was given another chance. He was discharged from custody. He had an interest in a property on Dorward street, and that was sold by the sheriff last Saturday. The court instructed him hierarchically for failing to support his wife, and said he would be given another chance. He was again brought before the court.

Abram Keohel, of Barville, was tried and convicted of the paternity of the child of which Elizabeth O. Buehl was the mother. The usual sentence was imposed, and he was committed to the penitentiary. He was discharged from custody. He had an interest in a property on Dorward street, and that was sold by the sheriff last Saturday. The court instructed him hierarchically for failing to support his wife, and said he would be given another chance. He was again brought before the court.

INFORMED BILL.—Jonathan Hollinger, embroilment; Bridget O'Neil, larceny; James Kuhn, malicious mischief; with Amos Funk, prosecutor, for costs; John R. Rodgers, malicious trespass.

Thursday Evening.—The trial of the Garman suit was resumed at 7:30 o'clock. The commonwealth called a few witnesses who corroborated the testimony of those heard at the afternoon session.

The defense did not call any witnesses and the case was submitted to the jury without any further argument. The jury returned a verdict of guilty. The court sentenced him to pay a fine of \$100 and costs. He could not raise the money and went to jail.

A civil suit was also entered by Whitaker against Garman for \$5,000 damages for alleged tortious affections. The case was argued at 10 o'clock, and on motion of his counsel the court reduced the bail demanded from \$5,000 to \$1,000, and that amount of bail the defendant has not yet been able to furnish.

A SERIOUS OFFENSE.

Manuel Farnochi, a weak-minded young man, was tried for setting fire to timber lands on the Welsh Mountain on April 23 and April 24. The testimony of Adam Hank was that he caught the defendant setting fire to some young timber on the morning of Sunday, April 23. Witness told him that he would have him arrested, and the boy then extinguished the fire. A short distance from where he saw Farnochi another fire started and it spread over several hundred acres of land, destroying all the timber.

Robert Howe's testimony was chiefly in reference to the fire of April 23, which did a large amount of damage. He was present at the fire and when Farnochi was charged with having started the fire he admitted his guilt and said he had set fire to the woods to spite Welder Kinzer, because he would not allow him to have any wood. He also testified to seeing Farnochi make an attempt to set fire to the woods on the following day, but the defendant extinguished it when he saw that he was discovered.

George Handes testified that the defendant admitted to him that he had fired the woods on the Welsh mountain on April 23, so that he could get some "dry poles." The fire, which the accused admitted that he caused, destroyed about a thousand acres of timber, some of which was very valuable.

A number of other witnesses corroborated the testimony of the above named witnesses.

The defense was that the defendant had no motive to commit the offense charged. It was claimed in his behalf that the fire had originated on Saturday afternoon, April 23, from an engine passing the side of the mountain, and although it was thought that it was extinguished, such was not the case and that the fire broke out

OFF FOR CHICAGO.

CANDIDATE THURMAN LEAVES FOR HURON THIS MORNING.

Campaign Clubs and Soldiers to Meet Him at the Station and Escort Their Districted Guests to the Palmer House. The Start From Michigan.

PORT HURON, Mich., Aug. 24.—The Chicago escort for Judge Thurman arrived this morning and took charge of the party. The Cleveland club of Port Huron turned out with a band and with the Chicago delegation escorted the judge to the train. The private car of General Manager Spiess, of the Grand Trunk, was provided and the party was well cared for. A large crowd of citizens was at the depot to give a hearty God-speed to their guest. The party now consists of Judge Thurman, Allen and Lee Thurman, Dr. Roberts, of Columbus, Collector Ward, of Port Huron, and the press representatives. At the depot the judge was loudly cheered by the Chicago escort party, greeting them most heartily. At the start the crowd gave them a hearty cheer, but there was no speech-making.

PREPARING TO RECEIVE HIM.

CHICAGO, Aug. 24.—Judge Thurman will arrive from Port Huron via the Grand Trunk at 6:25 o'clock this evening. He will be met at the Dearborn station by the reception committee and a large number of organizations. The line of march will then be taken up with the Palmer house as the objective point in the following order: Platoon police band, Company B, Michigan National Guard, 300 members; Allen G. Thurman and reception committee in carriages; National band; Andrew Jackson League Marching club, 300 members; band; 100 veterans of the war of the rebellion; Mexican veterans.

Upon his arrival at the Palmer house Mr. Thurman will be shown to his parlor, it is possible he may lead to the popular clamor and give a handshaking reception.

A Last Fire Upon Three Tramps.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 24.—Wednesday afternoon a tramping party of three men, entered by tramps, who demanded money and food. While they parleyed with Mrs. Pearson, her little son, 10 years old, slipped around and opened up on the tramps with a shotgun and filled the feet and legs of one full of bird shot. The men fled and the boys started shooting at the tramps. He managed to bring down another, who was carried off by his companions. The farmers turned out and searched for the tramps all night but could not find them. Yesterday the tramps returned and fired two shots through the window of Pearson's house but without effect.

Another Old Copper Token.

We received from Jacob Metzger recently a copper token dated 1841 which is the only one in a monograph on "Hard Times Tokens."

"This token was issued probably shortly after Harrison was inaugurated in 1841. By his election the Democrats, who had controlled the destinies of the country for nearly a century, were displaced by the Whigs, and the Whigs, who had controlled the destinies of the country for nearly a century, were displaced by the Democrats, who had controlled the destinies of the country for nearly a century, were displaced by the Wh