THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

THIRTEENTH YEAR. OMAHA, NEB. TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 20, 1884. NO. 289

HAIL TO THE CHIEF.

New Indications That Arthur Will Undoubtedly Be the Man.

Storrs Thinks Him the Business Men's Choice.

The Latter Declaring Him the Safest Man of All.

Both Kansas Senators and Half Kansas For Him.

Wayne MacVeagh Out in a Very Bitter Screed.

Endeavor to Make Arthur Responsible For Guiteau.

Cassidy of California Explains That Visit to Tilden—Other Political Matters.

ALL FOR ARTHUR.

STORRS THINKS IT LOOKS THAT WAY.

Special Dispatch to THE BEE.

CHICAGO, May 19.—Emery E. Storrs returned to Chicago to-day, after an absence in New York and Washington of nine weeks.

"What news do you bring back with you?"

"Encouragement very material for the friends of Arthur; I will not say that he is my choice, but if he were and I desired somebody else above him, I should be obliged in justice to concede that he is gaining strength all the time. I have collateral clientage in New York, and I been spending seven weeks with the solidests business men there, they all say Arthur is the man of their choice; one after another. The solid and conservative business interest, pronounce that Arthur is the safest man of all."

AN ILL WIND.

"What effect has the New York panic had on the presidential question?"

"It has had the very decided effect of strengthening sentiment for Arthur; it has had the effect of convincing the people that by conservative administration can recurrences be avoided, and it has had effect greater than all, showing the danger of a change in the policy of the administration and the risk run in placing at head of nation the man who is too inexperienced to run to successfully steer the craft.'

KANSAS FOR HIM.

LEAVENWORTH, May 19.—The Leavenworth Times will publish a statement in the morning that letters have been received here and within the state within a few days from both Senators Plumb and Ingalls saying that they favor the nomination of Arthur on the ground that he is the strongest man named, and is certain to carry New York. It is now believed Arthur will have fully half of Kansas' eighteen votes in the Chicago convention.

MACVEAGH'S VENOM.

HE VENTS IT ON ARTHUR.

PHILADELPHIA, May 19.—The Times to-morrow will contain an open letter from ex-Attorney General MacVeagh to ex-Secretary Bristow on Arthur, as a presidential candidate. It opens thus: "I notice that you are announced to address a meeting to-morrow night in New York in support of the proposition that the political career of Chester A. Arthur makes his elevation to the presidency by the votes of his fellow citizens more desirable than that, for instance, of

SENATOR EDMUNDS,

or Senator Sherman, or any other of our eminent public men, whose names are frequently used in connection with that great office. As you extorted my admiration and support, and Mr. Arthur's contemptuous hostility, eight years ago, by your efforts to bring the guilty in high places to punishment, I am sorry to find myself differing so radically from you as to the present duty of men who care for a higher and purer public life; but

MY WARM PERSONAL REGARD

for you makes me desirous that your speech should be a good speech, even in a bad cause. I venture, therefore, to offer you a few suggestions at the threshold. I ought to warn you that while nobody envies Mr. Arthur's great prize, as far beyond his expectation as his deserts, which he drew from the lottery of assassination yet nobody has forgotten the pregnant fact that

GUITEAU

was the original man; that he killed President Garfield expressly to make Mr. Arthur president, and that he did make him president by that act for nearly four years. Now in view of this awful tragedy and its results, it has always seemed to a good many people, outside of Wall street, of course, that a proper sense of decency and the fitness of things would have, led President Arthur and his friends to see that his true course was to be satisfied with one term thus secured to him, and not to challenge his countrymen to

REVIEW HIS CAREER,

and to express their opinion on it; as, however, you purpose to hold up that career as worthy of especial honor, and even of the higest office in the gift of the people, in preference, for example, to the political career of Senator Edmunds or Senator Sherman, I will gladly help you to a few points in the line of your argument.

M'VEAGH THEN CITES

the building up and managing of the republican "machine" of the city of New York; to the whole attitude Mr. Arthur maintained toward the civil service orders of President Hayes, defying both the president and the secretary of the treasury, and refusing either to obey their orders or resign his office; to his third term speech at the Dorsey banquet, "the first and last occasion in our history when one man publicly praised another for bribing voters;' to Mr. Arthur's part in the resignation of Mr. Conkling and Mr. Platt, and his conduct at Albany until summoned to Washington by the sound of Guiteau's pistol.

CASSIDY ON TILDEN.

THAT PACIFIC COAST VISITATION.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—Representative Cassidy, of Nevada, to-day said the visit of the Pacific coast delegation to Tilden some weeks since has given rise to many erroneous impressions throughout the country. This resulted, he said, from the fact that all sorts of alleged interviews were published broadcast, which never took place at all, with any member of the delegation. Continuing Cassidy said: "The visit to Gramercy park was

PURELY SOCIAL,

and originated in this way: Representative Spriggs, of Utica district, New York, is an old and intimate friend of Governor Tilden, Judge Spriggs being about to go to New York, invited me to accompany him and we went together to pay our respects to the distinguished statesman. Later the party was enlarged to include a portion of a delegation from California. As the visit was purely social and wholly non-political' as a sense of propriety it was demanded that the delegation should refrain from rushing into print, but the object of the visit having been misinterpreted and widely misrepresented, I feel it is simply just to disclose

ALL THAT TOOK PLACE.

Governor Tilden received the party with great cordiality and the interview lasted nearly an hour. While its true that one of his arms is afflicted his general health is remarkably good, not too robust. The governor threw back the heavy folding doors in presence of his visitors and moved about with as much activity as a man of forty. His mind is as strong and clear as ever before in his life, as to his ability to stand the fatigue and excitement of the campaign, I think his chances in that direction will be as good as those of any other man. The only reference made to

POLITICS

was when the member of the delegation, addressing Tilden said: 'Governor, we are all your friends. We are all Tilden men, as are all democrats on the Pacific coast.' In reply the governor said: 'I am not a Tilden man,' which was construed by some of the visitors as a declaration that he would not be a candidate for the presidency. For my own part I left Tilden in a firm conviction, judging from all surroundings that he

WOULD GLADLY ACCEPT

the nomination if tendered him by the Chicago convention. I may be mistaken about it, but certainly came away with that opinion."

WASHINGTON NOTES.

THE LABOR BUREAU.

Special Dispatch to THE BEE.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—While the bill to create a bureau of labor statistics was before the senate to-day, Senator Van Wyck proposed two amendments, one to appoint as commissioner a person identified with labor interests; the other to make inquiries as to all foreign immigration under contract, and said:—To make this bill of any value, the chief officer should be one identified with labor.

FOREIGN LABOR.

Why stop at inquiry into Chinese immigration? Direct it to all foreign labor coming here under contract. The latter is more destructive of American interests.

True it may interfere with the privilege heretofore exercised by iron and glass manufactures to supply contract labor from Europe, and thus take the bread from the mouths of our own people.

All the labor organizations demand the above amendments.

You say they ask for this bill. See to it, when they ask for bread, you do not give them a stone.

We can and should legislate to day in the interest of labor, and not wait for the creation of any bureau.

THE POSTAL TELEGRAPH.

Three-fourths of the American people are demanding the establishment of postal-telegraph; forfeiture of unearned lands by railroads; the rescue of what is left of the public domain from the grasp of companies, native or foreign, from fraudulent preemptions, timber culture and desert entries, and reserving the same for homesteads for actual settlers. These and many other measures imperatively demand, but receive but little attention in congress.

THE RAILROADS.

The result of reckless and extravagant legislation at the demand of railroads, is upon us. This panic is worse than communism. Congress and the courts are responsible.

THE COURTS

have been ready to supplement when congress failed to yield to all the demands of greed.

The result of our laws and their administration has been to produce riots in Cincinnati and panics in New York Not only labor, but all interests outside of the gamblers, demand redress, but congress amuses them with laws establishing bureaus. Divorce congress from the influence of the money power and corporations.

SPECULATION.

We have been for twenty years and are to-day subject to their control.

The conservative bankers and gamblers of Wall street are horrified at currency inflation through paper promises backed by the power of a great nation, and are thrown into spasms at the sight of a silver dollar.

They knew $4,000,000,000 out of $5,000,000,000 of railroad property and securities, represents no value, mere paper which a panic may scatter to the four winds; yet this is sufficient as a basis of loans by the conservative bankers of Wall street.

Then when the gamblers have shorn the lambs and commenced to devour each other, and shake the foundation of confidence and credit, and threaten to engulf all interests, they can easily reach a paternal government through the secretary of the treasury, who by their gracious permission or demand, unlocks the treasury, anticipates payments of ten millions to raise up and invigorate the gamblers to ply again the same role of inflation and panic.

The Methodist Conference.

PHILADELPHIA, May 19.—The Methodist conference fixed the consecration of Bishops elect for Thursday. The committee on missions reported permission be granted for a division of the South India conference into two annual conferences. The report of the committee was adopted. The committee on missions recommended the election of two co-ordinate corresponding secretaries of the missionary society. Adopted. The conference proceeded to vote. Rev. Drs Read, of Michigan; McCable, New York; Grucher, of Baltimore; Hare, of New York; Fitzgerald, of Newark; Olive, of Wyoming, and Todd placed in nomination. Rev. Kynett, of upper Iowa was elected corresponding secretary of the church extension society; Rev. Dr. Buckley, of New York, and Rev. Dr. Crooks were nominated editors of the Christian Advocate; Rev. Dr. Lanahan, of Baltimore, was authorized by Rev. Dr. Crooks to withdraw his name. Rev. Dr. Curry was elected editor of the Quarterly Review.

The committee on missions presented a report recommending the adoption of the following:

Resolved, We recommend to the favorable consideration of the general mission committee at the next session, the subject of establishment of evangelizing agencies at such places among the Roman Catholic population of this country as they deem expedient, and an appropriation of moneys for the same; such missions to be administered as foreign missions.

Rev. Dr. Framton, of Ohio, moved to amend by striking out the words "among Roman Catholic population." Rev. Dr. King moved to strike out the words "To be administered as foreign missions." A motion made to lay the report on the table was lost. Both amendments were then laid on the table and the report of the committee adopted. The tellers reported that Dr. J. M. Reid and Rev. C. C. McCabe were elected missionary secretaries. Adjourned.

A TEXAS TRAGEDY.

Colonel Edwards Dies of a Knife Wound Received in a Personal Encounter.

GALVESTON, May 19.—Colonel L. E. Edwards, of Austin, widely known throughout the southwest, died to-day of hemorrhage caused by a knife wound received in the side in a personal encounter with J. L. Wrenn, of Austin, 3 weeks since. The deceased at the time of his death was inspector general of the first division of the Texas Volunteer Guards. He came to Galveston last week on business. While on the street a freshly healed wound reopened, and three pounds of blood was lost before the flow was staunched. While the physicians were laboring to stop the fatal flow, the Colonel sat coolly smoking a cigar and chatting with friends. The remains, under a military escort, started for Austin this evening. The deceased was aged 43. He leaves a widow and two daughters. He earned a brilliant record in the confederate service, and afterwards became one of the most successful real estate agents in Texas, negotiating millions of acres to numerous syndicates.

A LECHEROUS DARKEY.

He Attempts to Outrage Three Girls, is Jailed, Mobbed and Bulleted.

DENISON, Texas, May 19.—At 9 o'clock to night a negro attacked Alice Hanna, aged 15, and a daughter of Judge Gilbert, and attempted outrage both. They succeeded in breaking his grasp and escaping. Continuing up street the villian attacked Annie McGowan, a servant girl, whose cries brought a policeman. The negro was badly beaten, but notwithstanding he downed the policeman with a rock, got away and reached Taylortown, where he was finally captured. Near midnight the mob around the jail increased, and suddenly a man boldly pushed his way through the door, axe in hand, and appeared before the cell occupied by the terrified negro. A few blows, and then the culprit was pushed out within sight of the crowd, and shoved from the elevation. Before he reached the ground, he was riddled with bullets and expired without a struggle.

Trouble Among Northwest Indians

MINNEAPOLIS, May 19.—The Journal's Winnepeg special says: Trouble is rapidly coming to a climax among the Indians of the northwest territories. Piepot called a big sun dance and invited all Indians and will demand to be given land where they can get fresh fish to counteract the effect of bacon, which has spread scurvy throughout the camps, causing fifty of his people to die in three months, and complains of broken pledges of the government as to supplies. The Assiniboines and other tribes will join the movement for a change. Yellowcalf's band are armed and defying the authorities. Cannon and troops were sent to the front from Reigna and a fight is looked for.

Sabbath-Breaking Base Ballists.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 18.—The Cincinnati and Indianapolis base ball clubs played here Sunday. To-day the members of the Cincinnati club were arrested charged with violating the state law prohibiting persons following their usual avocation on Sunday. The players were released on their personal recognizance. The cases will be heard to-morrow. The Indianapolis club will be arrested to-morrow.

The Deadly Hemlock.

HARRODSBURG, Ky., May 19.—A horrible wholesale poisoning occurred here to-day. Eighteen boys after playing a game of base ball started in search of wild parsnips, and got hold of deadly hemlock instead. They ate freely. All were taken violently ill. Two died immediately and five are not expected to live.

The Blair Roads.

CHICAGO, May 19.—The preliminary meeting of the directors of the Blair roads in Iowa and Nebraska was held here to-day. It was agreed to recommend to lease those roads to the Northwestern. The annual meetings of these roads will be held Wednesday and Thursday at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and Friday at Fremont, Nebraska.

Shot a Rival Physician.

CRISFIELD, MD., May 19.—At Tangier Island, Va., Saturday, Dr. Pitts called Dr. Walker, a rival physician, into his office and shot him dead. The people attempted to lynch Pitts, but was prevented. The murderer was jailed.

PUGILISTIC PUSHERS.

The "Soft Small-Glove" Fight in Chicago between Goode and Dalton.

It Takes Place at Battery D's Armory.

Four Thousand People Gather to Witness the Brutality.

A Mill in Which Pushing and Kicking Was Allowable.

Dalton Runs Goode All Over and Off the Platform.

The Referee Gives the Fight to Dalton—Mike McDonald Objects.

THE REIGNING BRUTALITY.

GOODE VS. DALTON.

CHICAGO, May 19.—Four thousand people witnessed the fight at Battery D Armory to-night, between Jem Goode, the English pugilist, and Jim Dalton, of Chicago. The fight was with small soft gloves, 5 rounds, Queensbury rules. The first round was a give and take, without any apparent advantage for either. In the second, Dalton made a stout rush and fought his opponent all over the platform, for a time, but

GOODE RALLIED

and had rather the best of it for the rest of the round.

In the third and last round Dalton made another rush, and putting in heavy blows knocked Goode down and off the stage, between the ropes, giving him a slight push as he went over. When Goode came up again, Dalton renewed the rushing tactics, and amid

GREAT EXCITEMENT.

In a struggle at close quarters, he brought Goode down in the corner again, and as he lay upon the platform Dalton struck at him. The fight was renewed, and by a swift rush and the propelling force of his body, rather than by his blow, bore Goode down between the ropes, and taking hold of his ankles assisted his fall to the floor below, at the same time

DEALING A KICK

in his direction. Goode's backer claimed foul. While Goode was climbing back upon the stage, Tom Chandler, the referee, gave the fight to Dalton on the ground that Goode was not on the stage in time, while the time keeper, Mike McDonald, claimed the necessary ten seconds had not elapsed. Goode showed the least punishment after the fight. Dalton's left eye is fearfully cut, apparently.

"THE PRUSSIAN" PUMMELED.

PHILADELPHIA, May 19.—Three thousand persons gathered in Industrial hall to-night and witnessed the glove contest between Mike Cleary and William Sheriff, "the Prussian." The latter was knocked him out of time in one minute and five seconds.

FOTTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—The bills reported favorably were placed on the calendar.

Ingalls, from the committee on judiciary, the bill to establish another judicial by dividing the Eight circuit, which now embraces the districts of Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Nebraska, Kansas, Arkansas and Colorado. The Eighth circuit under this bill includes the district of Nebraska, Kansas, Arkansas and Colorado, The Ninth circuit includes the district of Minnesota, Iowa and Missouri.

The chair laid before the senate a resolution, offered Thursday by Morgan, directing the committee on finance to examine the case of the recent failures of the national banks, and whether such failures were due to violation and evasion of the law on the part of officers or directors of the banks.

Morrill moved to amend by substituting for the purpose of investigation by the comptroller of currency for the finance committee.

Morgan said the very reason why he moved to dissolve the duty of the committee was because the officers appointed to see that the banks complied with the laws had not performed their duty. There was, for instance, a law against the overcertification of checks, which it had become notorious was utterly disregarded. On the occasion of the passage of the law on the subject in July, 1882, New York newspapers had broken out into spasms of merriment, and told congress the banks would laugh at its legislation, and that they were beyond congressional control. The failure of the Marine bank has been due to the fact that the bank was connected with a firm of brokers. That bank had supported the firm of Grant & Ward on all the wild schemes in which young speculators saw proper to engage. The spectacle has been presented to the world that argued to the painful condition of honor in the city of New York.

Morrill modified his motion by moving the reference of the resolution to the finance committee. Bayard supported the motion. Sherman supported the reference. The senate ought, he said, be very careful in a question of th kind. He had been in New York on Friday when the trouble referred to occurred, and could assure the senate, although there might here and there been overcertification checks, yet that had not been the trouble at all. In every case the trouble has been caused by speculative operations of the officers of the banks affected, and in some case not by certifying checks, but rather by not certification. The proper remedy would be to prescribe severe penalties against any dealing in speculative transaction by officers of banks, or of using money of the bank in any transactions that such officers might engage in. Sherman saw no special use in the committee investigation in New York. We had government officers there who could give us all the needed information. If committees were to go there to make a commotion and keep up the agitation in regard to the failures there, it might embarrass others. To call the recent trouble a "panic," was applying to it a misnomer. There had been no panic, the people of New York had not been alarmed, the securities specially affected had been those involved in transactions exposed by failures, but the confidence in the standard securities of the country had not suffered. It was like the case of a storm, confined to the locality of New York city, and not extending over any other part of the country. It had resulted in clearing the atmosphere, and he believed that at present the commercial position was better than before the trouble.

Morgan said the fears of the senator from Ohio (Sherman) were groundless, if he supposed any injury could come to the proper business of country by the investigation proposed. The business of the country did not mean the operations of stock gamblers.

Morgan criticised the action of the secretary of the treaury for his interference in the late trouble, and the officers of the government generally, for not seeing that the banking laws were enforced. We might as well, he said, farm out the credit of the United States to faro dealers of Pennsylvania avenue, as to allow the National banks of New York to farm out their credit to stock gambling and speculative operators. The resolution was referred to the committee on finance.

A resolution was offered which went over until to-morrow, directing the committee on public lands to make inquiry whether the New Orleans, Baton Rouge and Vicksburg R. R. expended money to influence congressional action. The chair having announced regular order to be the Utah bill, Hoar consented to let it go overtemporarily, and the bill for the creation of a bureau labor statistics was taken up.

Morgan addressed the senate in support of Garland's amendment, which places the collection of labor statistics in charge of the statistical bureau of the treasury department.

Van Wyck moved to amend by requiring that the chief of the bureau should be a person identified with the laboring classes and prohibiting the importation of foreign laborers from any country under contract.

Pending the debate on the bill the senate went into executive session and soon adjourned. Before adjournment Hale gave notice that to morrow he would call up the agricultural appropriation bill. The legislative, executive and judicial bill, as reported by the house, makes the appropriation $20,736,876, an increase of $88,190 over the current appropriation.

HOUSE.

The house then, on Motion of Randall, proceeded with the consideration of the appropriation bills. Cannon moved to recommit the consular and diplomatic appropriation bills with instructions to the committe on appropriations to report bills carrying appropriations similar to those for the current year, with certain specified exceptions. Lost. Yeas, 83; nays 136. The bill then passed. Yeas, 129; nays, 85.

The army and District of Columbia appropriation bills passed without opposition.

Collins, of the committee on judiciary, moved to suspend the rules and adopt a resolution to make the senate bankruptcy bill a special order for Tuesday, June 10th.

Culberson, (Texas) favored motion. Willis thought the bankruptcy bill should not be passed until the presidential election was over. The bankrupt law was demoralizing and promotive of dishonesty. At this very time Wall street was in a maelstrom of speculation and great names were resting under a shadow of disgrace on account of that speculation. Congress should not encourage this by the passage of a bankrupt law which would operate as injury to the public morals, and would work ruin to thousands of widows and orphans.

Holmes and Moulton opposed the bill, Collins said he was not to be deterred from his advocacy of the bill by any suggestion as to the imminence of the presidential election. Let it come with all issues that might be involved. He did not believe the passage of a bankruptcy act would militate against the interests of his party.

The motion was lost. Yeas, 137; nays, 113.

The banking and currency committee was next on the list, and Williams was ready with a resolution fixing the day for the construction of the McPherson bill, but the motion to adjourn was interjected and carried.

THE WOOL GROWERS.

THE NATIONAL MASS MEETING.

CHICAGO, May 19.—The national mass meeting of wool growers of the United States was called to order at 10 o'clock this morning, 134 delegates being present, fifty of whom were from Ohio, and thirty-eight from Pennsylvania. Twenty-one states and territories are represented. J. S Codding, of Kansas, was elected temporary chairman. A committee on permanent organization was appointed.

COLUMBUS DELANO FOR PRESIDENT.

Committe on permenent organization reported Columbus Delano of Ohio for president, R T. McCulley of Missouri secretary and a list of vice-presidents from wool growing states.

Report was approved.

Delano in taking the chair returned thanks for the honor conferred, sketched the importance of the wool industry of the United States and the necessity of united action for the protection of this interest. He said the development of wool growing began on the passage of the wool tariff of 1867, and the result had been a reduction of the price of wool to manufacture. He urged the necessity of constant work until the restitution of that tariff was secured and politicians brought to terms. He urged the existing danger of financial ruin impending over our nation, held that a tariff for revenue was free trade and was dangerous to the prosperity of our country.

THE PLATFORM.

First. That by the census returns for 1880 there were one million and twenty thousand flock masters, and there is no state where this industry is not pursued;

Second. That the product of wool for the year 1883 reached 320,000,000 pounds, and its value was then $40,000,000, and that the value of mutton resulting from sheep slaughtered for food was over $50,000,000;

Third, That sheep husbandry is an important factor in the prosperity of the other agricultural pursuits, because of the utility of sheep in fertilizing the soil and replenishing the exhausted lands, so that if abandoned or seriously diminished our system of agriculture will be embarrassed, our capacity for the production of meats, breadstuffs, and other articles required by our civilization will be seriously diminished, and our great prosperity impaired. We cannot afford as a nation to endanger the great agricultural pursuit which adds each year directly one hundred and fifty millions of dollars to the nation's wealth, having invested in real estate not less than $500,000,000 capital, and which contributes indirectly so extensively to the nation's prosperity.

Fourth—That the act of '83 reducing the duties on foreign wools has seriously injured, and if continued will in the future diminish, if it does not substantially destroy the production of wool and sheep in the United States, and this assertion we sustain by these facts.

The report then goes on to show that the clip of 1883 caused a loss of over $16,000,000 to the wool growers compared to 1882, and predicts a much greater loss for 1884. It says the climate and conditions in Australia will compel American producers to abandon sheep raising for other pursuits. It is therefore

Resolved—We will organize as wool growers, sheep breeders, and co-operate by means of our national association, to be aided by state and county associations, and in this way and by all other legitimate methods, will do all in our power to restore the wool tariff of 1867, or to the equivalent on wools and woollens, and cause to be repeated the unjust, unwise and unequal legislation of 1883, reducing duties on wools and woollens.

Resolved, That in doing this we will without reference to former political affiliations recognize our friends whenever and wherever we find them, and at the polls will sustain only such men and such party organizations as are in favor of protecting and encouraging and sustaining sheep husbandry in these United States by restoring the wool tariff of 1867 or its equivalent.

Resolved, That we favor a wise and comprehensive system of economic legislation best calculated to foster and develope all American industries that can be profitably pursued by our people whereby employment may be given all laboring classes, not at prices paid the laboring poor of foreign nations, but at such wages as will secure such educational, religious and social privileges and such physical comforts as the freeman of this free nation are entitled to and ought to enjoy.

Resolved, That we repudiate the doctrine of free trade as a fallacious and impracticable theory, sustained largely by the money of foreign capitalists, who desire to control our markets for the sale and consumption of goods produced where labor is cheap and money abundant, and we regard as unworthy respectful consideration, the theory of those manufacturers who claim that raw material shall be free while their fabrics are protected. We ask with emphasis why the labor required to produce wool is less worthy of protection than labor at the spindle and the loom, where the fabrics of wool are produced.

Resolved, That the long continued systematic undervaluation of imported wool, resulting as it does, in the loss of much revenue to the government and robbing the American wool growers of protection, sought to be confined by the tariff and which the secretary of the treasury declares will continue under the existing laws, demand and should receive immediate attention.

The platform was adopted with addition of the following words to the second resolution:

"And that we will not support any party or political candidate until it, or he, has clearly defined its, or his position in favor of the restoration of said tariff."

A committee of five were appointed to draft an address to the wool-growers in the United States.

Adjourned till 9 a. m. to-morrow.

McCORMICK'S WILL.

How the Great Reaper Man Has Divided His Ten Million Dollars.

CHICAGO, May 19.—The will of the late Cyrus H. McCormick was admitted to probate to-day. The estate is valued at $10,000,000 and is devised in trust to his widow for five years. At the end of this time she will receive one-fifth and his three sons and two daughters the remainder. If either of the children are married before the expiration of the five years he, or she, is to receive $100,000 in earnest of the amount finally bequeathed. The trustee is permitted to make such charitable donations as in her judgment the testator would have made if alive.

A WICKED WIND.

It Visits Several Villages in Ohio with Disastrous Effect.

COLUMBUS, May 19.—A heavy wind and rain storm visited the village of Earlton, Pickaway county, this afternoon. About 30 houses were unroofed, being nearly the entire village. Fences were blown down and trees uprooted. A man named Karshna was dangerously hurt by a falling blacksmith's shop. The same storm passed in the vicinity of Lancaster, Fayette county, where several buildings were unroofed. The amphitheatres at the fair ground and the racecourse were destroyed. Several horses were killed by falling barns.

The Northern Pacific Grant.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—The bill relating to the forfeiture of the Northern Pacific lands, introduced to-day by Dolph, provides for the immediate restoration to the public domain and to the operation of the public land laws, that portion of the grant lying contiguous to its main line between Wallula Junction and Portland, a distance of 214 miles. It also provides for the forfeiture at the end of five years from the passage of the bill, all lands adjacent to that portion of the Cascade grant which shall then be unbuilt, in effect giving the road 5 years to build the Cascade branch. The bill proposes to authorize persons in possession of any of those lands to purchase 320 acres, if so much has been improved by them. The railroad company is required to file its assent to the conditions of the bill so as to avoid all question as to title of forfeited lands.

Banks on the Run.

NEWARK, N. J., May 19.—The application to the vice chancellor for an order to require Presidant Dodd to show cause why he shuld not be punished for disobedience of the court of chancery in removing the bank assets out of the state, was laid over pending developments The gun on other saving banks ceased to-day.

NEW YORK, May 19.—W. B. Scott & Co., brokers, have suspended.

A Devil's Ending.

SCOOBA, MISS., May 19.—A Mark Moore, living six miles west of Wahlak, on Saturday last fatally shot his wife and then grossly assaulted his step daughter, intimidating her with a pistol. He was found hanging to a tree this morning. Moore had killed six men.

A Speculator Suicides.

UTICA, N. Y., May 19:—Alexandria White, creamery operator at Grand Rapids, Mich., shot himself at his mother's home at Sherburne this morning. He lost $125,000 in Wall street last fall and other business reverses was the cause.

CALM AFTER CONFLICT.

The Chicago Markets Settling Down in Easier Averages.

A Small But Steady Decline Ubiquitously Observab

Wheat, Corn and Oats Each Noted as Lower.

A Good Demand for All Sorts of Fat Cattle.

Hogs Weak and Unsettled at Beginning and Close.

Operators Acting With Caution—A Revival of Confidence Looked For.

CHICAGO'S MARKETS.

WHEAT.

Special Dispatch to THE BEE.

CHICAGO, May 19.—The wheat market was easier and prices averaged lower, but fluctuations not as severe and confined to narrower range. Foreign advices quoted a steady feeling. The market opened easier, declined ¾ to 1c, rallied ⅜c, fluctuated within range ¾ to ⅞c, finally closed ⅞c under Saturday. In the afternoon the board was more active and firmness shown on more encouraging export advices and closing figures were 88c June, 90½c July, 89⅞c August.

CORN

was weaker, averaged lower. Opened a shade easier Declined ½, rallied ¼, and then with numerous fluctuations declined ⅛ below outside prices, fluctuated and closed at ¾ under Saturday. On afternoon board feeling was firmer and closing prices 55⅛ June, 57 July, 58¼ August.

OATS.

Weak and lower. On afternoon board partial recovery from lowest prices of the day occurred. June closed 31⅞, July 32¼.

PROVISIONS.

Park only moderately active; prices 15 to 20c lower; June closed 17 25; July 17 37½; August 17 40. Lard—Active; 5 to 10c lower on regular board, but recovered partially on afternoon boards; June closed 10 00; July 10 25; August 10 35.

CATTLE.

There was a good demand for all sorts of fat cattle. Shippers and buyers for the dressed beef trade were the principal buyers. Export demand was limited, as advices from British markets were rather discouraging. There was a liberal supply of distillery cattle. Steers made 6 10 to 6 30 for the top, and 5 00 to 5 50 for tailings; bulls made 4 80 to 5 00. Butcher's stock will soon begin to sell at lower prices, as grass Texans are beginning to arrive. Good to choice shipping, 1,200 to 1,300 lbs., 5 90 to 6 20; common to medium, 1,000 to 1,200 lbs., 5 40 to 5 80; grass Texans, 4 25 to 5 00. Among the sales were 173 grass Texans, 880 lbs., at 4 75.

HOGS.

Weak and unsettled from the first to the last. The market closing weaker at 5 to 10 lower, with a large number unsold. Skips and light, 144 to 159 lbs., 4 55 to 4 85; assorted light, 152 to 208 lbs., 5 20 to 5 80; packers and shippers 218 to 300 lbs., 5 20 to 5 95. Markets ran along in a sluggish way during the greater part of the day, with a tendency toward a lower range of prices. Operators continue to act with caution, but a revival of confidence appears to be confidently looked for in the near future.

Bicyclers Convention.

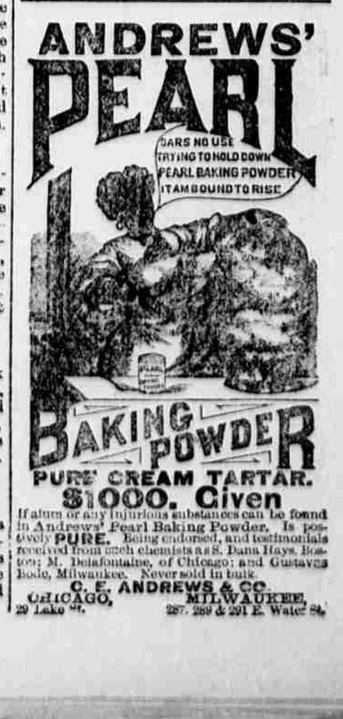
WASHINGTON, May 19.—The fifth annual meeting of the league of American Wheelmen commenced session this morning. Unusual interest attaches to the meeting on account of the reported intention of some dissatisfied ones to move to dissolve the league. It is reported 1500 to 1700 bicyclists take part in the parade to-morrow.

Another Bank Broke.

PETERSBURG, VA. May 19,—In consequence of heavy runs the Planters and Merchanics bank temporally suspended and notice was posted by the board of directors and president saying a satisfactory settlement will be made. The bank is believed to be able to pay every cent.

Kansas O. K.

TOPEKA, May 19.—Governor Glick telegraphs from New York that the Kansas state, county and township bonds deposited with the suspended firm of Donnell Lawson & Sampson are safe.

The Railroad Brotherhood.

READING, May 19.—The Grand National Division of the Railroaders' Brotherhood began its tenth annual convention to-day. Wm. Rumble, of Tamaqua, presided.