

NEWS OF THE NATION.

The Senate Passes the Omaha and Council Bluffs Bridge Bill.

And it Now Goes to the President for Signature.

Some Factions and Some Fighting Language in the Senate.

Leading Chicago Business Men Declare for Arthur.

The Great Arthur Meeting in New York City.

Cooper Union Crowded to its Fullest Capacity.

The Business Men Enthusiastic for Arthur.

Speeches by Cornelius Bliss, F. S. Winslow and Beecher.

General Bristol Pays His Respects to His Friend MacVeagh.

FOR ARTHUR.

CHICAGO BUSINESS MEN FOR HIM. CHICAGO, May 20.—A telegram signed by the President of the First and Commercial National banks, John V. Farwell, Philip D. Armour, Henry Keep, O. W. Potter and other representatives of large commercial and financial interests, was sent to-night to the business meeting in New York in behalf of President Arthur's re-nomination.

EVERY SEAT IN THE BUILDING was occupied; half an hour later, when Cornelius N. Bliss, of Bliss, Fabian & Co., called the meeting to order and another person could find standing room.

AMONG THE AUDIENCE were a large number of ladies. Seats were provided on the platform for about 60 people. Among the prominent persons who occupied them were Cornelius N. Bliss, Frederick S. Winslow, Henry Ward Beecher, Benjamin H. Bristol, Edward A. Pierrepont, Assistant U. S. Treasurer T. C. Acton, Surrogate D. G. Rollins and Dr. C. R. Agnew.

THE WONDERFUL CHANGE IN NEW YORK last year, the election of a republican legislature and the remarkable accession to the ranks of the republican political candidates. This change the speaker attributed in great part to the moderation, wisdom and quiet dignity of Arthur's administration.

A NEBRASKA WIND. It visits Bloomington with Somewhat Dismal Effect.

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will be till his death) that when he finds himself on the wrong side to get over on the other. (Long continued applause.) I am here not as a clergyman, but as a business man. I have a right to speak what I think on all questions respecting the public weal and to give forth such views as I think will conduce to the welfare of our Nation; if what I say conduces to the party's good so much the better for the party. It does not matter the words for the party. (Applause.) This is an assemblage of business men;

NOT OF CAPITALISTS nor monopolists or bloated bond-holders, as we have been termed by—I was going to say raving madmen, but I will be charitable and call them ill-natured men. I hold that the business part of the community represents in many respects the best interests of the whole country. Business men perhaps more than any others require a stable government. They do not care so much about policies because they can adapt themselves to policies; but they do want to be able to look forward to a stable and uniform policy of government.

A morning glory can adapt itself to circumstances, can climb up among many a pine tree, or, like a charming woman, to an ugly man, about a dry stick. (laughter.) But if you are going every day to put in a new stick, it will give up by and bye. We have met here simply in advance to suggest to the convention at Chicago what is the will of the republicans of this State, and to the many democrats and independent men, and to the intelligent. (Applause and laughter.) We are not here to make threats that if our choice is not nominated we won't play. (Laughter.) We express our wishes; then a minority submits itself to a majority.

WHO IS CHESTER A. ARTHUR? He is a man who has proven himself in trying circumstances one of the most able presiding officers this nation ever had. That he has been subject to so little criticism is a marvel; the bitterness of men whose names should be "invigil" (instead of M'Veagh) displayed towards Arthur is nothing compared to the invectives heaped on Washington, Jackson, Lincoln and Grant up to Hayes, and when Hayes took the presidency the country had been scorched with the fires of war. The nation

NEEDED A POLITICIAN and it got it. [Loud laughter] Arthur had been an ardent New York politician, loyal to his party and his friends carrying himself beyond the lines of prudence. But I honor a man whose prudence springs from integrity and loyalty to his heart. [Applause.] And when it was necessary he should sacrifice a bosom friend rather than involve the country in a civil war, he gave up his friend. As to the civil service, I think investigation will show that Arthur was the first to institute

CIVIL SERVICE REFORMS. He began it when in the custom house, and still continues. I leave you with this. I know not how you can do better; I know that the country don't need to have any better president than Chester A. Arthur. [Long continued applause.]

HON. BENJ. H. BRISTOW, ex-secretary of the treasury, was then introduced and most cordially received. He began by sketching briefly the distress and discontent which prevailed in the republican ranks at the accession of President Arthur—a discontent which, he said, culminated in this state in the overwhelming defeat of the republican candidate for governor, against whom personally nothing could be urged. Even the most sanguine republicans would then have dared to assert that a republican president could be elected in 1884. He referred to

THE WONDERFUL CHANGE IN NEW YORK last year, the election of a republican legislature and the remarkable accession to the ranks of the republican political candidates. This change the speaker attributed in great part to the moderation, wisdom and quiet dignity of Arthur's administration. By refusing to use the power of his great office in the interests of factions, he has promoted

HARMONY IN THE PARTY RANKS. The civil service commissioners selected by him pursued to the letter the laws and are well known for their zeal and intelligence in the cause of civil service reform and they have united in testifying to the correctness and perfect good faith of the president in carrying out the law in letter and spirit. The ex-secretary declared the business men of this city and country care little for political acts but they feel an opinion and dared express it, that the general course of the president's administration was good and would on the whole be for the best interests of the country. The orator closed with the following reference to the

LETTER OF MACVEAGH. "If the condition of our postal service is such that it becomes necessary to transmit letters of friendly advice and admonition through the public press, there is a grave cause of complaint. I commend this matter to the attention of our efficient postmaster general, who will, I hope, be able to correct the abuse without the employment of a large number of lawyers, eminent and otherwise, as great expense and small results. My distinguished friend does not quite understand that this meeting was called by FREE AND ENLIGHTENED VOTERS

who have a habit of thinking for themselves on all matters of public concern, and who have no other end in view than the public good. I must decline his invitation to go into the mine of personal denunciations. He wants me to consider various reminiscences with which I have no connection and as to which I have not the enjoyment of equal means of knowledge with himself. Events of President Hayes' administration fortunately are no longer living topics, and we are not here to lift the veil of oblivion. The

ALLIANCE WITH MARION in Virginia is a matter which came down to the present administration from the past. It had its origin in the senate, and is understood to have had the approval of the preceding administration, of which my valued friend was an honored and conspicuous member. I regret and shall pass over without comment

THOSE SLICES AND IDENTIFICATIONS so unworthy of our nation which Mac Veagh permits himself to make touching the circumstances under which General Arthur had imposed upon him the constitutional duty of taking the office of president. I know what secret bitterness betrayed my friend into expressions which ordinarily his good taste and fine

feelings would be the first to condemn. If President Arthur has always been the unworthy person my friend describes I leave him to justify a cause his own act in supporting him for the vice-presidency and taking the office of first legal advisor to an administration in which Gen. Arthur stood second, by the people's choice. Bristol retired amid cheers, and after a few other speeches, the meeting adjourned. A committee of one hundred will be appointed to go to Chicago.

FORTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS. SENATE. WASHINGTON, May 20.—Mr. Slater offered a resolution requesting the president to inform the senate by what authority commissioners were appointed from time to time to examine and report on sections of the Northern Pacific railroad, constructed and completed subsequent to the time within which the road was required to be completed. A bill passed extending to August, 1886, the time to commence laying the cable authorized by the act of August 18, 1885.

The agricultural appropriation bill was proceeded with by sections. One of the amendments added to the bill by the senate committee appropriates \$2,000 for continuing the location and sinking of wells on the plains with a view to reclaiming arid and waste public lands. A provision Mr. Beck objected. Mr. Hale moved the appropriation be limited to two wells. Agreed to and passed without division. On motion of Mr. Manderson the senate passed the house bill authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Missouri in Douglas county, Nebraska. Adjourned.

HOUSE. The Indiana contested election case of English vs. Peelo was taken up. The majority resolution declares English duly elected. Mr. Lowrey advocated the claims of the contestant. He alluded to certain language used by J. S. Wise, (Va) when the O'Farrell-Paul case was under consideration, to the effect that a Virginia bourbon was riding into congress on the back of one of Barnum's Indiana mules. In view of the spectacle which the gentleman from Virginia presented on this floor, he apprehended that if Barnum had been telegraphing to Virginia for an animal of a lower order, he would telegraph for one still more brutal in its instincts than a mule.

Mr. Wise, who had been in the clerk's room, came and asked that the words be taken down. The speaker said the proper time for that request had passed. Mr. Wise reserved the privilege of a personal explanation hereafter. Mr. Lowrey then referred to Thomas A. Hendricks. Perhaps some of his republican friends had heard of that gentleman as a successful candidate for the vice-presidency in 1876.

Mr. Reed disclaimed any knowledge of the gentleman in that connection. Mr. Lowrey intimated that Hendricks would be heard of as elected to the same office in 1884 in connection with Samuel J. Tilden, and Mr. Hancock suggested that the discussion be carried on in cipher [Exclamations of "Tatooped!" from the democratic side.] Pending the debate the house adjourned.

WASHINGTON NOTES. RELIEF FOR THE MERRIMAC COMBATANTS. WASHINGTON, May 20.—The sub-committee of the house committee on naval affairs to-day reported to the committee a bill providing for an appropriation of \$40,000 for the relief of the officers and crew of the United States sloop of war Cumberland, and the United States steamer Monitor, engaged in the action with the confederate steamer Merrimac at Hampton roads, March 8th and 9th, 1862.

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THE PANIC'S AFTER-GLAP

A Rumor that Russell Sage Had Laid Down on His Puts.

That Gentleman Looked in His Room "Signing Checks."

He Protests He Will Pay Everybody in a Few Days.

Rufus Hatch Makes Denial That He Has Failed.

Ferd. Ward Summoned Before The Grand Jury.

Vanderbilt Arrives in London—Other Financial Matters.

RUSSELL RUSTLING. THE SKINPLET MILLIONAIRE'S TROUBLE. Special Dispatch to The Bee.

NEW YORK, May 20.—Great excitement was occasioned this afternoon on the report that Russell Sage had laid down on his "puts." It proved absolutely untrue. Sage says he will meet all demands as fast as he can balance his accounts. Wolrhoffer is a big "bear" leader. One of his clerks notified Sage that he would "put" two thousand shares of Lake Shore to-morrow and soon after the report was started in the exchange and on the street that Wolrhoffer wanted to put 8,000 shares and could only put 2,000. Sage says emphatically that he will pay everybody as fast as the claims against him can be adjusted. A big crowd gathered in the hall about Sage's door, but anybody who was authorized to do so gained ready admission. The Sage flurry was sprung on the market just at a critical time for good effect. Mr. Wise, who had been in the clerk's room, came and asked that the words be taken down.

OTHER PANIC PARTICLES. WARD SUBORNED. NEW YORK, May 20.—Ferdinand Ward will be subpoenaed before the grand jury to-morrow. VANDERBILT. LIVERPOOL, May 20.—Vanderbilt landed this afternoon and proceeded to London. Vanderbilt informed a newspaper reporter that his information regarding the New York panic was incomplete and therefore he was unprepared to comment upon it. He will only mature plans after his arrival in London. He could not say what he might have to do. He might possibly have to sell New York Central stock and buy other stocks. Vanderbilt stated that his object in coming to England was to attend the Derby at Epsom. The news he received may necessitate an alteration of his plans, in which case he may return to America early. ENGLISH PATH IN AMERICA. LONDON, May 20.—The Pall Mall Gazette says: English bought, last week, more American stock than for 12 months previous.

CORBIN'S POOL. NEW YORK, May 20.—Austin Corbin has signed an agreement for a money pool in Peoria and Indianapolis business.

RUFUS HATCH says there is not a word of truth in the rumor that he has failed.

A KENTUCKY COLLAPSE. LOUISVILLE, May 20.—Otis S. Gage & Co., dealers in agricultural implements, have assigned; liabilities unknown thought to be covered by the assets.

HE BARRELED IN OIL. ERIE, Pa., May 20.—The Erie county savings bank of this city suspended this morning. Capital, \$150,000; liabilities \$300,000. It is said the president has been cabbling in oil. He has left the city.

CHICAGO MARKETS. AN IRREGULAR DAY. Special Dispatch to The Bee.

CHICAGO, May 20.—The markets were irregular to-day, springing into great activity at times and then lapsing into absolute dullness. The fluctuations were rapid at times, but prices were generally high than yesterday. The wheat market opened a shade lower, but under good speculative demand became strong, and a steady advance followed. Prices advanced in all 1/2c above the opening figure, declined 1/2c and closed about 1/2c higher than yesterday.

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and closed steady on the afternoon board; June closed at 8 1/2, July 8 2/3.

CATTLE. There was again a break demand for all grades of fall cattle, and at an early hour the pens were well cleared. The market closing steady and fully 10c per hundred higher than last week. Old cows, bulls and common butcher's stock are selling considerably lower, as that class has now to meet the competition of Texas grassers. There were twenty or twenty-five loads of distillery steers that sold readily at a range of 6 00 to 6 35. Grass Texans sold all the way from 4 25 to 4 75, and corn fed at 5 00 to 5 30. Good to choice, shipping, 1,200 to 1,300 lbs., 6 00 to 6 40; common to medium, 1,000 to 1,200 lbs., 5 65 to 5 95; Texas Texans, 900 lbs., 4 75; corn fed, grass, 732 lbs., 5 50.

HOGS. Dull, lower, prices show reduction of 25c per hundred as compared with the closing of yesterday evening. The very best tops are not marketing over 5 80 to 5 85; good to choice packings 5 30 to 5 60, and common, 5 10 to 5 25; assorted light, 1 00 to 200 lbs, 5 40 to 5 65; packing, 215 to 300 lbs, 5 50 to 5 80.

THE WOOL GROWERS' APPEAL. CHICAGO, May 20.—The national mass meeting of wool growers of the United States resumed at 10 o'clock this morning. The committee appointed to prepare an address to the wool growers of the country, submitted the following: To the Wool Growers and Sheep Breeders of the United States:

GENTLEMEN:—At the national convention of wool growers and sheep breeders of the United States, held at Chicago the 19th day of May, 1884, and which was attended by delegates from twenty states, a committee was appointed to draw up an address to the wool growers of the country for the purpose of arousing them to a proper realization of the necessity that exists for immediate and energetic action if they would rescue the great industry in which they are engaged from the present depressed condition and from the impending dangers of still more serious nature. Undergirded members of the committee firmly believe that the existing condition of the industry you represent has been brought about largely, if not altogether by adverse congressional legislation and that it will not again be prosperous until congress shall reverse its action at last season and restore rates of duty to those which prevailed under the tariff of 1867, which for the first time in the industrial history of the country, equitable relations were established between duties on wool and those on woolen goods. It can be conclusively shown that the tariff act of that year gave to American producers of both wool and woolen goods steady markets, a security of expansion of production, and that through this expansion of production it gave consumers cheaper wools and woolens than were ever before known in America and brought prices for all goods of ordinary wear and of many for fine luxurious wear lower or as low as known in Europe or elsewhere. The report of the Wool Growers' Association was not asked for as has been allowed by the conservative business sentiment of the country, or by any considerable number of the American people. It was brought about wholly through the efforts of importers and others interested in securing in the United States a market for foreign wools, aided by a few parties who desired to make use of foreign products as a whip with which to subdue the American markets and menace American producers upon whom they were necessarily compelled to rely for nine-tenths of the wool represented in this business. These combined influences, unparitotic and un-American led to the passage of the act of 1883, to which we firmly believe may be attributed the depressed condition of the wool industry. You have doubtless, gentlemen, heard much of late touching the soundness of the policy of putting raw materials of manufacture, including wool, on the free list. We trust you will resent such proposition whenever and wherever made with indignation which it justly merits. Wool is the finished product of a million flock-owners, who have by years of intelligent and patient labor, and expenditure of large sums of money, brought their product to the present high standard of excellence. To class it simply as raw material, as something that has been produced almost without cost or expenditure of time and labor, is an injustice against which we trust you will enter an effective protest. The arguments used in defense of the principal of protection apply at least as forcibly to wool as to any article on the tariff schedule. Growing wool is equally worthy of food and forest, and with the manufacture of iron and steel, the maintenance of the commercial marine and navy, or a national militia, a primary element of national defense in war, and of financial security and independence in peace, the loss or neglect of which would derange our entire monetary system, and place the entire country and its interests in a condition of industrial and colonial vassalage to foreign producers, equally fatal to happiness and honor to the nation, whose annual increase in wealth is now threatened that of any other nation, and whose population now gives it the second rank among civilized empires and first among free, self-governing, enlightened peoples.

The appeal finally declares that the wool-growers have a right to ask congress for restoration of the measure of protection and concludes in the following terms: "Finally, believing desperate diseases require heroic remedies, we earnestly urge you to sustain at the polls for legislative office only such candidates as are in favor of adequately protecting and encouraging the great industry of sheep husbandry by voting to restore the wool tariff of 1867, or rates of duty at least as protective as those embodied in that act."

The remainder of the session was taken up by discussing methods for political canvass, in making the power of the wool growing industry felt. Adjourned.

A POLANDER SUICIDES. PEORIA, Ill., May 20.—Earnest Shoemaker committed suicide near Eureka to-day by hanging himself to a limb of a tree. He came from Poland a few days ago, and was negotiating for a tract of land near Eureka. He had on his person \$56 in cash and a draft on the First National bank of Chicago for \$5,818.40.

THE CROPS. THE CROPS OF THE NORTHWEST AS SEEN THROUGH A CHICAGO LORNETTE. CHICAGO, May 20.—The crop reports received by the Farmers' Review, up to May 10th, are to the effect that the conditions for both wheat and corn are better, but the general situation is by no means reassuring as yet. Winter wheat is beginning to head, and spring wheat is growing well, with generally good prospects in Illinois. Certain sections report on improved indications for winter, but the crop for the state at large promises to fall short of the average. Spring wheat prospects in Iowa are fair, but corn planting is greatly delayed. Michigan prospects are small wheat crop, and harvest two weeks late. In Minnesota and Wisconsin wheat prospects have improved the past two weeks. Kentucky and Tennessee report improved wheat prospects, while certain counties in Kansas predict not to exceed half a crop. Other counties of Kansas continue to send in very favorable reports. Ohio and Indiana report fair prospects only for wheat. In certain sections of the Missouri river is reported to be fear of the chinch bug. Dakota prospects are very promising.

THE METHODIST CONFERENCE. PHILADELPHIA, May 20.—The Methodist Conference fraternal dispatches from the Presbyterians at Saratoga, and Bishop Cheney of the reformed Episcopal church, were read and answered. The report of the committee on temperance people to use their influence to banish the social glass, and the formation of juvenile temperance societies in the Sunday School, where there shall be one temperance lesson each quarter in the Sunday school series. State legislatures are requested to introduce instructions as to the use of alcohol in state universities and public schools. It is the liquor traffic which is the chief source of widespread intemperance, the most gigantic evil of the day. The committee recommended the formation of conference temperance societies at all annual conferences. Complete legal prohibition of the liquor traffic is the duty of the civil government. The people ought not to allow themselves to be controlled by party organizations in the present incumbent of the liquor traffic. Several motions postponing action were defeated. A motion prevailed for the previous question. Yeas, 241; Nays, 100. It was announced that Rev. D. J. McC Buckley received 281 out of 324 votes for editor of the Christian Advocate. Rev. Dr. Arthur Edwards, the present incumbent, was nominated and elected editor of the Northwest Christian Advocate. For editor of the Central Christian Advocate, Rev. Dr. Fry was chosen. J. M. Phillips was elected treasurer and Rev. Dr. Earl Cranston, assistant treasurer of the missionary society. Rev. Dr. Bayless was elected editor of the Western Christian Advocate.

FOREIGN NEWS. "PEACE ON EARTH." VIENNA, May 20.—The Emperor's speech closing the Hungarian diet pronounced that the relations of all the European states justified the hope of a long continued peace.

PARIS, May 20.—The government has decided to introduce a bill in the chamber of deputies providing for the taxation of imported cereals and cattle.

SPANISH PROMISES. MADRID, May 20.—The King, in opening the cortes to-day, promised the pay of the soldiers would be increased and the system of taxation reformed.

A LEWIS LORD. LONDON, May 20.—The grand jury has indicted Lord St. Leonards for indecently assaulting a maid servant.

THE FRANCHISE. The extension of the franchise bill was considered by the commons today in committee of the whole. Randolph Churchill strongly disagreed with the amendment of Brodick, conservative, to exclude Ireland from the operations of the bill (this announcement was greeted with cheers by the liberals,) the amendment was rejected—332 to 137. Churchill, Gorst and other conservatives and all the Parnellites voted with the government. It is reported Churchill is at variance with the conservative leaders.

Base Ball Yesterday. At Ft. Wayne—Quincy 1, Ft. Wayne 2. At East Saginaw.—Saginaw 6, Stillwater 5. At Cincinnati.—Cincinnati Unions 7, Keystones 6. At Toledo.—Toledo 5, St. Louis 3. At Chicago.—Chicago Unions 0, Baltimore Unions 4. At New York.—Allegheny 10, Brooklyn 1. At Columbus.—Columbus 7, Louisville 0. At Indianapolis.—Indianapolis 0, Cincinnati 12. At New York.—Metropolitans 7, Baltimore 2.

A GUARD OF NAPOLEON DEAD. DETROIT, Mich., May 20.—William Palmer, an old veteran, who has attained a national reputation for being the only survivor of the soldiers who guarded Napoleon while on the island of St. Helena, died at his home in Battle Creek last night.

THE WEATHER TO-DAY. WASHINGTON, May 20.—For the Upper Mississippi valley: Cloudy, rain, and southerly winds, and slight fall of temperature. For the Missouri valley: Cloudy, southerly winds, and slight fall in temperature.

He leaves a wife and five children in Chicago.

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J. R. Webster Playing a Game for \$14,755.

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