THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

FOURTEENTH YEAR. OMAHA, NEB., THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 19, 1884. NO. 1

THE NOVEMBER RACE.

Democracy Preparing to Enter its Contestant.

But Differing as to Whom it Shall be.

New York Factions Come to an Agreement.

And Divide the Delegation Between Them,

Their Delegation to Chicago to be Governed by Unit Rule.

How President Arthur Takes His Defeat.

New York Platform—Democratic Conventions Elsewhere—Illinois Prohibitionists in the Field With a Full Ticket—Other Notes.

NEW YORK

THE SARATOGA CONVENTION.

SARATOGA, July 18.—It is now believed the difficulty with Tammany will be settled by allowing that organization thirty delegates in the convention instead of twenty-four. The county democratic caucus this morning passed resolutions urging harmony.

The state democratic committee met at 11 o'clock and adjourned to distribute tickets. The committee meets at 1 o'clock. At the meeting of Tammany delegates at noon, John Kelley presiding, Gen. Spinola announced that by a conference between the chairman of the county democracy, Tammany and Irving Halls, the representation of New York county will be as follows: County Democracy to be 31 delegates; Tammany, 31; Irving Hall, 10.

1 P. M.—About 12:30 delegates began to file into the hall. There seemed during the morning to be considerable confusion as to the interior arrangements of the building and its capacity to hold the people who rightly or wrongly succeeded in getting tickets of admission, thereby involving some danger of making confusion for the delegates.

Irving Hall and the county democracy held caucuses and selected their delegates in accordance with the agreement of their chairman with Tammany. Irving Hall instructed their delegates to vote for Cleveland.

The caucuses of the county democracy and the state democracy this morning adopted the following resolutions:

Whereas, The New York county democracy in meeting with the democracy of the state, to name candidates who shall receive the vote of every democrat and of a majority of the people for president and vice-presdent of the United States, is prepared to make all necessary efforts and concessions to assure the democracy of the state and nation that the regular organization in the City of New York has at heart the true and largest interests of the party everywhere;

Resolved; That th[illegible] members of this organization upon the state committee be and they are hereby appointed a committee with full power to use all reasonable efforts to secure harmonious presentation for the city of New York, at the Tammany caucus.

General Spinola said Wm. C. Whitney, chairman of the county democracy, would announce to the committee the apportionment agreed upon by the democracy of New Yook county and would offer a short resolution that that apportionment be agreed upon. His remarks were applauded.

It became evident as the hour of the convention approached, that while the building will be densely crowded, there will be no confusion. The hall is devoid of banners or emblems of any kind. The platform will be densely crowded. Before the convention opened the scene was that of a perspiring crowd in desperate efforts to cool a heated atmosphere. The morning has been spent by various committees in tolerably successful efforts to purify the air.

THE CONVENTION.

SARATOGA, June 18.—During the roll call of the convention the name of Samuel J. Tilden, jr., was called and received the great outburst of applause. Jno. Kelley's name was also cheered. There is not a woman in the convention, and no provision for their comfort. At 11:30 the convention was called to order by Dan'l Manning of Albany. Wm. E. Smith, the temporary chairman of the convention, in his opening address laid stress on the fact that the democratic party gained large accessions to their ranks from republicans. He said democrats everywhere are looking anxiously at the action of this convention [cheers].

The roll of delegates was then called. Contesting papers presented from the Ninth district, Kings county, by a delegate who said the sitting members had a title that was given them only by fraud, corruption, bribery, and other methods repugnant to honest government. Soon after the name of Wm. Purcell, of Rochester, was called and elicited immense cheers. He arose and said the delegation from the Second district, of Monroe county, would not take part in the convention unless their rights were fully recognized. [Cheers.] Assistant District Attorney Fellows, of New York, arose and said his party was willing to do anything for harmony. [Cheers.]

The committee on credentials and a committee of one from each congressional district to select delegates to the national convention were appointed. It was decided that the county democracy have four presidential electors and seven national delegates, Tammany three electors and seven delegates, and Irving Hall one elector and two delegates. At 2:15 the convention adjourned till 7 p. m.

The convention reassembled at seven o'clock. Committees on credentials and resolutions not being ready to report, a further recess was taken until 8:30.

The democratic platform is sent out in advance of presentation to the convention. It is as follows:

"Resolved, that the democracy of the state of New York, assembled to appoint its delegates to the national convention of the party, commits to those delegates, in association with the representatives of the party from other states, the general declaration of democratic principles upon national issues, at the same time recognizing no issue can be more important than the election of president of the United States whose character and public reputation shall give to the whole people assurance of honest, impartial and efficient administration of the law without suspicion of personal ends or private interests.

Resolved: That as a declaration concerning the matter of the seat of government, this convention adopts and affirms the resolutions of the conventions of the party in 1874, 1876 and 1882, to which the people of the state give hearty approval. That it recognize the duty of the legislature to respect the popular vote in '83 for the abolition of contract systems of labor, in prisons, and that it heartily commends anew the efficient and upright administration of Governor Cleveland.

Resolved That the delegates to the democratic national convention to be appointed are hereby instructed to enter that convention as a unit and to act and vote as a unit in accordance with the will of the majority of members thereof. Every delegate on alternate occupying the place of a delegate to be bound by this rule and in case of the absence of delegate and alternate from any district, the vacancy to be filled by the vote of the majority of delegation.

The committee on resolutions, which to-day drew up the platform for the state Democratic party, met in the United States hotel. Nelson J. Waterbury was elected chairman. Two labor parties presented resolutions, and made speeches praying that the democratic party insert in platform those principles of reform in prison contract system and the cheap labor question which would insure the vote of the labor party for a democratic president.

The following sub-committee was appointed to draw up a platform: Frances Hettson, chairman, Judge D. C. Calvin, J. S. Ross, C. Amprose and R. B. Grant. They remained out until 6:30 when Hettson read the resolutions. Objection was made by Edward Cooper to the tariff plank which he asserted was a touchy subject and one that should be left to the Chicago convention. General debate followed whether this tariff plank should be incorporated and adopted. The hour for the meeting of the convention seven o'clock, passed, and still the committee on resolutions were hotly but good humoredly discussing the tariff clause. The convention, in view of that state of affairs, adjourned until 8:30 p. m. Ex-Mayor Cooper, of New York, Judge Waterbury, Stettson, and Ross, who was the author of the tariff plank, each in turn spoke for and against the clause. Finally the ayes and noes were called, and resulted in a decided majority against putting the tariff clause in the platform. Each clause of the platform was then taken up and adopted.

In introducing the report of the committee on resolutions, Nelson J. Waterbury said that the candidate of the democratic party for the presidency must be what the candidate of the republican party is not. [Loud applause]. He must emphatically be what the candidate of the democratic party has been in the past. "We have seen and we all know as a matter of fact in political history in our country that during a period of more than fifty years government, this country was administered with honesty and with wonderful success. After referring to the misgovernment of the republican party, and the opportunity that was now offered to the democratic party, Waterbury read the platform as given above.

The reading of the resolutions was interrupted by applause and cheers, for Cleveland and counter-cheers for Flower. The resolutions were unanimously passed.

The [illegible] cago was next taken up. It was found two districts were unrepresented. This led to a long discussion.

EVENING SESSION.

SARATOGA, June 18—The convention was called to order at 9:15 by Chairman William E. Smith. The report of the committee on contested seats was adopted. The committee on permanent organization reported in favor of the continuation of the temporary officers of the convention. Smith's name was greeted with applause. One delegate from each congressional district was named as vice-president and one as secretary. Report adopted.

Present encumbents, Charles and Rews and Charles A. Rothelo were renominated judges court appeals.

Whitney, of New York city, offered a resolution that the state committee be authorized to fill any vacancies which may occurr in said committee or any electoral or other ticket. Carried. The convention then adjourned.

A canvas of the Cleveland men here shows their claim to be that the delegation from this convention goes to Chicago 3 to 1 in favor of Cleveland. Many Flower men concede Cleveland a majority, but do not admit it even 2 to 1.

The delegates at large are Daniel Manning, Edward Cooper, Lester B. Faulkner and Jno. C. Jacobs.

Daniel Manning was elected chairman of the new state committee.

THE PRESIDENT.

HE WILL CORDIALLY SUPPORT BLAINE AND LOGAN.

Special Dispatch to THE BEE.

CHICAGO, June 18.—Governor Schuyler Crosby, of Montana, is at the Leland. The governor went east on the adjournment of the republican convention, and has been a great part of the time in Washington. He is very close to General Arthur, and speaking of the way in which the president took his defeat, he says that no man could have received the the information with greater self-possession and more perfect good nature. "The president does not feel badly over the omination of Mr. Blaine," said Gov. Crosby. On the contrary, he told me that he and his friends would give the republican nominees their cordial support. There is nothing of the dog in the manger in President Arthur's character. He does, however, feel badly over one thing. Said he to me, "Losing the nomination does not make me feel anything like so cut up as the action of certain prominent men who came to me unsolicited and declared their loyalty and allegiance and then siezed the first opportunity to knife me. That I cannot get over."

"President Arthur," said Governor Crosby "never mentioned the question of support to any man first. The matter was always forced upon him. However he might feel, there is no question that he is honest when he says that Blaine and Logan will have his support and help."

Governor Crosby said also that though he personally would contribute his quota of effort toward the republican success this fall, he was apprehensive that victory was not assured with Blaine and Logan. "I am endeavoring," said he, "to extract some confidence from Steve Elkins' boast that we can show New York how easily we can get along without it; but Elkins' claims have not always been fulfilled, and republicans throughout the country are looking with well-founded apprehension to New York state. There is no question that we are handicapped with German sentiment opposed to us. There is no question, either, that we have something to fear from the objection made by the liquor interest to Blaine's prohibition leaning, and whether the enthusiasm for the personal qualities of the ticket will overbalance these disadvantages remains to be seen. I think we have a true work before us.

CHAIRMAN SMITH.

COUNSELS THE CONVENTION.

SARATOGA, New York, June 18.—William E. Smith being chosen temporary chairman, he said: "Gentlemen of the convention; we have met to-day under circumstances which cannot but be encouraging to every person who desires the success of the democratic candidate at the next election. The republican party by the abandonment of those principles which secured to it the confidence of the majority of the people in the past has lost many former adherents, while the facts which have been published during the past four years as to the means and methods by which the republican success in the last national campaign was accomplished, have convinced the people that, but for bribery and corruption, General Hancock would to-day be our president. The democratic party, by its earnest advocacy of retrenchment and reform in national and state governments has retained all its former strength, and gained many recruits from the ranks of its opponents. The importance of political issues at the present time cannot be over-estimated, and the position which the democratic party will assume in the coming canvass may be to a great extent determined by your action to-day. Reports from all parts of the country show that thousands of democrats in every state in the union are anxiously awaiting the result of this convention. Trusting, gentlemen, that wise counsels will prevail in all your deliberations, I thank you for honor conferred upon me.

GEORGIA.

FOR THE MAN WITH THE BIGGIST BAR'L.

ATLANTA, June 18,—The state democratic convention met at noon and elected delegates from the state at large. No instructions.

ILLINOIS.

CONVENTION DELEGATES CHOSEN.

CHICAGO, June 18.—In the first Illinois district democratic convention to-day the convention seated what is known as the Mackin crowd, which was charged with having stuffed the ballot boxes at the primary elections. The first, second, third and fourth district conventions chose delegates to the state convention, and the third district named Edward J. Callerton and James H. Hildreth as delegates to the national convention.

MICHIGAN.

"UNMISTAKABLY FOR CLEVELAND."

DETROIT, June 18.—The democratic state convention met in this city this forenoon. After the appointment of the usual committees they adjourned until this afternoon. The convention was fully attended and was very enthusiastic. The preference of the body was unmistakable for Cleveland as presidential candidate.

TENNESSEE.

NASHVILLE, June 18. [illegible] state convention meet to-day at noon. Hon. J. D. Atkins was elected permanent chairman. Delegates at large to national convention: Albert A. McNeal, Theodore L. Williams, S. A. Champion, John F. House. Adjourned to 7:30 p. m.

INDIANA REPUBLICANS.

THEY NOMINATE TO-MORROW.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 18.—The republican convention to nominate candidates for state officers is to held in this city to-morrow. Nearly all the delegates are now in the city and canvassing in the interest of the various candidates very actively. The principal interest centers in the contest for governor. The leading candidate being Congressman W. H. Calkins and Commissioner of Pensions Dudley. The latter did not reach the city until last night, and has lost some votes because of his delay. His friends now are pushing his claims vigorously. The friends of Postmaster General Gresham held a meeting this afternoon and decided to present his name to the convention. Calkins is largely in the lead and the outlook now is that he will be nominated, There will be a spirited contest for some other positions on the ticket.

OHIO.

PROHIBITION AND WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

COLUMBUS, O., June 18.—The state prohibition convention met to-day. 100 delegates were present. The declaration of principles rehearsed the damage to the liquor traffic, and asserts the inability of the old parties to remedy the evils, and reiterates the assertion of an alleged false count of the vote on the 2d amendment last fall. The Womens' National Temperance Union is invited to co-operate. The nominations were: Secretary of State, E. J. Morris, of Cincinnati; supreme judge, J. W. Rosenburg, of Fulton county; member of board of public works, W. J. Kendall, of Jackson county, Electors at large, F. C. Payne, Franklin and Ferdinand Schumacher.

The Woman Suffrage State association elected congressman Ezra B. Taylor, prest.

LOUISIANA.

DELEGATES TO CHICAGO.

BATON ROUGE,—June 18.—The democratic state convention adopted a platform last night congratulating the party on the brilliant prospects for victory, and to put themselves in line with the brethren of sister states, reaffirms the principles of the party, hail with pleasure evidences of fraternal union enunciated by various state conventions, that it is the duty of the country to protect all citizens, conserve all industries, favors tariff for revenue limited to the necessities of government economically administered and so adjusted as to prevent universal burdens, encourage protection and home industries, afford just compensation to labor, but not to create or foster monopolies. The general government should care for and improve the great waterways of the republic; favor the nomination of Tilden as not only essential as a rebuke to fraud and misgovernment, but is hereby declared to be the duty of the democratic party

Continued on Fifth page.

NATIONAL AND GENERAL.

The House Considers the Pacific Railroad Bill.

The Senate Passes the Utah Bill, 33 to 15.

Experts Make a Full Report of the U. P's. Condition.

Sidney Dillon Steps Down and Out.

Lack of Funds in the Internal Revenue Department.

Patti Makes an American Engagment—Bernhardt Will Remain in France Seven Years—Fitz John Porter Disposed of.

FORTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

SENATE.

The consideration of the Utah bill was resumed.

Hoar offered an amendment to strike out the clause abolishing woman suffrage in Utah. Rejected.

Those voting in the affirmative were: Blair, Bowen, Brown, Conger, Cullom, Dawes, Dolph, George, Hoar, Lapham, Manderson, Mitchell, Palmer, Pike, Sherman, Vance and Wilson.

Brown explained his vote by saying he was altogether opposed to woman suffrage, but regarding it as an entirely local matter and as it had been established in the territory he would vote against the United States government interfering with it. The bill then passed—33 yeas; 15 nays, as follows:—Yeas, Allison, Beck, Bowen, Cameron, (Arazona) Colquit, Conger, Cullom, Dawes, Dolch Edmunds, Fair, Fry, Garland, Harrison, Ingalls, Jackson, Jones, (Fla), Jones, (Nev), Layham, McMillan, McPherson, Malone, Marderson, Miller (Cala), Mitchell, Merrill, Palmer, Pike, Pugh, Riddleberger, Sawyer, Vorhees and Wilson—33

Nays:—Bayard, Brown, Coke, George, Hampton, Jones, Kenna, Lamar, Maxey, Morgan, Pendleton, Rawson, Vance, and Walker—15. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The house proceeded to consideration of the Pacific railroad bill, known as the Thurman amendment bill. It extends the provisions of the Thurman act to the Kansas Pacific, Union Pacific, and Central Pacific branch of the Union Pacific. It allows the investment of the sinking fund of all companies in their own first mortgage bonds or any United States bonds or securities, or their application to the extinguishment of interest on subsidy bonds. It requires one-half the annual compensation for government services to be carried to the sinking fund, and also the annual payment into the sinking fund of the following sums: Central Pacific Co. and Union Pacific [illegible] million dollars each, [illegible] $150,000; Sioux City and Pacific Co., $130,000, or as much of said sums as will make the total annual payment to the sinking fund equal to 35 per cent of the net earnings of the respective companies. In case the residue of net earning are not sufficient to pay the interest on 1st mortgage bonds, the amount necessary for that purpose may be remitted. The companies are required to pay into the sinking fund on or before January 1, 1885, the following sums, less amounts due them for government service: Central and Union Pacific each $500,000, Kansas Pacific $200,000; Sioux City & Pacific and Central branch of the Union Pacific $50,000 each. It forbids payment of dividends while the companies are in default in respect to their requirements. The minority report of the Pacific railway company provides for the extinguishment of debt due to the government by issue, by companies in per cent sixty years redemption bonds.

Speeches were made by Throckmorton, Thompson, Post, Jordan, Cassedy and Hewitt, of New York. The latter said he would move to recommit the bill with instructions directing the secretary of the treasury to report on the first Monday in December a plan by which the act of May 7, 1878 should be enlarged by additional payments to be made by the railroad companies, so that the debt to the United States (principal and interest) should certainly be paid at maturity, on the expiration of such extension as the secretary might deem necessary to be made.

What he asked was that the house should do with these companies what every business man would do with a debtor. Nurse the debtor and give him an opportunity to pay his debts, instead of crushing him. The discursion was continued by Anderson, Laird, Belford and Sumner (California). Thompson, (having charge of the majority bill) offered an amendment making aggregate payment required of the companies 55 per cent. instead of 35. The previous question was ordered and the house took a recess until to-morrow.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

UNION PACIFIC FINANCES.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—The report of government experts on the Union Pacific is in brief as follows:

Statement number one shows the earnings and expenses of the entire system, including the lines owned, leased and operated, from January 1st to May 31st 1884. Gross earnings, $9,212,765. Operating expenses $6,037,862. Statement number two shows the revenue and expenses of the entire system for the same period. Gross earnings; $9,222,765; operating expenses and all fixed charges $9,952,180; deficit, $729,414. Statement No. 3 shows the financial condition of the company May 31 '84, from which it will be seen that the gross floating debt amounts to $11,400 099, made up by the following items: Bills payable; $5,836,434; accounts payable, 1,442,107; pay roll and vouchers, $7,462,821, dividends unpaid, $1,143 74; coupons unpaid, $398,992, called bonds, $116, 00. The company has certain available assets which should be deducted from this amount as follows: Cash on hand, $840,377. Sinking fund in the hands of trustees (cash) $116,000 bills and accounts receivable, $3,038,262 company stocks and bonds owned by the company, $2,074,064; total, $6,068,703, leaving the net floating debt, $5,331,395. Items fuel, material and stores on hand, $2,622,777, not regarded as an available offset by experts. Statement No. 4 shows the earnings, bonded debt and interest in branch lines [illegible] in the interest of the company for the year ending December 31, 1883. The earnings, $8,758,452, expenses including taxes $6,315,630 surplus $2,442,821; bonds outstanding, $40,833,000 annual interest, $2,510,950; bonds owned by Union Pacific company, $23,615,730; annual interest to Union Pacific, $1,599,791; bonds owned by others, $17,267,2 9.. Statement No. 5, shows the revenue and the expenditures of the road proper, 1,[illegible]20 miles, for three months endin March 31, 1884; Gross earnings including income from investments, $3,475,081; operating expenses and taxes and all fixed charges, $5,047,980; deficit, $1,572,798. Statement No, 6 shows earnings and expenses and accrued interest on the funded debt of branch lines compared with 1883, for the three months ending March 31st. The interest on the bonds exceeds the surplus earnings for 1884 by $347,826, while for 1883 it was only $2,981. Statement No. 7 is a comparative statement of the earnings and expenses of the entire system for four months ending April 30, 1882, 1883, and 1884. A comparison between 1884 and 1882 shows a decrease in surplus earnings of $1,252,328; between 1884 and 1883, shows a decrease of $1,843,013. 1888 was the year of the largest receipts in the history of the company. Statement No. 8 shows the investments in detail in bonds and stocks of other companies, advances to other companies payable in bonds and stocks, and miscellaneous investments, amounting to an aggregate of $44,068,952. Statement No. 9 shows the company's stocks and bonds owned by the company amounting to $2,074,064

WASHINGTON, June 18.—The secretary of the interior received the following communication from the chairman of the senate judiciary committee:

Sir: In regard to matters between the United States and the Union Pacific railway company arising under the act of 1878, and which the committee on the judiciary of the senate has had for some time under consideration; I have the honor to inform you that the committee has this day adopted the following resolution:

Resolved.—That this commitee will postpone until the first Monday in December, 1884, the further consideration of matters arising under the act of May 7, 1878 relating to the Union Pacific railway company, if said company shall immediately carry out the offer of Mr. Adams, as stated in his communication, dated June 18th, 1884, addressed to Hon. G. F. Hoar, and on the express understanding that this action of the company and the United States in receiving money and security in all communications mentioned shall have no effect on any penalty, or forfeiture, or other rights of the United States, incurred, or arising or to occur, or arise against said company, or any of its officers, but that all rights, penalties, and forfeitures shall stand as if these acts had not been done, which I send for your information, together with a copy of the communication of Mr. Adams to Mr. Hoar, referred to in the resolution. Respectfully (signed), Geo. Edmunds, chairman of committee.

The main points of Adams' proposition are that the railway company shall immediately pay to the United States treasury $718,000, and the Thurman act for 1883 that all earnings for government transportation shall be retained by government, and that no dividends shall be paid during the current year. All other matters in dispute are left for adjudication.

The Internal Revenue Deficiency.

Special Dispatch to THE BEE.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—The announcement by the commissioners of internal revenue that [illegible] the amount kept back [illegible] the salaries and gratuities by congress, which allowance they have refused to make, causes the saloons at the capitol to rub their eyes and inquire, "What ought to be done?" "I am sure" said Secretary Folger to your correspondent to-day, "I see no way but to close the distilleries. There is a statute which expressly prohibits our employing men without having money on hand to pay them, and another which requires that these men shall be attendant upon distilleries when running. The commissioner is between the devil and the deep sea and which he will choose is a question. I can see no way out the difficulty but to close the distilleries until the end of the fiscal year, after which we shall again have money to pay these officials."

"And is that your final conclusion, then, that the distilleries must be closed at once?"

"I have not reached a final determination yet," he answered, "at least not sufficiently so take action, but I can at present see no other way out of the difficulty."

FITZ-JOHN PORTER.

The Fitz John Porter bill has finally passed both houses of congress.

The Cooking School.

The average girl at marriage is well instructed in sewing. To take her place at the head of a family without a fair knowledge of this useful household art, would be to disgrace her mother and herself in the minds of all their acquaintances. The average young bride goes to a home of her own with a few practical ideas on a matter which will have to come before her thrice a day, and one in which the health and general prosperity of herself and others most essentially depend. Then, if ever she acquires even a passable skill in cookery it will doubtlessly be through much wasting and worrying and manifold non-successes. Meantime dyspepsia, or other evil angel, its lurking in the shadow of her table. To the young wife and house-keeper so circumstanced half the terrors of the kichen are at once removed by the introduction of the ever-ready, always reliable, Royal Baking Powder. With its proper use there can never be failure in bread, biscuit or cake, while the perfect healthfulness of the food produced is likewise so well assured that all who partake may defiantly snap their fingers in the face of old Dyspepsia. This point gained, the victory over inexperience and bad luck in other things is spedily won. The Royal Baking Powder, on account of its superior powers as a leavening agent, the great facility with which it may be used, its proved economy, and its thoroughly established wholesomness and purity as established by the tests of government chemists and others, has become the general substitute for cream of tartar and soda in the making of nice, sweet, light, flaky, digestible bread, biscuit, etc. With its use, the young mistress of the house may take a pardonable pride in the work of her hands.

ENOCH ARDEN WITH VARIATION.

His Wife Disposes of Two Husbands During His 35 Years Absence But She Greets Him as a Widow.

MUNCIE, Ind., June 18.—Last night Thos. Walling, who went to California during the gold fever of '49, leaving a wife and three children, returned from the far west and spent the evening in company with his wife and grandchildren. Mrs. Walling, who supposed him dead, had in the meantime married twice, both husbands dying.

A MORE COMPLETE ACCOUNT.

Special Dispatch to THE BEE.

MUNCIE, Ind. June 18.—This city and county is in a fever of excitement over the return of Thomas Walling, formerly a resident of this city, but for more than thirty years supposed to be dead. Mrs. Walling, whom he left a young wife with three children, has been married twice and has lost both husbands. Husband and wife met last night for the first time since 1849.

Eight years prior to that time, April 1st, 1841, Thompson Walling married Susannah Shafter, the daughter of a prominent farmer, and in 1849, when the gold fever was at its height Walling went out with a number of prominen citizens, among whom was Charles McClaughlin, the California millionaire, who was shot in a San Francisco hotel by a railroad contractor quite recently, because of the latter's inability to collect sixty or seventy thousand dollars due from McClaughlin, and in litigation between them. From 1852 no word was received of him, and as years passed he was given up as dead. His father's large estate was administered as if such was the case, and Mrs. Walling re-married to Horatio V. Wilcoxen in 1862. In 1865 Wilcoxen was killed in a sawmill, and in 1866 Jeremiah Veach married the twice desolate widow, living with her at Springfield, Henry county, until his death in 1882. In the meantime Volney Willson, a prominent citizen and staunch friend of Wallings' never gave him up, but flooded the west with letters of inquiry. In Febuary last, Walling, while deputy post master, who had himself been absent from his family for twenty years, picked up a letter postmarked Muncie, and directed to the postmaster, and opening it found it was an inquiry for him. A correspondence with Willson resulted, and yesterday Waling returned and spent last evening with his wife of 35 years ago. The meeting was a sad and impressive one, and the changes by passing years and trouble had marked both with gray hairs and wrinkles; while children, which were little more than babes when their father left had grown to be men and women, with families of their own. It is more than likely that re-marriage will close the romantic history which is ever more strange than that of Enoch Arden.

THE ENGLISH INVESTIGATION.

WASHINGTON, June 18—The English investigation was continued to-day and many witnesses were examined without developing anything more than surmise testimony. Mrs Weller and her daughter confirmed Representative Weller's statement concerning the telegram to meet them at the train. Hon. Wm. H. English was present, but asked his examination be postponed until after Horr and Kasson had testified.

TURKEY

DENVER, June 18.—At 2:30 this morning the democratic state convention, held at Pueblo, elected as delegates to Chicago Gov. Grant, M. S. Waller, M. S. Crow, J. D. McGlory, Dennis Sullivan and J. R. Letcher. The delegation is uninstructed but Cleveland is the probable choice.

Bleeding an Irish Editor.

DUBLIN, June 18.—The court fined Wm. O'Brien, editor of the United Ireland, £500 for contempt in connection with the action for libel against O'Brien by Bolton.

The Blast of a Bomb.

MADRID, June 18.—The public is alarmed by an explosion in a house in Calle Sevilla, caused by bomb placed inside the doorway. The door was blown out and the windows shattered. Nobody injured.

Fire In Chicago.

CHICAGO, June 18.—The fire which started late last night on Desplaines street was confined to the buildings in which it originated. Loss $75,000; insurance unknown.

FOREIGN NEWS.

PATTI ENGAGED FOR AMERICA.

LONDON, June 18.—Patti has signed an agreement with Mapleson to sing in America next season. She is to receive $4,000 for each concert and all expenses.

BERNHARDT LEASED FOR SEVEN YEARS.

PARIS, June 18.—Mayer has leased the Porte St. Martin theatre, and engaged Sarah Berhardt for seven years.

QUICK TIME.

QUEENSTOWN, June 18.—The steamship America made the trip from New York in six days and fourteen hours, beating the best previous record by two hours.

Changes in the Union Pacific.

NEW YORK, June 18.—It is stated that Sidney Dillon will to-day resign the presidency of the Union Pacific and Charles Francis Adams will be chosen to fill the vacancy. The New England stock holders favor this change. The impression on the street is that the July dividend will be passed and recommendations be made at the directors meeting not to pay any dividend the remainder of the year and then resume on a six per cent. basis.

LATER—At the meeting of the Union Pacific directors Dillon resigned as president. Charles Francis Adams accepts the position. It was voted that in lieu of a dividend payable July 1st the sum of $718,814 be paid from monies in the company's treasury to meet the demand of the secretary of the treasury for payments under the Thurman act for the year ending December 31st.

Gov. Buckingham's Statue Unveiled.

HARTFORD, Conn., June 18.—Six thousand military including the Seventh New York regiment participated in the ceremony of unveiling the statue of Gov. Buckingham to-day. Senator Platt delivered the oration.

CALM ON 'CHANGE

No Special Activity in the Chicago Markets Yesterday.

An Over Supply of Lean Scraggy Cattle.

But Good Demand for Stockers and Feeders.

Oats, Rye and Wheat Steady at Yesterday's Prices.

While Corn Shows a Slight Advance—Pork Active.

CHICAGO'S MARKETS.

Special Dispatch to THE BEE.

CHICAGO, June 18.—The market opened quiet, and ruled rather slow until late in the forenoon, when there was considerable activity. It was a lifeless day on 'change. Outsi orders were few, and what little business was transacted was on local account.

WHEAT.

Some little shipping inquiry was reported for cash wheat. About 110,000 bushels No. 2 spring being taken. The future of the market is dependent largely upon the weather, which, to a certain degree, will shape its course.

Wheat was steady at prices of the day. The only strength in the market came as a sort of overflow from corn. July sold up to 87¼, went back to 87⅛, and closed on regular board at 87½. During the afternoon July fell off to 87¼; August 89⅞; September 90.

CORN

opened quiet, but showed a good deal of firmness on apparent liberal buying of short stuffs by the Nat Jones and Eldredge crowd. David Dows was also in the market as a buyer. These influences brought about an advance of ⅜, which was moderately well sustained on the regular board. In the afternoon board the advance was partically lasting, July closing at 56½ August, 57⅞, September 57⅝.

RYE

was very steady at 65½ for cash.

OATS

were a shade easier for cash and near futures. The latest were 32¼, June; 32½ July.

PORK

was very dull and showing no change; closing at 19 65 for June, July and August.

LARD

easier, closing on the afternoon board at 7 75, June 7 85, July 8 02½, August 8 15.

CATTLE.

Big heavy cattle were slow, as there were no export orders, and values were generally reported lower. Common grass cattle were plentiful, and they were generally quoted 10c lower. Distillery stock sold at previous prices, as also did the fair to good butchers stock, but old cows and lean and scraggy bulls sold lower on account of a big supply of Texas. There seems to be a better demand for stockers and feeders, but prices are ruling considerably lower than heretofore, sales heads range [illegible] at the market, among which were some very poor drovers, and good to choice shipping, 1,00 to 1,350 lbs, sold at 6 15 @6 50. Common to medium, 1,000 to 1,200 lbs, 5 20@6 00. Grass Texans, 700 to 850, 3 60 @5 00. Corn-fed Texans, 800 to 950 lbs, 5 00 @6 00.

HOGS

fairly active. Prices 5c to 10c higher. Sales were made at 4 00 to 5 10 for skips, and light light 5 10@5 50 for assorted light, and 5 10@ 5 70 for best heavy packers and shippers. Light 170 to 210 lbs, 5 00@5 50.

COLORADO DEMOCRACY.

DENOUNCES THINGS IN GENERAL.

DENVER, June 18.—The democratic state convention at Pueblo adopted resolutions in which they denounce the extravagance and dishonesty of the republican party and the continued encroachment of the federal government upon the reserved rights of the states. They demand the free and unlimited coinage of silver, favor a strong and efficient navy, and denounce the infamy of 1876, when Tilden and Hendricks were deprived by fraud of offices to which they had been elected.

Failures.

LOUISVILLE, June 18.—John Calahan & Co., wholesale liquor dealers assigned to-day. Liabilities $100,000, assets $140,000. Business complications caused the assignment.

ANDREWS' PEARL

BAKING POWDER

PURE CREAM TARTAR.

$1000. Given

If alum or any injurious substances can be found in Andrews' Pearl Baking Powder. Is positively PURE. Being endorsed, and testimonials received from such chemists as S. Dana Hays, Boston; M. Delafontaine, of Chicago; and Gustavus Bode, Milwaukee. Never sold in bulk.

C. E. ANDREWS & CO.

CHICAGO, 29 Lake St. MILWAUKEE, 287, 289 & 291 E. Water St.

Seal of North Carolina

Smoking Tobacco.

Seen Everywhere, because everywhere recognized as indispensible to Dealer and Consumer.

Why? Because we select the best leaf from the best Tobacco regions of North Carolina, and store it several years until it attains the richness and mellowness which age alone imparts.

Marburg Bros.