THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

FOURTEENTH YEAR. OMAHA, NEB., FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 20, 1884. NO. 2

STILL AT THE HELM.

Rumored Resignation of S. H. H. Clark, of the U. P.

On Investigation the Rumor Proves to be False.

President Adams Interviewed Concerning Government's Action.

He Says the Company will Resist its Demands.

Congressional Proceedings---The Anti-Pauper Immigration Bill.

The Senate Discusses the Mexican Pension Bill.

Further News from the National Capital.

A Rumor Contradicted.

Special dispatch to THE BEE.

CHICAGO, ILL., June 19.—The report is being freely circulated on 'change here and in Wall Street, that S. H. H. Clark has resigned from the Union Pacific.

A representative of the BEE called upon Mr. Clark and inquired if there was any truth in the above despatch, and he stated that there was not. He has not tendered his resignation, and has sent a telegram to that effect to the associate press, in response to an inquiry from its Chicago agent.

CHICAGO, June 19.—The rumor circulated in Wall street and on 'Change in this city that S. H. H. Clark, of the Union Pacific had resigned the position of general manager of that road is entirely without foundation.

President Adams is Interviewed.

BOSTON, June 19.—President Charles Francis Adams, Jr., of the Union Pacific, denies the report from Wall street, that he has discovered or broken up any conspiracy whereby the Union Pacific company has been robbed, The statement that General Manager Clark, of the Union Pacific had resigned, and his resignation been accepted is denied by the president and vice-president of the road. Clark intimated that when the recent charges were determined upon that his resignation was ready, but he will remain in charge at Omaha as long as his health will permit.

The Union Pacific railroad company has legal advice that congress cannot compel it to take out patents and pay taxes upon its land, and it the efore will take no such action.

President Adams says of the reports of his interview with the secretary of the interior: "There is absolutely no truth in the stories that I prote ted against the government report. I did nothing of the kind. The railroad commission mentioned to the secretary of the interior that I was in town, and the latter sent for me. We had a pleasant chat for ten minutes. No reference was made to report, but the reporters jumped to the conclusion that I was protesting against something. The report contains some unpleasant facts but nothing more than everybody knows and no exception can be taken to it by the company. Government was given every facility to get at the facts and all this talk about strictures and inferences and protests is non ense. The report makes no charges against the company but simply states facts which have long been published."

Big Steals in the U. P.

Special Dispatch to the BEE.

CHICAGO, June 19.—It is reported that the new president of the Union Pacific, C. F. Adams, has discovered big frauds and steals among the western officials of the Union Pacific.

How the U. P. Lost $20,000.

CHICAGO, June 19.—A little bit of canvassing for business has just come to light in this city. A Chicago firm had seventy-five carloads of mining machinery to be shipped to Montana, for which the Union Pacific and Burlington had both made bids, the latter securing the contract. The Burlington offered to turn over the freight to the Union Pacific at Council Bluffs on condition that bulk should not be broken, but the cars be taken through by the Union Pacific and Oregon Short Line. After this agreement had been virtually made and the Burlington had contracted for the freight, an effort was made by the Union Pacific officials to divert the business to one of its triparitie allies. Hearing of this the Burlington people took the freight by their St. Paul line and transferred it to the Northern Pacific, thus cutting the Union Pacific out of $23,000, the gross value of the business. When all the facts become known to the Union Pacific management lively times are expected.

Why Dillon Resigned.

Chicago Times Special.

To a reporter who spoke to Mr. Dillon as to several Wall street stories regarding his resignation Mr. Dillon said: "I resigned from the presidency entirely of my own volition, I helped to build the road and have been connected with it for twenty years—the best part of my life in executive positions all the time. I have given my services gratuitously all that time, with the exception of the last four years, when I have had the small salary of $15,000 a year. For ten years I have nearly neglected my own private business. I am now 73 years old, and I consider it my duty to myself to have someone else take the head. As the main office of the company is in Boston, I deem it important that an eastern man should be chosen, as under no circumstances could I go to Boston to live. I still remain a director and a member of the executive committee, and shall not slacken my energy in bringing back the road to its former prestige. I am the second largest holder of the stocks and bonds, Mr. Ames being the first I believe in the property of the Union Pacific, and I believe in time it will rank as high as it has heretofore."

"Is it true, as is said on the street, that there has been trouble between

MR. GOULD AND MR. AMES,

and that your retirement means a defeat for Mr Gould and a transfer of the control to the Boston holders?"

"There is not a word of truth in it," replied Mr. Dillon, with emphasis. "There is no difference of opinion as to the policy of the road. We are all agreed, and my resignation has no other significance than I have told you."

"Mr Charles Francis Adams, the new president, said that he had nothing to say, officially, as to the policy of the company in the future.

"Do you think the property will go into the hands of a receiver?" asked the reporter.

"Why should it? The road is a splendid property, all it needs to dev lop it is good management. Only a certain turn in the wheel is necessary to make the Union Pacific a great property, and I intend to see that it is managed in the interest of the stockholders."

FORTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—Butler called up his resolution, providing for an enquiry into the condition of New York national banks. After debate, the matter went over. The bill to prevent the importation of tea dust into the United States, was passed. The Mexican pension bill was then taken up. Ingalls submitted a modification of his arrears pension provision, the modification providing so far as arreages are concerned that there shall be no discrimination between the rate allowed to a private soldier and an officer. After some preliminary discussion as to the probable addition to the annual cost of the pension list by the adoption of the amendments proposed to the bill, Beck said the commissioner of pensions had estimated the amount at about $256,000,000. It seemed to be taking on about $256,000,000 to a bill that originally called for $5,000,000. He presumed the intention in making this addition was to kill the bill. After remarks by Conger, Voorhees, Morgan and Ingalls the senate went into executive session and soon adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The house met in continuation of Wednesday's session, and resumed consideration of the Pacific Railway bill. The first question was on the amendment offered by Thompson to make the aggregate yearly contribution of the Central Pacific company 55 instead of 35 per cent of the net earnings, and that of the Kansas Pacific 45 per cent. The amendment was agreed to. The question was then taken on the minority bill. It was rejected. Hewitt, of New York, moved to recommit the bill with instructions to report by the third Monday in December a bill by which the sinking funds of the companies shall be enlarged by the additional payments, so that debt due the government may be surely paid at maturity. The motion to recommit was rejected—65 to 84. The bill then passed without division. To-day's session than began. Hopkins, from the committee on labor, called up the bill to prohibit importation and migration of foreigners and aliens under contract to perform labor.

Jones, of Wisconsin, offered an amendment, which was adopted, providing that nothing in this act shall be construed as prohibiting any individual from assisting any member of his family or a relative to migrate from a foreign country to the United States. The bill then passed without discussion.

The contested election case of Campbell vs. Morey was taken up. Lowrey supported the contestant.

Adjourned.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

TRUTHFUL GEORGE'S MONUMENT.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—The dedication of the Washington monument takes place the 2nd of next February. Extensive preparations are being made for the event. In

THE ENGLISH INVESTIGATION

J. B. Kasson was called and invited to tell what he know about the allegation that Weller had been influenced by the elder Mr. English to absent himself during the vote upon the English-Pelle case. Kasson said he had no personal knowledge on the point. It had been a matter of remark generally among members in his vicinity that Weller had been taken into a corner and thereupon immediately left his place in the house. He had heard talk of this kind from half a dozen members, but could not recall the names of anyone in particular as authority for the statement.

Wm. H. English testified that he had talked with many members concerning his son's case, but never offered inducements to any one.

Question.—"Did you ever have a talk with with Mr. Weller in the cloak room?"

Answer.—"I did not, and I want to say that Mr. Bayne's statement in his speech on the floor of the house is false I neither directly nor indirectly tried to influence Mr. Weller, and any statement that I did is wholly destitute of truth."

"Did you ever know of a candidate for the vice-presidency being on the floor of the house?" asked Millard.

"I never knew one to have a son elected to congress. I thought this was an exception, and that I had the privilege of the house."

"Did you think your barrel was larger than Peelle's?"

"As to the barrel business, I know nothing about that."

"If you'll bring up barrel, I'll tell you something about Indiana soap," interrupted Henly (dem.), addressing himself to Millard (rep.). Adjourned.

THE NICARAGUA WATER WAY.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—Secretary Frelinghuysen to-day communicated to the house committee on appropriations and foreign affairs, at a joint meeting, the details of the plans of the administration in respect to the Nicaraguan water way. He said that the unusual methods adopted for making these matters known to congress were taken for "real reasons," and asked that his communications might be received under restrictions of official secrecy. The committee, after hearing the secretary, adjourned without action.

SPIRITS FOR EXPORT.

Senator Beck offered to-day an amendment in the senate to the legislative, executive and judicial bill [illegible] that distilled spirits intended [illegible] act, may be set apart and remain in store [illegible] not exceeding nine months in the warehouse in which they were stored when entered, subject to such regulations as the secretary of the treasury may prescribe.

ONTONAGON LAND GRANT.

The senate committee on public lands has decided to recommend the forfeiture of the Ontagon land grant.

CONFIRMATIONS.

Henry W. Rothert, Iowa, register of the land office at Cheyenne, Wyoming; O. P. Chisholm, Illinois, register of the land office at Bozeman, Montana.

WAR CLAIMS ON THE SOUTH.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—Secretary Folger has written to Coarner, chairman of the subcommittee of the house committee on claims, a long letter of approval of the house bill now pending to relieve from further liability on account of the direct tax; 1861, those states that have not paid their proportion thereof, and to refund to the states that have paid.

HIGH WATER.

El Paso and the Surrounding Country Submerged.

EL PASO, Tex., June 19.—The Rio Grande river shows more water here and above than at any time in a quarter of a century. The horse railroad and the Mexican Central railroad bridges have been swept away, and the valleys below, to Camp Rice, and Old Fort Quitman presented the appearance of a vast inland sea. The flats between the general town and the river, on which are the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad depot buildings, have all been submerged. The damage to Ysleta, Socorro, San Elizaero and Camp Rice has been proportionately great. It is understood that the American town of Presedio, Texas, has been nearly destroyed.

The Grand Trunk.

MONTREAL, June 19.—An important change has just been made in the internal management of the Grand trunk. West of Detroit the lines of the system including the Chicago & Grand Trunk, Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee, Flint & Pere Marquette railways will be so amalgamated as to be under the management of W. J. Spicer, newly appointed general manager of the Chicago & Grand Trunk.

Sale of Blooded Cattle.

IOWA CITY, June 19.—The sale of Carey S. Smith's herd of Holsteins at auction to-day was largely attended by cattle men from all parts of the United States. The bidding was slow and prices low. The premium cow, "Mink," sold for $1,275 to Thos. B. Wales, of this city. Her 3 months old calf brought $700 from S. A. Langdon, of Morrison, Ills. Sixty head were sold.

Sioux City's Railroad Squelched.

Special Dispatch to THE BEE.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The bill authorizing the construction of a Pacific railway line west from Sioux City, Iowa, to connect with the Union Pacific west of the one hundredth meridian was given a set-back to-day by the action of the house in taking up as a special order the pauper labor bill, instead of this which stood next on the committee's list. This makes the chances of the passage of the bill this session extremely bad.

Wabash Matters.

ST. LOUIS, June 18.—Col. J. F. Howe, general agent for receivers, and George Olds, general traffic manager of the Wabash railway, will issue an order to-morrow directing conductors to refuse to honor any and all tickets issued by that company from St. Louis to Chicago, prior to May 1st of the present year. This covers all unlimited tickets issued by the Wabash company during the rate war between here and Chicago in the fall of 1880, when an immense number of unlimited tickets were issued at about four dollars, which were greedily purchased by scalpers and many other persons who thought there was a big speculation in them. It is believed that about ten thousand of these tickets of the value of seventy five to eighty thousand dollars are still out. The contemplated action of the receivers caused great commotion among the scalpers and other owners of the tickets who have been freely selling the tickets of late.

FOREIGN NEWS.

DEATH OF PROF. DROYSEN.

BERLIN, June 19.—Droysen, the eminent professor of history at the university of Berlin is dead.

FRENCH DIVORCE LAW.

PARIS, June 19.—The article in the divorce bill abrogating the law of 1816, which abolished divorce, was adopted this evening by the senate by 158 to 115 votes.

SPURGEON'S JUBILEE.

LONDON, June 19.—The jubilee in honor of the fiftieth birthday of Spurgeon continued to day. The tabernacle was filled to overflowing.

EGYPTIAN MATTERS.

CAIRO, Egypt, June 19.—There was an exchange of shots to-day at Suakim. The report that Kassala has fallen is doubted in military circles. Colonel Wood has been instructed to echelon the whole Egyptian army between Assouan and Wady Halfa by the end of the present month.

THE PLAN OF THE PORTE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 19.—The porte is not reconciled to the outlook of affairs in Egypt, and has addressed a circular to the powers insisting that England's self-imposed task of restoring order in Egypt, is so far completed that the army of occupation ought to be withdrawn. The moral authority and prestige of the sultan is amply sufficient, it says, to insure internal tranquility. If, however, the powers are of the opinion that extra military force is necessary, such force might be supplied by the sultan alone, or in conjunction with England, France, Italy and Spain.

PAPAL PROPERTY.

PARIS, June 19.—The Figaro correspondent at Rome says that President Arthur has instructed the American minister there to act in harmony with the ministers of England, Austria and Spain in an effort to obtain from the Italian minister of foreign affairs the mitigation of the decision of Count Cassation in regard to the properties of the propoganda. According to the same authority Minister Monceni has promised to regulate the question in a manner satisfactory to the vatican when the subject of the general reorganization of ecclesiastical property in Italy shall come before the chamber of deputies.

THE POLITICAL CAULDRON.

It Simmers and Splutters Over the Fire.

Preparatory to Reaching the Boiling Point.

Logan Makes the Grand Tour in the East.

Conventions of all Parties in Different States.

Blaine and Logan Ratification at Washington.

A Prohibition Platform—Indiana Republican Principles—Tennessee Bourbons.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

GRAND RATIFICATION—ADDRESS BY NOTED MEN.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—The first ratification of the action of the Chicago convention by the republicans of the District of Columbia took place to-night with accompaniments of a large and enthusiastic audience, electric lights, fireworks, a display of flags and bunting, fine band music and speeches by some of the best oratorical talent of congress. Three large platforms were erected on the city hall plaza, and from these the speakers addressed the assemblage. Judge Shellabarger presided at the principal platform, on which some of the most prominent republicans in official life had seats.

General Hawley called the meeting to order after which Judge Shellabarger introduced it in a brief speech, Judge Wm. Lawrence of Ohio who read a series of resolutions endorsing and ratifying the republican nominations for president and vice president, and setting forth reasons why Blaine and Logan should be supported and elected by those who had at heart the best interests of the country. The resolutions were adopted with cheers. Judge Shellabarger introduced Hon. John Sherman as the first speaker. He said in part.

"I will support the nomination of Blaine and Logan as heartily as I have done those of Fremont, and Lincoln, and Grant, and Hayes, and Garfield. (applause.) And this I would do, fellow citizens, even if they were less worthy than I know them to be of the distinguished honor proposed for them. I have no patience with any man who, for himself or any other person, would take his chances for success in a political convention and when defeated, would seek to thwart the action of the convention. Blaine and Logan have been selected from among millions of their country. men to represent, not themselves, but the republican party of the United states. They represent the American union, one and indivisible, snatched by war from the perils of secession and disunion. They represent a strong national government, able I trust in time not only to protect our citizens from foreign tyranny, but from local cruelty, intolerance and oppression. They represent that party in the country which would seem to have lost boldness power by depriving by crime and fraud more than a million men their equal rights as citizens. They represent the party that would give to the laboring men of our country protection of our revenue laws against undue competition with foreign labor. They represent the power, achievements and aspirations of the republican party, that for now twenty-four years has been trusted by the people, and in return has greatly advanced your country in strength, in wealth, intelligence, courage and hope, and in the respect and wonder of mankind. A generation of younger men are coming to the front in the south, as well as the north, and they are determined to overthrow the bourbon sectionalism of the democratic party. They live in the mountains and the plains of the west. They breathe the fresh air of the hills of Virginia, North Carolina, and Tennessee. They are the hardy, liberty-loving laborers in every state. They come from fatherland, they come from old Ireland, they are the active spirits native and naturalized of a generation of freemen who never felt the incubus of slavery, and wish only as Americans to make stronger and plant deeper the principles of the republican party. Every advance, every reform, every improvement; the protection of your laborer, the building of your navy, the assertion of your rights as free men, the maintenance of good money, a good dollar good in every land, good in every land worth a dollar in gold;—all the objects of desire must await the movements of the republican party. It may be slow but if you turn to the democratic party, you will always find it watching and waiting Good steady citizens of olden time—grounded on the resolutions of '98 "times before the wah"

"It is said that Blaine is bold and aggressive and that he will obstruct the business interests of the country. I would like to try such a president. He might shake off some of the cobwebs of diplomacy and invite the attention of mankind to the existence of this country. There will also be conservatism enough in congress, and inertness enough in the democratic party to hold in check even so brilliant a man as James G. Blaine. What we want now is an American policy broad enough to embrace the continent, conservative enough to protect every man, the poor as well as the rich, and brave enough to do what is right, whatever stands in the way. We want protection to American citizens, and protection to American laborers, a free vote and a fair count. It is because I believe that the administration of Blaine and Logan will give us such a policy, and that I know the democratic party is not capable of it that I now invoke your aid, and promise you mine, to secure the election of the republican ticket." (Cheers.)

Senator Hawley (Connecticut) was then introduced, and began by calling for three cheers for James Gillespie Blaine, which was heartily responded to, then three more for John Alexander Logan met with a like response. Some one in the crowd then shouted, "Three cheers for Hawley." [Loud cheers.]

"The republican party," he said, "is not made up of ten or fifteen hundred good men of Boston, any more than fifteen hundred drops of water made the Mississippi. These "good men" might try to establish a new party of the future, but the republican party had the "good will of the business" and had the name and did not propose to discontinue. [Cheers.] General Hawley then spoke of the glorious achievements of the republican party, and in concluding said:—"There never was a president that so fairly represented the actual choice of the people. [Cheers.] He bowed to it. He respected it, and he had no doubts of its success." [Loud cheers.]

Hon. Wm. Walter Phelps told the story of the convention. He said on one side were senators, representatives and bosses, and office holders and politicians. On the other side were the people; plain, honest American folk, without money and without leadership, but with grateful recollection of the services, which for 24 years James G. Blaine in a conspicuous position had rendered the party and country, and the honest and sturdy American intent to repay them. That was enough to these plain American citizens from farm and shop from home and schools, where they had studied little more than the records of Lincoln.

SENATOR PATTERSON'S VIEWS.

HE THINKS BLAINE'S ELECTION DOUBTFUL.

Special Dispatch to the BEE.

CHICAGO, June 19.—United States Senator John L. Patterson, of South Carolina, is another republican who does not believe Blaine can be elected if the democrats put up an acceptable man. He says that Randall could be elected but for a division among the democrats on the tariff. Cleveland he regards as coming nearest to being the most available candidate of any democrat yet mentioned. Bayard's war record will always prevent his election, at least in this generation. McDonald is too much free trade, and Carlisle is from the south. Patterson thought if the democrats expected to succeed they should either drop the tariff altogether or go in for reduction so strong that the people could have no doubt about their platform.

ILLINOIS.

HOBBS FOR GOVERNOR—THE PROHIBITIONISTS.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., June 19.—J. B. Hobbs, late president of the Chicago board of trade has been nominated for governor. A telegram from Mr. Hobbs said that he would give the matter favorable consideration. The vote stood, Hobbs 110, Haney 73, Hart 17. Hobb's nomination was made unanimous. Dr. Perryman, of Belleville, was nominated by acclamation for Lieutenant Governor and responded with a speech.

The following were nominated by acclamation: For attorney general, Hale Johnson, of Jasper county; state treasurer, Uriah Copp; auditor, A. B. Irwin, of Sagammon; secretary of state, C. W. Enos, of Jersey. The nominations of clerk of the appellate and supreme courts for various districts was referred to the executive committee of the state central committee with power to act.

BLOOMINGTON, June 19.—The state prohibition committee this morning raised $2,700 for campaign purposes. The platform was reported at noon and was adopted without a debate. It declares that the members of the prohibition party secede from the old parties owing to the fact that the "Managers of the old parties have persistently and for years totally disregarded the interest and welfare of the people and have made use of the trust placed in their hands for personal aggrandizement and to secure place, power and spoils while the people have demanded in vain redress of grievances at their hands." The prohibition party therefore apeal to that only source of power in this host, the people, "and makes the following declaration of principles:

First; the traffic in intoxicating liquors, the great crime of the world, and should be suppressed immediately by constitutional or legislative enactment. Second; the sale of liquor is a crime and not a vice, and should be overthrown by police power. Third; the state has the right to overshrow anything that is destructive of the lives and health or morals of the people. High license, no matter how great, cannot mitigate the evil results of the traffic. The fourth clause of the platform denounces the action of the Illinois legislature in reference to submission of prohibition amendment to the vote of the people. The fifth clause rejects, with disdain the proposition to educate children with money derived from the sale or manufacture of liquor. The sixth declares for the enfranchisement of women. The seventh declares for a radical reform of civil service. The ninth, that every child should be educated in schools supported by the state and should be taught the effect of alcohol upon the human organization. The tenth and final clause opposes all forms of competition between convict and honest labor.

A resolution expressing the sentiment of the convention as to the nominee for president, unanimously in favor of Governor St. John, was carried with cheers.

Adjourned sine die.

INDIANA.

A RINGING PLATFORM ADOPTED BY THE REPUBLICANS.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 19.—The republican state convention was called to order at half past ten. Hon Stanton J. Peelle was elected permanent chairman. Nominations for governor was made first in order, the committee on resolutions not being ready. Hon. W. H. Calkins, Col. W. W. Dudley and Gen. John P. Shanks named; Mr. Calkins nominated on first ballot, receiving 594 votes, Dudley 512, Shanks 48. Nomination made unanimous. The platform adopted ratifies the platform of the national republican convention as sufficient for all matter of national scope and heartily endorses the nomination of Blaine and Logan. It endorses the pure, dignified and patriotic administration of Governor Porter; favors legislation appropriation for a monument to those sons of Indiana who died to save the union; favors calling a convention to frame a new state constitution to take the place of that of 1850; favors such changes as shall take the administration of prisons and reformatory and benevolent institutions from out of the domain of party politics; favors the abolition of prison contract labor; renews the pledge of devotion to free schools; favors the equalization and adjustment of bounties and pensions to all honorably discharged soldiers of the union army; denounces the action of the democratic majority in the state assembly in displacing competent officials of benevolent institutions by mere politicians.

The state ticket was completed as follows: Lieutenant General Eugene Burdy of Henry county, secretary of state; Robert Mitchell, of Gibson, county, auditor; Bruce Carr, of Orange county, treasurer; R. R. Shiel, of Marion county, attorney general; W. C. Wilson, of Tippecanoe superintendent of public instruction; B. C. Hobbs, of Parke, reporter of the supreme court; Wm. M. Haggatt, of Wardick, judge of the supreme court; fifth district, E. P. Hammond, of Jasper. Convention adjourned at 9:30 after a continuous session since forenoon.

PENNSYLVANIA.

CALL FOR A CONVENTION OF COLORED VOTERS.

PITTSBURG, June 19.—The Allegheny county colored men in convention to-night passed a resolution inviting the colored men of Pennsylvania to hold a state convention in this city August 12, to consider the political situation and adopt measures to improve the condition of the colored people of the country.

MAINE.

LOGAN DOING THE STATE.

AUGUSTA, Me., June 19.—General Logan and Senator Hale visited the soldier's home at Togus to-day. Nine thousand soldiers were in line and a salute of 17 guns was fired General Logan made a speech, as it was finished he was given three cheers. Hale also spoke. After lunch the party returned to Augusta to leave for Washington this afternoon.

NEW YORK.

THE DESERTED VILLAGE.

SARATOGA, June 19. The city looks deserted. Tammany and Irving Hall men left this morning. Hubert Thompson, with the county democracy leave this afternoon. The echos of the convention are few. Only a few decided expressions have been had from men of prominence still here. Nelson J. Waterbury said there will be a strong effort to concentrate on Cleveland at Chicago. He did not know how far the west would regard yesterday's convention as decisive in placing Cleveland as the most available candidate before the country. Gen. Faulkner, delegate at large and leader of Flower's campaign, says forty of the seventy-two delegates to Chicago, are anti-Cleveland.

THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

HOW TICKETS OF ADMISSION WILL BE DISTRIBUTED.

CHICAGO, June 19.—The sub-committee on arrangements of the national democratic committee to-day issued the following:

Democratic national committee-room 27, Palmer house, Chicago, June 19, 1884:—The applications made to the members of the national committee for tickets of admission to the democratic national convention indicate a misunderstanding of the method by which they are to be distributed. Tickets are printed and issued by the committee according to the rules which have been followed out by previous conventions. They cannot be given as a favor to any person. The hall will have 10,500 seats, and of these 2,000 will be occupied by delegates, alternates, officers, and committees. About 800 of the seats will be allotted to the press. Subscribers to the fund to pay expenses will receive seven hundred and fifty tickets, and seven hundred and fifty more will be used for distribution among the local committee, city and county officers. It is supposed that twelve hundred tickets will be given to senators and representatives in congress, veterans and other prominent men of the country, who will attend the convention. Five hundred and fifty tickets will be reserved by the national committee for contingencies. The remainder of the tickets will be given to the delegates, making two tickets to each for distribution to the public.

W. C. GOUDY,
W. L. SCOTT,
A. H. BROWN,
W. J. VILLAS,
M. M. HAM,
Committee of Arrangements.

Application by newspaper men for desk privileges should be made prior to June 30, by letter addressed to Austin H. Brown, chairman of the committee on press and telegraph at Indianapolis, Ind.

TENNESSEE.

NASHVILLE, June 19.—The democratic convention reassembled at 9 a. m. The entire forenoon was consumed in consideration of the platform. The minority report, which embodies the features of the Ohio platform, was tabled. The motion to table the majority report and relegate the whole tariff question to the national convention was voted down. The convention now voting on a call of the previous question on the majority report. The call for the previous question failed for lack of two-thirds majority of the convention. Adjourned to 3 p. m. A majority of the delegates to Chicago favor Cleveland. At the afternoon session a wrangle occurred, and after discussion the majority report was adopted with the addition of a section pledging acquiescence in the will of the Chicago convention.

O'Brien's Estate.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 19.—When the estate of the bonanza millionaire W. S. O'Brien was being administered, a man named Patrick H. O'Brien arrived here, succeeded so well in establishing himself to be a brother of the deceased that as stated at the time $750,000 was paid him as a compromise of his claim. Patrick died shortly after his brother. Now comes John O'Brien, until recently a private soldier of the Eighth infantry, claiming to be a son of Patrick, and will commence suit for his share of the $750,000 alleged to have been paid to Patrick H. O'Brien for his claim against the millionaire's estate.

Garrison's Finances.

NEW YORK, June 19.—The rumor has been floating about that Commodore C. K. Garrison is in financial difficulty. Kiernan's Wall Street agency furnishes the following: The reports connecting Commodore Garrison's name with protested paper have this foundation: He is the endorser of Pittsburg, Cleveland and Toledo paper, some of which may have to be extended. The Commodore says he has not had any personal paper protested. The railroad has in course of construction 76½ miles. The funded debt, authorized is 2,400,000 dollars, in six per cent. forty year bonds, none outstanding.

TELEGRAPH NOTES.

Wm. Purcell, editor of the Union and Advertiser, of Rochester, N. Y.; had a great reception to-night on his return home from the democratic state convention. He was known there as against Cleveland and was made elector at large.

The saloon-keepers' association of Connecticut, at a secret meeting to-night, resolved to refuse payment of taxes under the provisions of the Scott liquor law, thus compelling suits in all cases.

The committee to notify Blaine of his nomination have arrived in Boston, and go to Augusta by special train to-morrow.

The military encampment at Dubuque opened yesterday, with great eclat, many prominent men being present.

The Georgia delegation to the democratic national convention is practically unanimous for Cleveland.

John Worford, editor of the Perry (Ia.) Pilot, died Wednesday of cancer on the face.

DEUCEDLY DULL.

A Very Dull and Quiet Day on C'hange.

Wheat Registers a Very Decline.

Other Cereals Fluctuate Very Little.

Pork and Lard Take a Downward Turn.

While Cattle of All Grades Rise in the Market.

Special Dispatch to THE BEE.

CHICAGO, June 19.—The regular session on 'Change was one of the dullest on record. Very little was doing in wheat and corn pits, and practically nothing in pork. There were scarcely any outside orders received, and fluctuations were not such as to tempt local traders. The fluctuations were confined to a range of ⅜c, and closed about ⅜c under the latest figures of yesterday. On the afternoon board prices dropped off rapidly, and some activity was shown in consequence. The latest quotations were

WHEAT

86⅞ July, 88⅛c August, 88⅛c September.

CORN

was very quiet. It opened easier but became firmer on short receipts of contract corn, shaded off again, and closed at 56⅛c for July on regular board. On the afternoon board, another decline occurred, July closing at 56c, August 56⅛c, September 56⅞c.

OATS

easy, but steady in comparison to former markets. The latest prices were: 32 June, 28⅛ August.

PORK.

Nominally; 10@15c lower; closing 19 50 for June, July and August.

LARD.

Lower; 52½ July; 67½ August; 82½ September.

CATTLE.

Under the light receipts and better order the demand for the shipping cattle market generally ruled active, and prices strong and 10c per hundred higher on best corn-fed cattle, regaining all loss noted yesterday. Grass cattle also sold a shade stronger, and butcher's stock was in good demand. There is fair movement in stockers and feeders, but light. Little Range cattle continue to arrive freely. About sixty cars are again on the market, and are selling all the way from 8 50 to 9 25, according to quality.

Droves of Indian corn fed sold at 6 15; good to choice shipping, 1,200 to 1,350 lbs, 6 30 to 6 60; common to medium, 1 000 to 1,200 lbs, 5 20 to 6 10; grass Texans, 700 to 875 lbs, 3 65 to 5 00; corn-fed Texans, 8 00 to 10 00; Americans, 5 00 to 6 25.

HOGS

slow, with a lower tendency. Skips and light light sold at 4 10 to 4 95; assorted light at 5 00 to 5 45; best heavy shippers and packers at 5 10 to 5 65; light, 170 to 210 lbs, 4 85 to 5 50.

HARRISON'S RAID.

Various Views Concerning Its Cause.

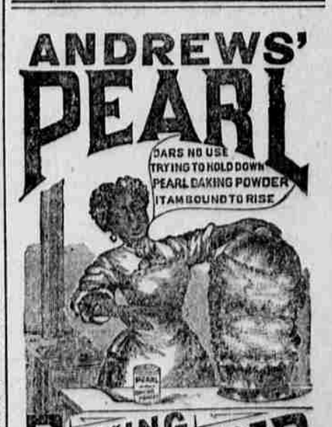
Special Dispatch to THE BEE.

CHICAGO, June 19.—The chief topic of conversation about the east Chicago avenue police station this morning was the raid on the gambling houses last night. Comment was made on the fact that the places raided were those in which it is supposed Mike McDonald has an interest and it was considered that Mayor Harrison had taken this means by which to get even with Mike, Joe Mackin and the machine for their partial triumph at the late primaries. Various opinions were expressed as to what the sudden raid meant. One gentleman, who is on the inside of democratic politics, was of the opinion that it would result in the break up of the machine; that Harrison's chances for gaining the gubernatorial chair had been hurt, and that the attack on Mike McDonald would react on the party, both this fall and next spring.

Explosion.

LAUREL RUN, W. VA., June 18—At the explosion of the portable saw mill this afternoon Frank Sneers and Morgan Galts were killed and Mart Rush fatally. Three others were dangerously injured.

ANDREWS' PEARL



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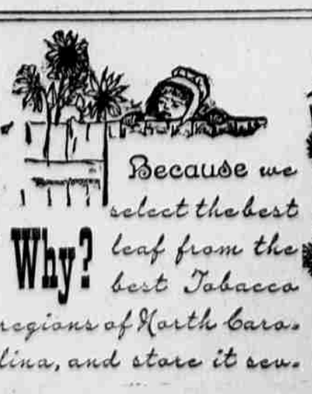

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