THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

FOURTEENTH YEAR. OMAHA, NEB., TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 15, 1884. NO. 23.

POLYGONAL POLITICS.

The Discussion of the Presidency Grows Warmer With the Weather.

Hendricks Replies with Some Ardor to Chandler's Charge.

And Reiterates His Remarks in Reference to the Navy Frauds.

A Call for a National Independent Republican Convention.

Pennsylvania Independents Come Out Boldly for Blaine.

Cleveland Ratification Meetings at Various Points in Nebraska.

HENDRICKS TO CHANDLER.

IN REFERENCE TO THE NAVAL FRAUDS.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 14.—Ex Gov. Hendricks has written the following in response to the letter of Secretary Chandler, published in the associated press papers this morning:

INDIANAPOLIS, July 14.—To the Hon. W. E. Chandler—Sir: I find in the newspapers this morning a letter to me from yourself, written yesterday and circulated through the associated press. You complain that I did you injustice in an address to the people of this city, made the evening before. In that speech I urged: "We need to have the books in the government offices opened for examination," and as illustration I cited a case of fraudulent vouchers in one of the bureaus of your department, and that, upon your testimony before the sub-committee of the senate, it appeared that the frauds amounted to $63,000. And is not

EVERY WORD OF THAT TRUE?

You were brought before the committee and testified as I stated. You admitted under oath that the sum of money lost amounted to $63,000. Your defense was that the embezzlement did not occur wholly under your administration, but part of it was under your predecessor. It seems to have covered a period from June 21, 1880, down to January 25, 1884. Does that help your case? You were at the head of the department a year and nine months of that period; your predecessor about a year and ten months. He was in office at the payment of the first false voucher, June 21, 1880, and up to April 17, 1882, when you came in, and you continued there until the last false voucher was paid, January 25, 1884. The period was almost equally divided between

YOURSELF AND YOUR PREDECESSOR.

How much of the $63,000 was paid out under yourself and how much under your predecessor your letter does not show; but, sir, upon the question that I was discussing does it make any difference who was secretary when the false vouchers were paid? I urge that in cases like this, when the frauds are concealed in the vaults or books of the department, the only remedy of the people is in a change of control, so that the books and vouchers shall come under the examination of new and disinterested men. Do you think I am answered when you say I was mistaken in supposing that in this case the funds were all under your administration, when, in fact, part of them extended back into that of your predecessors? Why, sir, that

MAKES YOUR CASE WORSE.

For the bureau of medicine and surgery defalcation is large, but the more serious fact is that it could and did extend through two administrations of the department, a period of four years, without detection. But it becomes more serious, so far as you are individually concerned, when the fact is considered that you had notice and yet took no sufficient action. The information from which I spoke was from Washington, the 26th of last month, by the associated press, the same that brings me your letter. The associated press obtained its information either from you, or from the investigating committee. If you were not correctly reported, that was the time for complaint and correction. You testified that the total of suspicious vouchers discovered so far was about $63,000, and that the money fraudulently obtained was in some instances divided between the watchman in the department, Corrigan the clerk, and Kirkwood, in charge of the accounts. Now

WHAT NOTICE HAD YOU?

According to associated press reports of your testimony, you received a letter last year charging Corrigan, one of the parties, with drunkenness, and after that a man came to you and told you that Kirkwood and Corrigan were engaged in frauds. Did not that put you upon notice and investigation? You testified that some inquiry was made, and that the conclusion was, that while there were some suspicious circumstances they did not warrant the conclusion of guilt. After the notice, verbal and in writing, you left men in the office. You did not bring the frauds to light, nor the guilty parties to punishment. It was Government Detective Wood who discovered the frauds, and the associated press report says Wood declared he would have no further dealings with your department, but would press an investigation before congress. What is

YOUR NEXT EXCUSE?

Worse, if possible, than all before. You say a large number of congressmen, including some gentlemen of great influence and position, recommended that the head of the bureau, Dr. Wales, should be reappointed. The members of congress knew nothing of the frauds; they had no opportunity to know. It was within your reach and duty. They were probably his personal friends; you were his official superior, but, in fact, did you reappoint him? I understand not. Perhaps the detective discovered the frauds too soon, but Dr. Wales was not one of the three guilty parties. He neither forged the vouchers nor embezzled the money. His responsibility in the case is just

THE SAME AS YOUR OWN.

He was the official superior of the three rogues, as you were of himself as well as of them. Neither he nor yourself exposed the frauds or punished the parties. I have not thought of or considered this as a case of politics. Addressing my neighbors, I said that this and like cases admonish them to demand civil service reform in the removal of all from office who will not seek to promote it within the sphere of their official duty and authority.

Respectfully, T. A. HENDRICKS.

PENNSYLVANIA.

AN APPEAL FOR BLAINE.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 13.—The independent republicans of Pennsylvania who made the fight against Beaver in 1882, and thereby elected a democratic governor, have issued an address to the independents of New York and Massachusetts in behalf of Blaine. It is signed by all the prominent independent republicans and by the entire membership of the independent state republican committee. It contends that the real fight of the independents was to overcome machine rule; to bring about conventions of really representative men; that the recent convention represented the masses, and that not to support Blaine now would be a blow at the very principles that the independents fought for.

INDEPENDENT REPUBLICANS.

A CALL FOR A NATIONAL CONVENTION.

NEW YORK, July 14.—The independent republican general committee met this afternoon at their new headquarters, Carl Shurz presided. The following call was adopted unanimously:

The undersigned committee invite all republicans and independent voters who disapprove of the nominations made by the republican national convention at Chicago as unworthy of support; who think that the interest of good government and public morals demand the defeat of the republican candidates for president and vice president; and who are therefore resolved not to vote, for Blaine and Logan to meet for conference either in person or by delegation, for the purpose of determining upon a common course of action in the pending canvass. The conference will be held at 11 a. m., the 22d of July, 1884, in the city of New York, at the University Club Theatre, Madison avenue and 26th street. Gentlemen desiring to take part are respectfully requested to send their names to T. W. Grierson, secretary of the independent republican committee, No. 33 Nassau street.

The call is signed by the officers of several independent republican committees.

IN NEBRASKA.

CLEVELAND WET BLANKETS AT O'NEILL.

Special Dispatch to THE BEE.

O'NEILL, Neb., July 14.—The nomination of Cleveland fell like a very wet blanket on the bourbons here. No one wanted him (except republicans) and a large number of democrats will vote for Blaine. On Saturday evening an attempt was made to get up a ratification meeting, but the Blaine boys got up a counter-irritant of such immense proportions that the Cleveland affair dwindled into insignificence, and was the laughing stock of the town. None of the old democratic leaders made any attempt to assist in the demonstration for Cleveland.

DEMOCRATIC RATIFICATION AT CRETE.

Special Dispatch to THE BEE.

CRETE, July 13.—When the news of Cleveland's nomination was received in Crete it created very little enthusiasm or comment. The republicans seemed to feel better over it than the democrats. However they commenced making preparations for a ratification to be held Saturday evening. On Saturday morning they run out the flag but forgot to take off the large placard which the republicans had put on it. The flag floated to the breeze and displayed in large letters, "Unanimously for Blaine and Logan." Some of the republican boys came along and remarked that they thought that would be the case before the idea of November but was surprised to see it so soon after they had put up their candidate. They took the joke good naturedly and soon had the placard removed, but refrained from putting "Cleveland and Hendricks" on the flag.

In the evening they built a bonfire on the square and with the aid of the band they gathered quite a crowd, more than half of which were republicans. The old democratic warhorse, T. A. C. Beard, was called for and came forward with a smile and proceeded to give the crowd a genuine, old-time democratic speech, but the crowd refused to enthuse. He predicted the triumphant election of Cleveland and Hendricks, and told them to go home and spend the night in prayer and meditation. They were not yet ready and J. C. Smith was called. He said that nationally he was a democrat, but locally an independent. He said he was going to talk of the republican party, and proceeded to tell of the grand mission of the grand old party, and in fact made a pretty good republican speech. He told his hearers that they would find the history of James G. Blaine in the archives of the nation. Cleveland, he said, had been a pretty good constable, sheriff, mayor and governor. He could not close without the usual eulogy on Cipher Sammy, who he said, was the grandest statesman of the world to-day.

The crowning speech was by James Iler, of the Vidette staff. He said he could not see, said he was an antimonopolist, and by that time the crowd was all gone.

Wells, of the Vidette, says he will support St. John, of Kansas, and N. Dow, of Maine, as his candidates.

C. H. Tanne, of Hastings, has been circling around Crete and Wilber for several days, looking up friends to support his candidacy for district attorney, of this district.

Politics are rather quiet but Governor Dawes' friends here expect to see him renominated unanimously on the twenty-seventh of next August.

There was a severe rain, wind and hail storm passed through the central and western part of this county last Friday, which did considerable damage, though not half what the dispatches would indicate. I have made diligent inquiries and learn there were very few fields of grain ruined. REPUBLICAN.

THE DEMOCRATIC MACHINE.

CONSOLIDATING NATIONAL COMMITTEES.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—The Star says: "It is stated that Wm. Dickson, who was made member of the national democratic convention, will be elected secretary when the committee organizes in New York 24th. Senator Gorman, who is chairman of the congressional committee, is spoken of in connection with the chairmanship of the committee. These two committees have been working at cross purposes heretofore, and it is now proposed to unite them, and while preserving the two organizations make the congressional committee a sub-committee of the national committee."

A MURDEROUS MOB.

It Attacks a Jail at Owensboro, Ky., Slays the Jailor and Lynches a Rapist.

OWENSBORO, Ky., July 14.—At 1:30 o'clock this morning an armed mob attacked the county jail, killing the jailor, W. J. Lucas, breaking in the doors of the cell-room, and taking out Richard May, a negro, and hanging him to a tree in the court-house yard. Sixty or seventy men surrounded the jail demanding the prisoner, who had attempted to outrage the daughter of Sid Kelly, a prominent farmer living in the county, a few days before. The jailor called to his wife to have his pistols in readiness, and refused to open the doors of the jail. The mob then began firing, and the fire was returned by the jailor and his son, Thomas, aged 16. They fired 13 shots, the mob firing as many as 100. Jailor Lucas fired from the porch and his son from the front windows. Two of the mob are reported as killed, eye-witnesses saying that they saw one man fall, shot by Tom Lucas, and that he was placed on a horse and quickly carried off. After firing six shots from the porch, the jailor was shot, a ball entering his right side near the nipple. He was carried to a room, still refusing to give up the keys. His wife took the pistol and tried to repel the mob, but they crowded upstairs and forced her to give up the keys. The outer door was battered down by a sledge hammer. They then took May from his cell and hung him to the only available limb in the court-house yard. Jailor Lucas was given prompt attention, but died at seven o'clock this morning.

RAZZORS A'FLYIN' IN THE AIR.

A Festival in North Carolina Results in Twelve Mangled Negroes.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., July 14—At Holly station, twelve miles from Charlotte, the negroes had a festival Saturday night. Eli Barringer insisted the wrong change had been given him. A dispute arose, razors flew, and Barringer fell to the floor, his head hanging to the trunk by a piece of skin only. Loftin Martin got a bullet in his brain. Brass knuckles and slung shots did deadly work. About twelve negroes were hurt. Three negroes have been arrested.

Quenching a Conflagration With Claret.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 14.—The small town mission of San Jose was almost totally destroyed by fire last night. Loss, $50,000; insurance small. When the supply of water was exhausted claret was used to extinguish the flames and prevent the destruction of the old mission church.

Grasshoppers Among the Greasers.

MEXICO, July 14—The grasshoppers are destroying the sugar cane in the state of Vera Cruz, in the vicinity of Cordoba particularly.

SUMMER SPORTS.

Base Ball.

GAMES YESTERDAY.

At Baltimore—Unions, of Baltimore, 15; Kansas City, 2.

At Louisville, Ky.—Louisville, 6; Allegheny, 0.

At Cleveland—Buffalos 13; Clevelands 5.

At Columbus—Columbus 13; Washington 5.

At Indianapolis—Indianapolis 1; Metropolitans 6.

At Providence—Providence, 9; Boston, 6.

At St. Paul, Minn.—Muskegons 1; St. Paul 8.

At Boston—Unions, of Boston, 12; St. Louis, 10.

At Milwaukee—Milwaukee 9; Ft. Wayne 1.

At Philadelphia—New York, 3; Philadelphia, 2.

At Philadelphia—Unions of Cincinnati, 12; Keystones, 8.

At Quincy, Ill.—Grand Rapids, 9; Quincy, 5.

At Washington—Nationals, 4; Chicago Unions, 2.

At Detroit—Chicagos, 6; Detroits, 3.

Saddlebags and Sulky.

CHICAGO DRIVING PARK.

CHICAGO, July 14.—Track fast—first race—2:22 class—pacing—unfinished last Saturday—Bessie M won, Fritz 2d, Chestnut Star 3d, Nellie Shaw 4th; time, 2:20, 2:21, 2:17¼.

Second race—2:21 class—trotters—Phil Thompson won, Zoe B 2d, Ewing drawn; time, 2:22¼, 2:17¾, 2:20¾, 2:21.

Third race—2:27 class—trotters—unfinished after six heats on account of the approaching darkness. The first heat was a dead heat between Frank Landers and Lynwood (formerly Billy Clinker); the second and fourth heats were won by Landers; the third and sixth by Adelaide; the fifth by Prince, after a change of drivers. Time, 2:21, 2:18¾, 2:20½, 2:20¾, 2:21¼, 2:24¾.

BRIGHTON BEACH RACES.

BRIGHTON BEACH, July 14.—Non-winners—7 furlongs—Lucinda C. won easily, Versanahe second, Ben Woolley 3d; time 1:35¼.

Second race—also for non-winners—Blue Peter won, Australina 2d, Flanders 3d; time 1:34½.

Selling race—Mile—John Ledford won, King Tom 2d, Quebec 3d; Time 1:47.

Murphy memorial stakes—2-year-olds—1 mile—Ventilator Colt won, Julia Powell 2d, Saltie Glen 3d; time 1:22¾.

Mile and three furlongs—all ages—Monk won, Little Buttercup 2d, Woodcraft 3d; time 2:26½.

TWENTY MILES IN SEVENTY-SEVEN MINUTES.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 14.—William Hanaghan's horse Sour Mash was driven twenty miles in 77 minutes and 35 seconds by Sam Richards at Hampden park this afternoon.

SPREAD OF THE SPORADIC.

The Cholera at Alexandria—The Mayor of Toulon Attacked—The Sourge at Toulon.

ALEXANDRIA, July 14.—Three cases of cholera to-day, one fatal.

ALEXANDRIA, July 14.—There were cases of cholera here to-day believed to be sporadic.

TOULON, July 14.—No deaths since this morning.

TOULON, July 14.—The mayor has been attacked by cholera. The illumination in honor of the national fete was prohibited.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Secretary Frelinghuysen to-day instructed by cable consular officers at London, Liverpool, Marseilles, Havre, Bordeaux, Bremen and Hamburg, to at once appoint competent physicians to inspect all vessels and passengers departing for the United States from the ports mentioned. The consular officers referred to are instructed to refuse clear bills of health in all cases except upon the recommendation of a sanitary inspector, that such bills be given. Consuls are instructed to report by cable any case of infectious or contagious disease known to exist on board a vessel at the time of her departure for the United States. This course is adopted in order that the health officers in our ports may have timely warning of the approaching danger, and be prepared to take such measures as shall prevent the scourge from gaining foothold in this country. It is probable that under the authority conferred by the contagious disease clause of the legislative bill, medical examiners will be appointed as attaches to American consulates at French ports affected with cholera, whose duty it will be to report periodically upon the progress of the disease.

NEW YORK, July 14,—The coroner states that Charles Mitchell, a seaman, died of violent cholera morbus, not from an attack of Asiatic cholera. The work of disinfecting the thickly populated tenement districts of the city begins to-day.

THE NAVAL FRAUDS.

Druggist Mann's Indictment Hurried by Hendricks.

CHICAGO, July 14—Mr. Bell Mann, a well-known druggist of this city, under indictment for collusion with Daniel Corrigan in obtaining money by fraudulent vouchers on the medical bureau of the United States naval department, was released on $5,000 bail to-day for appearance before the supreme court of the District of Columbia. It is said the frauds in question amount to over $30,000. The statement is published here that Mann's indictment was precipitated by the recent speech of ex-Governor Hendricks.

The Wabash Official Changes.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 14.—Colonel A. A. Talmage took charge of the Wabash railroad today as general manager. James Smith, formerly general freight agent of the Chicago & Alton, is appointed general traffic manager, and France Chandler general passenger agent.

Colonel H. M. Hoxie takes the general management of the Missouri Pacific sytem. W. C. Townsend, late general passenger agent of the Missouri Pacific and Wabash systems, has been appointed general passenger agent of the Missouri Pacific.

The Capture of the Bastile.

NEW YORK, July 14.—To-day was the 95th anniversary of the capture of the Bastile. The French societies celebrated it in an appropriate manner. At the French consul's office the consul was serenaded. M. Lafavre, minister plenipotentiary, stated that he had received from Jules Ferry a dispatch that Charles Renauld, president of the French benevolent society of this city, was decorated with the cross of the legion of honor, for his efforts in behalf of his countrymen in the United States.

Butler Will Run.

ELIZABETH, N. J., July 14.—B. W. Terlinde, of this city, secretary of the national committee of the greenback party, accompanied General Butler from Chicago to Buffalo. He says that Butler stated distinctly to Gen. Weaver and others that he had accepted the national anti-monopoly nomination and would run. He will probably concentrate his work in New York.

Just About the Size Of It.

LONDON July, 14.—The Times this morning says: The platforms concocted by the republican and democratic conventions, are both unworthy of respect. They are distinguished by the absence of clear conviction, by evasion and by trimmings, by servile rivalry in flattering the masses and in pandering to popular predjudices of modern demogogues and social quacks.

Cincinnati Cigar Makers' Long Strike

CINCINNATI, July 14.—The cigar packers of of this city have been ordered out in consequence of the lock-out of the cigar makers, which is now in its nineteenth week. A resolution was adopted advising packers of other places not to come here.

Butler Wont Talk.

NEW YORK, July 14.—General Butler left to-night for Washington. He refused to be interviewed.

CLEAVER CLEVELAND.

How Monopoly's Candidate is Lopping Off the Democratic Branches.

The P. M. of Chicago Knights of Labor Thinks the Ticket Weak.

The Trades Assembly Treasurer Will not Vote for Him.

Workingmen Debating Whether to Support Blaine or Butler.

Over 25,000 Workingmen in New York will Bolt Cleveland.

All the Organized Labor Societies Preparing to Take Anti-Cleveland Action.

LABOR VIEWS.

CANNOT GET THE WORKINGMEN'S SUPPORT.

Chicago Tribune, 13.

Chas. Dixon, Past Master of the Knights of Labor, said: "I regard the nomination as very weak. Cleveland will certainly not receive the votes of the majority of the working people, who object to him mainly on account of his vetoes of the five-cent bill and the hours-of-labor bill. Another serious objection is that he was nominated by the support of Wall street. I hear that Carter Harrison has not helped himself by his nominating speech. There are two propositions now under consideration with the same end in view. One is to form Butler Clubs, and the other is to come out directly for the republican ticket by organizing Blaine and Logan Clubs. It has not yet been decided which way we will go."

Richard Griffiths is the general treasurer of the Knights of Labor of the United States. Mr. Griffiths belongs to the class of conservative, level-headed workingmen who by their ability and prudence have forced the labor movement into its present prominence. He said he had made up his mind about the nomination, and knew how the majority of the organization felt, but he was not free to express himself for a few days yet, when he could speak more authoritatively.

"I have been a democrat all my life," said Treasurer Foley, of the Trades' assembly, "but Cleveland don't suit me, and I won't vote for him."

"Will workingmen generally vote the ticket?"

"I don't think so. I don't see how they can."

"Will the labor organizations bolt the ticket?"

"I don't know. My idea is to get the representative men of the labor organizations together and take action on the subject."

GETTING READY TO ACT.

"Things are in a chaotic condition just now," said P. H. Logan, president of the Confederated Trades association; "but concerted action will be taken by the workingmen within a week or two that will surprise somebody."

"What is your opinion of the democratic ticket?"

"I prefer not to give it now."

"Will the organizations take action as such?"

"I think not; but representative workingmen will come together and express their views."

"What they do will reflect the sentiments of their associates?"

"I think so."

"Will they declare in favor of the democratic ticket?"

"That is a leading question, and I prefer not to say anything on the subject. Things will take shape in a week or two. The general sentiment seems to be in favor of laying low for a week or two. We will by that time hear from the workingmen in New York and Massachusetts and find out what they are going to do."

BLAINE OR BUTLER.

George Glare, president of the executive committee of a workingmen's organization in New York which represents between 50,000 and 60,000 votes was in attendance upon the democratic convention. He told a friend that the association at its meeting in Albany next month would undoubtedly repudiate the nomination of Cleveland, as they were very indignant at his conduct while governor, but whether they would go for Blaine or Butler, was an open question. Butler, he said, would undoubtedly run as an independent. There was, however, quite a disposition to vote for Blaine, as it would do no good to follow a side show.

A "straw," indicating the way workingmen receive the nomination of Cleveland, is furnished by a vote taken at the Pullman building Friday afternoon. There are 63 men employed there, more than two-thirds of whom have always voted the democratic ticket. The result of the poll was: Blaine, 61; Cleveland, 2."

THREE FOR ONE.

"I think," said Richard Powers, president of the Seaman's union, "that if the nominations were reversed the ticket would be stronger."

"Will it win?"

"No."

"Why not?"

"Because for every independent republican who votes the democratic ticket there will be three independent democratic workingmen who will vote for Blaine; and I am one of them. I haven't found a republican workingman so far who is going to vote for Cleveland, and I have heard a good deal of talk among the democratic voters in favor of Blaine. I can't control another man's vote but my own, but nine out of ten Irish workmen whom I have met are talking Blaine. We are going to start a club of Irish democrats, but any one can join who wants to. I am going to work and do all I can for Blaine. I would like to vote for Butler if he could be elected, and then jump into the river and drown myself."

THE PRESIDENT OF THE PAINTERS' ASSEMBLY.

"We feel sore about it," said Thomas H. Ling, Master Workman of the Painters' assembly, when asked last evening how he and his fellow-workmen liked the nomination of Cleveland. "As I can safely state," he continued, "that the democratic party in nominating Cleveland lost 3,000 votes among the trades-unionists in Chicago and 25,000 in New York City. But, mark me, I don't mean that these votes will go to the republicans; they will be divided, many of them going to the anti-monopoly ticket."

"In your opinion, then, things are pointing to Blaine!"

"They are, most decidedly; and we'd rather have him than Cleveland. If Butler runs he will poll a large vote, and that will help Blaine. If Butler comes out bluntly for Cleveland I can't say just what the men will do. They'll lose some of their faith in Butler, though, you may be sure. I think it's Blaine or Butler with them. That's the legend many of them wanted to put on their transparancies last Saturday night, and it took a lot of talking to get the notion out of their heads. We didn't think it best to come out with any threat. We like Butler because we know he has worked for us, and we don't care whether he did it from principle or not. Butler is our champion now, and no amount of argument between now and November can win us over to Cleveland. They won't be coaxed or talked back. I'm satisfied of that."

THE BRICKMAKERS.

The North Chicago brickmaker's union which has a membership of 1500, is greatly dissatisfied with Cleveland's candidacy, and there is a strong prediction for Blaine in the organization. Its president is Julius Broeske a Pole, who is a leader among his countrymen. There are about 600 Germans and as many Poles in the union. The rest of the members are Irish, Danes and Norwegians.

"As a rule," said Mr. Broeske to a Tribune reporter last evening, "we do not let politics interfere with the business of the union. We do not allow political discussions at our meetings, but my duties cause me to be among the men a great deal, and I hear them talk. The majority of them voted the democratic ticket, but I wouldn't say that they would do it this year. Cleveland is not their ideal of what the chief executive should be. Many of them are socialists, and they certainly would not support the New York governor, chiefly on account of his connection with the odious monopolies. Butler was the man we wanted. Since there is no chance of his election, however, I think Blaine will draw the votes.

John Bormhoft, another officer of the union, said that the died-in-the-wool democrats would rather not vote at all than vote for Cleveland. He thought Blaine was a favorit among the Germans.

THE TANNERS.

Mr. J. B. Murphy, president of the Tanners's and Currriers' union of Chicago, said: "Originally, I am positive that we did not have twenty-five republicans in our union; but since the nomination of Cleveland I have circulated among our members quite extensively and I have learned that not only they but all the friends over whom they have any influence will cast their vote for Blaine, as a just punishment for the manner in which the working men were insulted by the convention in nominating the very man they implored the delegates not to nominate. Some of our members were, at first, in favor of encouraging Butler to run an independent race; but after deliberation they came to the conclusion that to support him, much as he deserves our support, would be but throwing votes away, and in order to humiliate the democrats we will do all we possibly can to elect Mr. Blaine. Very few, if any, of our members will abandon this resolution electionday."

THE COOPERS.

"Cleveland can't be elected," said W. H. Muldoon, president of the Coopers' union, and one of the brightest as well as most prominent workingmen in Chicago. "The organized labor of the country will not support him."

"You have always been a democrat?"

"Yes, but I'll not vote for Cleveland."

"What is the feeling among the coopers on the subject?"

"I'll give you an idea how this nomination takes among workingmen. In the shop where I work there are thirty-two men, four of them are republicans. Of the thirty-two just two will vote for Cleveland. We recognize the fact that when the interests of New York workingmen are affected ours are also, because men thrown out of employment there become competitors in the markets of Chicago. The thirty men in my shop will vote any way to beat Cleveland."

"For Butler or Blaine?"

"I have heard no talk about Butler; but it is Blaine in preference to Cleveland. You can put that in. And you can say furthsr that out of these cooperage shops in the southwestern part of the city, which employ 128 men, the greater portion of whom are democrats, Cleveland will receive not to exceed 34 votes. And the same is true in other trades as far as I know. But, mind you, I don't pretend to control any vote except my own."

The first practical step towards an organized opposition to Cleveland was taken by the Coopers' union at its meeting last night. A series of resolutions were presented, reciting that the democratic party had nominated Cleveland in defiance of the country; that his administration as governor of New York through his veto of the five-cent fare, the hours-of-labor, and other bills in the interests of the workingmen of the state and city showed conclusively his hostility to the welfare of the labouringmen of the country, and demanded that no means be left undone by organized labor to insure his defeat. It was therefore resolved by the coopers assembled that they would work in unison to secure this end, and would do all in their power to influence other labor organizations to take the same course.

OTHER EXPRESSIONS.

"What do I think of the nomination?" said George Schilling, an active worker among the trades-unions. "I shall not rest from now until election; will do everything I can to knock Cleveland from the roots. I intend to slug him as hard as I am capable of slugging."

"How do your associates feel about him?"

"So far as I have observed things in the shops the feeling is pretty unanimous against Cleveland. To-morrow evening representatives of the various organizations will hold a meeting at No. 54 West Lake street to make arrangements for an anti-Cleveland mass-meeting."

IRISH REPUBLICANS.

A NATIONAL CONVENTION CALLED.

NEW YORK, July 14.—A meeting of the national committee of the Irish-American Republican league and other prominent Irish citizens, was held in United States hotel, at Long Branch, to-day for the purpose of organizing for the coming campaign, A. L. Morrison, of New Mexico, president. A large number of telegrams and letters from different parts of the country making reports of the Blaine and Logan movement were read. It was resolved to hold a convention of Irish-American republicans at Cincinnati. A committee was appointed to prepare an address and a plan of the campaign.

WOES OF WORKERS.

Decapitated by a Red-Hot Rod.

JOHNSTOWN, Pa. July 14.—This morning while Zachariah Taylor, aged 18, was putting a rod in a reel at the Cambria iron works, a red-hot rod by some means was thrown over his head and drawn tightly around his neck, almost decapitating him, and literally roasting his neck and shoulders. Thomas O'Neil, another workman, sprang to his assistance, and with bare hands untwisted the rod. Taylor will die and O'Neill is badly burned.

Drillers Injured by a Gas Explosion.

PITTSBURG, July 14.—This afternoon the natural gas at the Westinghouse well exploded from a leak, seriously and probably fatally injuring the drillers, Harry Hall and William Vensell. Both men are terribly burned, and it is feared injured internally. The derrick took fire, but was extinguished before it was seriously damaged.

Fishermen Fatalities.

ST. PIERRE, Miquelon, July 14.—Ten of the crew of the fishing schooner Abbie F. Morris arrived here in dories. The schooner had been run down. Four men are missing. Albion Johnson and Edward Olsen, Swedes, of the crew of the fishing boat Anne and Mary were drowned tending trawls.

Death in a Railway Cut.

PARKER, Pa., July 15—This morning a gang of railroad laborers were at work near here, when an ambankment caved in, killing two instantly and fatally injuring two more. Names not learned.

Buried Alive Under a Caving Bank

BUFFALO, July 14.—By a caving bank at the mouth of Clarion river, three laborers were killed and several wounded.

The Weather To-day.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—For the Upper Mississipoi valley: Partly cloudy, occasional rain, northeasterly winds in the northern part and southeasterly winds in the southern part; higher temperature.

For the Missouri valley; local showers, partly cloudy, slightly warmer and easterly winds.

Back Salaries of the D. & R. G.

DENVER, July 14.—Receiver Jackson, of the Denver & Rio Grande railroad, received permission from the United States circuit court to-day to negotiate a loan for $150,000 to pay employees back salaries.

EXCITEMENT.

"What causes the great rush at Schroter & Becht's Drug Store?" The free distribution of sample bottles of Dr. Bosanko's Cough and Lung Syrup, the most popular remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption and Bronchitis now on the market. Regular size 50 cents and $1.00

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

An Orange Rioter Sentenced.

BELFAST, July 14—The Orange rioters arrested Saturday were sentenced to imprisonment, one to nine months. The excitement continues, and a renewal of the trouble is expected.

The Fall of the Bastile.

PARIS, July 14.—The Fall of the Bastile was celebrated with great eclat. Houses were decorated with flags and bunting, two reviews of troops were held and witnessed by thousands of persons, who cheered the soldiers heartily. Great crowds attended the open air concerts and many places of amusement.

MEXICO, July 14.—The French national fete to-day (the 14th of July,) was brilliantly observed here by both French and Mexicans. Many private residences, public buildings and places of business were decorated.

The Mark Lane Express Review.

LONDON, July 14.—The Mark Lane Express in its weekly review of the grain trade says: The thunder storms prevalent during this week generally favored the crops. No fresh feature in the market. Values slightly weaker. Sales of English wheat for this week, 26,608 quarters as 36s. 9d. Trade in foreign wheat is very dull. The market is decidedly weaker, especially for Mexican, the supply becoming oppressive off coast, trade is largely supplied. A fair business was done at lower rates. There were 46 arrivals and 19 sales. 12 cargoes withdrawn, 16 remained, and 20 cargoes are due. Flour dull. Maize quiet and unchanged. Barley easier.

Fisk & Hatch and the Newark Savings.

NEW YORK, July 14.—A private examination of the members of the firm of Fisk and Hatch, bankers, was held to-day at their office in regard to the recent failure of the Newark Savings institution. Daniel Dodd, president of the bank, deposited almost $2,000,000 in United States bonds with the firm which belonged to the bank, and no security had been given. The testimony taken to-day was in regard to the nature of the transaction between President Dodd and the firm of Fisk & Hatch. It was not made public.

Chicago and the Sunday Saloon Laws.

CHICAGO, July 14.—A committee representing the Reform Alliance of this city formally petitioned Mayor Harrison to-day to strictly enforce the existing laws in regard to the closing of saloons on Sunday. The mayor advised the committe to present their case to States Attorney Mills, as the laws in question are state enactments.

Borrowed Bonds.

NEW YORK, July 14.—William L. Williams who in April, 1881, loaned fifty first mortgaged bonds of the Louisville & Nashville company to George Junior, to-day obtained a verdict for $55,000 damages, Junior failing to return the bonds at the expiration of a year, for which time they had been loaned.

A Wreck Near Quebec.

QUEBEC, July 14.—The steamship Riverettrick, with coal from Glace bay, went ashore yesterday on the east end of Green island during a thick fog. She came off a short while after, struck a rock and sank immediately in three fathoms of water. The vessel will be a total wreck.

The Dollar Note.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—No more one dollar notes can be supplied by the treasurer until about the 1st of August. The order for their preparation could not be given until after the appropriation bill was passed, and the failure to supply is due to the delay of o .

Race Riots.

NEW YORK, July 14.—A dispatch from Henry F. Gillig, received to-day from Paris, says: A manifestation took place at 10 this morning in front of the Continental hotel, by Alsatian societies, who tore down the German flags, threw stones, smashed windows and did other damage.

Gould Retires.

NEW YORK, July 14.—Rumors concerning the retirement of Jay Gould from the Mercantile Trust company are confirmed by both Gould and Louis Fitzgerald. Mr. Gould stated hehad merely sold out his stock in the company.

The Government Exposition Board.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—The board appointed to represent the government at the New Orleans exposition will also take charge of the government exhibit at the Louisville and Cincinnati expositions.

The Vizier Snubbed.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 14.—The grand vizier has tendered his resignation in consequence of the Egyptian conference approving the proposals of the English government. The sultan refuses to accept the resignation.

The Cholera.

MARSEILLES, July 14.—Thirty-two deaths last night, four to-day.

LONDON, July 14.—Eleven deaths last night. The heat is intense and streets deserted. All cholera cases are removed from hospitals to the suburbs.

A Good Bust.

NEW YORK, July 14.—Schedules in the assignment of Pearce & Hall, hat manufacturers who failed to-day, show liabilities $170,000; nominal assets $141,000; actual assets, $81,000.

A Leadville Fire.

LEADVILLE, July 14.—The concentrating works of Estey & Hill burned last night. Loss $20,000; insurance half.

Cuba's Population.

HAVANA, July 14.—Cuba has at present 1,521,684 inhabitants, including Chinamen.

ANDREWS' PEARL

BAKING POWDER

PURE CREAM TARTAR.

$1000. Given

If alum or any injurious substances can be found in Andrews' Pearl Baking Powder. It is positively PURE. Being endorsed, and testimonials received from such chemists as S. Dana Hays, Boston; M. Deichsfontaine, 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.

DISEASES OF THE

EYE & EAR

J. T. ARMSTRONG, M. D.,

Oculist and Aurist.

Until offices are repaired from result of fire, off with Dr. Parker, Room 5, Creighton Block 15th and Dougeastr ceet.

THE WRESTLE FOR RICHES.

Chicago Grain Markets Close a Fraction Lower Than Yesterday.

The Battle of the Hogs Continues Unabated and Unsettled.

Kansas City Packers Throw 6,000 Head on the Market.

For the Purpose of Fighting the Chicago Commission Men.

The Wet Blanket of Politics Demoralizing Stocks at New York.

The Croakers Predicting Future Failures—The Loaning of Collaterals.

CHICAGO'S MARKETS.

GRAIN DULL AND LOWER.

Special Dispatch to THE BEE.

CHICAGO, July 14.—On 'change the markets were dull, grain closing about ½c lower. Wheat and corn were stronger early on receipt of a firmer Liverpool, but soon sagged, with moderate trading. St. Louis telegrams said the receipts of new winter wheat there exceeded 100,000 bushels, and the local receipts of grain were fair. These reports helped to cause a weakness, and there was little demand from the shorts, they having covered so freely last week. Outside orders were also scarce, and the speculative trading was chiefly among local scalpers. The markets fell off slowly, and recovered a little at the close, it being reported that vessel room had been engaged for a considerable quantity of wheat.

WHEAT.

Cash, No. 2 sold at 81¼, and No. 3 at 70c; No. 2, red winter sold for August delivery at 87½c and 88½c was bid for it. Cash, No. 2 corn was 50⅝ and 50¾; high mixed, 54, and rejected 43½ and 45. Sample grain was in fair request for shipment.

PROVISIONS

were quiet, the trading being confined chiefly to September lard. Armour sold 5,000 barrels of August pork at $23.00, an advance of 50c a barrel.

FLOUR

was quiet and firm, the stock being firm.

IN THE AFTERNOON

2:30 P. M.—Markets were dull and a shade higher. Wheat sold at 84½@84⅞ for October, closing at 84¾; September sold at 83½@83⅞ and August at 82⅝@82¾. The former closing at 83¾@84 and the latter at 82½@83.

Corn sold at 51½c up to 52⅝c for September, and at 55½@55⅝c for October, both closing with sellers at outside. August sold at 51½@51¾, closing at 51½c.

Oats were quiet at 25⅞ for August.

September lard was quiet at 7 30; August at 7 12½.

Short ribs sold at 7 77½ to 7 80 for September and closed at 7 72½ for October.

CATTLE.

Among the fresh receipts were at least 3000 Texans. Fat, solid, corn fed natives, were scarce, and one or two fancy lots made extreme prices; grass cattle carrying any fat at all, made good prices, but unfinished and half fat were hard to sell; native butchers' stock slow of sale at very low prices; Texans plenty and 10 to 15c lower; good to choice shipping steers, 1200 to 1400 pounds, 6 10 to 6 70; common to medium, 1050 to 1250 pounds, 5 40 to 6 00; common Texan 740 to 800 pounds 3 70 to 4 15; good to choice 4 25 to 4 75.

HOGS.

Receipts for the day, 20,000, against 1,507 last. And among the receipts were about