THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

FOURTEENTH YEAR. OMAHA, NEB., TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 29, 1884. NO. 34

LABOR LEADERS.

They are Assembling for the National Convention at Chicago To-morrow.

The President of the Independent Labor Party Expresses Himself.

The Convention is not to Endorse Either Presidential Candidate.

But to Bring Influences for Labor on Congress and Legislature.

With Delegates on the Ground, the Convention is Postponed.

The Coming Meeting of the Amalgamated Association at Pittsburg.

"ALLIES, NOT ENEMIES."

THE MOTTO OF THE COMING LABOR CONVENTION

Special Dispatch to THE BEE.

CHICAGO, July 28.—William A. A. Carsey, president of the independent labor party; B. M. Abell, secretary of the same; John J. Kavinagh, president of the Engineers' union; John A. Thompson, president of the Car Drivers' union; and W. J. Wolf, of the National Anti-Monopoly league, arrived this morning at the Briggs house. They are the advance guard of the national labor convention, which will meet next Wednesday. This convention, they say, is not gotten up for political purposes, as was intimated by the representatives of certain labor assemblies, who regarded it with distrust because they did not know its object. It was thought that it was intended to boom either

PROTECTION OR BEN BUTLER.

"The motto of the anti-monopoly league," said Mr. Wolf, "is the principle of this convention. That motto is: Labor and Capital—Allies, not Enemies—Justice for Both. The coming convention was called by the labor conference held in Philadelphia January 6th. This conference was composed of representatives from the various trades assemblies in the United States. Its object is neither political nor partisan; it is for the amelioration of the condition of laboring men, and is called to devise means for the better organization of labor; to compel legislation favorable to our interests. We have no presidential candidate. Recognizing that the president is merely an executive officer, we prefer to ask for redress, not from the president, but from congress and legislatures. As these bodies have their origin in politics, we are to that extent political. By organization we expect to secure one congressman in New York this fall and several of the assembly."

"Will the convention indorse Butler or either of the regular candidates?"

"It has never been the policy of the anti-monopoly league to indorse any particular candidate when both the great parties have embodied what we asked in their platforms. The democrats and republicans have done this, and an effort will be made to have the convention re-affirm its principles only, and leave the exercise of suffrage to the individual opinions of their delegates. If all delegates expected attend, there will be upwards of a thousand. But it is doubtful whether they will all attend."

"Are the workingmen represented by your convention as much opposed to Cleveland as has been alleged?"

"I think the opposition to Cleveland by workingmen has been greatly exaggerated. Cleveland was obliged to veto the five cent fare bill because it was unconstitutional. I helped to draft that bill. It went through the house as we prepared it. When it reached the senate it was tampered with, and when it finally passed Cleveland could do nothing else than veto it. If it had finally passed as it passed the house it would not have been unconstitutional, and it would not have been vetoed. It is only blind bigots who blame Cleveland for this act. He simply did his duty. If he had wished to be popular he had an opportunity to, at the risk, though, of not doing his duty."

A SQUELCHER—WHAT DOES IT MEAN?

NEW YORK, July 27.—At a meeting of the national executive committee of the national labor party to day the following was adopted:

Whereas, Owing to the fact that the letters of acceptance of General Butler and Grover Cleveland have not yet appeared, and that pending their appearance intelligent action cannot be taken by the convention claled by this organization to be held in Chicago July 30th, therefore,

Resolved, That said evonention be and is hereby postponed until Monday September 1, 1884, at the same place.

AMALGAMATED ASSOCIATION.

THE COMING CONVENTION AT PITTSBURG.

Pittsburg Special to the Chicago Tribune.

The ninth annual convention of the Amalgamated association will begin its session in this city August 5. It will be one of the most important conventions in the history of the association. Measures will be decided upon that will be of great interest to the employer, and may stir up a decidedly lively ruction in the labor world. These will contemplate the thorough establishment of the east, and the adoption of a vigorous line of policy in spots in the west and south. In the locality first mentioned the association has had a foothold for several years but has been unable to obtain for its members the good wages or many of the important privileges that are

ENJOYED IN THE WEST.

This disparity in the rate of wages has always been a stumbling block in the way of an amicable settlement of the scale question, and strenuous efforts will be authorized to so strengthen the association during the year that next spring a demand can be made and enforced upon eastern manufacturers to come up to the western standard. That this will be resisted is evident from the fact that there is a decided disposition in the east to reduce instead of increase wages. At Dagville, in this state, the association has for five months been fighting a reduction of 50 cents per ton in the price of puddling, and there is a prospect that the fight will continue indefinitely. In the west and south the question of importance will be how to compel the recognition of the association by three firms located in Birmingham, Ala., Aurora, Ind., and Beaver Falls in this state. At Birmingham a strike was inaugurated long ago, and the mill is now been operated by non-union men.

AT BEAVER FALLS

the union men have been out over three weeks. The dispute was originally about wages. This was settled, but the firm refused to allow three of the old employes to return to work, and a strike was declared. Since then the firm has decided to employ no more union men, and the mill is idle. Several of the unionists have been arrested for conspiracy, and the feeling is bitter. At Aurora a strike has been in progress over two months, and the firm has also declared against the association. Pittsburg delegates to the convention are in favor of heroic treatment for these cases. The trouble is similar in many respects to that at Homestead two years ago. The association won then by declaring war against all firms interested in the Homestead mill. The same plan will be urged now. If it is adopted, a strike will be ordered in a large number of mills unless the association is recognized within a certain time.

A CONVENTION NOTWITHSTANDING.

CHICAGO, July 28.—W. A. A. Carsey, president, and W. A. Wolf, secretary of the United States labor party, were shown a dispatch from New York to-night stating that the executive committee had decided to postpone from the 30th inst. to September 1st the convention of that party, to be held in this city. These gentlemen said they had received no official notice of such action, and would not recognize it if they had; that they were superior to the executive committee, which represented a factious element, and that the convention would be held on the 30th inst., as heretofore arranged.

Regular Press Dispatch.

CHICAGO, July 28.—A number of delegates to the national labor convention, which is to meet here next Wednesday, have already arrived in the city. The convention will be composed of representatives from the various trade assemblies. It is called for the better organization of labor to compel favorable legislation. The delegates declare that no action of a political character will be taken.

HENRY M. STANLEY.

The Noted Explorer Arrives in England—What He Thinks of the Congo Country—Gordon's Predicament.

LONDON, July 28.—Henry M. Stanley, the African explorer, arrived at Plymouth this evening. In an interview he said he had returned to England considering that he had completed the work of establishing satisfactory trading stations along the Congo river from its mouth to Stanley Pool, 1,400 miles by river. When he left the Congo country he was suffering from bronchitis, but he felt much benefited by the sea voyage. He eulogizes the trading prospects of the country in the vicinity of the Congo river. He considers General Gordon commands perfectly practical routes of escape from Khartoum whether via Zanzibar on the east, or down the Congo to the west. The coast of the Nile is blocked. Stanley believes that sending a large English force to extricate Gordon would be a most perilous undertaking. He commends the abandoning of the Congo treaty, and considers leaving Congo in the hands of the Portuguese very inimical to English interests. The population of Maderia prepared an ovation for Stanley when the steamer arrived there, but he was unable to land owing to quarantine regulations. Stanley was tendered an ovation at Plymouth on his arrival.

IMPECUNIOUS SPAIN.

No Money to Pay Her Soldiers and Sailors in Cuba.

HAVANA, July 28.—The regular troops quartered at Puerto Principe not having been paid for a long time, and credit being refused them, went to the stores and forcibly supplied themselves with provisions. The fact having been telegraphed to the captain general, he sent for the director general of the treasury, who declared the only disposable money of the government on the island was $30,000 at Villa Clara, which was immediately ordered by telegraph, and remitted to Puerto Principe. The Spanish war steamer Concepcion has received from Madrid sailing orders, but their being no fund to pay the crew, could not leave; meanwhile the crew are dying of yellow fever. Up to to-day sixteen men have fallen victim, among them two midshipmen, one a nephew of General Beaumont. The director general of the treasury has asked Borges, a well-known banker, for the loan of $100,000, and was refused.

LIVING LEPERS.

Dr. O'Donnell Not Allowed to Exhibit His Putrid Pair in Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 28.—Dr. C. C. O'Donnell of San Francisco, who has made a special study of leprosy and makes it the basis of an argument for the expulsion of the Chinese from this country, arrived here Saturday and announced that he had two lepers on the way, and that he would exhibit them on the lake front this afternoon. The health authorities warned him that it would not be permitted, and they were not shown, the doctor announcing that they had not arrived. He delivered a lecture and exhibited photographs of the persons afflicted of leprosy. He says he proposes to exhibit his lepers in the principal eastern cities. Doubt is expressed in some quarters about his having any living lepers.

Disastrous Fire at Devil's Lake.

DEVIL'S LAKE, Manitoba, July 28.—Nearly all the block east and west of Kelly avenue and north of Fourth street was burned last night. The fire originated in Graham's jewelry store, and spread rapidly, destroying the hotel, Converse & Son's general store, Stoughton's store, Maniard's furniture store, Bennis & Bro.'s drug store, the postoffice, the Inter-Ocean printing office, Moore & Daniel's butcher shop, Warner's bakery, the North Shore bank, township offices, Thompson's drug store, Fell Bros'. general store, Nash's hardware store, Depris' restaurant, ten real estate offices, eight saloons, and nine dwellings. There is very little damage outside the loss of buildings, which are fully insured. Several merchants are making arrangements to rebuild.

Ames Resigns the Mobilier Receivership.

PHILADELPHIA, July 28.—In the United States circuit court to-day, Oliver Ames, receiver of the Credit Mobilier of America, asked to be relieved of the receivership. No reason was assigned. The counsel positively states that the cause is a pressure of official duties of Ames, who is lieutenant governor of Massachusetts, and finds it impossible to attend court. Samuel R. Shipley, president of the Providence Life Insurance and Trust company of this city, was appointed his successor.

Buffalo County's Normal.

Special Dispatch to THE BEE.

KEARNEY, Neb., July 28.—The Buffalo county normal institute opened for a two weeks session this morning with an enrollment of forty-nine members. During the session lectures will be delivered by Superintendent Jones, Chancellor Manatt and Superintendent Bowers, of Lincoln. T. N. Hartzell, superintendent of the county schools, is conductor, and is assisted by Professor Miller and others.

The Labor Bureau Commissionership.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Within the past few days persistent efforts have been made to make it appear that the president had selected M. F. Halderman, of Illinois, for commissioner of the newly created bureau of labor statistics. At the white house it is not only denied that the president has selected a person of that name for the vacant commissionership, but it is said nothing whatever is known there of such a person.

The Cholera.

PARIS, July 28.—There were 13 deaths by cholera at Marseilles last night. At Toulon there were 14. At Lavalleto village near Toulon the Mistral, a strong wind from the northwest, is prevailing and the weather is cooler. The mortality is decreasing in the country among the peasants.

An Insane Postmaster.

NEW YORK, July 28.—Col. Charles B. Morton, assistant postmaster of Brooklyn missing for some time, is now reported insane and in the hands of friends. The irregularity in his accounts are said to be clerical rather than actual.

No Work for Chicago Prisoners.

CHICAGO, July 28.—The city council to-night passed an ordinance abolishing contract labor for the prisoners of the city house of correction. The inmates of this institution number a thousand to fifteen hundred. It has heretofore been self supporting.

It is reported that 500 persons have been massacred at Agig. [illegible]

THE CATTLE KINGDOM.

A Sensation in Chicago Caused by Seventeen Car Loads of Sick Animals.

Forty-one Dead Cows Lying on the Receiving Platform.

The Supposition that They Died from Drinking Alkali Water.

They Were Shipped from Kansas City and Came from Kansas.

Secretary Sanders on the Removal of the British Restrictions.

He Thinks it Would Add $15 per Head to the Value of Western Stock.

SICK CATTLE.

SEVENTEEN CAR-LOADS IN CHICAGO.

Special Dispatch to THE BEE.

CHICAGO, July 28.—A train of sick cattle arrived at the stock yards this morning from the far west. It was not known from exactly what point they came, but they had been shipped direct from Kansas City to Chicago. They were branded with a crossed L. The shipments consisted of seventeen loads, and at one time there were

FORTY DEAD ANIMALS

lying on the receiving platform or in the chutes. They were all young—say two year olds, and were at least half if not three-quarter natives. The others were of Texas blood and were, it is said, bred in western Kansas. No one, or at least, no one competent to give an opinion, seemed to know what was the trouble with the drove, but those who did not know were ready enough to pronounce the malady a virulent case of Texas fever. The brand inspector at the yards pronounces the cattle in the first place

POISONED FROM DRINKING ALKALI WATER,

and perhaps afterward left to perish for want of fresh water or care in loading and handling. Other parties with more or less experience in the Texas cattle trade were of opinion that there were no outward signs of so-called Texas fever. However, so far no competent veterinarian has given an opinion on the subject, as none had an opportunity to make proper examination. The Humane officer proceeded to shoot all those that he found suffering.

THE DEATH ROLL.

Altogether 120 died or were killed to put them out of their misery. It was discovered late to-night that they belong to Oberly & Frazier of Kansas City, and came from their ranch in the Indian territory. The theory of the state veterinarian, who will make an official examination, is that they were overdriven on the route from the ranch to Kansas City without water, and when the water was reached they were allowed to drink too much, causing congestion of the bowels.

SICKNESS AT TOPEKA.

TOPEKA, Kas., July 28.—N. A. Adams, of Manhattan, purchased 200 hundred head of Colorado steers at Kansas City last week. Thirty head of them have since died with Texas fever. One car load was stopped here, and out of that six died; others were taken to Manhattan and quarantined in the shipping pens there. Up to 3 o'clock this afternoon twenty-five had died. The people, especially the stockmen, are greatly excited. Governor Glick sent State Veterinary Surgeon Holcomb to investigate.

WYOMING CATTLE.

EFFECT OF THE REMOVAL OF RESTRICTIONS.

Special Dispatch to THE BEE.

CHICAGO, July 28.—J. H. Sanders, secretary and treasury of the cattle commission, was asked what effect the granting of the modifications by the Wyoming cattlemen of England asked for would have on the cattle trade of America. He said:

"It would very greatly stimulate the cattle trade of Dakota, Wyoming, Iowa, Nebraska, Montana and all that region. The restrictions imposed on the landing of American cattle at British ports amounts to so great a hindrance that it reduces the price of cattle about

FIFTEEN DOLLARS PER HEAD

less than they would bring if the restrictions were removed. If those people succeed in getting cattle shipped from America into the interior without having to slaughter them at the disembarkation, it will enable the shippers to make about fifteen dollars per head more than they now get, and that increase in price would greatly stimulate the shipment of live cattle from this country to England."

AMONG THE ICEBERGS.

The Story of the Lock Garry's Trip to the Polar Regions.

NEW YORK, July 28.—The following details from the logs of the steamship Lock Garry, of the Greely relief expedition, is furnished by Engineer W. R. Chambers, who was in command of the vessel during the cruise to the polar regions:

On our first day out from St. Johns, a heavy fog set in, and we encountered a large iceberg. In steering out of the way we lost sight of the Thetis, and could only resume our position by the sound of the whistles. May 18, when we were off Cape Farewell, we met the first great quantity of ice, and were obliged to go ahead slowly. May 22d we sighted Disco, but had much difficulty in finding a harbor. The island was covered with ice and snow, and the land marks were invisible. We left Godhaven May 29 at 9 a. m. and steamed through the ice along the coast to a point about 10 miles below Hare Island. Here we found the ice so thick we were compelled to lay to. Lieutenant Schley signalled for me to go back to Godhaven and wait for a favorable opportunity with an east wind to proceed to Upper Navik. We left Godhaven the second time May 27, and encountered more ice through which we pushed our way and found the Thetis laying to at Hare island, having been unable to blast a passage through the ice. The next morning the whalers Archie and Wolf joined us, and we started ahead. The ice was heavy, and we experienced great difficulty in making progress, and several times narrowly escaped a collision with the Wolf. We finally succeeded in gaining a head, and the Wolf followed in the opening we made. The Thetis was now out of sight and we set our course for Omerack Fiord. Here we sighted the Thetis ten miles ahead. We overhauled the Thetis, May 28, Captain Schley, headed us and said, "Go to the Upernavick, calling at Proven. If you wait the Bear, coal her with despatch. During the fog which came on us we got on a false lead, and while returning to the open water to try another way we the met Thetis, and proceeded together in the midst of a blinding snow storm, which lasted all night, to Upernavick. Upon arrival there (May 29,) we found the Bear and coaled her. The vessels remained in the vicinity for nearly a week, when the Thetis and the Bear proceeded northward, while we waited for the Alert, which arrived June 14. The governor of Upernavick told us there was no hope of getting through Meville Bay, as the season was unusually close.

We left with the Alert June 21, and reached Barry Island June 23. We went ahead, pushing through the ice all the way, and June 25 reached Horse's-head. Here the Alert got nipped in the ice and in trying to get her out we lost so much time that the neck had become impenetrable. We laydammed in the ice off Duck Island till June 29. We worked all night the 28th, blasting and sawing the ice and finally got away into the open water. June 30 we were off Wilcox Head, where we had more pushing to get to open water beyond Devil's Thumb. While busy here, we sightdd the Thetis and Bear coming toward us and knew at once from the signaling that the Greely explorers had been traced and survivors if any were on board. We returned to open water and a thick fog set in, and it was some time before I could go on board the Thetis and learn the news of the rescue. We then pushed south with all the haste possible, and arrived at Upernauck July 2. Capt. Schley, then dispatched the Alert and Lockgarry to Godhaven, while the Thetis and the Bear were put into Upernavick, the former to shift a broken rudder, the latter to get coal. At Godhaven, the latters machinery was repaired, and we buried there one of the Esquimaux of Lieutenant Greely's party. We left Godhaven with the Alert in tow; off the coast of Newfoundland we encountered a gale and the steel barrier parted three times. The Alert was finally cast adrift July 15. We cast anchor at St. John's at 9 a. m., July 17.

SUMMER SPORTS.

Base Ball.

O'NEILL VS NELIGH.

Special Dispatch to THE BEE.

NELIGH, Neb., July 28.—The game between the O'Neill and Neligh clubs to-day was largely attended. The O'Neills won by a score of Neligh 8, O'Neills 13.

At Cincinnati—No game; rain.

At Toledo, Ohio—No game; rain.

At Boston—Boston, 0; New York, 7.

At Milwaukee—Northwestern League game off. Evansville failed to come.

At Peoria Saginaws, 2; Peorias, 5.

At Quincy, Ills.—Quincy, 6; Muskegon, 7.

At New York—Alleghenys, 1; Metropolitans, 9.

At St. Paul, Minn.—St. Paul, 8; Terre Haute, 7.

At Minneapolis—Fort Wayne, 6; Minneapolis, 4.

At Chicago—Chicago, 5; Detroit, 3.

At Baltimore—Baltimore, 13; Washington, 8.

At Buffalo—Buffalo, 9; Cleveland, 8.

At Kansas City—St. Louis Unions, 8; Kansas City, 2.

At Philadelphia—Providence, 11; Philadelphia, 4.

At New York.—Brooklyn 4. Atiletic 7.

At St. Paul—Grand Rapids 10; Stillwaters 0.

Saddlebags and Sulky.

AT CHICAGO DRIVING PARK.

CHICAGO, July 28.—The attendance at the driving park races was excellent; the weather good; the track a trifle stiff.

Mile and an eighth.—Maidens, all ages—Hanap won by a length, Abad 2d, Brown 3d; time, 2:00¼.

Garfield Park stakes.—Mile and three eighths.—Boatman won easily, John Davis 2d, Vallet 3d; time, 2:27¼.

Mile non-winners.—Revoke won by two lengths, Klohba 2d, Robin 3d; time 1:47.

Mile and a half handicaps.—Lemon handily, Easter 2d, Ida B. 3d; time, 2:44¼.

Half mile, two-year-olds, non-winning allowances.—Gleniock won by two lengths, Harpoon 2d, Delphine 3d; time, 51.

Mile and a quarter selling.—Virgie Hearts won half length, before Marlton, Mart Bonham 3d; time, 2:13.

Steeple chase—Katie Creel won easily, Athelstone 2d, Voltaire 3d; time 3:12¾.

BRIGHTON BEACH, July 28.—Weather rainy. Three quarters of a mile Maiden two-year-olds—Petersburg won, Florence M. second, Dayleen third; time, 1:21¾.

Mile and a furlong—Regret won, Bluestring second, Tony Foster third; time, 2:2.

Brighton Beach railroad stakes—Mile and three furlongs—Charley B. won, Blue Peter second, Lord Edward third; time, 2:32¾.

Mile and a quarter—All ages—Levant won, Wave O'Light second, King Fan third; time, 2:18¾.

Mile—Non-winners—Buncer won, Telemachus second, Ben Woolly third; time, 1:49.

Wrestling.

MCLAUGHLIN VS. DUFUR.

BOSTON, July 28.—The arrangements for a collar-and-elbow wrestling contest between McLaughlin and Dufur for the championship of the world and $250 a side are completed. It takes place Wednesday next, and will be wrestled to a finish. John Boyle O'Reilly, editor of the Pilot, is referee.

A GRECO-JAP BOUT.

PEORIA, July 28.—The wrestling match between Matsoda Larakichi, the Jap, and Theodore George, a Greek, resulted, first and third falls, Japanese style, won by the Jap in 10 and 30 seconds; second and fourth falls, catch-as-catch-can, won by the Greek in 30 and 15 seconds. The toss was won by the Jap and Japanese style was chosen for the fifth fall, which the Jap won in one minute, winning the match and the stake.

The Oar.

CHASE VS. CLAFLAND.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., July 27.—Three thousand people witnessed the single scull race here between Emby S. Chase and George Clafland, on a mile and a half course. Chase won by two lengths. Time 10 minutes 29 seconds.

The Prize Ring.

A FIERCE FIGHT IN CANADA.

TORONTO, July 28.—Harry Gilmore defeated Paul Patulls for the light weight championship of Canada—Queensbury rules—here to-night. An ill feeling was previously existing between them, and the fight was bitter. This is Gilmore's sixth successful contest this season.

The Gloves.

ANOTHER FARCE.

NEW YORK, July 28.—To-night occurred the fight between Mike Cleary, of New York, and Jack Burke of England, according to the Marquis of Queensbury rules. Cleary is twenty-six years old, five feet eight inches in height, and weighs 160 pounds; Burke is twenty-three, 5 feet 8½ inches in height, and weighs 158 pounds. Lazily four rounds were fought. The men were hissed when taking off the gloves. Neither pugilist received the slightest injury.

A Collision at Sea.

LONDON, July 28.—The survivors of the steamship Laxham which collided with the Spanish steamer Gijon report a thick fog on the evening of the collision. The Laxham was going slow, both steamers sounding whistles. The Gijon struck the Laxham amidship, the latter being nearly cut asunder. The funnel fell and a steampipe burst, the chief engineer being horribly scalded. Most of the Laxham crew boarded the Gijon. Capt Lothian tied his wife and child to himself and all three were hauled aboard the Gijon. The Laxham sunk within twenty minutes after the collision. Not long before the Gijon began to settle a terrible confusion prevailed. The captain stood with revolver in hand but was unable to keep order. The passengers and crew were fighting for their lives. The boats were lowered and filled to the gunwales, but could not accommodate half the people. Those fortunate enough to secure places in them were obliged to keep off others with knives. When the Gijon sank to the first quarter deck it was crowded with women, the captain and officers standing on the bridge. It is estimated 140 persons perished.

Outraged by Tramps.

DETROIT, July 28.—The fourteen year old daughter of Stephen Kimball, a wealthy farmer near Lyons, Ionia county, while strolling near her father's house yesterday, was outraged by a couple of tramps. Kimball offers $500 reward for the arrest of the villains. A hundred men were in pursuit at last accounts.

A Small Failure.

NEW YORK, July 28.—Pewolf & Swan announced their suspension at the stock exchange to-day, small purchases of various stocks under the rule being made for their account.

THE IRISH BOLT.

Three Thousand Irish Republicans Gather at Chickering Hall, N. Y.

Speeches Made for Blaine and Logan and Against Democracy.

John Kelley Still Mum as to the Probable Course of Tammany.

Sunset Cox Thinks Tammany Will Eventually Fall in Line.

Gathering of Leading Democrats at Albany to Notify Cleveland.

A Dozen Leading Albany Republicans Will Support Him—Other Political Matters.

IRISH REPUBLICANS.

THE MEETING IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 28.—Chickering hall was crowded to-night at the meeting of Irish born citizens who favor the election of Blaine and Logan. Austin G. Ford was chairman. He said it was strange to see 3,000 Irish Americans assembled in New York city to endorse the nominee of the republican party. The first speaker was

REV. GEO. W. PEPPER,

of Ohio. He said they had come together to-night to defeat the candidate supported by the London Times. The republican party had always been opposed by the English government whose sympathies were with the democrats. The republican party was a party of personal liberty and for the protection of labor. Free trade cripples every country into which it has been introduced. He predicts that in November next Govenor Cleveland would be buried so deep that the sound of Grbriel's trumpet would never reach him. Not one in ten Irishmen in Ohio would vote for Cleveland. The Catholics there were all opposed to him.

HENRY CAREY BAIRD,

the next speaker, said the only way to down England was to cripple her industries, and this could be done by keeping the republican party in power.

JUDGE BOARDMAN,

of Fowa, said he had come 1400 miles to be present at the meeting. The democrats had said for forty years because they were Irish they must vote the democratic ticket. It was a poor time to say they would vote the republican ticket for the same reason.

The other speakers were P. T. Barry, of Illinois, and Captain O'Meagher Condon, of Washington.

A circular was distributed setting forth the reasons why Cleveland would not be supported by workingmen.

TAMMANY.

ITS PROBABLE COURSE.

New York Special to Chicago Times.

It is understood that a number of the Tammany politicians are to visit Saratoga next week to learn from Mr. John Kelly what course he will advise Tammany in the campaign. According to report, Police Justice Charles Weld and others have already gone to Saratoga to see Mr. Kelly. The Tammany leaders preserve unwonted silence on political matters, and the silence is regarded as evidence of the prearranged policy to do nothing until assurances have been given that Mr. Kelly will be consulted upon the next municipal ticket. It is admitted in political circles that

MR. KELLY WILL ASK

the renomination of Franklin Edson for mayor. Many local politicians believe that the nomination of Congressman S. S. Cox for chief magistrate of the city would be acceptable to Kelly, but this is considered doubtful by prominent Tammany men. Colonel E. T. Wood, a brother-in-law of Mr. Edson, has Mr. Kelly's indorsement for corporation counsel, while someone not antagonistic to Tammany is to be named for comptroller. It is also understood that under this proposed arrangement Mr. Hubert O. Thompson will be nominated and confirmed as commissioner of public works for another term by Mayor Edson or whatever mayor is elected under the bargain, who has the authority to nominate on December 15, 1884.

CONGRESSMAN S. S. COX

said in answer to a question as to the course he thought Tammany likely to take: "Tammany will be all right. When the time comes, the boys will be all found on deck in line for the regular ticket. It is an organization of from fifty to sixty thousand men, and they know a good thing when they see it. They are not going to throw away their chance of the plums that may come to them in case the democratic party gets into power, and they know they can help in accomplishing that result."

NOTIFYING CLEVELAND.

THE PROGRAMME FOR TO-DAY.

ALBANY, July 28.—There is a distinguished democratic gathering here in view of the formal notification of Governor Cleveland to-morrow of his nomination for president at 3 p. m. The Democratic Phalanx will escort the members of the notification committee to the executive mansion, where the governor will be formally notified by

COLONEL WM. F. VILAS,

of Wisconsin. The governor, it is reported, will briefly reply to the speech of Vilas. After the ceremony the visiting democrats will be entertained at a dinner. In the evening the Democratic Phalanx will escort the speakers to the various halls where meetings will be held.

The national democratic committee will meet in the morning, when Chairman Barnum will probably announce the executive committee, and report. The committee on headquarters will be present.

HEAD AND TAIL.

Governor Cleveland has not yet began to write his letter of acceptance.

Governor Hendricks will be formally notified for his nomination for vice president at Saratoga on Wednesday.

REPUBLICANS FOR CLEVELAND.

The Argus will publish to-morrow interviews with fifteen or twenty leading republicans of Albany, who will support Cleveland and Hendricks.

LATEST NEW YORK FAILURE.

How the Suspended Firm of DeWolf & Swan Were Fooled by a Fraudulent Power of Attorney.

NEW YORK, July 28.—After the suspension was announced to day at the stock exchange of the firm of DeWolf & Swan, a rumor was current that the failure was due to a fraud upon the firm owing to a false power of attorney in connection with certain securities which had been placed in their hands to realize upon. A member of the firm stated that a customer with whom the firm has been dealing four years had deposited with them $150,000 of securities; that the securities were property of the estate of which the customer was trustee. The securities were loaned and the proceeds paid over to him, when it was found that the power of attorney, which, when presented, was detached was fraudulent, and the firm was responsible to the estate for the securities. The customer, whose name is not disclosed, is said to be a Brooklyn lawyer, well known in society and in business circles. Whether he is responsible the firm has not ascertained. It is stated the liabilities of the firm outside of these securities would not exceed $30,000. The securities comprised the stock of the Central Trust company, New York Elevated railway and Municipal Gaslight company. Henry Clews said to-day that he thought the firm was deserving of censure in not making a strict examination of the authority conferred by the power of attorney when they found it was detached from securities.

THE CHOLERA.

THAT MISSISSIPPI RIVER CASE.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—The surgeon general of the marine hospital service to-day received the following telegram from Joseph H. Holt, president of the Louisana state board of health: "Exhaustive investigation fails to establish even a remote suspicion of Asiatic cholera as the cause of the death of the infant Pacollo, a passenger on the river steamer Silver."

CONFERENCE OF U. S. BOARDS OF HEALTH.

NEW YORK, July 28.—The following notice has been issued:

NEW YORK, July 28.—By request of the members of the state boards of health of Illinois, Tennessee, Kentucky, New York and other states, a conference will be held in Washington, August 7th, to consult with government officials as to the best methods of meeting and mastering cholera, in the event of its appearance in the United States. Marine and quarantine hospital officers are respectfully requested to take part in the conference. EBASTUS BROOKS,

Chairman N. Y. state board of health.

J. N. MCCORMICK, Kentucky, Secretary.

IN PARIS AND TOULON.

PARIS, July 28.—There is a mild case of cholera in the hospital in this city. Three deaths from that disease occurred at Toulon to-day. In Toulon there are 31 cases at the Recostre hospital and 115 at the St. Mandrier, three of the latter serious. Two Toulon emigrants died at Laseyne of cholera.

ST. LOUIS CLEANING UP.

ST. LOUIS, July 28.—Health Commissioner Stevenson has asked the municipal assembly, which meets August 1, for an appropriation to close all the wells of this city as a sanitary measure. Other measures will also be taken to place the city in a thoroughly clean condition to meet any possible appearance of cholera this season. A number of special inspectors are now giving private premises a thorough examination and the police have been put under strict orders to enforce all laws regarding nuisances. It is the intention of the authorities to use every exertion to put the city in best possible sanitary condition, and the acting mayor will call the attention of the municipal assembly to this matter in a message and ask for a liberal appropriation for the purpose.

DECREASING AT TOULON.

PARIS, July 28.—Admiral Krantz, in command of the fleet at Toulon, telegraphs that he is sanguine of the daily diminution of the number of deaths from cholera in that city.

NEW PLAGUE SPOTS.

Advices from the frontier are very unfavorable. The sanitary condition of the hospital at Vintimiglia is dreadful. It is feared the place will become a centre of infection. Ten cases already occurred there. A seven days' quarantine has been imposed at Mabar. On leaving the tunnel soldiers surrounded the train and conducted the passengers to Laskret where they are registered and numbered and given a little straw for a bed on the train.

The Plague.

BERLIN, July 28.—It is stated the running of through coaches on the railways between Germany and France have been stopped for fear of cholera.

PARIS, July 28.—The archbishop of Paris has ordered priests to offer prayer for and solicit divine aid in behalf of cholera victims. The favorable weather at Toulon has caused a marked amelioration of the epidemic. At Marseilles the police are obliged to use force when disinfecting houses where death occurred. The priests and sisters of charity have been indefatigable.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Secretary Frelinghuysen just received a telegram from Consul Mason at Marseilles as follows: Marked improvements in Marseilles and Toulon. Deaths from cholera, which daily averaged sixty, fell to 43 Wednesday, 48 Thursday, 38 Friday, 58 Saturday, 36 Sunday, last night 13 in 12 hours. The mortality of all cases is also declining. At Toulon the average fell from 40 to 15. Isolated cases reported from various parts of the district. The epidemic is declared severe at Arles and Aix.

An Asia Minor Village's Destruction.

LONDON, July 28.—There was a disastrous fire to-day at Marash, Asia Minor. A thousand shops, 200 houses, four hotels, three mosques and the municipal palace, were destroyed.

Kills His Wife and Suicides.

GREELEY, Colorado, July 28.—John Shea, a miner, fatally stabbed his wife this morning and then killed himself. Jealousy.

The Nine-Hour Strike.

NEW YORK, July 28.—To-day begins the second week of the bricklayers' and laborers' strike for nine hours a day. Reports of the number of men on a strike are conflicting. Employers say 3,000 and the workingmen claim 700. Nearly all the plasters engaged on jobs where the employers refuse to accede to the 9-hour demand, quit work to-day. Also a number of hod hoisting engineers. A large number of framers also stopped work this morning.

Boston, the Cowboy.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 28.—The Journal's Brooking (Dak.) special says: Boston, the cowboy, who killed young Griffin at Elkton, this county, was arrested at Pierre and lodged in jail here. He is being visited to-day by his friends, and an effort to effect his release may be made to-night. Plans are perfected to hold the prisoner from these and to protect him from violence at whatever cost.

England and France.

PARIS, July 28.—The Figaro has a bitter article declaring England never helped but always thwarted France. Her friendship is false and the alliance with her hollow. The Figaro advises France to abandon relations with England, give up her prejudices and hatred and make an alliance with Germany. "Germany was an honest enemy—she has been an honest alay."

Civil Service Examinations.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—The civil service commission examined about 500 candidates for 150 places as special examiners for the pension office, and the papers are now being marked by a special board of examiners. No further examinations for this branch of the service will be held now, except of about twenty persons from the southern states, whose applications have just been received.

A Paris Paper's Blunder.

PARIS, July 28.—The Figaro says: Hartman, the nihilist, committed suicide through wants."

[Note: The Figaro probably refers to Frank Hartman, who left his home in New York some weeks ago, leaving a letter saying that he committed suicide. Frank is not Hartman, the nihilist, known to the world.

Butter and Cheese at Elgin.

ELGIN Ills., July 28.—On the board of trade to-day cheese was dull; regular sales 150 boxes at 5@5⅛c for light skims. Butter active; regular sales 31,000 pounds at 22@22½c. Private sales; 8,600 boxes of cheese and 42,000 pounds of butter.

Died of a Broken Heart.

NEW YORK, July 28.—Mrs. Clarissa Rugg, wife of Rev. Henry Rugg, and mother of Charles Rugg, the negro murderer of the Maybee family, died to-day of a broken heart.

GENERALLY GAINING.

The Chicago Markets Showing a Stronger Feeling all Around.

With the Probable Exception of Various Grades of Cattle.

An Arrival of "Sick" Western Cattle Probably the Cause.

Hogs Bring Out a Strong Demand and Higher Prices.

The Course of Values in Wheat Undeniably Upward.

Corn Imitates the Principal Cereal—The August Option Cornered—The Other Markets.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

CATTLE.

Special Dispatch to THE BEE.

CHICAGO, July 28.—Fresh receipts of cattle were but a few loads of natives, and out of these few loads there were scarcely 1,000 good ones. The receipts were nearly 3,200 short of last Monday's. There was a fair demand for the best natives, and they sold strong and 10c higher than on Friday and Saturday. There were nearly 4,000 Texans on sale, including those carried over from Saturday. There was little or nothing doing in Texans during the forenoon. The incident of the arrival of a train of "sick" western cattle may have had something to do with holding buyers back; at any rate, trade was slow. Good to choice shipping, 1,200 to 1,350 pounds, 5 60 to 6 30; common to medium, 1,000 to 1,200 pounds, 4 50 to 5 50; grass Texans, 700 to 950 pounds, 3 10 to 4 10.

HOGS.

There was a strong demand from shippers and packers and the best heavy made an advance of 5 to 10c. Light were commanding a higher premium than on Saturday; hence speculators paid more attention to these sorts than heavy. Long before midday all were sold once and many twice, the market closing firm. Assorted light sold at 5 10 to 5 50, and heavy at 5 20 to 5 70. The best mixed packing and shipping at 5 35 to 5 50. Light, at 160 to 200 pounds, 5 20 to 5 75. What was spoken of as a "legitimate" demand gave today's markets a good deal of strength. It applies more particularly to the leading grades, for inasmuch as the near options in pork are undeniably cornered, their values are fictitious, and there is a large short interest out in both lard and ribs and their efforts to cover sent the markets up.

GRAIN.

Wheat opened firm at an advance of ⅛c over Saturday, the remarkably buoyant stock market of the day having more or less effect on the opening prices. Later the course of values was almost constantly upward, until an advance of 1⅝c had been recorded, when the demand fell off and ⅝c of the improvement was lost. New York telegrams indicated an active desire to purchase on shipping account, which brought out a large line of speculative purchasers here. The closing was steady, and ¾ to 1 above the opening. Car wheat was quoted 84 to 84½c, but was entirely nominal.

Corn moved up and down as wheat did, being largely governed by it. Trading was on rather a small scale, but the market was firm. The talk is that the August option is cornered. The advance to-day was only ⅛c.

Oats felt more or less sympathetic strength from other grains, and ruled firm with an advance of ¼c well sustained.

PROVISIONS

were inclined to be irregular, advancing sharply under a suspicion that the shorts were covering, and as quickly reacting when the demand was withdrawn. The general feeling, however, was firm and steady.

IN THE AFTERNOON.

Wheat about steady, closing at 81⅛c for August, 85⅛c for September, 87c for October.

Corn easier and lower, closing