W B Lembert 444

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

FOURTEENTH YEAR. OMAHA, NEB., TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 23, 1884. NO. 79

"THE STAR ASCENDANT."

Shedding Its Benign Rays More Fervidly on Republican Destinies.

The Enthusiasm Spreading Through Rank and File.

Loyal Expressions From the Union League Club.

The Great Social Political Factor of New York.

Blaine's Hearty Reception in the Nation's Metropolis.

Logan Greeted Enthusiastically in Ohio—Both These Great States Surely Turning to "Our Side."

Blaine in New York.

NEW YORK, September 22.—James G. Blaine breakfasted this morning with Congressman Phelps, J. Meridith Reade, late minister to Greece, and Walker Blaine. Immediately afterwards he left the hotel in a carriage unaccompanied, returned at noon, and received a number of calls. He was called upon this afternoon by a delegation from the Union League Club of this city, and a committee of the Union League Club of Philadelphia, which will escort him to the depot this afternoon, when he leaves for Philadelphia.

BLAINE AND THE CLERGY.

In the afternoon Rev. J. Carley, Catholic priest at West Point, called on Blaine and presented him with a gold headed cane, voted to the republican candidate for president by a majority at the fair at the West Point Catholic church. Shortly after Father Carley's departure a delegation of Methodist clergymen, numbering about ninety, paid their respects to Blaine. They represented the churches in this city, Brooklyn, Jersey City, Newark, N. J., and Connecticut. The reverend gentlemen were introduced by Dr. James M. King, of the Eighteenth street Methodist church. Blaine lunched with his son, Walker, and afterward received the employes of the republican state committee, with each of whom he shook hands and conversed for a few minutes.

THE UNION LEAGUE RECEPTION.

The delegates from the Union League Club of Philadelphia also made their visit without any formality. At four the committee of fifty of the Union League Club of New York appointed by the club to co-operate with the republican national committee, together with about 150 other members of the club assembled in the main parlor of the hotel where Blaine went to meet them. The delegation was headed by Henry Clews, Cornelius N. Bliss and Rev. Mr. Armitage.

Charles S. Smith, read an address on behalf of the committee. It said in part: "We claim to be a body of men who ask nothing for ourselves and only seek good government and wise policy. I am desired by my friends who surround me to say it is their most emphatic conviction that the questions of questions to be decided in the coming presidential election which dominates all others is this 'shall the American idea of tariff for protection, American labor and industries be maintained as the settled policy of the United States?' We, sir, utterly repudiate the American and undemocratic doctrine of tariff for revenue only. We claim this is the only question now worthy of discussion. We pledge to you, sir, hearty support of over whelming majority of this club. If there should be a small remnant of the minority of our members who may desert their party on election day it will be only because they love free trade.

BLAINE'S REPLY.

Mr. Blaine responded as follows:—Gentlemen of the Union League club:—I desire, in response to your invitation, to express the deep obligation I fell for the courtesy you have shown me by this call. The history of the Union League club of New York is inseparably identified with the most critical period in the history of this nation. No one who has followed our national progress for the past quarter of a century can be insensible of the great aid which your organization rendered in the crisis of the civil war. Since the return of peace you have been distinguished for your adherence to sound political principles, and by the weight of your influence have done much to promote wise legislation and to lead public opinion in the channels of safety. I wish again to return my thanks for your kindness, and to express my profound appreciation of the kindly assurances you give of your sympathy.

BLAINE'S DEPARTURE.

Blaine left the hotel to take the 6 p. m. train for Newark, N. J., where he will stop for a short time. He was accompanied by Chairman B. F. Jones and Secretary Fessenden, of the national committee; J. B. Elkins, Senator Eugene Hale, ex-Governor A. B. Cornel and Postmaster Manley, of Augusta, and the delegation from the Philadelphia union league. The party will proceed to Philadelphia to-night. The train will stop at Elizabeth, Rahway, New Brunswick and Trenton. Blaine will return here to-morrow night.

BLAINE AT NEWARK.

NEWARK, N. J., September 22.—The reception of Blaine here to-night was very enthusiastic. The special train which brought him and party from New York reached Newark at 7 o'clock. The streets are thronged with enthusiastic crowds from the depot to the house of Hon. George A. Halsey, where the public exercises are held. The Blaine party, in carriages, were escorted by various uniformed companies from this and adjacent towns. From a platform in front of Halsey's residence, Blaine was introduced by Courtlandt Parker, who welcomed him in a few graceful words. Blaine was received with loud cheers. He responded to the greeting as follows:

"My friends:—I have learned by experience of the hospitality of a New Jersey welcome, but this scene tonight surpasses my experience and my expectation. It would be idle in me to deny that I see in it a significance which it might not be becoming to express. I am grateful for these renewed evidences of devotion from New Jersey to myself and to the cause which I represent. More than this I need not say further than to wish you a hearty good night. Blaine was succeeded by William Walter Phelps who referred to New Jersey's cordial welcome to Blaine and spoke of the record which Blaine had achieved in fostering the important industries of that state.

After Phelps, Hon. Mr. Pougheon spoke for a few minutes when the procession escorted Blaine back to his train which went on to Trenton.

AT PHILADELHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, September 22.—It was midnight when the Blaine train entered the depot and no demonstration was expected, but a great many people made their way into the depot and cheered as Blaine alighted. Outside there was a large crowd, and they were so enthusiastic it required all the efforts of the police in attendance to prevent them from carrying Blaine off on their shoulders.

Blaine was driven to the hotel and went immediately to his room. A heavy shower drove the crowd into the hotel lobby, where the demonstration was renewed and ceased only after Walter Blaine appeared on the stairs leading from the lobby and begged the enthusiastic crowd to permit his father to have a quiet night's rest after his arduous day's work. The crowd then dispersed cheering for the republican candidate.

Logan in Ohio.

CANTON, September 22.—The special train bearing General Logan and the escort committee left Youngstown for Alliance at nine o'clock this morning. At Alliance the party was met at the depot by three republican clubs and escorted to the public square where Logan and others addressed 7,000 people. The train then proceeded to Massilon, Ohio, where the speakers were escorted to the central part of the city and addressed an immense concourse. At 4 o'clock the train returned to Canton. In the evening there was a monster torchlight procession and speaking in the wigwam and Opera house by Logan, Kelley, General Beaver, McKinley and others. Logan goes to Akron, Ohio, tomorrow

France and China.

LONDON, September 22.—A special dispatch to the Times says, "New complications have arisen in the French-Chinese difficulty. The blocking of the bar at the mouth of Woo Sung river has been ordered by the Chinese authorities, although a passage for ships of neutrals was to be left. This action is due to a Chinese disbelief in the promises of the French. A panic prevails a Shanghai and merchants and neutral powers have asked the naval commanders of the powers to take some action. The British consul advised the Chinese authorities to obtain skilled foreign assistance to keep traffic open. The Russian consuls have been ordered to protect French interests wherever the French consul leaves. The Russian fleet in Chinese waters comprises one iron clad, three cruisers, two corvettes and six gunboats. Three other iron clads are expected. This strength in view of the smallness of Russian interests in China is considered significant.

The Grand Army in Politics.

NEW YORK, September 22.—Assistant Adjutant General Squires, Grand Army of the Republic, department of New York, has issued a circular calling attention to the following rules of the society: "No officer or comrade of this Grand Army of the Republic shall in any manner use this organization for partisan purposes, and no discussion of partisan questions shall be permitted at any of its meetings, nor shall any nomination for political office be made."

The Treasury Succession.

WASHINGTON, September 22.—The term of C. E. Coon acting secretary of the Treasury under special designation of the President will expire Wednesday and no warrants for payment of money from treasury can be issued after that day unless the existing vacancy in this office of secretary shall have been filled before that date. It is expected however, that an appointment will be made tomorrow or next day. The friends of Mr. Coon still sanguine that he will get the appointment.

To Whom the Honor and Profit?

NEW YORK, September 22.—Final arguments were made today before Judge Wallace in the United States circuit court in the suit between the American Bell Telephone company and the People's Telephone company. The question to be determined whether Bell or Daniel Drawbaugh was the first inventor of the speaking telephone. Senator Edmonds is among the counsel representing the People's company. Ex-Senator Conkling is also in the case.

Via Morphia.

NEW YORK, September 22.—Benj. D. Skinner, outside bond clerk for Blake Bros. & Co., bankers, was found dead this morning, from the effects of an over dose of morphia. He had been in poor health a long time. It is not believed to be a suicide, but an accident. He was married and was fifty years old. He was a son of T. S. Skinner, D. D., of Chicago.

Far Western Mail Reforms.

WASHINGTON, September 22.—Superintendent Thompson, of the railway mail bureau has returned after a visit of inspection to the railway mail routes west of Omaha. He traveled over the Union, Central and Northern Pacific railroads and made many suggestions looking to the improvement of the mail service which were as a rule immediately put in practice by the officials.

Death of a Grandson of Henry Clay.

LOUISVILLE, Kentucky, September 22.—Harry Clay shot here yesterday, died this morning. He was a grandson of Henry Clay, and was a very promising young man. The citizens are most indignant and there is talk of lynching Wepler who is now in jail here.

The Glassblowers.

PITTSBURG, September 12.—A delegation of prominent glass-workers from Belgium, will arrive to-morrow to examine into the workings of the new international association, gather statistics and satisfy themselves in regard to the representations made to them of the glass business in the United States before they enter the association.

A Michigan Town Half Destroyed.

BRONSON, Mich., September 22.—An alarm of fire was given late night at 7:30. The fire department was out in force and finally subdued the flames after two-thirds of the business part of the town had burned. Total loss about $35,500; insurance $16,300. Origin unknown.

A Prolific Oil Well.

PITTSBURG, September 21.—The Phillips well, at Baldridge, flowed yesterday thirty three hundred barrels. At noon to-day it was flowing at the rate of three hundred and thirty eight barrels per hour. The well is twenty days old, and has put more than thirty-four thousand barrels into the pipe line.

A Fatal Umbrella.

GREENSBURG, Pa., September 22.—By a runaway yesterday Geo. Sendorf, wife and two children were seriously injured and a six month's old child instantly killed. The horse was frightened by raising an umbrella.

Death of Captain W. P. Clark.

WASHINGTON, September 22.—Captain W. P. Clark, Second cavalry, and attached to Lieutenant-General Sheridan's staff, died here this morning. He was distinguished for service in fighting Indians, and was the best authority on the Indian sign language.

The Great Bankrupt's Trophy.

WASHINGTON, September 22.—The acting secretary of the treasury directed the collector of customs at New York to admit free of duty the Ascot cup won by Keene's Foxhall which has been in the custody of the collector for nearly two years.

The Morosini Affair.

YONKERS, N. Y., September 22.—The charge preferred against Victoria, now Mrs Hulzkamp, by her brother Atilla for the alleged stealing of a diamond breast pin is dismissed. No one appeared against her.

Young Bismarck and the Prince of Wales.

LONDON, September 22.—Count Herbert Bismarck arrived in London and started for Abergeldie castle, Aberdeen to visit the Prince of Wales.

Killed in a Horse Car.

NEWARK, N. J, September 22.—Mrs. McLaughlin injured in a horse car, struck by a locomotive, died early this morning. The conductor and driver were arrested and held to await the coroners inquest.

Drowned in the Mohawk.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., September 22.—Yesterday E. S. Hopkins, wife and two others, went out on the Mohawk in a light boat. Mrs. Hopkins was drowned by the boat capsizing.

"GOD SAVE THE QUEEN."

From the Forecast Disasters Which Threaten Her Throne.

The Governmental Complications Engender Absolute Panic.

Disgraced in Egypt, Shorn of Her Naval Strength.

"The Mistress" Stands Appalled at Her Future.

Gordon's Self Relief a Stigma Upon Gladstone.

The Franco-Chinese War—Riotous Belgium—The Cholera—Other Important Foreign News.

NEW YORK, September 22.—The Sun's cable letter from Dublin says: The fit of panic from which England is suffering just now is one of the worst and most prolonged attacks she has had for years. Nothing is going right. There is not a point of the wide horizon of the future which is not darkened with lowering clouds, and the perusal of the English journals for the last week would convince any foreigner that England had permanently adopted the philosophy of Schopenhauer. The Khartoum expedition is spoken of in the most despondent way. The frequent changes of the plan, the ordering of boats one days the organization of a camel corps the next, the call already for volunteers from the guard regiments, which are supposed to be reserved as a last resort, and finally the lurid and unbalanced telegrams of Gordon, produce an almost universal feeling that the whole thing is going to

END IN A FIASCO.

To complete the discontent there are reports of the loan being given despite the failure of the conference. Lord Northbrook is described as a convert to the principle of a protectorate, and the public are divided into two parties, the one dreading that all this money and possibly blood are going to absolute waste because of Gladstone's resolve to to fulfill his pledge of withdrawal, and the other pointing to the outspoken and fierce declarations of even moderate French journals that France will not permit the monopoly of Egypt by England. All attempts to penetrate the designs of the imperial trio from whose councils England was so ostentatiously excluded are vain.

And these things lend additional interest and importance to the really severe panic that has set in on the condition of the navy. For the first time the charges have passed from the unreal speeches of expectant office-holders and retired admirals, who are panic-mongers by profession, to the columns of popular papers. For once the sardonic and bitterly anti-radical St. James Gazette and the vehemently Gladstonian Pall Mall are agreed. The St. James Gazette sums up the situation by declaring that England has not seen the last of her great wars.

It adds that, "While as a beligerent nation we are more and more doubted, there is scarcely a nation in Europe where we are not detested. There is not one that is not already calculating on a quarrel and the gain to be got out of it." The Pall Mall met the question of the hour with characteristic promptitude by devoting twelve columns of its contracted space to an examination of the condition of the navy. Its conclusions are pessimistic in the extreme. The position always demanded by Englishmen of all parties was that England's navy should be equal to all the navies of the other powers of Europe together. This is far from being the case now. During the last fifteen years the naval expenditure of other powers has increased 40 per cent while in England it has slightly decreased. So far from being ahead in armor, guns and speed to any probable combination of fleets, she is just a little ahead of France in ships, behind her in guns, about equal in armor and speed. English guns are inferior in both weight and power to those of France, and even Italy. The point that leads additional danger to all this is that now England is absolutely dependent on other countries, especially America, for food. The English papers themselves hang upon this as the main change in the naval situation of the empire, and the staid and almost official République Française, by way of warning England against her supposed hostility to France, make an elaborate calculation on the subject, concluding with the statement that the cutting off of the sea communication of England for six weeks

WOULD MEAN A FAMINE.

These considerations lend additional force to the startling statements that the preparations of England against the Alabamas of the future are insufficient to allot three to each station, and that for 19,000 merchantmen scattered all over the world there are only twenty-four unarmored vessels of a speed exceeding fourteen knots an hour. Finally, a torpedo service is absolutely non-existent.

The newspapers still continue to publish columns of contradictory and imaginative accounts of the results of the imperial interviews. The statement is repeated so often as to be perhaps credible that one great object was to prepare means for gradual disarmament. The despots are said to be getting afraid of these vast forces because the frightful increase of poverty, and therefore of socialism, to which they are leading and some doubts are even felt whether in the coming conflict between the throne and revolution, the troops could be relied on. The English pessimists draw the conclusion from the reconciliation of Austria and Russia, that Russia has been induced to abandon her designs on the Balkans in consideration of her being allowed to do what she likes against England in Central Asia.

The one small crumb of comfort that is extracted from the telegrams of Gordon by the ministerial organs is that he is in favor of the Nile and not of the Suakin Berber route. Doubts are now felt whether, even if Wolseley gets to Khartoum, he will be able to induce Gordon to leave all his resolves still being apparently in favor of retaining this territory, unless it is to be taken in hand by the sultan of Turkey. It is not known whether Wolseley has among his other powers that of recruiting Gordon, but it is thought by cynical observers that some such authority will be required to dispose of

GLADSTONE'S WHITE ELEPHANT.

The prime minister has been compelled, as most people thought, to depart from the vow of silence he imposed on himself, and is now making speeches at the rate of two or three a day. The radicals are seriously disappointed at his determination to restrain the agitation from an attack on the house of lords, and literary critics mourn over the wishy-washy stuff that is made to do duty for virile oratory in his replies to the numberless addresses. Sir Stafford Northcote's rival harrangues are understood to be read by editors, certainly they are not read by anybody else. There is a certain tendency to greater violence in the speech of the liberal rank and file, and a slight sensation has been caused by the statement that the Prince of Wales intends to depart from the constitutional restraint of his position, and to vote for the second reading of the bill in the autumnal session, if he take so bold step it would kill the agitation against the measure, and, though the thing seems unlikely, it would be only part of his policy for many years of making the English crown as democratic as possible.

English Products.

LONDON, September 22.—The Mark Lane Express, in its weekly review of the corn trade, says: "The fine hot weather causes very favorable conditions for next year's crop. Values have declined. Sales of English wheat for the past week, 74,135 quarters at 33s 7d, against 60,444 quarters at 41s 4d for the corresponding week last year. In the foreign trade there has been a further decline and values are only nominal. Off coast trade is confined to a few Australian cargoes and one American which sold at 32s 3d. There were ten arrivals during the week and seven sales. Two cargoes withdrew, five remained, fifteen cargoes now due. In London, trade is much depressed. Flour is 6d lower. Maize is very quiet. Barley is 6d lower. Oats, quiet. Beans and peas unchanged, and business in them steady."

Gordon's Self Relief.

LONDON, September 22.—The report that the siege of Khartoum has collapsed, which reached Cairo from various sources, is confirmed by official telegrams. Preparations for the despatch of a camel corps to the Soudan, continue with unabated vigor. Men who have enlisted for this service will proceed to Egypt in the transports, "Deccan" and "Australia," instead of the "Erin," as first intended. The admiralty give notice that 500 men are expected to sail in the "Deccan" and "Australia" will probably be delayed only a few days, and then proceed in the "Erin."

Unsettled Belgium.

BRUSSELS, September 22.—The streets of this city are filled this evening with excited throngs of people, but they were mostly sight seers. A few groups paraded singing and shouting. The police easily dispersed such groups. A decree is published announcing that the director of the Nationale newspaper is expelled from the country for printing violent republican articles.

Dairy Products.

CHICAGO, September 22.—The Inter Ocean's Illinois.—Skim cheese sold at 6@7¾; full creams at 10. Butter advanced five cents over last week's prices, regular sales being 33,000 pounds at 30@20¾, closing firm. Private sales of 5,760 boxes of cheese and 155,000 pounds of butter were reported. Total sales 875,000. These transactions are the heaviest of the season and the price for butter is higher than in any other market.

Their Money and Relatives.

MONTREAL, September 22.—A charge has been preferred here against Dr. Howard, superintendent of the Longue Point asylum, for signing certificates for committal of two persons as being insane without seeing the parties before they were lodged in the institution. It is urged that the patients were not affected in mind, although confined with lunatics. It is expected the government commissioners will make an investigation.

Italy Cholera Bulletin.

ROME, September 22.— The bulletin of the ravages of cholera in Italy during the past twenty-four hours. Bergamo province eighteen cases, eleven deaths; Cuneo provinces, no cases, fourteen deaths; Genoa province, twenty-nine cases, nine deaths; Naples City, three hundred and five cases, one hundred and sixty-one deaths. Total four hundred and nine cases and two hundred and twenty-six deaths.

Belgium Political Troubles.

BRUSSELS, September 22.—The burgomaster of this city has issued a proclamation showing the duty of obeying the school law passed by parliament [illegible] the king. [illegible] at the municipal elections. He forbids meetings in streets and appeals to the citizens to maintain order.

Clearance Schedule.

BOSTON, September 22.—The table compiled from special despatches to the Post from the the leading clearing houses of the United States gives the clearances for the week ended September 20th, with percentage of increase and decrease, compared with corresponding week of 1883. Total, $862,779 058; decrease, $26,200,000.

The Penalty of Disobedience.

KANSAS CITY, September 22.—Two freight trains on the Hannibal road collided near New Cambria, Mo., at half past three this morning. Three men were killed, including the engineer of the west bound train, and the conductor and another fatally wounded. The west bound train was running contrary to orders.

The Tallapoosa Wreck.

VINEYARDHAVEN, Massachusetts, September, 22.—The steam tug, Rescue, with two pontoons of 175 tons floating capacity each, arrived from the wreck of the Tallapoosa this morning. When the other pontoons arrive from the wreck of the state of Maine, an attempt will be made to raise the wreck of the Tallapoosa.

Budge and Blood.

MCKEESPORT, Pa., September 22.—At midnight Saturday, Theodore Dwyer was shot and killed in his own house at Butler by Jas. Peterson, a prominent citizen. The two men had been drinking with friends and because Peterson wanted to go home a quarrel ensued with the above results.

She Has Lost it.

EUREKA, Nevada, September 22—Fire to day destroyed ten buildings, principal among them being the Parker house and White Pine bank. Losses, $70,000. Insurance, unknown.

The Gordon Relief Expedition.

LONDON, September 22.—General Lord Wolsely has telegraphed the war office to stop forwarding troops to Egypt for the present. It is believed the expedition for the relief of Khartoum will be reduced to a flying column owing to the favorable news from General Gordon.

Good News to English Tories.

CAIRO, September 22.—A dispatch from the French consul at Khartoum reports the siege of that city raised, and the country in the neighborhood of Khartoum freed from rebels, and the obtaining of food supplies comparatively easy.

British Indecision.

LONDON, September 22.—Orders were received at Woolwich to-day from the admiralty suspending work on the transports for Egypt. Afterwards these orders were rescinded and directions given to complete the shipments without delay.

A Swiss Smash-Up.

BERNE, September 22.—A serious railroad accident occurred today near Locle, caused by the collision of two passenger trains. One lady was killed outright. Sixteen others were seriously injured.

Cholera in Spain.

MADRID, September 22.—Since last account eleven fresh cases of cholera were developed at Alicanta and six at Tarragona. Three deaths at latter and five at the former town.

A New Railway.

READING, Pa., September 22.—The Pennsylvania Schuylkill Valley railroad was formally opened this morning between Pottstown and Philadelphia. No special ceremonies.

St Paul & Omaha Dividend.

WALL STREET, September 22. The directors of the St. Paul & Omaha have declared a quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on preferred stock, payable October 20.

"HAT CRUSHING."

A Day of Riotous Excitement in the Chicago Grain Pits.

The Corner in Corn Sends Prices up to Eighty.

A Pandemonium Among the "Longs" and "Shorts."

Hysterical Travesties on the Strange Situation.

The Impenetrable Mystery of the Impelling Power.

Wheat Lax—Cattle Market Surfeited—Hogs Stronger—The Provision Market Barren of Events.

Special telegram to the BEE.

THE GRAIN PITS.

CHICAGO, September 22.—Eighty cent corn and seventy-five cent wheat was the anomaly presented on 'Change to-day. Whether the relative values of these cereals ever before presented such a strange contrast is not precisely known, but the present condition of affairs is acknowledged to be very unusual.

CORN.

Early in to-day's trading there was a strenuous effort made by "short" interest to cause their September sales but there were no adequate offerings until the very pinacle of high prices was touched, eighty cents, as there were then offers to settle, the market then dropped off to 78. Rose again to 78 and closed at that figure, in the latest dealings of the day. The present high figures has apparently killed all new speculation, very few operators having courage to create any larger short interest than now exists even at these maximum figures. The extent of the deal also appears not to be clearly understood, nor is it known who are the parties that are now in supreme control of the market. But whoever they may be they have thus far demonstrated their ability to retain complete control and name any figures they choose for the the near deliverys. The claim is made that the short interest is still sufficiently large to advance the price to a dollar per bushel if they desire to do so. September corn offered ¼ at 72, rose ½ and 1 cent at a time until 80 was reached, when a decline of 1 cent occurred, which was the closing price on the regular board, and closed the afternoon session. Oct. rose 3½, broke off again, but closed nearly at the best figures of the day. Nov. also advanced one cent while the year and May showed little change. The latest quotations were 79 for September, 59¾ for October; 48 for November; 40½ for the year; 39¾ for May.

Notwithstanding the enormous losses that must have fallen on many members, numerous little pleasantries were indulged in. At one time it was a proper thing to impale a kernel of corn on a pin and wear it on the shirt front, or in the place of regulation diamonds of about the same size. If a member happened to have a bank book in his pocked, he placed a few kernels between the leaves, and declared his intention of depositing it in lieu of gold. Traders offering to sell at 79c or 80c would be cried down with such remarks as: "Don't throw your property away like that, it can be raised for the price," etc. Upon being asked who, in his opinion, was commander-in-chief of the manipulators, an old speculator replied that it was the blindest deal he ever saw, but that the subject had been reduced down to where the majority had little doubt that the man is Armour. However, the most prominent name mentioned on 'change is that of P. B. Weare. It is said that he positively refused to settle any trades and would not sell a pushel of corn at any price. On this account, there being others similarly inclined, the market for an inflated deal is very dull. The general feeling is strong in consideration of all who are interested in the corner, and it is claimed that the manipulators, in view of this, shift the responsibility upon each others' shoulders, and back again, until there is no certainty in what direction the condemnation would be justifiable. A large number of breakers, who finding it remunerative employment in acting as corners agents, have deserted their anticorner friends, whose just displeasure they have thereby incurred. Some of them who are indebted to members not in the corner, are considered to have acted disgracefully, and will be asked to walk up and settle for themselves.

WHEAT

was strong in early dealings but grew heavy and fell off rapidly toward the close of the regular session but became firm on the afternoon board. Closing ⅛ under Saturday. The latest quotations were 76 for October; 77¼ for November; 79¾ for December.

OATS

ruled firmer in sympathy with wheat; closing at 26¾ for September; 26½ for October; 26¼ November and year.

PORK

advanced to 12 60.

LARD

stonger; closing at 7 35 for September; 7 32½ for October; 7 17½ for November.

CATTLE

Among the fresh receipts were 7,500 range cattle. The heavy receipts, although anticipated, had a depressing effect. Buyers held off and trade ruled dull. Dispatches from New York reported 420 cars of cattle and a half a dollar lower. There were not over 1,500 natives among the fresh receipts. Prices are so irregular that it is almost impossible to make up quotations. Best corn fed and solid natives steers may be quoted at 6 25 to 6 85. Common native steers were selling anywhere from 4 25 to 5 50, and medium at 5 50 to 5 75. Native butchers stock steady and in very light supply. Stockers and feeders scarce and firm. Range stock, many of the salesmen quoted as declined at 4 80@5 50, as compared with the highest last week, and whether the decline will end before the glut is worked off no one seems to predict.

Good to choice shippers 1200 and 1350 pounds, 6 00@6 50; common to fair, 1000 and 1200 pounds, 4 50@5 65. Range cattle were weak. Through Texans, 3 60@4 60; Wyoming, 4 00@5 40. One hundred Wyomings, 1217 pounds, 5 30; 280 half-breeds, 1011 pounds, 4 75; 260 Wyomings, 1156 pounds, 4 65; 375 Nebraskas, 1115 pounds, 4 20; 320 Texans, 1059 pounds, 4 62½.

HOGS.

The market opened slow and rather weak but before the morning hours passed some urgent shipping grades were secured which stimulated the demand, and by noon about all had been sold, the general market closing considerably stronger than at the opening. Skips and grassers sold at 4 75@5 25; assorted light at 5 75@6 10; common and medium mixed, 5 50@5 80; best heavy, 6 00@6 25; light, 160 to 210 pounds, 5 35@6 05.

The Excitement in New York.

Special telegram to the BEE.

NEW YORK, September 22.—The opening was dull this morning and the stock market has not been active at any time yet. There was some pressure to sell in St. Paul and Northwestern, and the price was forced down 1⅜ for the first and ⅝ for the Northwestern. The Gould brokers refused to loan the Union Pacific, and the rate was put up to 3.32 for use. Indeed the loan crowd became very active at one time and premiums were required for all stocks. This shows an increasing short interest and may be a preliminary step to a small squeeze against the boys. It is even said that the Plymouth church calico party are getting their war paint on again and that Deacon White will be an object of interest to the Lackawana shorts, in short order. The flurry in the Chicago grain market is dividing the attention of speculators with the break in oil. It is certain that there has been heavy treading on the corns of some of grain operators here, for the majority of them this afternoon are denouncing the grain gamblers who get up "corners" in products. Oil closed Saturday at 71⅞c, and broke to-day. The excitement on both exchanges has been intense, and the fluctuations fast and furious. Exchanges and brokers offices are crowded, in sharp contrast to the stock brokers offices. The break is attributed to the big flow of the new Phillips well and the promising prospect of those now drilling in the newly discovered section. The activity, also of brokers supposed to be selling for the Standard Oil company is not pleasing to those on the long side.

Who Did It?

CHICAGO, September 22.—No clearly defined idea exists as to who is behind the corn corner, but the conviction is gradually spreading that it is Armour. The statement is made that he is after two or three parties against whom he has a special enmity, and it is said that he has these unknown parties short well up in the hundred thousands, but that they still refuse to buy in at his figures. It is impossible to ascertain what houses and traders had been forced to cover their shorts to-day. Everything is in a chaos of doubt and uncertainty.

ELOPEMENT EPIDEMIC.

A Diseased Girl Runs Away With a Man and Her Mother's Money.

BOSTON, September 22.—A twelve year old girl of Farmingham, on Friday packed a valise with diamonds and negotiable bonds to the amount of $60,000 belonging to her mother and started for Boston to meet a young man and elope with him. The girl's name is Sadie Robinson, daughter of C. E. Robinson. Sadie's mind has been filled with romantic ideas of runaway marriages. She said that Friday morning she took the valise with her to school and had given it to a woman. She told a story of having her life threatened unless she complied with a demand for money. She said she met the woman in Albany, at the station, and gave her the valise, which was recovered in a drug store, where Sadie had left it, promising to call for it to-day. She refused to give the name of the man with whom she intended to elope. The valise contained the following: One thousand five hundred dollars in bank bills, three one thousand United States bonds, $7,000 worth of diamonds, $35,000 worth of railroad stock.

Manager Merrill's Illness.

MILWAUKEE, September 22.—Manager Merrill of the Chicago Milwaukee & St. Paul, is pronounced very poorly, but there are no fears of his immediate death. His physician is in attendance upon him three times daily and occasionally at night, but the congestion of blood on the brain when the blood vessel broke, which caused second stroke paralysis three weeks ago Saturday is thought to have been slight.

Emancipation Day.

SPRINGFIELD, Ills., September 22.—To-day the colored people of Springfield and surrounding county celebrated emancipation day here In the forenoon they visited Lincoln's old home in a body and in the afternoon they listened to an address at Oak Ridge park. The principal speakers were Samuel V. Casey and Rev. Geo. Brentz. The attendance was large and the occasion was very enjoyable.

A Would be Rapist Lynched.

NEW ORLEANS, September 22.—A Times-Democratic Hermansville, Miss., special says: A brutal negro named Kesfer broke into the residence of J. W. Fife Saturday night and attempted to outrage Fife's daughter. The cries of the girl brought the family to her assistance and the negro fled but was caught early Sunday morning and lynched.

Cholera in Naples.

WASHINGTON, September 22.—The department of state received from the United States consul at Naples the following telegram relative to the cholera in that place: "September 22d. The condition of affairs are more encouraging. There are fewer cases and deaths. Cases, 305, deaths, 97 in the past twenty-four hours."

A Damaged Divine.

DUBLIN, September 22.—Rev. Trackleton, a Presbyterian minister at Tullamore, brought a libel suit against the Freeman's Journal for £50,000 damages for printing in its column that he eloped with Mrs. Brown to Paris. Mrs. Brown has also brought suit against the same paper, claiming damages at £25,000.

Bushwhacking in Egypt.

CAIRO, September 22.—It is reported that El Mahdi intends to reinforce his troops operating before Khartoum. Friendly Amarars again defeated the Hadendowas, and the latter appealed to Osman Digna for assistance. The Amarars lost thirty killed in the encounter.

Distressing Drouth.

PITTSBURG, September 22.—The drought in the western part of Washington county is so bad that the cattle are dying and sheep have perished in large numbers.

Massachusetts Butlerites.

BOSTON, September 22.—The peoples' party opened its campaign at Lynn to-night by a reception to General Butler, and two immense rallies at the music hall and the coliseum.

INCIDENTAL.

Miscellaneous and Unclassified Items of Domestic News.

Extraordinary Large Number of Fires Yesterday.

Assignments, Failures and Financial Embarrassments.

Races, Base Ball and Other Sporting Events.

Suicides, Lynchings, Accidents and Varied Casualties.

Another Giddy Elopement—Railway Topics—The Treasury Secession—A New Comet—Otherwise Interesting.

A Hotel Burned.

PORTLAND, Oregon, September 22.—A fire last night destroyed a whole block including the Esmond house, the leading hotel of the city. The fire started in a hay yard, and spread with such rapidity that all efforts to save the hotel was unavaling. Total loss, $120,000.

The Cleveland Fire.

CLEVELAND, September 22.—Revised estimates of the losses by yesterday's fire show: Monroe Brothers & Company, $30,000; Brown, Strong & Company, $85,000, insurance $5,000.

Incendiarism.

COLD WATER MICH., September 22.—The best half of the business part of the town burned. The fire department from Detroit came to assist and checked the fire. It is supposed to be the work of an incendary.

A Boston Blaze.

BOSTON, September 22.—The Middlesex bleaching and dye works, Somerville, burned. Loss $250,000; partially insured.

Business Failures.

NEW YORK, September 22.—The failure of A. S. Jones was announced at the New York Mining and Petroleum Exchange this morning. Two hundred and fifty thousand barrels of oil were closed out for the account.

Zacharish Stern, clothier, assigned to Moritz Frendenberg, preferances $230,000.

LOUISVILLE, September 22.—The well known whisky firm of Newcomb, Buchanan & Co., filed a deed in assignment to-day. The deed merely states the liabilities exceed assets.

NEW YORK, September 22.—Preferences in assignment of Zachariah Stern are $23,000 instead of $230,000.

CHICAGO, September 22.—Jacob Bursdorf's upholstery establishment closed to-day on confessions of judgment aggregating $83,000. Bierdidorf's stock is valued at $25,000.

H. S. Carter & Co.'s furniture factory is in the hands of the sheriff. Liabilities, $20,000; assets $15,000.

THE LOUISVILLE LIQUOR FAILURE.

LOUISVILLE, September 22.—An assignment is placed on record to-day from the great whisky corporation of Newcomb, Buchanan & Co., the largest affair of the kind in the south and one of the largest in the union. Other assignments for the benefit of creditors were filed by George C. and Andrew Buchanan members of the firm. The deeds of assignment are all very general in their terms, merely setting out that their liabilities are more than their assets and that finding themselves unable to meet the just demands upon them, they convey all their property, real and personal for the benefit of their general creditors. They except such property as is exempt under the statutes. George W. Morris was made assignee of the company and of George C. and Andrew Buchanan. It will be remembered that Newcomb, Buchanan & Co., failed about two years ago, but finally succeeded in obtaining extension from their creditors. Their liabilities were then about $1,500,000 while their nominal assets were $2,000,00. Since then they have paid off many of the old debts, by contracting new ones and reducing the bulk of their assets. Rumors on the streets say that George C. and Andrew Buchanan have skipped the town. A son of one of then says: "Father has not been seen since Sunday," and he says he doesn't know where he has gone and Andrew Buchanan is also missing and can't be found. Nothing is known as to the condition of the firm's affairs further than stated in the assignment. The absence of the members of the firm from the city has aroused the suspicion of something wrong, but nothing is known to confirm them. Mr. Morris, the assignee, says that the firm has simply assigned, as they should have done a year ago.

CHICAGO ILL., September 22.—A confession of judgement to the total amount of $39,000 was filed to-day against A. Friedman & Co. wholesale jewelers in this city. When the deputy sheriff attempted to make a levy on the stock of the firm, C. Bach ach was found in possession who stated that a foreclosure had been made in his favor by chattel mortgage for $31,000. He also declared stock was not of value to exceed $5,000.

LONDON, Ont., September 22.—Thomas Fawcett, a banker of this city and the head of several agencies of Western Ontario, is in difficulties. It is known that his checks were refused by the bank of Montreal. Liabilities estimated at $800,000 to $1,000,000. It is stated that his several agencies have carried discounts representing about $60,000 each.

Turf.

LOUISVILLE JOCKEY CLUB RACES.

LOUISVILLE, September 22.—Track stiff—Mile and one-sixteenth—selling—Whisperine won, Eros 2d, Diamond 3d; time 1.54½.

Mile heats—handicap purse—Klohba won, Lizzie S 2d; best time, 1.47¾.

Mile and a quarter—three-year-olds and upwards—Neophyte won, Virgie Hearne 2d; time, 2:16¼.

Belle Meade stakes, two-year-old colts—three-fourths mile—Warrenton won, Pegasus 2d, Clay Pate 3d; time 1:17.

BRIGHTON BEACH RACES.

BRIGHTON BEACH, September 22.—Two-year old maidens, five-eights of a mile—Bonnie Lee won, Thunderbolt second, Lenox third; time 1:04½.

Mile—selling—Dan K. won, Musk second, Northanna third; time 1:44¾.

Handicap—all ages, one and one-eighth miles—Lutestring won, Plunger second, Slocum third; time 1:57¼.

Non-winners—three-fourths of a mile—Joe Murray won, Manitoba second, Barney Aaron third; time 1:18.

Hurdle race—one and one-fourth miles, five hurdles—Bally won, Pawnee second, Jessie D. third; time 2.22¼.

Base Ball.

At Cleveland—Cleveland 6, Philadelphia 7.
At Toledo—Toledo 5, Virginia 2.
At Cincinnati—Cincinnatas 5, Baltimores 0.
At Columbus—Columbus 0, Metropolitans 12.
At Indianapolis — Indianapolis 2, Alleghenys 4.
At Louisville—Louisvilles 3, Athletics 0.
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