THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

FOURTEENTH YEAR. OMAHA, NEB., FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 26, 1884. NO. 82

THE LEADER'S PRESENCE.

Continuation of Blaine's Tour of Triumph Through New York.

At Auburn, the Lovely Home of Seward.

At Geneva, Still Mourning for her Distinguished Son,

At Rochester, Where Words Fail to Describe.

The Stupendous Pageantry of the Reception.

At Buffalo, Cleveland's Home, Hundreds and Thousands Shout in Welcome Acclaim—Blaine's Words of Thanks Fail.

Blaine's Starring Tour.

SYRACUSE, September 26.—Blaine left here at 9:30 to attend the Oswego Falls agricultural fair. A committee from the association escorted the party to the grounds where he held an informal reception. He was made to exhibit himself upon the stand which was cleared for the purpose. The president of the fair association, Merriam, introduced him. Blaine made some appropriate remarks which were enthusiastically cheered.

SYRACUSE, September 25—Blaine started for Auburn at twelve. The depot and track were filled with people eager to see and cheer Blaine. As the train left the depot he stood on the back platform and was loudly cheered.

INDIANAPOLIS, September 25—Blaine will visit Indianapolis, Thursday October 2, coming from Cincinnati. Butler and St. John will also be here that day, and will speak from the same platform at night.

Ex-Gov. Hendricks, accompanied by a delegation of democrats and a few personal friends, left for Columbus this morning.

AUBURN, N. Y., September 25.—The Blaine train was saluted with cannon and torpedoes, and about 10,000 people were at the depot. John S. Fowler introduced Blaine, who made a few appropriate remarks, referring to Auburn as the birth place of William H. Seward.

SENECA FALLS, N. Y., September 25.—A crowd greeted Blaine with cheers. He was introduced by General Murray, and made a short speech complimenting this section of New York upon its growth and fertility.

GENEVA, N. Y., September 25.—The next stop was at Waterloo, where Blaine left the train to visit the Seneca county agricultural fair. He was escorted to the grounds by the "Plumed Knights" of Waterloo, and by a great crowd. The agricultural association had arranged to charge 25 cents a head for admission, but after the Blaine carriage had entered the grounds, the people followed in a great body, and forced their way in, regardless of the efforts of the gate keeper. Many ladies were in the assembly. Blaine's presence aroused great enthusiasm. When called upon for a speech, Blaine stood up in his carriage and said, jocosely that he did not feel qualified to make a suitable speech at an agricultural fair but he had the good fortune to travel with a practical farmer, Martin I. Townsend, when he would introduce instead. [Laughter.] Townsend and Tenney having spoken, the "Plumed Knights" escorted Blaine back to the train. There were repeated calls for "Blaine, Blaine," before he left the grounds but he responded only by bowing. At 3:30 the train arrived at Geneva. Here a salute was fired as the train came into the station and in a few minutes several thousand people were gathered at the rear of the train among the enthusiastic body of "Plumed Knights." Blaine was introduced by his namesake, M. F. Blaine of Geneva, and the people cheered vociferously. When order was restored, Blaine briefly thanked the people for their kind reception and then said: "I could not in justice to my feelings, pass through your beautiful town without paying a tribute of respect to the late eminent citizen whom you have lost. It was my good fortune to know Judge Folger personally and officially, to know him well, and I feel bound to bear testimony that he was one among the public men of the United States who shortened his life by his unselfish devotion to public duty. I am sure that in paying this testimony I am sustained by you who knew him so well and for so many years enjoyed his friendship. [Renewed applause.] Senator Lapham joined the party at Geneva. At Canandaigua there was a large and enthusiastic crowd who cheered Blaine vociferously when he appeared on the platform. Senator Lapham called the people to order and said, as the train was late he had only time to introduce without comment the man who would be the next president. (Great cheering.) Blaine said: "I am greatly obliged to my old friend, Judge Lapham, for his kind words. I am still more obliged to this vast assemblage for the compliment they pay me. No one who journeys through your beautiful country as I have journeyed to-day, can fail to be impressed with the splendid results worked out by hands of intelligent people enjoying the blessings of free government. If there be anywhere on the footstool of God, a people more blessed in basket and store than you are, I know not where to locate them. [Prolonged cheering.]

ROCHESTER, N. Y. September 25.—It is almost impossible to do justice, by description to the ovation which Blaine received here. Its magnitude and enthusiasm seemed to astonish the gentlemen who had taken part in the preparations for it. Uniformed clubs, some mounted, extended in line for three-quarters of a mile from the depot along the way to the stand erected on the court house steps. The clubs saluted Blaine as he passed and he returned the salutations. The streets were filled with a dense mass of men and women and every door and window was occupied. Fortunately arrangements had been made for the Blaine party to reach the stand via the rear of the court house, for it would have been nearly impossible to make a passageway through the dense crowd in front. As soon as Blaine reached the stand the colored jubilee singers of Fisk University, of Tennessee, sang with great effect one of their stirring songs. Blaine was received with tremendous cheering. When order was restored, Blaine, speaking slowly and impressively, so that his voice reached nearly every member of the great audience, said:

"I am sure that no desire to offer a personal compliment to any living man could have brought this vast audience together, and I have not the vanity to accept it as offered to myself individually. It is rather the expression by this great assemblage of the people of Western New York, of their confidence in those principles which have brought prosperity to our country and have builded your own beautiful city as one of the examples and illustrations of that prosperity. [Applause.] The republican party embodies in its creed four distinct and important doctrines. First, peace with the whole world. [Applause.] Second, commercial expansion in every practicable direction. [Applause.] Third, encouragement to every American industry. [Enthusiastic applause.] Fourth, protection to every citizen, native or naturalized, at home or abroad. [Renewed applause.] Under these policies the republican party strives to conduct the government under these principles. The republican party submits itself to the judgment of the American people On these principles we conquer or on them we are conquered. I thank you, gentlemen, I thank you from the bottom of my heart for whatever in this splendid ovation is personal to myself. But I ask your attention with especial emphasis to the importance of those positions to which I have so briefly adverted. To the latest hour of my life I never can forget this brilliant scene; nor can I mistake its wide significance. [Enthusiastic and prolonged cheering.]

BUFFALO, September 25.—At Batavia, a delegation of 125 gentlemen from Buffalo, came on board the train. When the party arrived in the Buffalo depot at 8 o'clock, there was already a great crowd. Blaine escorted by Chairman Warren and the local committee, entered a carriage and passed up between rows of uniformed Plumed Knights and other political clubs, bearing torches and for the ensuing three hours, he was driven through the principal streets of the city and received an ovation which it would take columns to describe. The people, men, women and children, were so densely packed together in the streets that the police had all they could do to make way for the carriages. The wildest enthusiasm prevailed. At few points along the route there were isolated cheers for Cleveland and shouts of "Cleveland is the man," but nearly all these demonstrations were made by boys, and everywhere the greatest good humor prevailed. At a few minutes best seven the procession passed the Tifft house, and Blaine and his party went in by a rear entrance, the crowd in front being too great. Almost immediately Blaine had show himself on the balcony and their for the next hour he stood receiving the procession and bowing his acknowledgements to the enthusiastic demonstrations made by the people in the streets. There were more than ten thousand men in line and the local estimate is at least 70,000 people were in the streets. The display of fireworks was very fine. It was very near midnight when the end of the procession passed the hotel and Blaine stepped into the hotel from the balcony.

AN OLD MAN'S FOLLY.

The Unnatural Acts of a Wealthy Boston Merchant.

Boston Special to the Globe-Democrat.

The infatuation of a rich Medford merchant for a common Irish woman, once employed in his home as a domestic, has led to the institution of a suit which will occupy the supreme court for several days. The affair has created great scandal in Boston society, where the parties to it are well known. Thatcher Magoun, a retired Boston merchant, living in Medford, early in 1860 employed as a servant Margaret O'Hara, an Irish woman, then thirty-six years old, and of the most ordinary personal appearance, intellect and education. For some time before this Mrs. Magoun had shown signs of impending insanity, and the O'Hara woman was engaged to act as her nurse. After her engagement Mrs. Magoun rapidly became worse, and in 1861 she was removed to the McLean Asylum, After she went the O'Hara woman still staid in the house as a servant. Before long, however, Magoun began to pay her marked attention. His first act was to insist that she should sit at the table at meal time with himself, his son and his daughter, and that she should be treated by them as an equal. They complied with his request, though probably they thought it strange. Soon after he made the woman his housekeeper, giving her entire charge of the family affairs. This act, which made a great deal of talk, resulted in making the woman arrogant and disagreeable. The children were obliged to swallow the woman's insults as best they could treat her with a show of respect. Margaret had now become the acknowledged queen of the old man's heart and mind, wore his wife's most valuable dresses and jewelry, and took her afternoon driving in the finest carriages. So fondly the old man's affections became that in the winters of 1865 and 1867 he established a magnificent residence upon Beacon street, and here he took Margaret to enjoy the delights of the home. He soon found, however, that his old associates in high life would not countenance his new affiliation, and he was obliged to send for his children to visit him, which they did. The relations between father and children were becoming more and more strained, the old man taking Margarite's word against theirs. In April 1873 he severed all connection with them, asserting that they were trying to rob him. In the summer of 1875 the old man attempted to adopt the defendant, but encountering some difficulty in law, was not able to accomplish this until the next year, when the adoption took place. No means were spared to render Margaret as happy as the enjoyment of all that money would afford could make her, and presents of the most costly character were constantly being given her by her fond parent. In 1879 Mrs. Magoun died at the insane asylum where she had been kept, and after that all intercourse between the father and children ceased until the former's illness and death, which occurred in 1883. By the terms of his will his estate of $150,000 is divided about equally between Margarett and Mrs. Magoun's two children. In addition, a sum of about $30,000 which had belonged to Mrs. Magoun was paid over to Mrs. O'Hara. These sums the children now seek to recover on the ground of undue influence. The case excites much interest.

A SHOCKING OUTRAGE.

A Young Woman Tortured to Death by Four Inhuman Fiends.

Special telegram to the BEE.

COLUMBUS, Neb., September 25.—This little city has been considerably excited for the past four days over the disclosure of a sickening case of moral depravity and the death of the victim, Miss Nellie Quackenbush, a young lady aged 22 years. Sunday evening, the 4th she came to town in a buggy from her home several miles in the country, accompanied by two young men named Frank Smith and Geo Matthews, clerks in the dry goods house of Friedhoff & Co. The facts, as elicited by the coroner's inquest, which lasted four days, show that the girl was allowed to accompany the young men on their promising their to take her to the home of a married sister, Mrs. W. S. Wells, residing here. Instead of this however, she was taken to the room of Matthews, over the store, and there detained until about 9 o'clock. Tuesday evening, when she was taken by Smith and another party to her sister's home in a feeble, half stupefied condition, from which she recovered suffering, but died early the next morning. Matthews and Smith immediately left home on learning of the girl's death, and as yet their whereabouts are unknown. The post mortem made by leading physicians showed the inhuman treatment she had been subjected to, and the intense suffering she must have endured. The verdict of the coroner's jury charges "death from violence at the hands of Smith, Matthews and others." Who the others are your correspondent is unable to ascertain, but their names are said to be in the hands of District Attorney Marshall, and there is a determination on the part of the better class of citizens to bring the perpetrators of this outrage to justice.

Base Ball.

At Chicago—Chicago, 5; Providence, 6.
At Pittsburgh—Allegheny, 15; Indiadapolis, 4.
At Washington—Unions—Nationals 10; Boston, 2.
At Detroit—Detroit, 5; Boston, 3.
At Buffalo—Buffalo 2, New York 14.

A Steamer Burned.

POINT AU PIC, Quebec, September 25.—The steamer Saquenay, on the way to Quebec with a number of British scientists and other passengers caught fire and burned to the water's edge last night. No one killed.

Garrett's Condition.

NEW YORK, September 25.—A dispatch to Kiernan agency says: John W. Garrett of the Baltimore & Ohio, died this morning. Bulletins received in Baltimore, however, say there is no change since 1:30 this morning.

Cholera Increase at Genoa.

GENOA, September 25.—Cholera is increasing to an alarming extent in this city. Sixty-eight new cases are reported today.

CANVASS CULLINGS.

A Clear and Impartial Review of the Outlook in Ohio.

Despite Democratic Bluster and Base Intrigue,

Her Vote is Assured for Blaine and Logan.

Some Reminiscenses of the Blaine Slander.

Suppressed at Its Origin It is Revived by Ghouls.

Recollections of a Once Revolting Attempt to Traduce the Fair Name of the Great Martyr President.

The Outlook in Ohio.

Columbus (O.) Special to Chicago Tribune.

One of the most important factors in the coming Ohio state election is the liquor question, and although it is asserted by many that it will not cut so prominent a figure as it did last year, it is certain that the democrats intend to make the most of it during the present campaign. It constitutes nearly their whole stock in trade, and on its possible results they base their prospects of victory. There are two sides to the question that the democratic managers here are attempting to master. While the saloon element clamors for the abolishment of the Scott law, there is a conservative faction among the democrats in the rural districts that is well satisfied with the law as it is, and among whom an adverse decision would create great dissatisfaction. The democrats are endeavoring to appease the two factions and carry water on both shoulders. A prominent Cincinnati politician said some weeks be had positive knoledge that certain democratic officials were attempting to influence the supreme court in a decision on the Scott law which would be advantageous to the democratic party. Three out of the five judges are democrats. From all appearance it is apparent that the court is to be used in the interest of the democratic campaign. In its regular order the liquor case would not come up until after the October election, but it is pretty well understood that it will be taken out of its order and an early decision made. This clearly shows the partisan use to which the court is to be put. The democrats, however, dare not have the Scott law decided unconstitutional at this time for fear of displeasing the country voters. They have two sets of agents going through the state. In the country the people have been told that the Scott law would be declared constitutional, and in the cities where the saloon element has its strength the opposite has been given out. This has been done very quietly. Having thus prepared the way the democratic state committee has evolved a plan by which it hopes to retain the whisky faction and delude the country voters. It is the intention to have the supreme court declare the law unconstitutional early the morning of the election, October 14. The news will at once be telegraphed to the agents in the cities, and the saloon-keepers and their friends will be immediately notified. On the other hand, the country districts will remain in blissful ignorance of the fact that the law has been declared unconstitutional until the day after election.

THE GERMAN VOTE.

The democrats are counting a great deal on a disaffection among the Germans, but it is evident that their calculations have not been well made. There are 15,000 saloons in Ohio when the Scott law went into operation. This reduced the number to about 12,000. The German vote in the state is about 48,000. The republicans had the majority of this vote in Cincinnati and Cleveland until 1882 and in Toledo until 1880. There is no doubt that the loss of this vote was the cause of republican defeat in Ohio in the last two years. But the issue then and at the present time can scarcely be placed on the same footing. Then the Germans were actuated by revenge to vote the democratic ticket, but they have since come to look upon the law in a more liberal light, and a great many regard it as reasonable and just. On the other hand, they look with suspicion on the democrats, who promised to repeal the law at the last session of the legislature, which promise was not fulfilled. It is therefore probable that the republicans will regain the greater part of the German vote lost in 1882 and 1883.

THE IRISH-AMERICANS.

The Irish votes in Ohio on which the democrats are laying so much stress was never claimed by the republicans, and it was safe to say out of the 15,000 or 16,000 Irish voters in the state from 12,000 to 18,000 always have always voted the democratic ticket. The republicans will get the votes of all Irishmen who have identified themselves with the Blaine and Logan clubs. This number will reach about 2,000. Prominent Irishmen say that there is a great many of their countrymen who do not desire to join political organizations, and of this number the republican party will probably receive 2,000.

OTHER ELEMENTS.

The colored voter will number about 13,000, nearly all of whom are republicans. Of these the republicans lost some 2,000 last fall, but will regain most of them. The prohibitionists claim 25,000 votes in the state, but they will not get anywhere near that figure. Nearly all the prohibitionists will return to their original parties this year. St. John may get 12,000 or 15,000 votes, but not more. Butler's vote in Ohio is scarcely worth considering. Jenkins, the greenback candidate for governor in 1883, received nearly 3,000 votes; Butler's ticket has apparently been strengthened to about 5,000, which is due to the trouble in the Hocking valley coal mines. A great many of the miners in that region are greenbackers, and the number has been increased by the recent strike. The democrats have an agent in the valley by the name of McCarthy, who was sent there by E. D. Coxe, a wealthy coal operator of Pennsylvania. The only result that the Butler campaign can have in Ohio may be to lose the republicans a congressman down in the Hocking valley. Propositions have been made by the greenbackers to unite with the democrats in the Athens district and defeat General Grosvenor, the republican nominee for congress. If this is brought about it will mean the withdrawal of the democratic candidate. There has been a wonderful change for the better among the republicans during the last two weeks, and the managers at the state headquarters say that outside of a few local fights in some of the congressional districts the prospects are brighter than they were in 1880 The policy of the democratic state committee is to pursue a still hunt, and it is using the most disreputable means to carry the state of Ohio. The chairman of the democratic committee said to-day that the stories about their having large sums of money were false, but it was said fully three weeks ago that even at that early day $45,000 had been subscribed to the campaign fund by Governor Hoadley, Senator Payne, and John R. McLean.

Campaign Smut.

BRISTOW AND THE BLAINE SCANDAL.

Washington special to the Pioneer Press: Of course the frank revelations of Mr. Blaine concerning his marriage have been the sensation of the campaign in Washington, where he and his family are known so well; but to his intimate friends it was not a surprise. They knew there was a mystery of some sort connected with his marriage, but people do not ask questions on such a subject, and but for the new form of introducing introduced by the Indianapolis Sentinel the facts would never have come out. The original story as published by that paper was a relic of the campaign of 1876. Some ardent Kentucky friends of Benjamin H. Bristow worked up the case, got statements from people who lived at Millersburg, and from some of Blaine's old pupils, and prepared them for publication on the eve of the Cincinnati convention, when the scandal was expected to finish Mr. Blaine's presidential race. But the story was not published. It was suppressed by Bristow's orders, and there are several explanations of his motives in issuing them. One is that

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hearing of the matter, went to Mrs. Bristow and secured her influence to that end. Another is that some of Mr. Blaine's friends went to Mr. Bristow and warned him that such a publication would make him infamous before all the world; but the most reasonable explanation is that Mr. Blaine's sunstroke made it useless for his enemies to strike at his domestic peace. At any rate the Blaines give the Bristows no credit for the suppression of the story, and when Bristow called at the family residence during Blaine's illness in 1876 Mrs. Blaine exclaimed: "This is your work, sir," and showed him the door. Since that time the Blaines and Bristows have been strangers, and it was left to a democratic hyena to root up the scandal which Bristow's men prepared. There is nothing but sympathy here for the Blaines, even among democratic partisans, for everybody knows that Mrs. Blaine has been a loving and devoted wife, a good mother, and a noble and pure woman, and that her home has always been as happy as an ideal home could be. She has lost no respect but has gained friends from this revelation, and will return to Washington, the mistress of the white house, as popular as ever.

REMINISCENCES OF LINCOLN.

This attack upon Blaine suggests the story that Ward Lamon introduced into his famous "Life of Abraham Lincoln," in which he threw doubt upon the legitimacy of the martyred president, and claimed that Mr. Lincoln's father and mother married themselves by jumping over a broomstick together. Mr. Lincoln's friends knew very little of his ancestry, but at once commenced to investigate it. They had scarcely started in their work, however, when a voluntary witness appeared, in the person of the father-in-law of Congressman Blackburn of Kentucky, who testified that he had attended the wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln, and gave the names of others who were present, and of the clergyman who performed the ceremony. A short search disclosed legal evidence in the form of a license and a marriage certificate, both of which were on file at the office of the clerk of the county, which Mr. Lamon might have seen had he asked for them before he wrote the nasty story. Secretary Lincoln has framed and hanging in his library certified copies of both documents. All the presidential aspirants, and there is the usual quota here, are looking up the records of their marriages so as to be fortified in case this sort of business is to enter the political campaigns that are to come hereafter, A lawyer who has practiced in Kentucky, and who is familiar with the code of that state, says that under the decision of the courts there is no question about the legality of Mr. Blaine's original marriage.

POLITICAL FUTURES.

Republicans Long on Nebraska, Kansas and Iowa, and Hedged on Wisconsin.

Special Dispatch to THE BEE.

CHICAGO, September 25.—E. G. Dunnell missionary of the New York Times, sent west to feel the political pulse and chronicle the prospect on this side of the Alleghaneys, arrived at the Leland hotel to-day. After a careful survey of the field in Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska and Wisconsin, he unhesitatingly makes the following assertion:—"Kansas and Nebraska will give their electoral votes for Blaine. No well informed person has ever doubted that they would, though I notice that some man in New York was taking odds of one to ten that Blaine would not get the electoral vote of Kansas. Iowa is reasonably sure for Blaine, but the condition in that state is such that by a fusion between the democrats and the greenback—Butler following, it is barely possible that the state would go against Blaine. Wisconsin I regard as extremely doubtful. The result there cannot be prophesied, because there are so many influences at work. You don't have to look there for German republicans who will vote for Cleveland, as you have to search in all the other states I have visited for Irish democrats who will vote for Blaine."

A Crucial Test.

The severe chemical tests to which the various baking powders have from time to time been placed have demonstrated clearly to the public the relative merits of the different brands from an analytical Government Chemist, in his analyses, made the comparative strength as follows:

	Cubic Inches Gas evolved
"Royal" (cream of tartar powder,"...	127.04
"Charm" (alum powder).....	116.9
"Dr. Price's".....	102.06
"Snow Flake" (Groff's).....	101.88
"Pearl".....	93.2
"C. E. Andrews & Co" alum powder)	78.17

The Royal Baking Powder was found, besides being of absolute purity, to evolve the highest amount of leavening gas of any of the powders tested, and hence it was placed at the head of the list and recomended for Government use.

But the crucial test of the kitchen is, after all, the most satisfactory to the housekeeper. A baking powder that never fails to make light, sweet, wholesome and palatable bread, biscuit, cake, etc., upon all occasions, is the one that will be placed at the head of the list by the practical housewife, and received into her kitchen for continuous use. This test the Royal Baking Powder has stood for over twenty years without a single failure, and hence its reputation as the best baking powder made has spread from house to house, until its use has become as universal as its merits are unrivaled.

Doctors in Council.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., September 25.—The Mississippi Valley Medical society adjourned today to meet at Evansville, Indiana, June 15. Officers were elected for the ensuing year as follows: President, F. W. Beard, of Indiana; first vice-president, A. B. Miller, of Missouri; second vice-president, J. A. Sutcliffe, of Indiana; third vice-president, E. H. Tucker, of Kentucky; secretary, G. W. Burton, of Indiana; assistant secretary, H. J. B. Wright, of Illinois; treasurer, A. M. Owen, of Indiana.

The Weather To-Day.

WASHINGTON, September 26, 1 a. m.—Indications: For the Upper Mississippi Valley: Fair in the southern part, partly cloudy and local rains in the northern part, southerly winds, stationary followed by lower temperature, and lower followed by higher barometer.

For the Missouri valley: Fair in the southern part, partly cloudy and local showers in the northern part, variable winds, lower temperature, and lower followed by higher barometer.

IN OTHER CLIMES.

The Past Day's Events of the World Abroad.

England, the Powers, and the Question of Egyptian Finances.

Alarming Increase of Cholera in Northern Italy.

The Scourge Abating Elsewhere in the Kingdom.

Franco-German Relations in the Chinese War.

Various Incidental and Political Items From Canada—Other Important Foreign News.

A Warning to England.

ST. PETERSBURG, September 25.—The Journal de St. Petersburg, state that Russia has joined the other powers in objecting to the suspension of the Egyptian sinking fund. Russia expressed to England her regret that England did not consult the other powers before deciding to authorize such a step.

PARIS, September 25.—The Galois says that Baron de Courcel, French ambassador to Berlin, informed Prime Minister Ferry that Germany, Austria and Russia had decided to warn the khedive of Egypt that his throne will be endangered if he continues to endorse England's financial action. If he does the powers might support the restoration of ex-khedive Ishmael Pasha to the head of the Egyptian government.

A Chance for Scullers.

TORONTO, ONT., September 25.—Richard K. Fox of New York, signifies his willingness to give a purse of $5,000 for a single scull race, 5 miles with turn between Hanlan, Beach Teemer and also the championship trophy valued at $2,500 to be known as the Police Gazette championship cup, which will be the only emblem for the single scull championship of the world. The trophy will be the personal property of any oarsman who shall win it three times in succession. He will make arrangments for the race on receiving favorable replies from the oarsmen named.

Labor Grievances in Canada.

HAMILTON, September 25.—A great labor demonstration will be held here October first. Workingmen from all parts of the province will take part. Resolutions will be offered, demanding immediate stoppage of the Chinese immigration, expulsion of all Chinese who refuse to accept civilization and recall of all immigrant agents in Europe or elsewhere and the expenditure of money thus saved on public works, so as to give Canadians employment in their own country.

English Anarchy.

GLASGOW, September 25.—The conservative association of this city received letters containing threats against the marquis of Salisbury, who is about to visit Glasgow. Precautions will be taken to prevent any possible offer of violence.

Franco-German Relations.

LONDON, September 25.—The Pall Mall Gazette says it is believed in official circles in London, that the attitude of Germany toward France in the Chinese difficulty is exercising a disquieting influence upon the French Cabinet.

Cholera in Italy.

ROME, September 25.—The report of cholera throughout Italy the last 24 hours shows 428 fresh cases, 198 deaths. At Naples 242 fresh cases, 121 deaths, as against 264 cases and 75 deaths the previous 24 hours.

Gresham's Promotion.

WASHINGTON, September 25—The president has appointed Postmaster General Gresham secretary of the treasury. Judge Gresham, postmaster general, received a telegram from President Arthur after ten o'clock last night, informing him of his appointment to the secretaryship of the treasury. He immediately sent his resignation as postmaster general. At ten this morning Gresham went to the treasury with Secretary Chandler. His designation from the president was given him by O. L. Pruden, assistant Private secretary of the president, his commission by the third assistant secretary of state, A. A. Ades. The two assistant secretaries of the treasury, French and Coon, were present and tendered their congratulations. The new secretary leaves this afternoon to consult wit with the president.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 25.—The Star says: "Gresham accepted the secretaryship of the treasury as a matter of accommodation to the president. His intimate friends says it is only a temporary appointment the duration of which will extend to the first of October when it is believed he will resign to accept the judgeship of the Illinois circuit.

It is believed either McCulloch or Boutwell will take the secretaryship on Gresham's resignation. Acting Postmaster General Hatton will most likely be placed at the head of the postoffice department permanently.

Colorado Democrats.

DENVER, September 25.—The democratic convention assembled at 11 this morning and adopted resolutions indorsing the National Democratic platform adopted at Chicago; favor free and unlimited coinage of silver and declares that by nomination of J. G. Blaine an avowed enemy of silver interests the republican party has arrayed itself in open hostility to the vital interests of this state; opposes grants of public lands to railroads or other monopolies and denounces the system of disposing of large tracts of state school lands to corporations and individuals; favors enactments of laws to prevent the introduction of contagious animal disease insists on the strictest law regulating the liquor traffic, but opposes prohibition as unwise; illogical, unconstitutional and impracticable; denounces the policy of the general good in keeping tribes of Indians on the agricultural lands of southern Colorado and demands legislation extinguishing all Indian reservations in the state and have them thrown open to the actual settlers.

The convention nominated Andrew Davidson of Denver, for lieutenant governor and Charles S. Thomas, of Leadville, for congress. Adjourned till two this afternoon.

At the afternoon session the convention completed the ticket as follows: C. C. Unfug for secretary of state; Thomas Maloney, for treasurer; Harley B. Morse for attorney general; Ansel Watrous for auditor, Casimero Barela, Governor James B. Grant and Joseph Doyle presidential electors. Adjourned.

Turf.

LOUISVILLE JOCKEY CLUB RACES.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., September 25.—Track bad. Mile and a quarter, all ages, Vanguard won, John Davis second, Emma Manley third; time, 2:16.

Bruce stakes, mile and an eighth, three year olds, Bob Miles won, Malaria second; Kros third; time, 2:02¾.

Mile purse. Prodigalow won, Vaulter second, Rhadama third; time, 1:50¾.

Three-quarters mile, two year olds. Tantrum won, Diamond second, Belle Pale third; time, 1:21¾.

Mile and a half, all ages. Tax Gatherer won, Ed. Butts second, Madison third; time, 2:36¾.

BRIGHTON BEACH RACES.

BRIGHTON BEACH, September 25.—Seven furlongs, maidens, all ages—Lady of Lyons won, Dan Gideon second, King B. third; time 1:32¼.

Seven-eighths of a mile, maidens, all ages—Novena won, Bully second, Leroy third; time, 1:32.

Mile and a furlong, selling—Little Dan won, Faugh-a-Ballagh second, Blue Rebel third; time, 1:59

Mile, all ages—Little Fred won, Lutestring second, Haledon third; time, 1:44½.

Three-quarters of a mile, non-winners—Lenox won, Pericles second, Laraminta third; time, 1:17.

VAN WYCK WILL NOT DOWN.

He Will Ask the People to Return Him in Spite of the Legislature.

Omaha Special to the Chicago News.

I am told that a vigorous effort will be made to oust Van Wyck from the United States senate. He has still two years to serve. His course in congress has been satisfactory to the mass of the people, but he has greviously offended old-time republicans and railroad monopolists. Van Wyck was elected to do just what he has been doing—to pitch into grabs and steals of every character. His enemies will not be able to bring about his political downfall. There is a peculiar provision in the constitution of this state which gives the people a chance of expressing their preference for the man who is to serve them in the United States senate. The constitution says:

The legislature may provide that at the general election immediately preceding the expiration of the term of the United States senator from this state the electors may by ballot express their preference for some person for the office of United States senator. The votes cast for the candidates shall be canvassed and returned in the same way as for state officers.

An act to carry out the intention of the constitution in this respect was passed several years ago. No one, however, has felt inclined to test the popular voice in regard to his candidature for the United States senate. The pogs are being arranged to defeat Van Wyck, but he does not intend to let his foes have it all their own way. When the time comes he will take advantage of the law and seek indorsement at the polls. There is no doubt of his getting the popular vote, and the legislature will not dare to reject him. It takes a strong man to adopt this course, and Van Wyck is not only strong with the masses, but he is courageous enough to adopt any measures to emphasize his antagonism to the schemes of the monopolists. Van Wyck speaks almost daily in different parts of the state. He bitterly denounces the school-land frauds, and may do some damage to the republican state ticket. This, however, will not affect his own case, since the people generally abhor the frauds, and would certainly give Dawes the go by if the opposition had put up a man free from the taint of monopoly and railroad aggrandizement. J. W. P.

Boycotting Mormon Proselytes.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., September 25.—The anti-Mormon crusade has broken out afresh. Sixteen miles south of Lebanon, which is thirty miles from Nashville, Mormon elders made their appearance six years ago and began to inculcate their doctrines into the minds of an ignorant class of people living in what is known as the Drennon settlement. Many members of other churches soon embraced the beliefs of the Mormon church and the labor of various ministers of other denominations proved unavailing. For six years these Mormons have been unmolested, but the murder of Elders Gibbs and Berry, in Lewis county, greatly alarmed them. This feeling has been intensified by the posting of notices warning them to leave Wilson county, never to return, on pain of death. It is stated that the conduct of the Mormon adherents has been such that some step was necessary to compel them to emigrate, and it is understood that, should the warning be disregarded, the threat will be carried into effect Interesting developements are also expected in Lewis and Hickman counties, where similar notices have been posted. Most of the Mormon converts are very poor and will find it difficult to obtain enough money to take them beyond the state.

South Carolina Republicans.

COLUMBIA, S. C., September 25.—The republican convention, after a stormy all night session, adjourned at half-past seven. A free fight enlivened the proceedings towards the close, and a colored spectator fell in a fit in the excitement. The nomination of the electoral ticket was delegated to the executive committee. The following nominations were made for state officers: Governor, D. T. Corbin; lieutenant-governor, D. O. Straker (colored); adjutant and inspector general, C. J. Stolbrand; treasurer, C. C. McCoy; secretary of state, R. L. Smith (colored); superintendent of education, Rev. Joshua E. Wilson (colored); attorney general, E. J. Sawker. Resolutions endorsing Blaine and Logan were introduced and referred to committee on platform and resolutions. This committee, however, failed to complete its work, and all matters pertaining to a platform and policy were ordered to be disposed of by the state executive committee, which is to make its action known in ten days. E. M. Brayton, internal revenue collector, was elected chairman of the state executive committee.

Republican Rally at Nebraska City.

Special Telegram to THE BEE.

NEBRASKA CITY, September 25.—A large and enthusiastic meeting of the Blaine and Logan club was held at the court house this evening. The court house was filled, Hon. G. M. Lambertson and J. B. Strode were the orators and made the most telling and effective speeches that have been made in this city during the canvass.

For Congress From Illinois.

FREEPORT, Ill., September 25.—The democrats of the Sixth Illinois congressional district to-day nominated Thomas Butterworth, of Rock Island on the fifty-sixth ballot. The greenbackers nominated T. D. Meacham, of Freeport.

A Cut in Rates

ST. LOUIS, September 25.—It is alleged here that passenger tickets to New York are being sold as low as $15. Freight rates also are unsteady. Rebates and concessions are easily obtainable.

The Grand Trunk Withdraws.

NEW YORK, September 25.—Commissioner Fink personally states the Grand Trunk has not withdrawn from the east bound traffic association as reported in the west.

Scuttled His Throat.

NEW YORK, September 25.—Isaac Newton, chief engineer of the Croton water depot, suicided to-day by cutting his throat. He is said to have been drinking heavily of late.

A Blazing Fire.

BOSTON, September 25.—It is feared that A. T. Stearns & Co.'s lumber yards will be totally destroyed by the fire which is now burning.

A Lake Shore Divy

WALL STREET, September 25.—The Lake Shore directors declared a quarterly dividend of one half per cent, payable November 1st; books closed September 30; open November 5.

PEN AND PIT.

Yesterday's Proceedings at the Stock Yards and on 'Change.

Brighter Outlook for the Flabby Cattle Market.

Hogs and Provisions Take a Mutual Rise.

Wheat, After a few Restless Turns, Closes Weaker.

A Spasmodic Resumption of the Corn Squeeze.

Oats and Pork Both a Shade Easier—Lard Rules Quite Strong, and Advancing.

CATTLE.

Special Telegram to THE BEE.

CHICAGO, September 25.—Among the fresh receipts were about 300 cars of westerns and Texans. The general market was rather slow but prices on all sorts ruled steady at the decline noted for the past three days. But native steers of 1400 to 1600, may be quoted at 6 40 to 6 90 and good second class steers of 1250 to 1350, 5 50 to 6 25; common steers of 1100 or thereabouts, 4 75 to 5 25. There is an unabated demand for young cattle for feeding and grazing. All arrivals are quickly disposed of each day and prices remain firm. Thrifty young stockers are selling at 3 50 to 4 00 per cwt and suitable feeders at 4 50 to 4 70. The supply is limited and the indications favor high prices in the near future as it appears the source of supply, especially Wisconsin and Minnesota and part of Iowa, has been closely drawn upon to fill the demand for the far west. Receipts of stock calves are 700; 2,800 less than last week. So far the demand continues steady, with little or no change in prices. A lot of fancy New York steer calves sold as high as 17 per head and a lot of Ohios at 14. Good Michigan calves may be quoted at 12 00 to 12 50 per head. Range cattle may be quoted as follows: Texans, 3 75 to 4 25. A drove of Indian territory stock, averaging 1,257, sold at 4 85; Wyoming, 4 25 to 5 00; Colorados, 4 10 to 4 50; Montanas, 4 25 to 4 50; cows and tailings, 3 50 to 4 00; good to choice cattle, 1,200 to 1,350 lbs, 5 90 to 6 50.

HOGS.

The market was rather slow and prices somewhat uneven, and for a short time during the early morning prices were 5 to 10c lower on common, but later there was an improved demand, word having come from down town that the provision market was stronger, so the market closed steady, with the loss of the morning regained. Sales were at 4 50@4 75 for grassers, 5@5 25 for skips, 5 50@6 10 for assorted light, 5 25@5 75 for common to good, mixed. 5 90@610 for the best heavy. light, 1 6[illegible]@2 10 lbs, 5 20@95.

WHEAT.

Foreign cables were stronger in tone this morning than for some time past. The wheat market opened with rather a sharp advance, November selling as high as 8[illegible], fell back again, then rose but toward the close fell off again and was again weak on the afternoon board, closing at [illegible] under latest figures yesterday. There is no large movement from first hands indicated olny in the northwest and the question of the immediate supply appears to determine the course of the market. Latest quotations were 76[illegible] to 77 for October 78[illegible] for November, 80[illegible] for December.

CORN.

The corn crowd appeared to be at sea in the early trading, and until the noon hour the market ruled quiet, when the market suddenly went whisking upward again, cash and September advancing to 76c, which figures were very steadily maintained up to the close of trading. October and November also advanced, closing higher than yesterday at 56[illegible] for October, 45½ for November, 44¼ for the year, 39[illegible] for May.

OATS

ruled a shade easier, closing at 25[illegible] for September, 25½ for October, 25[illegible] for November.

PORK

was a shade easier at 16 00 for October, 11 90 for the year.

LARD

ruled quite strong, closing at 7 60 for September and October, 27½ for November, and 22½ for December.

A Murderous Tramp.

DETROIT, September 25.—J. A. McLain, living six miles north of Coopersville, Ottawa county, was shot dead by a tramp at his own house last night. The tramp had previously been ejected from the premises. The assassin is at large, with a posse of citizens in vigorous pursuit.

Protection and Big Wages.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, September 25.—Notices were posted in the furnaces of the Cambria Iron and Coal company announcing a reduction of ten per cent after October 1. Some employes will then receive but eighty-one cents per day.

Another Cut at French.

WASHINGTON, September 25.—The President to-day designated Assistant Secretary Coon to act as Secretary of Treasury during to the absence of sickness at any time of Secretary Gres