THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

FOURTEENTH YEAR. OMAHA, NEB., WEDNESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 17, 1884. NO. 157.

THE EXPOSITION.

It Was Formally Opened Yesterday Afternoon at 3:10.

President Arthur Touches the Button at Washington,

And Starts the Machinery at New Orleans,

And in a Brief Address Declares the Exposition Open.

The Address of the President of the Exposition.

It was a Success in Every Particular —A Gala Day for New Orleans. Fine Weather.

INAUGURATION CEREMONIES.

WASHINGTON, December 16.—Invitations were sent out by the secretary of state in the name of the president for the ceremonies in Washington connected with the opening of the World's exposition at New Orleans, named the hour of 12:30 p. m., as the time when the formal exercises at the executive mansion would begin. Before that hour this afternoon one hundred and fifty or two hundred invited guests, comprising some of the best known people of Washington and including a large number of ladies, assembled in the spacious "east room" of the presidential mansion, where the ceremonies were to take place. No attempt had been made to decorate the room and it appeared precisely as usual except that on the eastern side near one of the central windows stood a small mahogany table bearing a telegraph instrument and that behind it on an easel was a large picture of the New Orleans exposition building and grounds, beautifully framed in fresh rosebuds and carnations interwoven with smilax and maiden hair ferns. The frame was surmounted by a floral scroll composed mainly of white carnations, upon which the words, "To the president," appeared in red and blue immortelles. This was taken and presented by the board of management of the exposition. Among the distinguished persons who strutted back and forth through the east room, talking or listening to the music of the marine band and waiting for the ceremonies, were most of the members of the diplomatic corps and President Arthur's cabinet, with their wives. The president of the senate, speaker of the house, W. W. Cocoran, Geo. Bancroft, the historian, Lawrence Barrett, General Van Vleet, Minister Foster with Mrs. Foster and their daughter, Mayor Smith of Philadelphia, Marshal McMichael, Mrs. Chief Justice Waite, Mrs. Justice Field, and many others. There were also present special committees from the house and senate representing the states and territories of the union, and several states were represented by commissioners. At the telegraph instrument table sat Mr. M. Morgan, manger of the Western Union office, who had arranged the wire for the occasion and who was to manage the telegraphic part of the ceremonies. It was expected the signal from New Orleans announcing all in readiness would be given promptly at 1 o'clock Washington time or noon by central meridian time used in New Orleans and a few moments before that hour nearly all those present grouped themselves around the little table leaving an open passageway by which the president could approach it from the main corridor. Everybody stood thus in the attitude of expectancy for fully half an hour while the Marine band played the national airs and the operator at the instrument table questioned the New Orleans operator as to the situation. At half-past one Marshal McMichael who acted as master of the ceremonies announced the steamboat with the managers of the exposition on board had not yet reached the exposition grounds at New Orleans, and that even after its arrival there would necessarily be a further delay of ten or fifteen minutes. The invited guests who had been standing so long in uncomfortable attitudes thereupon sought seats around the sides of the room and there was a renewed buzz of conversation. About fifteen minutes before two the operator at the expositon building at New Orleans announced the arrival there of the officials and the board of management, and notice to that effect was given to President Arthur. A moment later the latter, preceded by Marshal McMichael, and accompanied by Vice President Edmunds and Commissioner Morehead, entered the east room followed by Speaker Carlisle with Secretary Frelinghuysen, Secretaries McCulloch, Lincoln, Chandler, and Attorney General Brewster, members of the diplomatic corps, and other distinguished guests. The president stationed himself in front of the telegraph instrument table, with his back to the table with Carlisle, Mr. Bancroft, and Secretary Frelinghuysen on his right, and Vice President Edmunds, Commissioner Morehead, Senator Logan and members of the cabinet at his left. Moment after moment passed after the president had taken his position, without bringing any announcement from New Orleans that the managers were ready to proceed with the exercises, and the situation finally seemed to become a little embarrassing to all concerned and especially to the president. As the minutes, however, lengthened into quarter hours, and the president and his cabinet continued to stand in solemn state before the instrument table without occupation or the immediate prospect of occupation. The embarrassment gave way to a sense of the rediculous, and the President laughed heartily at the half whispered comments on the situation and humorous explanations of the strange delay which were made to him from time to time by Secretary Frelinghuysen. Vice-president Edmunds and other gentlemen who stood near him. Finally when amusement was fast giving place in its turn to a feeling of weariness the following address to the president was received and read by Commissioner Morehead.

The present occasion is the consummation of the enterprise inaugurated in conformity to an act of congress passed less than two years ago, and authorizing the holding of the World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial exposition under the joint auspices of the United States National Cotton Plant association and the city of its location, New Orleans, was their selection as the site of the World's exposition, and in June, 1883, thirteen commissioners composing the board of management was appointed by the president of the United States, and at once entered upon the discharge of their duties. At an early date, however it became manifest that the liberality of the individuals of the city and state would be inadequate to meet the requirements of the ever increasing magnitude of the undertaking. Accordingly application was made to the United States through congress, resulting in obtaining generous assistance. Richardson's address concludes by the expression of the hope that the exposition would produce closer and more friendly intercourse with other countries and a firmer establishment of peace in our country.

President Arthur then read in a clear and deliberate manner the following reply:

PRESIDENT ARTHUR'S ADDRESS.

In the name of the people of the republic I congratulate the citizens of the southwest on their advancing prosperity, as manifested in the great International Exposition now about to open. The interest of the nation in that section of our commonwealth has found expression in many ways, and not bly in appropriations for the improvement of the Mississippi, and by the national loan to promote the present exposition, situated as it is at the gateway of the trade between the United States and Central and South America, it will attract the attention of people of the neighboring nations of the American system, and they will learn the importance of availing themselves of our products as we will of theirs, and thus not only good feeling but profitable intercourse between the United States and the states of Central and South America will be promoted. The people also of our own country thus brought closer together, will find in this strengthening the bonds of brotherhood The exposition of competitive industries motives for railroads, telegraph lines and submarine cable have drawn much nearer the nations of the earth, and an assembly like this of the representatives of the different nations is promotive of good will and peace, while it advanced the material welfare of all. The United States extend to those from foreign countries, who visit us on this occasion a cordial welcome, and now at the executive mansion in Washington in the presence of the assembled representatives of the friendly nations of the world, of the president of the senate, of the speaker of the house of representatives, of the chief justices and associate justices of the supreme court, of the committee from each house of congress, and of the members of my cabinet, I again, and in their name, congratulate the promoters of the exhibition upon the auspicious inauguration of an enterprise which promises such far-reaching results. With my best wishes for the fulfillment of all its great purposes, I now declare the World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial Exposition to open.

At the conclusion of the president's address, which was received with applause, Senator Logan read the address from the joint committee representing the houses of congress.

Commissioner-General Morehead received a large number of letters and telegrams from Governers of states and mayors of cities who were unable to be present here to-day, but who sent their congratulations and regrets. Among them was the following from Gov. Cleveland: "I regret I shall not be able to witness at Washington the movement which shall inaugurate at New Orleans a demonstration of the greatness of our country and which I devotedly hope will also illustrate and confirm a cordially fraternal feeling between the people of our country.

NEW ORLEANS, December 16.—The day of the inauguration ceremonies at the World's Exposition opened bright and cheerful. Thousands made preparations early in the morning to witness the long expected event, and the public and private buildings were gaily decorated. The procession was formed at 11 a. m., and proceeded to exposition grounds where at 3:10 p. m. the exposition was formally opened.

Arriving at the grounds, the procession moved to the exposition buildings. Ten thousand chairs had been placed in the hall and the galleries. These were soon filled, every aisle and standing places in the aisles were occupied, and thousands gathered either in the side hall from which a view of the platform could be obtained. The music hall, where the ceremonies took place was elaborately decorated with the flags of all nations and the coats-of-arms of all the states. At one o'clock Dr. Talmage advanced to the front of the stage and made the opening prayer. He invoked the divine blessings on the officers, directors and managers of the exposition. He said: "May this day mark the beginning of a new dispensation of prosperity and brotherhood. May there come from the influences of this exposition, from these fields of industry, results which shall give the people more complete apparel and better food, more comfortable shelter and more thorough educational advantages. May it result in spreading out the golden sails of our paralyzed shipping, in starting the plow and opening the doors of the storehouse, and may there come to this whole land an increased prosperity from this gathering together from day to day and month to month of people of all states and countries. We pray that past feeling of sectional discord may disappear, and south, north, east and west become four parts of a great national harmony. May it be a unification of North and South America"

Dr. Talmage invoked the blessing of God on the manufacturing, industrial, educational and reformatory institutions of the world. Courier's military band, of Cincinnati, then gave the grand exposition march. Director General Burke, when the applause which greeted him, and the repeated cheers of the people had subsided, delivered a short eloquent speech surrendering the exposition into the hands of its management. After the Mexican band had rendered some selections, concluding with their national air, (the audience standing in the meantime) President Richardson, of the exposition association, delivered his address, which was wired to Washington. Col. Gus A. Braux then read President Arthur's address, which had just been received by telegraph. When he concluded the sentence declaring the World's Exposition open, and at the same moment the president in Washington closed the electric circuit and the machinery here was put in motion. A large portrait of President Arthur was placed in position in the center of the platform and greeted with round after round of applause, amid which Mayor Guillotte briefly and feelingly welcomed the visitors to New Orleans.

Governor McEnery delivered an address in which he reviewed the history of the organization of the exposition and set forth the great advantages to accrue to the state and people of the whole country from the grand enterprise. After this speech a poem in honor of the exposition by Mrs. Townsend was read by Page M. Baker. Almost every country of Europe and on this continent was represented on the platform. Among other personages on platform were the officers of the French war vessel "Bouvet," Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, of Boston, and staff of ladies of the woman's department. Secretary of the Interior Teller, postmaster-general Halton, General Eaton, commissioner of education, Chief Justice Manning, La., and several assistant justices and judges and federal officers officers, senators, representatives and city officials. To-night the city is brilliantly illuminated, the most notable buildings are the Times-Democrat which has erected a triumphal arch in the street and the Picayune which has superb multicolored rows of lanterns covering the entire front. The sky is gorgeous with fire-works and the air resounds with explosions of gunpowder. The general expression is the day has been a complete success and credit to the management. Possibly 25,000 persons found their way to the exposition grounds. The only cause of regret is the delay of some exhibitors prevented the first day from presenting displays at their best. A complete array of exhibits was presented by the states of Oregon, Colorado, California and Nebraska and the territory of Dakota. The exhibit of Nebraska attracted universal attention being magnificent.

Some western railroads make fine displays, and scores of manufacturers from the eastern and middle states have given proof of their ingenuity and interest in the success of the exposition by sending large supplies from their factories and workshops. The south shows up with wonderful completeness in her mineral agricultural and manufacturing resources, and is evidently taking the greatest pride in the success of the exposition and in the results which it is hoped will follow it. Mexico and the southern half of the western hemisphere are well represented. It seems probable that inside of a fortnight the scope of exhibits will be greatly enlarged, and even the present mammoth building will hardly accommodate all the displays. Almost every state in the union represent every branch of industry.

THE SPANISH TREATY.

TO BE DISCUSSED WITH OPEN DOORS.

Special telegram to THE BEE:

WASHINGTON, December 16.—There is a reasonable probability that the senate will discuss the Spanish American treaty in open session. The committee on foreign relations favors this course and it seems almost certain that the senate will follow the advice thus given, although there are grave and reverend senators who insist that to discuss the treaty in public is to defeat the very object our forefathers had in view in providing that treaties should be considered in secret session, that of taking them out of the arena of public discussion. To consider this treaty now with open doors would, it is claimed, be an admission that the senate has been coerced by the newspapers, and therefore it should not be done. The drift of the senatorial talk, however, indicates that the treaty will not be acted on with closed doors, but openly after the fullest discussion. There are about ten treaties before the senate for action, and the disposition of one will practically settle them all as the question of reciprocity and tariff is involved to the same extent in all of them. With one treaty disposed of the others can be quickly decided. While the drift of outside opinion is that the Spanish-American treaty will not be ratified, members of the senate committee on foreign relations hold the contrary opinion and say that there is a small majority in its favor.

The Brand-Leman Case—Another Important Arrest.

CHICAGO, December 16.—Another arrest in the noted election frauds series was made tonight. The person arrested is W. J. Gallagher. The complaint was made before the United States commissioner this afternoon and charges Gallagher with making a forged tally sheet for the second precinct of the Eighteenth ward, by which Rudolph Brand, democrat, was made to appear to have a majority of ten votes in the sixth legislative district over Henry W. Leman, republican, for state senator. The charge was preferred by Melville E. Stone, editor of the Daily News. It appears that photographic copies of the forged tally sheet of Gallagher's handwriting and that of several other persons under suspicion, were submitted to experts who pronounced the writing in the bogus tally sheet the same as Gallagher's. The prisoner, it was attempted to be shown during the federal jury's investigation, took a mysterious ride in a hack in company with J. C. Machin and another man on the night of November 2?, when it is understood the false ballots were put into the ballot box of the precinct mentioned. Gallagher was summoned before the grand jury but not called on to testify. He gave bonds tonight in $10,000 to appear next Saturday. Warden McGarigle, of the Cook county hospital, and David Kavanaugh, saloon keeper, became his sureties.

Railroad Rates Being Discussed.

CHICAGO, December 16.—The Iowa and northwestern railway lines held an important session this morning, taking up the question of reducing rates from northwestern and western points on grain and merchandise in view of the prevailing low price of cereals and in deference to the numerous applications, and possibly also in deference to the movement actually inaugurated in Iowa to this end. Nothing definite was accomplished, the sentiment of the meeting being somewhat averse to any immediate reduction in the existing tariffs. The subject however, will be further debated before any definite vote will be taken. A proposition was also laid before the meeting of issuing annual passes to manufacturers at competing points but this being in direct violation of the agreementonly recently entered into concerning the pass system it was vigorously opposed, and one of the roads declaring if it was adopted it would proceed to issue trip passes and ignore the recent agreement.

A Universal and Mastodonic Liar.

WASHINGTON, December 16.—A number of witnesses were examined to-day for the subcommittee on the investigation of the alleged irregularities in the first comptroller's office, relative to the reputation of J. J. Barker for truth and veracity. E. W. Ayres, correspondent for the Kansas City Times, said, Barker's reputation was bad and he would not believe him under oath. The papers denounced him as a universal and mastodonic liar.

Ex-Governor Crawford, of Kansas, said, for ten years he had not spoken to a gentleman relative to Barker who spoke of him in favorable terms. He believed his reputation for honesty, integrity and veracity bad, and would not believe him under oath.

Probable Suspension in the Monongahela Coal Mines.

PITTSBURG, December 16.—A general suspension in the coal mines along the Monongahela and Youghiogheny rivers is probable next Monday, unless the demand for one-half cent more per bushel is granted by the proprietors, who, in turn, say the miners now get 35 per day and they will pay no more. If the miners insist they will shut down the mines. About four thousand men are employed in these mines.

Bull-Fighters Heavily Fined.

LIMA, via GALVESTON, December 16.—A company of bull fighters were fined 1,600 soles for furnishing a report inferior to the specifications in the contract.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

The Reagan Substitute Bill Passes the Senate.

The Senate Passes the Dakota State Bill.

Mr. Blaine's Reasons for Withdrawing His Libel Suit.

An Interesting Letter by the Late Alex H. Stephens.

Giving His Opinion of the Ex-Confed-Chief.

The Tallapoosa Investigation—The Spanish-American Treaty—No Junketing Expeditions.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, December 15.—Lapham presented remonstrances against the ratification of the Nicaragua treaty. Sherman raised a point of order that the treaty was executive business and had not been ordered published, and the remonstrances should therefore be presented in executive session. Lapham withdrew the remonstrances. Cockrell, from the committee on military affairs, reported adversely to the petition of members of George Strong post, G. A. R., Fairfield, Iowa. The petition prayed that the surplus in the treasury be used to make up to the soldiers and sailors of the late war the amount lost by reason of the depreciation of the money in which they were paid from 1862 to 1865, which loss amounted to nearly half their monthly pay. The petition adds that the United States government is honor bound to grant this prayer.

A resolution was agreed to calling on the secretary of state to communicate to the senate all accessible information regarding the extent and character of the foreign trade of Mexico, Central and South American states, Cuba, Porto Rico and San Domingo, to include, if possible, a detailed statement of the value and character of manufactured and other articles, comprising the imports and exports of such states and islands, and also the share of the United States in the trade of each and portion of such imports and exports transported in vessels belonging to citizens of the United States.

The unfinished business being the Dakota bill, was temporarily laid aside to permit Beck to continue his remarks of yesterday on the silver question. "We could wait sixty days, thank God!" he said, "until the enemies of the silver bill disappeared from the other end of the capitol before letting the world know that we proposed in good faith to maintain the currency of our country, and pay our bonds according to our obligations." Sherman replied, asserting that much demagogism had been thrown around the silver question, but the real question was whether the United States could arrest the march of time in the attempt to make gold and silver of equal value. It could not be done. The question for the United States to consider was whether we should go on piling up these silver dollars in our treasury as idle money or suspend it for a time while considering in connection with other nations the mutual relationships of gold and silver, within a few months a new administration would come into power and he commended this question to it. If the newspaper accounts were true, his honorable friend from Delaware, (Bayard) was to be secretary of the treasury to that administration. If so he would have this question to solve, and if he could solve it he (Sherman) would follow him with pleasure. He did not anticipate his democratic friend would find less difficulty in solving the question than others had found; and he believed the new administration would have to solve it in just the same way that the republicans would have had to solve it if the republican administration were again coming into power. After further debate the matter was dropped. The Dakota bill was then taken up. The question was on the adoption of Garland's substitute for the bill reported from the committee on territories. On coming to a vote Garland's substitute was lost by a party vote. Yeas 27, nays 31. The democrats voting in the affirmative and the republicans in the negative. The bill was then voted on substantially as it came from the committee on territories and passed, also by a party vote. Yeas 34, nays 28. The bill now goes to the house.

Cullom called up the inter-state commerce bill and it was laid before the senate so as to become unfinished business to-morrow. Platt gave notice that on the disposal of that measure he would move the senate to take up the bill to provide for the formation and the admission into the union of the state of Tacoma.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, December 16.—The house was called to order by Springer, of Illinois, as speaker pro tem. A bill was passed amending section 2910 of the revised statutes, regarding the forwarding of mail matter. It authorizes postmasters to forward mail matter of second, third and fourth class, on which postage has once been paid in full. This rule is now in force in regard to mail matter of the first class. Ingalls presided over the senate to-day. Bills making temporary provisions for the naval service were reported by Hale, of the naval committee. He gave notice that he would endeavor to call it up to-morrow.

Reagan took the floor to close the debate. He replied to the criticisms made against his substitute and pointed out what he considered as weak points in the arguments in opposition to it. He renewed the whole subject of interstate transportation exhaustively, and congratulated the house that it was at last given the opportunity to vote upon the question. The vote was then taken on substituting the Reagan bill for the first seven sections of the committee bill (containing remedial provisions) and it was agreed to: yeas, 143; nays 9?. The remaining section of the committee bill (for the appointment of a commission, etc.,) were stricken out, 118 to 60. The bill known as the Reagan substitute was then read by sections under the five minute rule. The amendment offered by O'Neill, of Pennsylvania, extending the provisions of the bill to the waterways of the country, was lost, 9 to 117. Hopkins offered an amendment extending the provisions of the bill to persons or companies engaged in the transportation of property by pike line or lines. Agreed to.

O'Hara offered an amendment providing that any person, having purchased a ticket to be conveyed from one state to another or paid the required fare shall receive such treatment and afforded equal facilities as all other persons holding tickets of the same class without discrimination. He held that all citizens of the United States were entitled to equal protection. This was not a question of caste or color; it was a question of dealing fairly with all persons. Reagan said the question of transportation of persons had not been considered in the committee and he thought it too important a matter to be legislated upon without examination. Amendment was agreed to, yeas 135, nays 97. Applause on the republican side. Blount moved a reconsideration. O'Hara moved to lay Blounts motion on the table. Pending this Reagan moved to adjourn, which was carried, yeas 139, nays 98.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

WASHINGTON, December 16.—In executive session of the senate to-day the nomination of McCulloch to be secretary of the treasury was further discussed, Senator Biddleberger continuing his speech in opposition. The session adjourned without a vote.

BARKER'S BLUSTERING THREATS.

It was learned that late yesterday afternoon after the sub-committee had adjourned, Barker went to Judge Lawrence and told him if he brought out any testimony derogatory to his (Barker's) character, he would do so at his personal peril.

Other witnesses including Representative Peters of Kansas, also certified that Barker's reputation was bad. Mr. Linton, chief of one of the divisions of the first comptrollers' office, was called to testify in regard to the fraudulent claim of the state of Florida against the United States referred to by Judge Lawrence in his testimony yesterday. Linton said that only he or Barker could have made such a claim, he himself was out of the city at the time the claim was made, he said he believed Barker made it out from a similarity of Barker's handwriting and that which appeared in the document he said when he first saw it he thought it was fraudulent and he referred it to Judge Lawrence as soon as that gentleman returned from Ohio. Barker was called into Judge Lawrence's office and denied having any knowledge of the claim. The next day he tendered his resignation. Adjourned.

INDIAN CITIZENSHIP.

The house committee on Indian affairs decided to report adversely on the joint resolution providing for the improvement of the Indians by giving them citizenships.

OPPOSED TO JUNKETING EXPEDITIONS.

A number of representatives are considering the propriety of offering a resolution in the house for the investigation of the use of government vessels for junketing expeditions. At a meeting of the house committee on naval affairs, the bill recently introduced providing for the payment of pensions to relatives of those who lost their lives on the Tallapoosa and compensating the survivors who lost personal property was discussed. Representatives Wise and Buchanan strongly opposed its being favorably reported, and said they "would protest against the use of any naval vessel by the secretary of the navy for pleasure purposes." A resolution was agreed upon requesting the secretary of the navy to inform the committee what public business the Tallapoosa was engaged in, and under whose orders the vessel was sailing at the time of her collision with the Baltimore schooner.

JEFF DAVIS.

AN INTERESTING LETTER FROM THE LATE ALEX. H. STEPHENS.

ST. LOUIS, December 16.—The Republican publishes a letter from Alexander H. Stephens addressed to Herchel V. Johnson, dated at Crawfordsville, Ga., April 5, 1864, which is supposed to be one of the letters upon which Gen. Sherman based his recent charge against Jefferson Davis. In the course of the letter Mr. Stephens says in speaking of Mr. Davis: "I have no hesitancy in stating to you freely and frankly and most confidentially what my opinions of him are. They are much more akin to suspicion and jealousy than of animosity or hate. While I do not and never have regarded him as a great man or statesman on a large scale or a man of any marked genius, yet I have regarded him as a man of good intentions, weak and vacillating, timid, petulant, feverish, obstinate, but not firm. I am now beginning to doubt his good intentions. + × × These are my real sentiments and my reasons for them are those since his first elevation to power he has changed many of his state right principles as in the case of the conscription. His whole policy on the organization of the army is perfectly consistent with the hypothesis that he is aiming at absolute power. * * * It is well known that the subject of a dictatorship has been mooted and talked of, and discussed in private and in public journals, and that the most earnest advocates of such a course, the virtual doing away with congress and the constitution have been done by editors near and right under his nose. Mr. Stephens closes by declaring the evidence is not conclusive, but it certainly warns those who desire liberty to remain on their guard.

Took Her Own Life.

FARGO, D. T., December 15.—A special from Minnewaukan to-night says: Mrs. Hatch, wife of the ex-mayor of Mandan, suicided. Overhearing her husband and son-in-law talk of putting her out of the way, she left the house with her baby and ran three miles to a neighbor's, where she laid down the child, walked to the mirror, and with a butcher knife cut her throat. She probably was insane. A large force of men are scouring the country for the husband and son-in-law.

The First Governor of Alaska.

WASHINGTON, December 15.—John S. Kinkead, the first governor of Alaska, in a report to the president says he was cordially received by the people, who were enthusiastic over the prospect of having at last "civil government." The mining interest, he says is of the highest importance, and he predicts that within the next decade the production of precious metals in the district will be an important factor in the finances of the general government.

Trade Generally Depressed.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., December 16.—The secretary of the American Iron and Steel association says he has just returned from an extended trip to Pittsburg and other points on the Penn. railroad, and must frankly says that most branches of business is in a very depressed condition, but in the absence of that hopeless feeling which prevailed in the years following the panic of 1873.

To Be Removed.

NEW YORK, December 15.—The Catholic societies here are arranging for the removal of the remains of the Rev. Dr. Cahill from Hollywood cemetery, Boston, to Glasneirin, Ireland.

MR. BLAINE'S LIBEL SUIT.

HIS REASONS FOR WITHDRAWING HIS SUIT AGAINST THE INDIANAPOLIS SENTINEL.

INDIANAPOLIS, December 16.—Following is Blaine's letter to his attorneys, instructing them to dismiss the case:

WASHINGTON, December 10, 1884.

To Harrison, Miller & Elam, counsellors—Gentlemen:—When I requested you in August last to bring suit against the publishers of the Indianapolis Sentinel for libel, I did so in the belief that the wrong done me by that paper being entirely of a personal and domestic character, could be fairly tried without undue influence from political considerations. I confess I was profoundly amazed to find the matter at once taken up and the libel reproduced with all possible exaggeration in every democratic paper in Indiana. Except from three members of the democratic party in that state, I never heard that a word of dissent or disapproval was spoken while the great mass of democratic speakers repeated the libel from every stump in Indiana, with vituperative rancor, with gibe and ribald jest. It was thus made, so far as any matter of kind can be made, an issue in an exciting political campaign and the democrats of the state were thoroughly poisoned in their minds in regard to the question to be decided at law. Under such conditions it is simply impossible that I can expect any other result than that which informally attends a political libel suit growing out of an exciting campaign in this country. If I were unfair enough to desire a jury composed of my own partizans I could not have it. A properly constituted jury in Indiana would be composed of members of both political parties in about equal proportions. When I visited Indiana in October I was repeatedly advised that six democrats could not be found in the state, who, in a political suit, would give a verdict against their leading party organ. This didn't necessarily convey an imputation upon their personal integrity as citizens, but simply that blinding of party prejudice would utterly prevent an impartial consideration of the evidence submitted. I am perfectly able to fight the Sentinel newspaper in an Indiana court, but I would stand no chance whatever against the consolidated venom of the democratic party of the state. With these surroundings and with this prospect it is idle for me to go through the trouble and annoyance of a trial. The questions propounded by the bill of discovery have already been substantially and fully answered by me, and I am willing to leave my written statement and answers, under oath, to the judgment of the public. I do not choose to have the case indirectly concluded by a technicality or suffered to die in silence. I prefer to make this frank and open statement of the reason which induced me to believe the prosecution of the case to be utterly fruitless. Very respectfully,

JAMES G. BLAINE.

FOREIGN NEWS.

THE KING OF CAMBODIO PROTEST TO THE FRENCH.

PARIS, December 16.—The Figaro published the text of the protest of King Morodom, of Cambodie, against the treaty he was forced at the point of a bayonet to sign, by Gov. Thompson, of Cochin China, placing his dominions under French protection. The Figaro expresses a hope that France will not ratify the treaty in view of the obnoxious manner in which it was obtained. The colonial council at Saignon urges the home government to demand of parliament its sanction to the recent extraordinary treaty with the king of Cambodio. The council asserts such a sanction necessary to the peace of Cambodia and the interests of France in the east.

TWO HUNDRED CHINESE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

PARIS, December 16.—A dispatch from Admiral Courbet, dated Kee Lung, December 3, says: We dislodged the Chinese from works which they had thrown up, menacing our positions. Two hundred Chinese were killed or wounded.

THE BRITISH CONSUL TO COREA SAFE.

LONDON, December 16.—Corean advices state that the British consul to Corea is safe. An English man-of-war is ordered to remain in the vicinity of the rebellion. Extra sentries are placed on duty at London Tower, owing to the general nervousness on account of the bridge explosion.

Pugilistic.

MONTREAL, December 13.—Albert hall was crowded last night to witness a contest for the middle-weight championship between Johnny Casp, of New York, and McGlade. The fight was finished at 3 o'clock this morning. The slugging all took place within the last hour and in the last round. McGlade, who was thoroughly done up and knocked out, was stunned and almost insensible, did not revive for some time. Seventy-four rounds were fought in five hours.

Blaine's Suit Dismissed.

INDIANAPOLIS, December 16.—Blaine this morning dismissed the libel suit against the Sentinel in the United States court. The principal ground was that he could not get justice in Indiana. It was set for trial the 23d instant.

Rheumatism

We doubt if there is, or can be, a specific remedy for rheumatism; but thousands who have suffered its pains have been greatly benefited by Hood's Sarsaparilla. If you have failed to find relief, try this great remedy.

"I was afflicted with rheumatism twenty years. Previous to 1883 I found no relief, but grew worse, and at one time was almost helpless. Hood's Sarsaparilla did me more good than all the other medicine I ever had." H. T. BALCOM, Shirley Village, Mass.

"I had rheumatism three years, and got no relief till I took Hood's Sarsaparilla. It has done great things for me. I recommend it to others." LEWIS BURBANK, Biddeford, Me.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is characterized by three peculiarities: 1st, the *combination* of remedial agents; 2d, the *proportion*; 3d, the *process* of securing the active medicinal qualities. The result is a medicine of unusual strength, effecting cures hitherto unknown. Send for book containing additional evidence.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla tones up my system, purifies my blood, sharpens my appetite, and seems to make me over." J. P. THOMPSON, Register of Deeds, Lowell, Mass.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla beats all others, and is worth its weight in gold." J. BARRINGTON, 130 Bank Street, New York City.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Made only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar.

THE MARKETS.

The Leading Markets To-Day Showed a Marked Improvement.

A Better Feeling Came from Outside and Local Influences.

There was S[illegible] Improvement in the P[illegible] of Cattle.

A Perceptible [illegible]provement in the Hog [illegible]rket.

A Good Ship[illegible] Demand for Wheat on E[illegible]t Account.

Corn Fluctuating—Oats Dull and Heavy—Pork Easier—Lard Steady —Provisions in Demand.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

CATTLE.

Special Telegram to the BEE.

CHICAGO, December 16.—Among the fresh receipts were a few loads of famished-looking Texans. There was a fair per cent of good to choice natives among the cattle on sale. The demand was fair and prices were a shade stronger on best dressed beef and shipping steers. A certain class of low grade native cattle are 20@25c higher than the lowest of the last, and Texans are 30@40c higher than the lowest a week or so ago. Best sorts of cows are also 25@30c higher than last week. The supply of stockers and feeders is small, the demand fair and prices fully as high as last week. In the fat cattle line there were a few Christmas steers on sale that were held at $8 00. A car load of extra 1660 lbs. Christmas cattle, $7 75; exports, $5 75@6 25; good to choice shipping, 1300 to 1450 lbs., $5 20@5 75; common to medium, 1000 to 1200 lbs., $4 00@5 20; inferior to fair cows, $2 25@3 00; medium to good, $3 00@4 00; stockers, $3 00@4 00; feeders, $3 75@[illegible] 50; Texas cows, $2 60@3 00; Texas steers, $3 25@4 00.

HOGS

opened 10@15c higher, but the advance was nearly all lost. The stock now arriving is far below that of a fortnight ago, yesterday the number averaging nearly 6 to the car. Among the arrivals are a large number of suspicious pigs—such as have been exposed to cholera infected animals. They swell the number but reduce the average weight. Some of these little things sell down to $3@$1. Common to rough packers may be quoted at $4 00@$4 15, and fair to good, $4 20@4 25; best and choice heavy, $4 30@4 45; rough packing, $4 95@4 20; shipping, 240 and 375 pounds, $4 20@$4 45; light, 160 and 210 pounds, $3 70@$4 50. The leading markets to-day showed a marked improvement, particularly wheat, and in a lesser degree corn. Better feeling came jointly from outside and local influences, home buying being good and the New York visible supply figures making over 500,000 less increase than ours. The close of the morning session was firm and steady.

WHEAT

Opened from ½c to ¾c higher and for the first hour ruled a little heavy and somewhat downward, within ½c on free selling, and an increase of 1,690,000 bushels shown for the week. At the decline New York reported good shipping demand on export account, and an increase of only 1,000,000 bushels. This induced a firmer feeling, which was followed by an advance of 1½c, the close being steady at only a fraction less.

CORN

Opened steady and with an entire absence of the brisk demand which influenced year option yesterday. This induced a drop from 41½c to 39⅞c, which was the extreme range on the morning session. Fluctuations were confined to ½c, with no particular feature to the market.

OATS

Continued dull and heavy, and but little traded in except May delivery, which is the only option showing any signs of life, quotations in other months being entirely nominal.

PROVISIONS

held up with moderate activity, but showed little strength and only slight fluctuations.

PORK.

Cash pork was quoted at $10 72½.

LARD.

Cash lard was quoted at $6 57½. The lowest quotations were generally current at the opening.

Afternoon Session—Wheat easier at 71⅛c for December, 71⅝c for January, 72½c for February, 78⅝c for May. Corn lower at 38⅝c for the year, 36⅝c for January, 34½c for February, 37½c for May. Oats steady. Pork easier at $10 72½ for January, $10 82½ for February, $11 20 for May. Lard steady at $6 57½ for December, $6 60 for January, $6 65 for February, $6 72½ for March.

Serious Charges Against a Priest.

Special Telegram to The BEE.

MONTREAL, December 16.—Father Pepin, parish priest of Antonie abbey was charged at the assizes Beauharnois to-day with criminal assault upon two young girls during confessional. The clericals are said to have succeeded in getting the appointment of a special judge and an acquittal is anticipated but the case will be appealed to the court of Queen's bench. The whole liberal press of the district are determined that the disgraced priest shall be brought to justice. The bishop refuses to take any action in the matter.

A Hanging Match in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, December 16.—John B. Hoffman was hanged this morning in the jail yard for the murder of his son in January, 1882. He wept when the death warrant was read and begged not to be downed in the papers. He had to be held while being handcuffed and was supported by two men while the noose was adjusted. He made no speech.

Trans-Continental Meeting.

CHICAGO, December 16.—The Transcontinental Railway association held another session this morning, and after appointing a committee to report on the various unsettled rate questions adjourned till three o'clock.

Seal of North Carolina Smoking Tobacco.

Seen everywhere, because everywhere recognized as indispensible to Dealer and Consumer.

Why? Because we select the best leaf from the best Tobacco regions of North Carolina, and store it several years until it attains the richness and mellowness which age alone imparts.

Marburg Bros