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MORE CONFIDENCE.

Speculators Fancy They See a Ray of Sunlight Thro' the Clouds.

They Continue to Trade With an Eye on Wall Street, However, Accepting Small Profits.

Reports From Many Points Say Wheat Has Been Damaged by the Hot Weather.

Corn Attracts Very Little Attention---Provisions Irregular and Unsettled, Declining at the Close.

The Bulls Had Control of the Stocks at the Opening, but the Bears Had the Advantage at the Close.

CHICAGO.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

CHICAGO, June 24.—The improvement in stocks in New York had a favorable influence on the grain markets at the opening, as the advance in railroad shares is regarded as an evidence of a better feeling in business circles, and prices took an upward turn. The shorts, as has been their recent custom when they saw prices turning against them, went in and covered their trades, but the feeling was feverish throughout the session and values of leading articles unsettled by the constant buying and selling. Operators, as a rule, being disposed to play the part of active scalpers and bought and sold on the slightest fluctuations in prices. There was, however, more buying of wheat by very strong operators, who are noted for their disposition to take large lines and stand by them for a good advance, and while the improvement secured early in the day was not maintained, there were reasons to regard the property with increased confidence, and it looks now as though judicious purchases were likely to make a profit. Corn offers little attraction as a speculative article. Crop prospects are daily becoming more promising, and the situation really looks weak. In provisions there was more activity than usual of late, the entire list being stronger at the opening, and at the close easier all around. A good speculative business was transacted, but the feeling was somewhat unsettled and prices fluctuated considerably within a moderate range. Offerings were quite liberal, especially for August and September delivery, while the demand was fair. The record of transactions shows a moderate decline in prices for all leading articles. The shipping demand was moderate, and the offerings fair. Foreign advices showed little change. Liverpool quotations were advanced 3d on lard and reduced 6d on long clear sides. Eastern markets were rather quiet, with prices inclining in buyers' favor. The receipts of product were quite liberal, and shipments of all kinds large.

"If the weather after this rain," said a trader, "should turn cool, it would not injure the wheat, but a hot sun will certainly do damage. The hot, muggy days of the past fortnight, according to scores of reports, have already done considerable damage."

The trading in wheat, as in everything else, was confined wholly to the local crowd. There were no unusually large operations attempted, and it was quite impossible to ascertain who, if any one, was buying or selling with any special object in view other than to protect his trades. The opening price for July wheat was 87c. For an hour or so later the price did not drop below 86¾c, and once or twice touched a fraction higher than the opening figures. Wheat at the close was easier at 86¼c for the July deal.

G. C. Walker & Co. were very large buyers of wheat to-day, taking nearly 1,000,000 bushels of August. C. A. Mair & Co., after brisk selling, afterward turned buyers.

Corn is the least talked about, and apparently the least cared about of anything that is bought and sold for speculative purposes. There was some local trading in the July option, which opened at 55¾c and closed at 55⅛c, and some transferring of deals from July to August. Corn was in fair speculative and only moderate shipping request. The feeling was somewhat unsettled, and notwithstanding the firmness in wheat, prices touched a lower point than yesterday, which was due to reported posting in New York of 27,000 bushels of corn as hot and musty. The market opened ¼@⅜c higher in sympathy with the advance in wheat and owing to the cooler and wet weather, then declined with wheat. Later it rallied ⅜@½c under a good demand and in sympathy with the demand in wheat. The receipts of corn were also considerably smaller. The market just towards the close again became weak, declining ½c, and finally stood about ¼@½c lower than yesterday or at 55⅛c for July on the regular board and 55c in the afternoon. There is some talk about Simmons, the Kenosha speculator, having lost 1,500,000 bushels of corn through W. T. Baker & Co., but not much credence is put in the yarn. Nat Jones sold perhaps 500,000 bushels of corn for a "flyer" to-day. Foos, Strong & Co., who have been "long" of corn for six months and changing over from month to month were sellers today.

Oats were firm early and advanced ½c, but weakened later and all the improvement was lost, leaving the close at 31½c for July.

There was more doing in the market for pork, especially in the deferred deliveries. Prices ruled somewhat irregular, and on the whole range averaged lower. Offerings were somewhat larger, and the demand was fairly active in the settlement of outstanding contracts. Prices declined 60@80c on August and September, while the near deliveries were 10@20c lower. The demand on shipping account was light, and prices for cash lots were nominal, closing at $19.00 for July, and $18.80 for August. On the afternoon board July fell 10c and August 25c.

A fair degree of activity was noticeable in the market for lard, and prices ruled somewhat irregular within a moderate range. Offerings on speculative account were fair, and the demand quite active from shorts. The market opened stronger and prices advanced about 5c per 100 pounds, but soon weakened 10@15c and closed comparatively steady at $7.32½ for July and $7.50 for August. In the afternoon July fell 2½c and August 7½c.

Trading was moderately active in the market for short ribs at an irregular range of prices, which opened stronger and about 10c higher, but weakened and a reduction of 20@25c was submitted to. Later prices ruled 5@10c higher, but weakened and closed on the morning board at $7.25 for July, but fell off in the afternoon to 15c.

The cattle market is dull and slow, and by some quoted 10@15c lower than last Friday and Saturday on big, coarse cattle, either grassers or corn fed, but neat, handy cattle, especially corn fed, are about holding their own. Butchers' stock of all description is meeting strong competition with the Texans on sale, and it is slow and hard to sell, unless at prices considerably under the Texans. Old grass cows and other rough grass stock should be bought at very low prices in the country for this market. Grass Texans are making $3.25@3.50 for poor and good, and $4.60@$5.00 for the best. One lot of corn fed, averaging 912 pounds, made $5.75, and one lot of cows $3.50. There was more life in stockers and feeders, yet prices remained very low. Veal calves are in fair demand, and there is little or no inquiry for milkers, unless at low prices.

The hog market generally opened with a fair demand and 5@10c higher on all the best heavy, but the sales on light showed no great change. In fact, there were no sales as high as reported yesterday. Hogs that were carried over and the stale receipts, generally those that have neither quality nor style, suited the market yesterday, may have sold at 10c advance, but the general list does not show over a strong 5c.

"There will be between this and July 1 one more heavy run of hogs," said a provision man. "There'll come in 20,000 or 80,000 of 'em in a day. Then the run will be very light indeed. I don't know why they come so thick just before the 4th. The harvest is in progress then. That is one reason, I suppose. Another is that July 1 the farmer's notes again fall due.

The increase in receipts and the absence of a shipping demand seems to have completely broken values down to nominally low figures. The market remains in an unsatisfactory condition for all concerned. Neither the producer, shipper nor distributor can make any money in the business just now, for the past two days not a car load has been shipped from this market, an occurrence that has seldom happened. The local trade, however, took nearly 1,800, or about 400 over the fresh receipts yesterday.

Milmine, Bodman & Co. say: "We think the market in a shape now to be bulled easily, and this legitimate situation now favors the bull side more than for a long time. It is generally admitted now that there has been serious damage to the Calafornia crop by wet weather, and a good many letters have been received here the last few days from the northwest reporting some damage to crops in consequence of drouth and heat. The crop is suffering greatly now, but still not beyond reparation, should they have rains. We have seen some dispatches to-day from central Illinois saying the winter wheat is all rusting and liable to be ruined. This we take but little stock in, as our advices are generally favorable. It will be six weeks yet before the new crop of wheat will begin to add to stocks in store, and in the meantime a further depletion of stock will go on. Exporters here generally count on an increased demand from the other side during all July. We now caution all our friends against selling wheat short, and believe the time has arrived when it will be safe to buy on weak spots."

J. W. Rumsey & Co. say: "We doubt much lower prices, believing it to be a good policy to buy wheat and increase holdings on any decline."

CHICAGO FINANCIAL.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

CHICAGO, June 25.—To-day's associated bank clearings were $5,962,000. Money was only moderately well called, call loans going out on gilt edge paper at 6@7 per cent., and on time at 7@8 per cent. The supply, while not extensive, is ample for business requirements. New York exchange was lightly traded in, current quotations being at 50c premium. Foreign was slow at $4.79@4,80 for sixty day documentary sterling. All departments of the money market are dull, and show no unusual feature of any kind.

MILWAUKEE.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

MILWAUKEE, June 25.—There was a firmer tone in the wheat market to-day, and prices were steady and healthy. There was a slight advance and there would have been more had not false reports been freely circulated at noon of the failure of the great New York dry goods house of H. B. Claflin & Co., and also of another New York bank. The news came from speculative sources, and could not be confirmed. From St. Louis the news came to-day that 50,000 bushels of new wheat had reached that market this morning. August wheat opened here at 89¾c and sold down to 88⅝c, but rallied to 89⅞c, selling as high as 89⅞c before the close. There was a fair demand for cash wheat, and 75,000 bushels were taken, and will start at once for New York for exportation. It is reported that Kershaw will resume in July.

NEW YORK.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

NEW YORK, June 25.—The stock market opened strong this morning with the bulls in control. The shorts covered quite extensively and for a time the tendency was upward throughout. The fluctuations were sufficient to make an excellent trading market and the room traders were kept busy. A statement that Lake Shore would reduce its rate of dividend to 6 and that the Michigan Central system would probably not pay anything was not unexpected. The bears commenced a general raid during the last hour of the session, and forced prices down without any great opposition. St. Paul and Union Pacific were particularly feeble and Chicago, Burlington & Quincy fell from 111¼ to 109½. There was considerable activity in Pullman. It sold up to 97¼. Oregon Transcontinental was in a bad way, selling down to 7¾, the lowest point yet reached. Mr. Gould supported his specialties finely. It was stated that money was easy with him and that Telegraph would not see 50 again very soon. The bears got in some very effective work near the finish, and succeeded in closing the market somewhat lower and unsettled, with St. Paul a particularly weak feature. We will probably be treated to further bearish attacks, but good stocks are beginning to find purchasers on the decline.

A. M. Day says: "The market has been irregular with somewhat of a downward tendency. A great deal of stock was returned this morning, but we think the short interest was increased again this afternoon. Lake Shore advanced on the declaration of 1½ per cent. dividend. The air has been full of rumors of failures, but none occurred. The Gould party are advising the purchase of Northwestern. There is no disposition to form new companies. The law requiring wires to be put under ground in New York city will bear heavily on new companies while not affecting Western Union as much. The political canvass will be valuable and business is increasing enough to nearly make up for the reduction in rates. They say the stock is near bottom prices. The market was raided during the afternoon by room traders. The statement of Lake Shore for six months shows a deficiency, after paying dividends, of $715,821. Michigan Central has a surplus of $73,333, and Canada Southern of $35,666. They both pass their dividends. Shipments of cotton and dairy products have been large lately. Parties accustomed to hold for higher prices have been controlled by the banks and have been compelled to ship.

A Minneapolis View.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

MINNEAPOLIS, Sune 25.—S. H. Wood & Co. in their letter to-night say:

The short interest in the stock market has been fairly covered during the past two days and to-day Jay Gould has been making desperate efforts to start an advance, but the decline at the close shows conclusively, we believe, that the confidence of investors is too much shaken to admit of any permanent advance. We advise a short sale of both grain and stocks for a still further decline.

Securities Listed.

NEW YORK, June 25.—The following securities were listed to-day at a meeting of the governing committee of the stock exchange: $650,000 first mortgage six per cent. bonds of the Minneapolis, Minn., railway company; 800 bonds of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railwayr $600,000 first mortgage 6s of 1921 of Oregon and California railway company; $1,000,000 general consolidated 6s of 1934 of Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis railway; $1,000,000 of first mortgage extension bonds of the Mobile & Ohio railway and 1,958,000 bonds of Milwaukee & Northern railroad to be called first 6s of 1883.

Indiana Sunday School Union.

FRANKLIN, Ind., June 25.—The Indiana Sunday School union convened in its twentieth annual convention Tuesday evening. Delegates from all parts of the state are present and the exercises thus far have been of a deeply interesting character. The sessions are held in the Presbyterian church which is beautifully decorated. The welcome was spoken by Prof. Hall, of Franklin, and responses by Levering, Conner, Ball, Clark and others. The addresses have been of a high order delivered to large and deeply interested audiences.

Railroad Fight.

UNIONTOWN, Pa., June 25.—The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad company has secured possession of the disputed ground at Port Marion, and the court has temporarily restrained the Pennsylvania Railroad company from interfering. Large gangs of workmen of both companies are about the place, but no trouble is expected until the court decides the question of ownership.

Supposed Murder.

CINCINNATI, June 23.—The body of a man supposed to have been murdered, was found yesterday under the Cincinnati & Newport bridge. It was identified this morning as that of John Glass, employed in a dairy three miles south of Newport. No further developments as to the cause of death.

JULY DELEGATES.

Democratic State Conventions Held Yesterday.

Ohio for Tilden, the Unit Rule and Its Old Platform.

Indiana Solid for McDonald, and Missouri for Cleveland.

The Indiana Platform Well Adapted to Ben Butler.

INDIANA.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 25.—The Democratic state convention was called to order at 10:30 by Hon. Joseph E. McDonald, chairman state central committee. Mr. McDonald was received with much applause.

The call of counties showed all represented.

Prayer by Rev. Dr. Allen, who asked a blessing upon the grand old Democratic party, which was greeted with cheers.

Daniel W. Voorhees was elected permanent president. He made but brief remarks. The platform was read by Hon. W. H. English as follows:

THE PLATFORM.

First—The Democratic party of Indiana in convention assembled renews the pledge of fidelity to the constitution and to the doctrines taught by the illustrious men who were its founders, and illustrated in their administration of the government, and insist upon an honest and economical administration of public affairs, federal, state and municipal. It will resist all effort to deprive the federal government of any of its powers, as delegated in the constitution, and will maintain for the states and people respectively the right and powers reserved to them in the constitution. It condemns corrupt and extravagant expenditures of the public that have prevailed at Washington during the rule of the Republican party.

Second—That such expenditures may be discontinued and the cruel burdens removed from the taxpayers. We insist that the federal taxes be reduced to the lowest point consistent with efficiency in the public service, and we demand a revision of the form of the present

UNJUST TARIFF.

The constitution of the United States, which is the only source of taxing power confers upon congress the right to establish a tariff for revenue, and as a just exercise of that power we favor such an adjustment of its provisions within the revenue standard as will relieve, as far as possible, the necessaries of life from the burdens of taxation and derive the principal amount of revenue for the support of the government economically administered, from luxuries and such tariff as shall be adjusted without favoritism, so as to prevent monopolies, and thus in effect promote labor and the interests of the laboring people of the United States.

We insist that the surplus revenue shall be faithfully applied to the payment of the public debt. When these revenues reform shall have been accomplished the people may hope for economical and honest expenditures.

Third—The Democratic party being of the people and for the people favors such legislation as will guarantee the broadest protection to the interests and welfare of the industrial masses. It recognizes the fact that the laborer is the producer of the wealth of the nation, and that the laws should be so framed as to encourage and promote the interest, progress and prosperity of each and every branch of industry. It favors the enforcement of the national

EIGHT HOUR LABOR LAW,

as also the reduction of the number of hours in a day's labor upon all public works, state and municipal. It favors the establishment of bureaus of labor statistics, state and national. It favors, as far as possible, the use of prison and reformatory labor so as not to compete with the honest citizen upon the outside. It favors the enactment of such laws as will prohibit the employment of children fourteen years of age in factories, mines and workshops. It favors the passage of laws for the payment of labor performed in lawful currency, instead of private depreciated scrip, and that a mechanic shall be secured by a first lein upon the work done or performed. We demand a strict enforcement of the laws against

CHINESE IMMIGRATION

and such legislation by congress as shall effectually prevent the importation of persons on the passage of contract system who are brought here with no purpose of settlement or permanent residence, a system which reduces wages and deteriorates the character of our home industries. That we recognize the rights of all men to organize for social or material advancement, the right of wageworkers to use lawful measures to protect themselves against the encroachments of moneyed monopolies, and the right to fix the price of their labor commensurate with the work required of them, and we hold that every man has the right to dispose of his labor upon such terms as he thinks will promote his interests, and without interference by other persons.

CAPITAL AND LABOR.

The Democratic party favors such measures and policy as will promote harmony between them, and will adequately protect the rights and interests of both. We deem it of vital importance that private corporations should be prohibited by law from watering their corporate stock.

Resoleed, That is is the duty of the government to repossess itself of all public lands heretofore granted for the benefit of corporations which have been forfeited by non compliance with conditions of the grant and should hold the same for the use and benefit of the people. Laws should be passed to prevent ownership of large tract of lands by corporations and by persons not citizens of the United States who have not declared their intention to become such, as provided by law. Congress should discourage the purchase of public land in large bodies by any parties for speculative purposes, but should preserve the same, as far as practicable, for actual settlers, and to that end all subsidies of land, as well as money, to corporations and speculators should cease forever.

The Democratic party is the friend of the soldiers, and their widows and orphans. We favor the

GRANTING OF PENSIONS

to all soldiers suffering from disability incurred in service in the army, and of granting pensions to soldiers of the Mexican war, of equalizing bounties and pensions without limit as to time, and to providing for widows of all soldiers.

We hold it to be the duty of our government to protect, in every part of the world, all our naturalized citizens, including those who have declared their intention to become such according to our laws, the same as we would our native born, and to resist all improper claims upon them by the governments to which they no longer owe allegiance; and our sympathies are with all oppressed people in all parts of the world, in all honest and proper efforts to free themselves from oppression and establish free institutions, based upon the consent of the government.

The Democratic party demands.

REFORMS IN CIVIL SERVICE

that will again result in the employment only of those who are honest and capable, and that honesty and capability shal again be made a condition of public employment,

The free schools of Indiana are the pride and glory of the state, and the Democratic party will see to it that they are not poisoned by the breath of sectarianism, or destroyed by waste and extravagance in their nanagement.

The remainder of the platform, which is very long, relates mostly to state and local government, and includes a declaration against confiscation or wrongful taking of private property for either public or constructive public uses, and also a declaration against sumptuary laws. It includes the following relative to

FREE ELECTIONS.

Believing that elections should be controlled by the people under state laws, and that the stability of our institutions depend upon fair elections and an honest count of votes cast by the people. The Democratic party demands a repeal of the laws enacted by the Republican party designed to place elections under federal control in violation of the rights of the states, and that it holds up for the detestation of the people the supreme fraud of 1876 to 1887, by which the will of the people was set aside and usurpers placed in the two important offices of the country. The Republican party stands arraigned at the bar of public opinion for a long and continued course of

USURPATION AND MISRULE.

It has disregarded the rights of the people and states. It has held on to its ill gotten power in defiance of the popular will by the corrupt use of money in elections, especially in Indiana in 1880, and it has corrupted the public morals by elevating to high places men who are known to be dishonest, and has continued during a term of peace a system of high taxation justified only by the condition of war, in which it had its origin, and to furnish a pretext for its continuance, it has favored every extravagant appropriations of the public money, entailed burdens on the people and which is a benefit only to those who share in the plunder. The remedy for these evils is an immediate change of administration. Let taxation be reduced, to the end that the money shall remain in the pockets of the people, instead of accumulating in the treasury to tempt the cupidity of the venal and corrupt. The continuance of the same party or set of men in power consecutively for a great many years is naturally corrupting, and not in accord with the genius of our Republican institutions.

The long continuance of the republican party in power, now nearly a quarter of a century, has led to star route and other frauds, corruptions to frightful to contemplate, the full extent of which will never be known until that party is driven from power, which is now demanded by the best interests of the country; and we favor holding all public officers to strict accountability, and their prompt and severe punishment for all thefts of public money and corrupt maladministration of office.

Our confidence in and esteem for

HON. DANIEL W. VOORHEES,

our great representative in United States senate, continues unabated, and we cheerfully greet him and his Democratic associate from Indiana in the house of representatives with the plaudit, "well done, good and faithful public servants."

It will be the mission of the Democratic party to foster and build up all great business interests of the country, and to restore the government to the purity of earlier days. To successfully accomplish this, a man should be placed in the presidential chair in whom the business men of the country and the people place implicit confidence, a man fully endowed with all qualities desirable in the head of the great American republic, a man with a pure and spotless personal and political record, and always sound upon all great questions of the times. We know

JAMES E. MCDONALD,

of Indiana to be such a man. We respectfully present his name to the people of the United States as worthy to be thetr president, and we hereby instruct our delegates from Indiana to the Democratic national convention to support his nomination for that high office as a unit, and to use all honorable means to secure his nomination.

The plank endorsing McDonald was loudly cheered.

After the adoption of the platform Isaac P. Gray, M. D. Manson and David Turpie were placed in nomination for governor. On the first ballot Gray was nominated, receiving 699 votes, Turpie 223 and Manson 181.

Manson made a speech saying he had supposed the soldier of two wars would have received more consideration in the Democratic convention, but he was satisfied, and moved the nomination be made unanimous,

Turpie, in a brief speech, seconded.

Col. Gray responded in a speech. He arraigned the Republican party and discussed Chicago platform.

Several nominations were made for lieutenant governor but all withdrew in favor of Manson, who wes nominated by acclamation and accepted.

W. R. Myer, os Madison, was nominated secretary of state; James H. Rice, of Floyd, for auditor, John S. Cooper, of Marion, for treasurer, all were nominated by acclamation, Reporter of supreme court' John W. Kern, of Howard; judge of supreme court, Fifth district, James Mitchell, of Elkhart: superintendent public instruction, John W. Halcom, of Marion.

The convention adjourned at 1:30.

OHIO.

COLUMBUS, O., June 25.—Congressman D. R. Paige, chairman of the central committee, called the Democratic state convention to order at 10:30 a. m. The Opera house was not more than two-thirds filled, being the smallest number present of any state convention for years.

The committee on permanent organization reported, and Gen. E. B. Finley, chairman, was introduced. He spoke at length on the importance of and predicted that the Democrats would carry Ohio in October, and reviewed the history of this party in this country.

The committee on resolutions, through Elmer White, reported the following platform.

THE PLATFORM.

Resolved, That the Democrats of Ohio reaffirm its platform of 1883 as follows:

First—We endorse the principles of the party expressed in previous state and national platforms in regard to personal liberty, the true functions of government as embraced in political creed expounded by the foundor of the Democratic party, Thomas Jefferson, the application of these principles to the present condition, and demand a purification of public service, the punishment of robbers of the public treasury, and equalization of all public burdens, the arrest of the profligacy and extravagance that corrupt the administration of public affairs and a total change in the policy that has so long been pursued by the Republican party, favoring individual and the class interests at the expense of the laboring and wealth producing people of the country; and we renew our previous declarations for a stable money. The gradual extinction of the public debt and the payment of pensions to widows and orphans of soldiers and sailors.

Second—We favor a

TARIFF FOR REVENUE,

limited to the necessities of the government, economically administered, and so adjusted in its application as to present equal burdens, encourage productive industries at home, and offered a just compensation to labor, but to create or foster monopolies.

Third—That the just demands of wool growers in Ohio and the country for an equitable readjustment of the duties on wool, unjustly reduced by the Republican congress, so that this industry shall be fully and equally favored with other indnstries ought to be complied with, and we endorse the action of the Democratic members from Ohio in their efforts to accomplish this result.

Fourth—The Democratic party is and always has been opposed to sumptuary legislation and unequal taxation in any form, and is in favor of the largest liberty of private conduct consistent with the public welfare and the rights of others, and of regulating the liquor traffic and providing against the evils resulting therefrom by a judicious and properly graded license system.

Fifth—That we commend the election of the Democratic legislature in its abolition of the contract labor system, and its reform of prison management, and we endorse the legislature and executive in their economical and wise administration of the affairs of the state.

Sixth—The protection of the government is due to all American citizens, native and foreign, abroad and at home.

Seventh—We reaffirm the resolutions of the state convention of Ohio, in 1880, 1881 and 1882, and of the Democratic national convention of 1872, 1876 and 1880, demanding a thorough reform and purification of the

CIVIL SERVICE,

And charge that the Republican party has violated every pledge it has hitherto given for the reform thereof, and has failed during its long administration of the government to correct even the most potent abuses, and we demand, therefore, a change of the executive administration of the government itself, as the reform first of all necessary, (as made more manifest by the Star Route trials and other iniquities) thereby ousting the corrupt rings confederated to protect crime and prevent the punishment of criminals, and by so doing make it possible to punish fraud and theft in the public service.

A radical free trade amendment to the platform, offered by Mr. Russell, of Cleveland, was voted down overwhelmingly.

Congressman Converse offered the following addition to the platform, which was adopted with great enthusiasm and no dissenting voice.

Resolved, That it is the sense of this convention that

SAMUEL J. TILDEN,

Who was once legally and fairly elected president of the United States, but was defrauded out of his office, should receive a unanimous nomination at the hands of the Democratic convention which meets in Chicago July 6th, next.

Mr. J. Ryan, of Cincinnati, offered the following additional plank to the platform:

Resolved, This convention instructs its delegates at large and requests the district delegates to Chicago to cast their vote as a unit.

Mr. Ryan in a lengthy speech favored the resolution and was followed by Gen. A. J. Warner who opposed the resolution in a strong manner.

The call of counties was demanded on the motion to lay it on the table, which was agreed to. Ayes 385, nays 255.

The report of the committee on resolutions was then adopted.

The call of districts was next ordered for reports of members of the state central committee, delegates, alternates and electors from districts as selected at meeting held last evening.

DELEGATES.

First district—D. J. Dalton, and L. G. Bernard, Hamilton.

Second—J. J. Brady, and J. C. Riley of Hamilton.

Third—R. G. Sage, of Middletown, and Wm. Dechant of Lebanon.

Fourth—W. D. McKeny, of Montgomery, and J. C. Turpin, of Darke.

Fifth—M. D. Sham, of Anglaise, and Jacob Forbing, of Hardin.

Sixth—to be elected at Ottawa June 26.

Seventh—Samuel Henge, of Hancock, and J. W. Norton of Seneca.

Eighth—Charles Constantine, of Clarke, and J. P. Martin, of Greene.

Ninth—S. K. Donovan, of Delaware, and S. N. McCloud, of Union.

Tenth—Col. Wm. E. Harris, of Sandusky, and John P. McGee, of Ottawa.

Eleventh—J. C. Shoemaker, of Brown, and P. M. Deety, of Highland.

Twelfth—W. A. Hutchins, of Sciota, and B. F. Ellsberry, of Lawrence.

Thirteenth—J. G. Thompson, of Franklin, and Charles Rose, of Hocking.

Fourteenth—J. G. Huffman, of Perry, and S. A. Dunbar, of Gallia.

Fifteenth—George M. Jewett, of Muskingum, and C. S. Bradley, of Licking.

Sixteenth—W. T. Albenson, of Ashland, and S. Reevy, of Loraine.

Seventeenth—To be selected June 26.

Eighteenth—W. S. Holts, of Columbiana, and Dan McConnelle, of Jefferson.

Nineteenth—D. B. Woods, of Trumbull, and S. P. Fricker, of Ashtabula.

Twentieth—Ben Desenberg, of Summit, and L. S. Shields, of Stark.

Twenty-first—John H. Farley and W. W. Armstrong, Cuyahoga.

STATE TICKET.

The state ticket was as follows:

Secretary of State—James W. Newman, of Portsmouth, renominated.

Supreme Judge—C. D. Martin, of Lancaster.

Member of Board of Public Works—John H. Benfer, of Tuscarawas.

Trouble in the Ohio Camp.

COLUMBUS, O., June 25.—Developments after the convention show that it was intended to make a stiff fight against McLean, the opposition centering against him as Payne's friend and the man who opposed Pendleton, Thurman and Ward's interests in the recent senatorial contest. Before going east Gov. Hoadley left a list of men for delegates, including Gen. Morgan, Adjutant Finley and T. Powell, and agreed to accept McLean as a compromise on the fourth place. In the districts Hoadley controlled a large majority of the whole delegation. The success of McLean is attributed to the unswerving support of Hamilton county, which gave him all its sixty-three votes, and never before voting solid in a state convention. The election of McLean is causing quite a sensation, many older politicians are amazed and some disgusted at the success of a man who has been denounced all over the state for his audacity and outlawry in politics. McLean says he is for Hoadley, and this is regarded as a plain indication that there will be a bitter fight in the Ohio delegation at Chicago. The stampede started with the election of Ward. It was to include Thurman, Pendleton and Congressman Warner. The plan was arrested and the next move was to nominate by acclamation, to which motion Thurman was attached, and McLean amd Thurman were elected by one vote, after which Lieut. Gov. Meuller, a prominent German and personal friend of Payne, was selected. The delegation is strongly in favor of a western man for president, although unable to agree on an Ohio man and solid against any reduction in the tariff. The delegation stands thirty-eight for either Payne or Hoadley to eight against either one of them, and will probably never vote as a unit.

MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, June 25.—The state Democratic convention reassembled at 9:45. Before it was called to order the arrival of ex-Gov. Phelps, who had been absent from the state on account of his health, was announced. He received an ovation, and responded with a short speech and declining the nomination for delegate at large. It is understood, however, that Phelps is a candidate for governor.

The regular order of business was proceeded with, and the nominations of delegates at large was made.

Balloting ensued, and John O'Day, of Springfield, Morrison Munford, of Kansas City, Dr. C. R. Francis, of St. Louis, and Charles H. Mansur, of Chillicothe, were elected delegates at large, Governor Crittenden, who was an active candidate for the position, was defeated.

Governor Crittenden, ex-Governor Hardin, John D. Priest and James D. Fox were elected as alternates to the delegates at large without balloting.

Resolutions instructing the delegation to vote as a unit, and also to vote for Tilden, were howled down, and the convention adjourned sine die.

Missouri for Cleveland.

ST. LOUIS, June 25.—The *Globe Democrat* this morning prints over 500 interviews with members of the Democratic state convention in session here, the summary shows about 100 delegates in favor of Tilden for president, 400 declare for Cleveland and the remainder are divided between Bayard and Thurman. The Tilden men are all for Cleveland for second, so it can be said the delegation to the convention is almost unanimous for Cleveland.

ARKANSAS.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., June 25.—The convention reassembled at 3 p. m. and continued T. C. McRae as permanent president, adopted an order of business and began balloting for governor. John G. Fletcher, S. P. Hughes and Jacob Frolish were placed in nomination. Fourteen ballots showed but little change, the closing ballot being Fletcher 98, Hughes 88, Frolich 20; necessary to nominate, 108. The mention in the speeches of the names of Tilden and Hendricks, and Cleveland and McDonald, received great applause. Adjourned till 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

NORTH CAROLINA.

RALEIGH, N. C., June 25.—The Democratic state convention nominated General Alfred M. Scales for governor, and Charles M. Stedman for lieutenant governor. The delegates to the Chicago convention are:

First district—E. L. Lame and W. G. Lamb.

Fifth district—A. B. Galloway and S. C. Buxton.

Sixth district—Thos. W. Strange and Joseph F. Legrand.

Seventh district—T. E. Shober and M. H. Pinnix.

Eighth district—B. C. Cobb and H. D. Lee.

Ninth district—A. M. Erwin and Capt. Elias.

The delegation is divided between Bayard and Cleveland. General Scales telegraphs his acceptance of the nomination.

The Springer Committee.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—James A. Winstor, for many years connected with the clerks office of Sangamon county, Ill., and who examined the expenses of the United States courts of that state, was before the Springer committee this morning. He described the method of irregular collections in the southern district and said that Marshall Wheeler made a statemen in writing concerning them, and while he did not deny the charges, he seemed to know nothing about the many cases brought to light, and said Deputy Reece made out the accounts in question, thus throwing the blame on Deputy Reece, who on the other hand stated that he never made up any accounts except where the chief clerk furnished the memoranda, or Wheeler gave instructions in detail.

Louis Vetter was on Marshall Wheeler's criminal docket 312 times for years as appearing before commission to guard the prisoners. Vetter was janitor of the building in Springfield and had been such for twenty-five years. He swore he did not think in that period he had been before the commissioner more than twenty times—certainly not 100 times, and that he never received any pay for his services. Congressman Stewart Republican here expressed the opinion that it was unnecessary to proceed any further in the matter. He read from Wheeler's written statement showing that Wheeler admitted everything charged. The affair could not be made worse by any amount of testimony than the marshal admitted.

Bowman, who was associated with Winston in making examinations in Wheeler's case was recalled and corrobraated Winston's statements. One man was arrested in the hall of the court house at Springfield by Wheeler in person, and the account was rendered as if the arrest had been made 197 miles away.

Liberty Enlightening the World.

PARIS, June 25.—The Franco-American committee will deliver the Bartholdi statue of "Liberty Enlightening the World" to United States Minister Morton July 8th in presence of Prime Minister Ferry and a delegate representing President Grevy. The statue will be shipped to New York late in July.

The Iron Moulders' Strike.

PITTSBURG, June 25.—The iron moulders' strike at Newcastle ended to-day, Baldwin & Graham withdrawing the notice of a reduction of wages. The strike in this city continues and the employers say they will not be affected by the action of the Newcastle firm.

Dongola Wants Help.

CAIRO, Egypt, June 25.—Governor Dongola reiterated the demand for arms, amunition and troops. The ministry replied ordering the governor to retreat northward with the civil and military population.

MUST HAVE THEM.

The Republican Senate Insists Upon Maintaining Sinecure Offices.

The Only Reason for Which Is, They Support Political Bummers.

The Senate.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—The consideration of the legislative bill was resumed.

Senator Beck opposed the amendment proposed by the senate committee on appropriations, striking out the clause consolidating and reorganizing customs collections districts. The keeping up of districts that did not pay expenses was merely to support a lot of election bummers. That was the meaning of it. Employes were kept because they contributed to the success of the party in power. He had not wished to say this on the floor of the senate but he felt obliged to do so. The secretary of the treasury admitted that fact.

Senators Allison, Slater, Hawley, Hale, Dawes, Sewell, Jones, of Florida, and Lapham supported the committee's proposition.

Senator Ingalls said that if the house of representatives should send the senate an appropriation bill with a clause limiting number of postoffices in the country to sixty-nine the case would be parallel to that under discussion.

After further debate the committee's amendment was agreed to, striking out the clause directing the consolidation. Yeas 41, nays 13.

The senate committee on appropriations having proposed to strike out the clause permitting small distilleries to be run without store keepers, Senators Vance and Beck opposed the recommendation, and Senator Allison defended it. The debate continued until 6 o'clock, when the senate adjourned.

House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—Mr. Hewitt, from the committee on ways and means, reported a bill to modify the existing laws relating to duties on imports and the collection of revenue. Referred to the committee of the whole.

The bill passed authorizing the establishment of branch soldiers' homes in Arkansas, Colorado, Kansas, Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri or Nebraska, the location to be determined by the board of managers of soldiers' homes.

The bill passed authorizing the construction of a horse railway on the island at Rock Island, Ill., and bridges leading thereto.

The Chalmers-Manning contested election case was then taken up,

Mr. Davis, of Missouri, supported the minority resolutions, which are as follows:

Resolved, That the means and methods employed by the federal administration in securing the election of James R. Chalmers as a member of the house of representatives to the Forty-eighth congress, are, as appears by the majority report and evidence on file, repugnant to, and subversive of true representative government, and said election is therefore declared void.

Resolved, Further that said Chalmers having accepted the office of special assistant United States district attorney for the northern and southern districts of Mississippi, since said election, and holding said office up to and beyond the first of February, 1884, is ineligible to a seat in this congress, and this vacancy exists in the second congressional district of Mississippi.

After the debate Mr. Cook demanded the previous question, and the vote recurred on second resolution presented by the minority. It was lost, 26 to 98. The first minority resolution was also lost, 56 to 166, and the majority resolution was adopted without a division.

Mr. Chalmers then appeared at bar of the house and took the oath of office.

The house resumed the consideration of the "Backbone" railroad company forfeiture bill, and without action adjourned.

Ohio Second Amendment Advocates.

COLUMBUS, O., June 25.—The second amend-advocates held a state convention to-day and formed a Voters' Union and adopted a constitutition for permanent organization. The object is to hold together the second amendment votes of Ohio. The constitution provides that a regular list of officers are to be elected the last Wednesday in June of each year, with a committee man from each congressional district, Hon. Mills Gardner was made president till the next regular convection.

The Loss of the Florida.

GLASGOW, June 25.—At the board of trade inquiry into the loss of the steamship State of Florida and the bark Panama to-day, the boat swain of the Florida testified that he could have launched all the boats instead of three if the engineer had stopped the noise of steam which drowned his orders. The third officer deposed that after the collision he looked over the side of the vessel and saw a hole six feet square into which the water was rushing.

A Costly Blaze.

CLEBURNE, Texas, June 25.—A fire yesterday destroyed three frame buildings on the plaza, five were stores burned out, and their stocks badly damaged. Total loss estimated at $19,000. Insurance $13,000, mostly in eastern companies.

Brutally Assaulted.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 25.—Dr. Vantau, a nateralized British subject, was brutally assaulted recently at Nazareth. As the local officials refused to give him redress, Earl Dufferin, the British ambassador, appealed to the porte.

Bismarck Indisposed.

BERLIN, June 25.—Bismarck is suffering from a cold and lately has been absent from the Reichstag.

Duluth Port List.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

DULUTH, June 25.—Arrived: Propeller Winslow from Buffalo, with 100 tons of merchandise; Ocean, for Port Arthur, light; Quebec for Sarnia, with 150 tons of merchandise; barge Mincardine for Port Arthur, for repairs. Cleared: Propeller Winslow for Washburn, for a cargo of flour.

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