Daily Globe.

VOL VII — ST. PAUL, MINN., WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 20, 1884. — NO. 2 3.

A SCALPING MARKET.

The Grain Trade Shows Signs of Life and Prices Advance.

Wheat Put Up a Few Notches Despite the Increased Visible Supply.

Speculators Express the Opinion That a Few Days' Steadiness Will Move Wheat Upward.

Provisions Rather More Than Usually Quiet, but the Manipulators Retain Their Grip on the Trade.

The Wall Street Bulls in High Feather, Having Everything Pretty Much Their Own Way.

CHICAGO.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

CHICAGO, Aug. 19.—Taken as a whole the feeling on 'change to-day was a strong one, and the grain markets were appreciably higher. There was a stronger feeling at the opening, there was also extreme dullness, which lasted until nearly noon, when more animation was shown. At noon the visible supply figures were posted, showing 17,243,-855 bushels of wheat, a gain of about 1,500,-000 bushels, and 4,428,419 bushels of corn, a gain of about 500,000 bushels. This increase, being smaller than was expected, added to some extent the firmness of the market, though the fluctuations in these figures do not carry as much weight as they formerly did. There was possibly more of a demand on the part of shorts to cover, but beyond that the effect on speculators could not be noticed.

Foreign markets were reported dull on wheat, but firm on corn. New York has been very strong, and receipts at winter wheat points were lighter, the last two influences contributing their share to the improved condition of the markets. September wheat opened ¼c higher than yesterday's close, and closed at 79⅛c, an advance of 1c. September corn opened ⅛c better, and closed at 52⅛c, a gain of 1⅜c, and oats for that month opened and closed ¼c better at 25c. Provisions were not as active as during the last few days, but held their own as to price. Pork closed at yesterday's figures, lard gained 5c, closing at $7.65 for September, and ribs gained 2½c on September, closing at $10.32½, and remained steady for October.

Wheat opened strong and ⅜@½c higher than yesterday's close, and though there was not much trading, early values kept up and the opening figures were the lowest of the day. Comstock and one or two other large traders started to make large purchases, and were followed, as usual, by a crowd of small traders. This move, it was said, was for the purpose of forcing into the market as sellers J. T. Lester and Chas. Counselman & Co., both of whom are supposed to be short, but if the measure was successful nobody found it out. At the beginning of the last hour the market eased off a little, but recovered towards the close in sympathy with corn, in which was the bulk of the trading. Milmine, Bodman & Co. and Geo. C. Eldridge were free buyers. September opened at 78⅝c, sold between that figure and 79½c and closed at 79⅛c; October sold at 80⅜@81¼c and closed at 81c.

Corn was very strong and quite active. The opening was firm at about the closing figure of yesterday, and throughout the session was supported by active buying by Brown, Bliss, Parker, Baker, and Catlin Mead, Beach, Wheeler, Kent, Hutchinson, and Milmine, Bodman & Co., were free sellers, but failed at any time to force the price below the opening figure, nor did a posted increase of 500,000 bushels weaken it. The Chicago stores amount to only about 417,000, and it is said that all of this is owned by Baker, together with much more than has been sold to him. This theory leads some traders to anticipate an advance soon that will squeeze some of the shorts badly. The bears, however, console themselves with the reports from Kansas, which say that the crop is now assured, and that it will be the largest and finest ever kuown. The September option opened at 50⅞c, went up to 52½c, and closed at 52⅛c. October ranged between 49¼c and 50¾c, and closed at 50⅜c.

Oats were quiet and a shade higher; September closing at 25c, a gain of ¼c, and October at 24⅞c, a gain of ⅛c.

A moderate speculative business was reported in the provision market and the feeling was somewhat unsettled. Foreign advices showed a weaker feeling in that quarter, and lard was quoted 1s 6d lower. Eastern markets were without material change. The market here opened rather weak and lower prices were accepted on all leading descriptions, but a stronger feeling was developed later and slight advances gained. Receipts were fair and shipments were unusually large for this season of the year. Prices ruled irregular in the lard market and early sales were made at a decline of 2½@5c, but the market soon ruled firmer and prices advanced 10@15c. Later a decline of 5@7½c was submitted to and the market ruled easy to the close, which was at $7.60 for September and $7,72 for October. Ribs were quiet and the changes slight, September closing at $10.32½ and October at $10.12½.

The cattle market was dull and dragging from first to last and it was about useless for salesmen to offer natives unless they were ready to accept a decline of 15c@20c, and even at this concession there were but few buyers. The dressed beef operators were almost out of the market and there was little or no shipping or export demand. The best sales during the morning on natives only reached $6.25@$6.37½, though there were a few lots that would probably sell for $6.50@6.75. Common natives and butchers stock are fully 25c@30c lower than last week and slow at the decline. There were about eighty cars of Texans on sale and they made from $3.50@$4.12½. There were seventy-five to eighty cars of Wyomings and Montanas on sale and sold for $4.10@$5.75, one lot of choice making $6. There is a good demand for stockers and feeders and they are making $3.50@$4 25.

Hogs were rather dull, and prices ruled 10c lower on good to choice packing goods, with here and there a load of fancy light or heavy making equally as high prices as yesterday. Sales at $5.50@6.60 for assorted light, and at $5.80@6.65 for heavy, with the bulk at about $6.40@6.50.

The sheep market is rather slow, and prices are tending downward, with a decline so far this week of 25c per 100 pounds.

McCormick, Kennett & Day say: "Prices are very low, but until we see the effect of the movement of spring wheat we cannot tell whether the bottom has been reached or not. There is doubtless a large short interest, and any diminution in receipts or improvement in export demand would augment speculation and cause a sharp upturn. On the whole, we advise following the long side on breaks. It is a very safe scalping market."

J. W. Rumsey & Co. say: "The course of the market to-day plainly shows that advances come easy, and all our information is to the effect that outside operators generally are waiting for some signs of activity to get on the long side when the market turns, and we therefore think that a few days' steadiness would bring in good buying orders and cause better prices. Therefore we would buy on the 'soft spots.'"

Milmine, Bodman & Co. say: "The trading in corn was large in the near by futures but slow on the long options. We would advise speculators to sell the long futures of corn short on these spurts, as we think they must make money if the crop progresses favorably."

CHICAGO FINANCIAL.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

CHICAGO, Aug. 19.—To-day's associated bank clearings were $6,774,000. The demand for money is steady, but not active. Call loans are made at 6@7 per cent., and time favors at 7@8 per cent. The supply is good and holders are firm. New York exchange is quiet at 75c discount. Foreign exchange sold at $4.80½@4.80¾ for sixty day documentary sterling. The general market is dull with very little doing at the banks.

MILWAUKEE.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 19.—Wheat opened firmer at the morning board, and prices advanced ¾c under the influence of a rumored reduction in the visible supply, together with smaller receipts at St. Louis and a better feeling at winter wheat points. Foreign markets, however, were again weaker, London opening 6d per quarter lower for cargoes off coast.

The receipts at this point were fair, while shipments were smaller, and the stock in store increased slightly. The weather was cloudy, but oppressive. No. 2 spring seller October opened at 80c, rose to 80⅝c, receded to 80⅛c, rallied to 80⅜c, fell back to 80⅝c, advanced to 81c, declined to 80⅝, and recovered to 80¾c. September ruled at 1½@1⅝ under October. The closing figures were October 80⅞c and September 79⅜c. There was a fair demand for wheat to-day by responsible people who think the price is as low as it will be.

NEW YORK.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

NEW YORK, Aug. 19.—Stocks opened firm and became buoyant as the day advanced. The Grangers were prominent, particularly Northwestern, which in the face of decreased earnings of $52,000 for the second week in August rose to 106. The Vanderbilts showed considerable life, especially Central and Hudson. San Francisco preferred was the attraction among the lighter properties, with sales from 25 to 38¾. Erie securities were very active. The bulls seemed to be in high feather and had it all their own way. Pullman and Chicago, Burlington & Quincy were lower, but picked up later. The latter had its advance, while the other was dormant. The market pursued the tactics of yesterday and became very dull, though the undertone continued firm. Telegraph advanced to 68. Omaha earnings for the second week of August increased $2,300, while St. Paul decreased $2,000. Union Pacific was the card during the last hour. Oregon Transcontinental and Omaha common are mentioned as likely to do better. Erie hung around 19 all day. There was considerable doing in East Tennessee. The light weights all around seem to be picking up, which is quite natural. Stocks were off a trifle at the last, though the declines were not important.

In reviewing the market, A. M. Day says: "A feeble, listless opening was soon followed by a sharp advance in the Grangers and New York Central. The sudden activity was of short duration and during the rest of the day the market fluctuated in a wild manner in perfect sympathy with the bad effect of the high temperatures on both bulls and bears. Taking it altogether the market has been more active and strong, with good buying in some stocks and full realizing in others. We hardly think the realizing hardly sufficient to indicate any change in the course of prices.

The pools sold their stock rapidly. New pools are being formed. Mr. Gould continues to talk very bullish on Union Pacific. The Vanderbilt party seems to be bulling Omaha. The general feeling continues bullish and it is believed there is no use in fighting against the plethora of money. We hear that a new bull pool has been made up in St. Paul.

River Improvements.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—Col. Merrill, of the engineer's corps, has forwarded the annual report relative to the improvements of the Ohio, Allegheny and Monongahela rivers the past ybar. Appended is a statement giving the work completed, amount available and money asked for, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1886:

Rivers and Harbors.	Work Contemplated.	Available.	Asked For.
Ohio river, general improvement		$619,082	$100,000
Ohio river falls, enlarging Louisville harbor upper portion canal		300,000	500,000
Louisville canal, new boat and dredging		.....	88,340
Monongahela river, constructing		48,157	48,901
Allegheny river, removing rocks		35,816	65,000
Muskingum ice harbor, continued improvement		55,522	51,400
Cincinnati harbor refuge, constructing dyke		32,937	.....

Relative to commerce on the Ohio he says: During the last fiscal year the coal shipments alone from Pittsburg amounted to 6,593,000 bushels. He approved the project for the work. During the coming season he contemplates the completion of Davis island dam, near Pittsburg, of the dyke at the foot of Grand Chain, rebuilding of old dam, the rebuilding of the Sand creek dyke, a nine mile dyke and the removal of the old dyke, Flint island, and the building of a third dyke at Grand Chain.

The St. Vincent Custom House.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

ST. VINCET, Minn., Aug. 19.—The village council virtually ended the fight between the village and the Manitoba about the removal of the custom house by passing the following resolution:

Resolved, That the petition be rescinded and further action regarding the removal of the custom house be abandoned during the time that the Manitoba Railway company continue to run their trains to the depot in St. Vincent proper, and that the recorder inform the management of the road of the action of the council in the matter.

Thus the half dozen champion agitators whose interests in the village, with the exception of the leader, are not worth the smallest coin of American money, have come to grief and the sooner the St. Vincent trustees turn their attention to the cleaning out of such people the better for the place.

Defaulting Railway Employee.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

MILES CITY, Mont., Aug. 19.—Detective Casey and Janssen, of the Milwaukee road, arrested J. E. Sharer here yesterday for cashing company checks for about five hundred dollars at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, where he was in the employ of the Milwaukee company. Sharer is trying to get out of jail here on habeas corpus.

CLEVELAND'S LETTER

A Model of Brevity, Pungency and Concise Statements.

He Stands Squarely Upon the Democratic Platform Without a Quibble.

Quoting His Letter of Two Years ago, Shows His Friendship for Workingmen,

Without Subjecting Him to Suspicion of Trimming Sail for the Present. Time.

Honest Government Pledged and the Interests of the People to be Protected.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 19.—Gov. Cleveland's letter formally accepting the Democratic nomination for president of the United States, is as follows:

Gentlemen: I have received your communication dated July 28, 1884, informing me of my nomination to the office of president of the United States by the national Democratic convention, lately assembled at Chicago. I accept the nomination with a grateful appreciation of the supreme honor conferred, and a solemn sense of the responsibility which, in its acceptance, I assume.

I have carefully considered the platform adopted by the convention, and cordially approve the same. So plain a statement of Democratic faith and the principles upon which that party appeals to the suffrages of the people, need no supplement or explanation. It should be remembered the office of president is essentially executive in its nature. The laws enacted by the legislative branch of the government the chief executive is bound faithfully to enforce, and when the wisdom of the political party which selects one of its members as a nominee for that office has outlined its policy and declared its principles, it seems to me nothing in the character of the office or necessities of the case requires more from the candidate accepting such nomination than the suggestion of certain well known truths, so absolutely vital to the safety and welfare of the nation that they cannot be too often recalled or too seriously enforced.

We positively own a government by the people. It is not such when a class is tolerated which arrogates to itself the management of public affairs, seeking to control the people instead of representing them. Parties are the necessary outgrowth of our institutions, but a government is not by the people when one party fastens its control upon the country and perpetuates its power by cajoling and betraying the people instead of serving them. A government is not by the people when a result which should represent the intelligent will of free and thinking men of it can be determined by the shamelessness of their suffrages. When an election to office shall be the selection by the voters of one of their number to assume for a time a public trust instead of his dedication to the profession of politics, when the holders of the ballot quickened by a sense of duty shall avenge truth betrayed and pledges broken, and when the suffrage shall be altogether free and uncorrupted, the full realization of a government by the people will be at hand, and of the means to this end not one would, in my judgment be more effective than an amendment to the constitution disqualifying the president from relection. When we consider the patronage of this great office, the allurements of power, the temptation to retain public place once gained, and more than all, the availability a party finds in an incumbent whom a horde of office holders, with a zeal born of benefits received, and fostered by the hope of favors yet to come, stand ready to aid with money and trained political service, we recognize in the eligibility of the president to re-election a most serious danger.

In that calm, deliberate and intelligent political action which must characterize a government by the people, a true American sentiment recognizes the dignity of labor and the fact that honor lies in honest toil. Contented labor is an element of national prosperity. Ability to work contributes the capital and the wages of labor, the treasure of a vast number of our population, and this interest should be jealously protected. The workingmen are not asking unreasonable indulgence but as enlightened and manly citizens they seek the same consideration which those demand who have other interests at stake. They should demand their full share of the care and attention of those who make and execute the laws, to the ends that the wants and needs of employer and employed shall alike be subserved and the prosperity of the country, the common heritage of both, be advanced as related to this subject. While we should not discourage the emigration of those who come to acknowledge the allegiance to our government, and add to our citizen population, yet as a means of protection to our workingmen a different rule should prevail concerning those who, if they come or are brought to our land, do not intend to become Americans, but will be injurious to compete with those entitled to our field of labor. In a letter accepting the nomination to the office of governor nearly two years ago I made the following statement to which I have steadily adhered: "The laboring classes constitute the main part of our population and they should be protected in their efforts peaceably to assert their rights when endangered by aggregated capital, and all statutes on this subject should recognize the care of the states for honest toil and be framed with a view of improving the condition of workingmen. A proper regard for the welfare of the workingman being inseparably connected with the integrity of our institutions, none of our citizens are more interested than they in guarding against any corrupting influences which seek to prevent the benificent purposes of our government, and none should be more watchful of the artful machinations of those who allude to the self inflicted injury.

In a free country the curtailment of the absolute right of the individual can only be such as are essential to the peace and good order of community. Limit has been a proper subject of governmental control, and those which can be more fittingly left to the moral sense and self imposed restraint of citizens should be carefully kept in view. Thus laws unneccessarily interfering with the habits and customs of any of our people which are not offensive to the moral sentiments of the civilized world, and which are not to good consistent citizenship and public welfare, are unwise and vexatious.

The commerce of a nation to a great extent determines it supremacy. Cheap and easy transportation should, therefore, be liberally fostered and within the limits of the constitution the general government should so improve and protect its natural waterways as will enable the producers of the country to reach a profitable market. The people pay the wages of the public employes, and they are entitled to the fair and honest work which the money paid should command. It is the duty of those entrusted to the management of their affairs to see that such public service is forthcoming. The selection and retention of subordinates in government employment should depend upon their ascertained fitness and the value of their work, and they should be neither expected nor allowed to do questionable party service. The interests of the people will be better protected, the estimate of public labor and duty will be immensly improved, public employment will be open to all who demonstrate the fitness to enter it. The unseemly scramble for place under the government, with the consequent importunity which embitters official life will cease, and the public department will not be filled with those who conceive it to be their first duty to aid the party to which they owe their places instead of rendering patient and honest return to the people.

I believe that the public temper is such that the voters of the land are prepared to support the party which gives the best promise of administering the government in the honest, simple and plain manner, which is consistent with its character and purposes. They have learned that mystery and concealment in the management of their affairs cover tricks and betrayal. The statesmanship they require consists in honesty and frugality, a prompt response to the needs of the people as they arise, and the vigilant protection of all their varied interests. If I should be called to the chief magistracy of the nation by the suffrages of my fellow-citizens I will assume the duties of that high office with a solemn determination to dedicate every effort to the country's good and with an humble reliance upon the favor and support of the Supreme Being, who I believe will always bless honest human endeavor in conscientious discharge of public duty. [Signed.] GROVER CLEVELAND.

To Colonel Wm. F. Vilas, chairman, D. P. Bector, and others, members of the notification committee of the Democratic national convention.

A SUGGESTIVE EPISTLE.

Col. Donan Thinks Southern Dakota Should Have or Name the Representative.

The following letter has been delayed in transmission by some star route or other fiend, who evidently desires an excuse for an extra appropriation to "expedite" the mail service. It is, however, not ambiguous, and will be found of interest to our Dakota, as well as a good many other readers:

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE ROOMS, NEW YORK, Aug. 8, '84.

To the Editor of the GLOBE:

I have just seen a copy of your paper of July 30, containing a communication from some unknown friend at Devils Lake, Dakota, suggesting my name in connection with the congressional delegateship.

While I appreciate the evident kind intention of the article toward myself, and am duly grateful for the handsome tribute paid me, I am sorry to find it coupled with an attack upon the present delegate, Capt. John B. Raymond. Personally, I am friendly to Capt. Raymond, and I am satified that, during his term in congress he has done everything in his power for the territory. If the results have not been all that some of our sanguine people may have wished or expected, it must be remembered that, in the past few years, a number of unfortunate circumstances have conspired to hinder the political progress of Dakota, and to cripple the best efforts of her friends. She has been harassed by feuds within and foes without. Sectional and personal wrangles have distracted her attention and divided her strength at home, while a hostile congress and an indifferent federal administration have heaped obstacles in the way of every movement calculated to advance her interests abroad. Delegate Raymond should not be too heavily blamed for failure, where success was almost impossible.

I gratefully acknowledge your correspondent's generous presentation of my claims, or supposed claims, to the place of territorial delegate; but beg to say that I am not, and never have been an applicant or a candidate for any position in the gift of the government or the people. I was educated under an old fashioned regime, to hold, as a fundamental article of my political creed, that "the office should seek the man, and not the man the office." I have all my life been taught to regard professional office-seeking, or office-beggary, as the most pernicious form of public mendicancy. In a republic such as ours, every good citizen should hold himself, and all he has and is, ever at the service of country and his countrymen, but they, not he, should decide when his hour of service has come. The mere fact of a man's seeking an office should be deemed the surest evidence of his unfitness for it, and should be made a legal disqualification for holding it.

There are not a half dozen men living who can say I ever asked a favor of them, and it is hardly to be supposed that I shall now plant myself, hat in hand, by the roadsides of the country, to solicit either suffrages or alms. Permit me to add that, in my opinion, south Dakota should, in a great measure, control the selection of the next territorial delegate. She has at least two-thirds of the population of the territory; her interests are vast and varied; and, if division of the territory is secured within the next two years, she will certainly be first organized and admitted as a state. In view of these facts, the delegate, it seems to me, should be a south Dakota man, or one at least on whose fairness to them and their interests the people of that section can rely with absolute and implicit confidence. He should be a man great enough to soar above and beyond all petty sectional jealousies, and labor for the advancement and the welfare of all Dakota and all Dakotans—great enough to command, at home or abroad, the respect due to the grandest of all the territories of the Union.

Apologizing for occupying so much of your space and trusting that the nominee, whoever he be, may be one who shall deserve the full and undivided support of all true Dakotans, and shall wield an influence at Washington worthy of the proud territory that sends him there as its representative, I am, very respectfully, P. DONAN.

If you wish to learn how to carry on a conversation in French enclose stamp for explanatory circular. Address Prof. Etienne Lambert, St. Paul postoffice.

Fire at Pomeroy, Ohio, yesterday, destroyed forty-two buildings. Loss, $50,000: Insurance, $30,000.

THE FOREIGN FIELD.

English Flag Insulted and Pulled Down by the Commander of a German Vessel.

Ravages of the Cholera--The War in the East--General Foreign News.

HAULING DOWN THE BRITISH FLAG.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—An act of German aggression is reported at Bogieda, on the coast of West Africa, where the British have treaty with the natives. It is said the German war ship, Meowe recently visited that town and that the crew landed and removed the British flag and hoisted that of Germany.

ANOTHER REPORT.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—Advices from West Africa state that Dr. Nachligall, German Commissioner, appeared in a gunboat in the rivers Cameroons and Bimbid, Upper Guinea, and hoisted a German flag.

NAVIGATING THE AIR.

PARIS, Aug. 19.—M. Herve Mangon presented a report to the Academy of Science concerning the recent balloon ascension at Mendon. The balloon was under the direction of Captain Renards, and although it moved against the wind, it easily followed the course along which it was steered. It was then veered round and brought back to the point from which it started. M. Mangon considers it a memorable event in the history of aerostatic science.

THE EMPERORS TO MEET.

BERLIN, Aug. 19.—It is believed an opportunity will be made for the emperor to meet the emperor of Austria. The czar says that it is positively asserted such an interview was arranged for at the recent meeting of the emperors at Ischl. The papers state that with Germany taking initiatory, the powers are arranging to hold a congress for the discussion of affairs on the Congo, and of sanitary and other internal questions.

GOING TO EGYPT.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—Officers leave London to-morrow for Egypt provided with maps and plans of the route of the expedition to Khartoum.

DUBLIN, Aug. 19.—The jury in the French scandal case failed to agree, and after three attempts, were dismissed.

AN EGYPTIAN ON THE STAFF.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—Earl Northbrook, high consul to Egypt, wishes Mohommedan attached to his staff, and an Indian judge has been detailed to accompany him.

ACCIDENT IN A CANAL.

PARIS, Aug. 19.—Seventeen workingmen were suffocated to-day at Braye, owing to an accident in the underground canal, intended to connect the rivers Oisee and Aisne, in which they were employed.

A MINISTER RECALLED.

SHANGHAI, Aug. 19.—Sir Robert Hart, inspector general of customs, has been recalled to Pekin with the plenipotentiaries.

THE SITUATION AT SHANGHAI.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—A dispatch from Shanghai to-day says: Tso Tsung Tang and Shu Tsen Chen, Chinese plenopotentairies, left Shanghai in accordance with instructions from Pekin. There is prospect of settling the difficulty with France. Thirty-five members of the board of censors presented a memorial to the empress opposing the conditions offered by the French, and strongly urging hostilities. It is reported the empress decided to declare war.

THE DUBLIN TRIALS.

DUBLIN, Aug. 19.—The trial of the scandal cases was begun to-day before the commission court and a jury. French was the first man on trial. James Pillar pleaded guilty to the indictment and the court deferred sentence.

THE EASTERN WAR.

PARIS, Aug. 19.—An order was sent to Patenotre, French minister to China, and Admiral Courbet, directing them to occupy the arsenal at Koo Chow if the French demands were refused.

PRESENTS FOR THE QUEEN.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—Three Abyssinian envoys have arrived. Among gifts from King John to the queen are an elephant and a large monkey.

CHOLERA IN ENGLAND.

BIRMINGHAM, Aug. 19.—A physician reported to the coroner that the man who died here this morning was a victim of Asiatic cholera. The coroner ordered an inquest.

THE CHOLERA IN ITALY.

ROME, Aug. 19.—The bulletin of the progress of cholera in Italy for twenty-four hours is as follows: Seborgorga, 2 deaths; Pancalieri, 1; Vila Franca, 3; Bergamo, 7; Masacarary, 5; Bergto, 3. Fresh cases reported: Vila Franca, 3; Bergamo, 6; Masacarara, 11; Bergto, 3; Curo, 14; Camposso, 22.

CHOLERA IN FRANCE.

MARSEILLES, Aug. 19.—The report of the ravages of cholera in the several departments of southern France for the twenty-four hours ending at 9 o'clock this morning, is as follows: Herault, 14 deaths; Gard, 6; Ande, 4; eastern Pyrenese, 20.

PARIS, Aug. 19.—At Toulon there were two deaths from cholera last night. Fatal cases develope more rapidly and death comes more quickly than at the outbreak of the epidemic. At Marseilles there were eight deaths last night.

TOULON, Aug. 19.—The record of cholera in the hospitals of the city to-day is as follows: Deaths, none; admitted, 7; cured, 7; under treatment, 58. Four deaths at Brignoles to-day.

FORCE HIM TO RESIGN.

PARIS, Aug. 19.—The journal *Des Debats* states that the mission of the Earle of Northbrook to Egypt is to compel Khedive to grant all concessions demanded, and then force him to abdicate his throne and finally proclaim his son Abbas khedive, entrusting the regency to Nubar.

HIGH-HANDED PROCEEDINGS.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—British authorities from Quitta recently visited Bageida a town lying between Quitta and Lagos, and at the request of the inhabitants hoisted the Union jack, indicating English protection. Shortly afterwards the German war ship, Moerne, arrived there, and crew went on shore, cut down the flag staff and removed the flag, and then hoisted the German colors. Commission has gone from Quitta to inquire into the high-handed proceedings.

Land Grabbers.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—Acting Land Commissioner Harrison has written to the register and receiver of lands, in Humbolt, Cal., informing him that the practice of allowing proof to be filed at the time of filing application to purchase land under the timber land act of June 3, 1878, or at any time on six days publication, is irregular and unauthorized. "I am informed," he says, "that great numbers of fraudulent timber land entries have been made at your office. It is stated as a particular allegation that the Cuba Redwood company has hired men by wholesale to appear at your office as agents of entry men and pay for land, and that these matters are common in your district. If it be true that entries are made in the manner alleged it appears to me strange that your suspicions have not been aroused, and that your information of such or like circumstances have not been communicated to this office.

Dr. King, sanitary inspector, at Nogales, A. T., reports that the yellow fever appears to have been confined to the infected district of Senora, Mex. There are a number of cases in Guaymas, and three deaths a day on an average in Hermasillo. He says he inspected seven trains during the week ending Aug. 10, and examined 112 passengers, of whom twenty-four were quarantined and baggage fumigated. It is stated members of the cabinet have been snmmoned to New York, and a meeting of the cabinet will be held there to-morrow.

BLAINE CAMPAIGNING.

He Attends a Celebration of the Birth of the Republican Party, and Makes a Speech.

STRONG, Me., Aug. 19.—On the 17th of August, 1854, a county convention was held here which organized in the name of the Republican party, and nominated a full county ticket and adopted the Republican platform. It is claimed by the people of Franklin county that this convention gave birth to the Republican party of the United States. The claim is disputed, but surviving members of the convention assert that it was the first to formally adopt the name "Republican," and a distinctively Republican platform. They are celebrating the thirtieth anniversary to day. The date was postponed from the 7th to the 19th in order not to interfere with other celebrations. The town is crowded with people and is decorated with flags. On the last is printed the original platform, convention of 1854. A new Blaine and Logan flag, forty feet long was raised. The procession formed at 12:15 to escort the speakers to the grove. The Grand Army post headed the procession. Then followed about fifty people present as delegates at the convention thirty years ago. The exercises were held in a hard wood grove on the hillside, where the people began to gather as early as 8 a. m. The meeting was called to order at once. Nelson Dingley, Jr., presided. He made a brief speech, principally a review of the birth and career of the Republican party, closing with a eulogistic reference to the party's present candidates.

Blaine, accompanied by Hannibal Hamlin and Ex-Gov. Robie, arrived at 2 o'clock and was received with enthusiastic cheers. Gov. Robie first addressed the meeting in a brief speech. He caused considerable merriment by calling for all in favor of Blaine for president to raise their hands. The whole assembly apparently responded. "And now all those in favor of any one else raise their hands." One man held up his hand amid roars of laughter, whereupon the governor exclimed: "May God have mercy on his soul." Blaine was loudly called for, and on coming forward was received with wild applause. He said:

Fellow Citizens: The place and time where the Republican party was first organized will, I presume, remain like the birth place of Homer, subject to unending dispute. Seven cities claimed the latter and seven staies may claim the former. It could hardly be doubted that great thoughts come to the minds of millions of men and find expression at same time and places widely separated. But I think it is historically true. The patriotic men who met in this town in 1854 were pioneers of a great movement, which resulted in the organization of the Republican party. Men of that day builded better than they knew and initiated a movement whose grandeur and destiny could not then be measured. Great parties never come by whereases and as a rule they grow. Parties cannot be improvised or extemporized. They come from instinct and the masses of the people and are not the product of political labor. Thus it was with the Federal party, with the old Republican party, with the Democratic party, with the Whig party, and with that great party whose existence we celebrate to-day. I am here to exchange congratulations with old neighbors and old friends; congratulations on all that has been accomplished to-day; congratulations on the spirit and courage of the party to continue its great works in the future.

Mr. Blaine's speech was interrupted by applause and he closed amid great enthusiasm.

Congressman Burroughs, of Michigan, was the last speaker.

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Everybody has heard of the abstracted man who thought he had forgotten his watch, and then took it out of his pocket to see if he had time to go back and get it. We rather suspect this party in the picture must be a near relative of his, as though the rain is pouring down on him, he actually forgets to raise his umbrella, and so escape a wetting.

Our RED FIGURE SALE still continues. There is no money in this sale for us, as we give the profit, and sometimes more, to the customer, frequently selling goods at just about the cost to manufacture; but then we are satisfied, as it turns our goods into money and gives us room for our fall stocks. We have sold quite a few suits to parties who do not need them this summer at all, but intend keeping them to wear next season, and it was the best investment they could make, too. Anything or everything in summer Goods that man or boy wears (except shoes) can be bought at about 50 cents on the dollar during this great Red Figure Sale.

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