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A BOVINE TRIUMPH.

The Cereal Trade Makes a Sharp Move for Higher Prices.

Speculators Looking With Suspicion on the Heavy Export Demand.

Wheat Climbs Upwards Nearly a Cent, and Indications Point to a Still Greater Gain.

The Bottom Dropping Out of the Provision Pit by Degrees—September Pork off a Dollar.

Wall Street Weak, Unsettled and Lower, Union Pacific Leading the Downward Movement.

CHICAGO.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

CHICAGO, Aug. 29.—It was the bulls' turn to have the up-going end of the market see-saw today, and the feeling on that side of the fence is consequently very good to-night, the more sanguine predicting an immediate rise in wheat to 90c, while the bears have about come to the conclusion that it is a pretty risky business selling that cereal under 80c. The opening was rather weak at a shade lower prices, owing, in addition to the usual influences, to reported failures in the Manchester grain trade and an easy New York market, but as the session advanced buying became more general, and the feeling quite bullish. Wheat went up ⅝@¾c above the last quotations yesterday; corn ¼@½c and oats ⅛c. Provisions were quiet and steady, the main feature being a drop from $19 to $18 for September pork, and an active sale of October at $18. Lard closed 2½@5c better, and ribs fell 15c on September and 5c on October.

The wheat market has been nervous and unsettled, with the trading mostly on local account and without any special feature, so far as indicating any decided tendency in the prospective course of prices in the immediate future. Local traders made an attempt after the opening to depress prices, and were aided in this laudable desire by the report of a heavy failure at Manchester, England, but the depression was slight and only temporary. Henry Warner was a persistent seller of October wheat, as also were Dwight and Gillette, while Milwaukee and New York sent some heavy selling orders, which were executed through Lester, Schwartz & Dupee and Crittenden & Harvey. After the first hour, however, a reaction set in and the crowd began to look on wheat as a purchase and took liberal quantities of all futures, Carr & Co., Nichols, Culver and others leading the buying, while Singer and Hutchinson are mentioned as prominent purchasers. Love Bros. made some heavy purchases for outside account and some comment was excited as to whom the stuff was intended for. A favorite idea seems to be that this wheat is intended to cover English shorts and the opinion was advanced that if all the short Englishmen conclude to even up now the market would be heated to something like a boom. The liberal outward movement for export attracts some attention. Exports last week aggregated over 3,000,000, and for the first three days this week over 1,500,000, so it looks as if exports this week may aggregate more than last week, and this movement, in view of the decreasing receipts of winter wheat at all points, is causing more confidence. September wheat opened ¼c below yesterday, at 78⅜c and closed at 79¾c, the highest point of the day. October opened ¼c lower at 80¾c and closed at 81⅝c, ⅛c lower than the highest point.

Corn was steady, though not particularly active, nobody seeming to be particularly anxious to sell, and operators frequently spent a quarter of an hour in working off a little $5,000 order. Charley Mair spread on September to October, selling September and buying October, and Kammerer sold steadily of all the options. The opening was inclined to weakness under liberal receipts and a belief that to-morrow's receipts would be even more liberal, but early in the session an improvement set in, in sympathy with wheat and under the influence of liberal purchases by Baker, Stanley and Ramsey an advance over the opening of ½@¾c was secured and maintained, the close being at 52c for September against 51¾c yesterday and at 50¾c for October against 49¾c. The latest reports from the Ohio valley are that the drouth still continues. Some welcome showers were had early in the week at some points, but good drenching showers are needed. The yield of corn in southern Indiana, Ohio and in Kentucky has undoubtedly been injured by the drouth. From central and western Iowa the advices are to the effect that it will be three weeks yet before the corn is out of the way of the frost.

Oats ruled steady and quiet with fluctuations of about ¼c, and the strength received was more of a sympathetic character than of any other. Prices ranged slightly over yesterday's closing, and closed at 25¾c for September and 26½c for October.

In the provision pit there was only a moderate business and a weaker feeling prevailed. Outside orders, either to purchase or sell, were limited, and local operators were not inclined to do much to-day. Shippers were favored with a few orders, but the figures were generally below the market, and foreign advices, as well as those from eastern markets, were unfavorable to holders. Pork was about as usual, save that September was put down a dollar to $18. Lard was moderately active and an easier feeling prevailed during the greater portion of the day, prices ruling weak and declining 5@10c early, but rallied again and closed a shade higher at $7.42 for September and $7.55 for October. Ribs attracted little attention and trading was light, speculators not being inclined to do much business, and shippers being favored with only fair orders. Prices ruled somewhat irregular and closed at $10.35 for September against $10.50 yesterday, and October at $10.20, a decline of 5c.

The receipts of cattle continue to show a large falling off as compared with last week, and to-day were 1,000 to 1,500 less than on last Friday. There were about 175 cars of range stock among the fresh receipts, 75 of which were Texans, the balance territorial. There was an active demand for all sorts, and the best, either natives or rangers, sold a shade higher, the market closing firm, and all sold at an early hour. The best natives may be quoted at $6.50@7, second-class $5.75@6.50, common to fair $5@5.50, Texans $3.50@4.25, Montanas and Wyomings $4@5.25.

Trade in the hog market is dull, and prices a strong 5@10c lower on the best heavy, and a strong 10c lower on light and mixed. Grassers sold down to the lowest prices so far for the season. The market closed dull, with a large number unsold. The range on the best heavy was $5.80@6.65, and on light $4.90@6.40. Light hogs were not wanted, even at the low prices. New York shippers are either getting their supplies at some other market or they have quit the business.

There was a fair demand and the best sorts of sheep were quickly disposed of at a shade stronger price.

CHICAGO FINANCIAL.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

CHICAGO, Aug. 29.—To-day's associated bank clearings were $6,311,000. New York exchange was quoted flat at 25c discount, and foreign steady at $4.81½@4.81¾ for sixty-day documentary sterling, the firmness coming principally from scarcity of banker's bills. Money is in good supply and lightly called for, with loanable funds going out on gilt-edge paper at 6@7 per cent. on call and 7@8 per cent. on time. All branches of banking business are reported quiet and featureless.

MILWAUKEE.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 29.—On 'change today wheat opened weak at the morning board, private cable advices noting the failure of a very large grain house at Manchester, England, but prices rallied immediately, owing to a rumored famine in India and a falling off in the aggregate of deliveries in Great Britain. The British markets were reported privately as being dull and unchanged. Receipts here were light, but the stock in store increases slightly on account of reduced shipments and deliveries to local consumers. No. 2 spring, seller November, opened at 82¼c, receded to 82½c, rallied to 82⅝c, and fell back to 82½c. October ranged 1⅞c under November, opening at 80⅜c, declining to 80⅜c, rising to 80⅞c, and again falling to 80¾c. September sold at 78½c@79c. There was considerable business on the board during the day, Wheat closed all around ¾c higher than the opening price.

NEW YORK.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

NEW YORK, Aug. 29.—The market opened weak and unsettled with free selling of stocks. Union Pacific being the leader as usual, with a decline in it to 45½ during the first hour. The shorts appeared as buyers on the drop, and rallies all along the line followed. When the first support was withdrawn prices dropped and the appearance was heavier then ever. Transactions were largely in the Grangers, Union Pacific, Delaware & Lackawanna and Telegraph. The total sales up to noon in all stocks were nearly 200,000 shares. The feeling was quite unsettled and the market inclined to be feverish during the greater part of the day. Good parties began buying Pacific Mail this morning on a scale, and say they think it may go to 46.

The settling in the board shows that Woenshaffer and other large bears are on the top. He was a large borrower of stocks this morning. Cammock and Smith are said to be very bearish. The principal bear arguments were the trunk line situation, the difficulties in the Western association, and the condition of the coal trade. During the last hour the tone changed for the better with moderate buying of the Grangers and Vanderbilts, which gradually extended to all the leading shares. The bears appeared less demonstrative and covered a good many stocks. The market acted as though some of the leaders were picking up shares at the finish and after the depressions of the past few days it would not require any great effort to engineer an advance, as the short interest is quite on item at present. The market closed steady. Delaware and Hudson is quoted ex-divided 1¾ per cent. A new bull pool in St. Paul is reported.

ROASTED TO DEATH.

Circus Performers Confined in a Burning Car and Slowly Consumed.

GREELEY, Col., Aug. 29.—The burning of the circus car, nine miles north of Greeley, was attended with indescribable horrors. The burned car was next to the engine in a train of seventeen cars, of Orton's Anglo-American circus, which left Fort Collins about midnight for Golden over the Greeley, Salt Lake & Pacific road. The train was nearing Windsor, a small station near Greeley, running about twenty-five miles an hour, when the Engineer Collepriest, discovered the car was on fire. He reversed the engine and threw open the whistle valves. There were sixty men in the car, arranged in three tiers of berths on either side. The forward side door was closed and the men in bunks were sleeping against it. The rear side door was also closed, and the men who awoke discovered the lowest unoccupied berth next to it, containing rubbish, on fire, filling the car with smoke, cutting off escape in that direction. The only means of egress was through a small window between the car and the engine. John Pine, of Edgerton, Wisconsin, Elmer Millet, of Iowa, crawled through the opening and tried to pass in water from the engine tank. Owing to the suffocating of the gases it was difficult to arouse the sleepers. Some were kicked and bruised in a shocing manner, and pitched out of the window. The screams of those unable to get through the blockaded aperture were terrifying. The wierd glare of the flames and the light of the burning car showed the victims to those outside, who were writhing in agony on cactus beds, and caused the beasts in an adjoining car to become frantic with terror, making the scene appalling. The performers who occupied the rear cars gazed with white faces at the awful spectacle. In the midst of the confusion two or three heroic souls appeared equal to the occation and bravely cut their way to their companions, to find them already in the agony of death. Albert Lake, in charge of the animals and his friend Kent, walked over the cactus in their bare feet pouring buckets of oil on blistered unfortunates and wrapped them in blankets. An old Pacific coast sailor named McDonald, formerly of Forepaugh's show was terribly burned, the flesh hanging in shreds. The heartrending cries of the men on the prairie smothered the appeals of the dying within the car. The roar of the flames and howling of the animals made the scene terrible beyond description. The odor of roasting flesh and the distant cry of the coyotes added to the general horror of the scene. The voices of the dying grew fainter and soon ceased. Meantime the engine had gone to Greeley for assistance, returning with Dr. Jesse Rawes, president of the State Medical association. Many of the rescued, on being pulled through the small windows, had limbs broken and joints dislocated. Hands and feet were found burned off and roasted trunks of bodies were found in one place, legs in another, and piles of roasted, shrivelled carcasses were pulled out of the ruins. At daylight a flat car carried the charred bodies into Greeley for interment. The county commissioners buried the remains in a huge coffin seven feet wide and ten feet long in the Greeley cemetery. The coroner empannelled a jury, who was unable to learn the cause of the fire, or any important facts as the managers with the remainder of the company, left immediately for Golden, to fill the afternoon engagement. It is impossible to get a complete list of the dead, as many had been engaged but a day or two and their names are unknown. The names of the dead far as learned are as follows: Alex. McLeod, Marinette, Arkansas; Thomas McCarthy, Independence, Iowa; John Kelly, New York city; others known as Silver Thorn, Andy, Frenchy, Frank, Georgie, Smithie and one unknown.

THE WOUNDED.

DENVER, Col. Aug. 29.—The following is a list of the sufferers of the circus car fire now in St. Lukes hospital, of this city; E. E. Fairbanks, age twenty-two, arms, legs and face badly burned; Albert Borden, age seventeen, Logan, Kansas, arms and face badly burned; Thos. Golden, age seventeen, Detroit, Michigan, very badly burned on back and legs; N. J. Zimmerman, age eighteen St. Louis, Michigan, arms, legs, back and face fearfully burned; Frank King, Menominee, Michigan, badly burned about the hands and feet; Michael McGliner, age twenty-eight, Holton, Michigan, face and hands badly burned; Hugh O'Donnell, age fifty-six, New Orleans, badly burned about the face, hands and back and will probably die. A number of the rescued agree that in the car were two barrels of gasoline, which were exploded either by sparks from the engine or from a naked torch with which the men were accustomed to light themselves to bed.

Butterworth Asks for the Regular Order.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—Maj. Benjamin F. Butterworth, commissioner of patents, is evidently disposed to manage the business of his bureau in a spirit of fairness and justice to all concerned. An old rule of the office, which had been a dead letter under his predecessors, reads: When an invention is deemed of peculiar importance to some branch of the public service, and when for that reason the head of some department of the government specially requests immediate action, the case will be taken up out of its order. It has been the custom of different commissioners for years past to make all cases special where the influence brought to bear was of a political or personal nature. In this way a claim would be pushed through in a week, where, in the crowded condition of the work, it could not be reached ordinarily in less than five or six months. In a letter to Acting Secretary of the Interior Joslyn yesterdsy. Mr. Butterworth sets forth these facts and complains of the annoyance to which he is subjected by the political firms of inventors who desire that their cases should be given precedence of all others. He asks if he shall not be allowed to enforce the rules peremptorily requiring all cases to be taken up in their regular order except such as are provided for in the clause above quoted. Secretary Joslyn replied that he might do so, and concluded by commending the suggestion heartily.

William Williams, alias Frank, was hanged at Franklin, Louisiana, yesterday for the murder of Wm. Burgess last February.

THE MONOPOLISTS.

Ben Butler Tells the Pennsylvania Farmers Who They are and How They Exist.

He Pays His Compliments to the Railroads and Millionaires

And Tells the People He Does not Want to be Elected President.

HARRISON, Aug. 29.—At 2 o'clock Gen. Butler was escorted to the grand stand by a very large number of people, and a band of music and a squad of fifty policemen. As he ascended the steps of the platform he was loudly cheered, and a few minutes later was introduced by Worthy Master Leonard Rhone, of the State Grange. Gen. Butler in his speech said:

Usually a speech to farmers commences in telling them how happy they are and how much their lot is to be desired to all others, and how excellent a thing it is to plow in the ground and drive cows and milk them, and to make butter and have other people eat it. I am not going to begin my speech in that way. A farmer boy, brought up in my early youth on a farm—not like these, but so rocky when they sent me after the cows they could jump a mile from stone to stone and never touch ground. I know something of farm life. It is a hard life if well followed. It is a stern life if well followed. It is an onerous life if well followed. The farmer, as a rule, does not get rich, but he always has a comfortable subsistence, and if he is industrious and frugal he lays up a competency for his children, if he has taught them to work with him, and not let them get the foolish idea that the highest vocation a man can have is to measure off calico with a yard stick behind a counter. Never do that. Stay at home, boys, on the farm. Let me tell you one or two things, and this is politics, only you don't know it. Ninety-nine out of every hundred men that go into the city and go into business do not succeed in a high degree, and more than ninety out of every hundred fail utterly. Successes you hear of, but failures sink away into obscurity; and your sons who are gone into the city find their place at last in the poorhouse, where history does not deal with them to any considerable extent, and it is as much worse for girls, as you can think. I speak like an old man to young men and women and mothers and fathers. Find a good honest farmer or mechanic in your neighborhood, and marry the girls to them, and let them be happy parents of fine children, again, to marry with that class upon which the very foundation of the government rests.

Now, I say farm life is a hard life; but why is it a hard life? Because you don't get a fair share of the profits of what you produce. Look at the agricultural implements I see here. How much has the power of the farmer been increased by this improved machinery? How much has production been increased? More than two hundred fold. You can produce two hundred fold as much in the same time. Now, why is not the condition of the farmer two hundred fold better now than it was before the good gifts of God, in the shape of machinery, were given him to make production? He either ought to get two hundred times richer, or he ought to work two hundred times easier, or he ought to work two hundred times less than formerly. But he don't. Where has this money gone to? Who has got it? (A voice in the crowd: "The monopolist.") Not always the monopolist, but he gets most of it. The farmer hasn't got it. He has got his land a little better or a little worse, but all this great production has gone somewhere. It has not been eaten up. It has not been burned. It has not taken wings and flown away. You will see it in these immense fortunes which have been acquired. I am not here to arraign the laws of the country which allow them to so accumulate wages of honest labor and honest production. [Applause.] I am here to say the laws and legislators that can be so manipulated as to make the rich richer and the poor poorer, ought to be changed.

There are fifty billion dollars of property in the country. Farmers own more than one-fourth. Well, why have they not got rich. Because, first, riches don't flow in piles to them. It is steady stream, and then you pay all the taxes substantially. Why do I say that? Why, if we could get all this fifty billion dollars of property taxed, taxes would be nothing at all. They woud not be a flea bite. But Mr. Vanderbilt swears that under the law he is not taxable at all for national and other securities; and yet by your laws he had at that time $252,000 of the national debt and other securities, and the law would allow him to escape taxation. Do you say a word about those laws? Oh, no: you get up all manner of quarrels over state rights, and old matters of any kind that were matters of importance long ago; and one will call himself a Republican and another a Democrat, and get vexed and angry and make a great row, and are bled every day while you are quarrelling. Nothing more or nothing less. Why does the farmer pay so much? It is because all his property lies where it can be seen, and the tax gatherer can't miss it; whereas, my bonds, if I have any, and my stock, and my notes, and my securities lie away in my safe, and assessor can't find them. The farmer is worse off than the working man, because he has got something to be taxed that can be seen. The working man has got his capitol which is his capability of doing a day's work, that is not taxed. But the farmer having one fourth of the property of this country pays three fourths of the taxes.

The general then considered the subject of trasportation, and said:

Railroad companies league together and make discriminating rates of freight; and now without going into this matter at length, let me sketch you one thing. Chicago beef is and has been cheaper in Liverpool, England, than in Boston; and the beef has been taken through Boston. You say that is very remarkable. Not at all. It is effected by the discrimination in rates against the Boston purchaser. I only want to call that one thing to your mind to show you how those great corporations of necessity almost act against the farmer. The corporation leaves the individual manager entirely relieved from all responsibility. You go to a railroad corporation and complain to the manager. "Oh," says he, "I would relieve you if I could, but the company have voted so and so, and such is the order." And who is the company? You can't find them. The company has neither conscience nor soul, and the individual is relieved from the responsibility, and that is the worst thing I have against corporations.

Corporations are necessary, but what are they? They are agents of the people, created by the law of the people (applause), to be restrained by the people, and they are to act only for the good of the people, and they are allowed to take tolls and fares and freight for the purpose of a just and fair remuneration, and if they do that, and that alone, they become friends of the working man and friends of the farmer, as a means of communication and interchange of freights and passengers. But if they transcend these limits, then your legislature should have full power. It has, in theory, a constitutional right to restrain them; but now how is it in Pennsylvania? Do you believe honestly there is power in any Democratic or Republican legislature in this state to restrain and control the Pennsylvania railroads? There is not a man of you believes this. It is tried every year—missed fire every time.

The general then addressed himself to his Democratic hearers, who have been throwing away his vote, and to his Republican hearers, who has been doing worse, by sustaining a party that has brought about these things. It didn't make a bit of difference which party won. The Pennsylvania railroad controls them always. Just as you would if you were the Pennsylvania railroad. Men are pretty much alike in this world. Great party men were all right. The mass of the people are always right and they are always intelligent, for everybody knows more than anybody. The general considered the low prices ruling, and gave his reason therefor as "under consumption, not over production. And between them," he said, "is a very wide and vital difference. Over production is when there is more of anything produced than all the world could consume if they could get it. Under consumption is when there is more produced than those that want it and can't get it can consume. The trouble is, it is because the means of transportation are so high it keeps you poor. It is discrimination, and that you want to remedy. Now won't you vote for yourself a while? We have got to start a new party; a people's party. The people must come and stand together and renovate the old parties. You can do it, you man, if you will stand together. Now don't let anybody go away and say Gen. Butler wants you to vote for him. I am not anxious on that subject at all. You can do me no good by your votes. If you should elect me president, however, next November, you would do me the greatest possible harm. An old man to be drawn from pillar to post for four years by continual scramble for office by all sorts and conditions of men, without power, unless you would give me a congress, without power to do any good and only to be annoyed and fretted to death because I could not do anything. I come here not to ask you to throw away your votes. I want you to lay the foundation of a people's party, which shall remedy these things."

Gen. Butler was loudly cheered at the close of his address and was driven to the station and conveyed by a special train to Harrisburg, whence he left for New York, where he speaks to-morrow evening.

A CLOSE CALL.

John G. Stevens, the Jersey Millionaire, Almost Asphyxiated in a Chicago Dressmaker's Apartments.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

NEW YORK, Aug. 20.—As a scrub woman was climbing to the top floor of 426 Sixth avenue at an early hour yesterday morning she detected a strong odor of gas in the hallway. The leak was found in the apartments occupied by Miss Annie Panse, a dressmaker. In one of the rooms the gas was turned on full and on the bed lay an old man, gasping, black in the face and nearly asphyxiated. He was dragged out and Dr. Vincent summoned. The physician applied the electric battery, and, after diligent work, succeeded in arousing him from his stupor. It was then learned that he was no less a person than John G. Stevens, aged sixty-five, the millionaire president of the United New Jersey Railroad & Canal company. He resides in Trenton, N. J., where he has a wife and a family of grown up children. His office is at 164 Broadway, Miss Panse' who is young and handsome, accounted for his presence in her apartments by the statement that he was in the habit of renting a room of her when ever obliged to stay in town over night. She never thought the old man, after turning the gas out for the night, inadvertently turned it on again. The gentleman's folks were notified of the condition he had been found in, and came on to take him home, but his condition was so bad that he could not be removed all day. Mrs. Lothrop, a widow who assisted in nursing him, said some time ago, when he resided with her, a similar accident occurred to him. The news of Mr. Stevens' mishap made something of a sensation down town when it became noised about the offices. The young clerks especially enjoyed it, with many sly nods and winks and head shakes. It was impossible to get any of the millionaire's intimates to throw any light on the matter.

J. J. Hill's Thoroughbreds.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

CHICAGO, Aug. 29.—The train of imported short horns referred to yesterday as having met an accident by fire, arrived from Waltham, Mass., at the stock yards late yesterday. It was found on arrival that Grand Duchess 43d, who had been reported burned to death in her car was yet alive, but was immediately put out of her misery by the humane officer. This animal cost 500 guineas at the late Shall Brook sale in England, and was one of the best Bates-bred animals in America or England. In the same car was the pure-bred Bates Duchess, of Wappenham, that cost 2,000 guineas, but she escaped with only slight injuries. There were a big lot of other costly animals on the same train. They are the property of James J. Hill, president of the Manitoba & St. Paul railway, and were on their way from quarantine to his noted stock farm, North Oaks, near St. Paul. The fire occurred in the straw bedding on the cars, and is supposed to have communicated by sparks from the locomotive.

Chicago Custom House Unsafe.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

CHICAGO, Aug. 29.—Col. L. P. Low, an engineer in the supervising architect's office at Washington, came to Chicago to-day in responfe to the request of Maj. J. A. Smith, to examine the custom house building. Another rent occurred in the building a few days ago which threatened a collapse of the whole structure. The inmates were very much frightened until the break was repaired. Major Smith has made frequent reports to Washington of the unsafe condition of the building, but he says they would not believe it was so bad as represented He therefore asked the powers to be, to come on and see for themselves. The result was Col. Low's arrival. After a cursory examination of the breaks in the wall he said that things were very serious. He will he will look into the matter further and make a report.

Twins, African and Anglo-Saxon.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

SHEPHERDSVILLE, Aug. 29.—Wonders certainly never will cease, and this locality is ready to furnish the world at large and the medical fraternity in particular with the latest and probably one of the greatest of modern times. One of our town physicians, Dr. Cook, was called to-day to attend a case of labor for a negro woman about a mile from here, and much to the surprise of both physician and patient twins were born. The boy was as black as could be desired by the mother, but the girl is perfectly white, and her features, hair and limbs are strictly Anglo-Saxon. The mother and children are doing splendidly.

Law and Order League.

CHICAGO, Aug. 29.—The National Law and Order league in session at Lake Bluff to-day, listened to an address by Rev. J.H. Barrows and Andrew Paxton, both of Chicago, in opposition to prohibition. Speeches were also made by L. Edwin Dudley, of Boston, and Judge Nourse, of Iowa. The following officers were elected: Ex-Gov. John D. Long, of Massachusetts, president; L. Edwin Dudley, Boston, secretary; Albert B. Monroe, Connecticut, treasurer; Andrew Paxton, Chicago, general agent. The new list of vice presidents is as follows: Joshua Nye, Maine; E. F. Thorndyke, New York; John B. Mead, Vermont; Gen. O. O. Howard, Nebraska; Rufus S. Frost, Massachusetts; John H. Perry, Connecticut; R. Fulton Cutting, New York; Arthur M. Burton, Pennsylvania; Rev. Washington Gladden, Ohio; Jerome T. Cobb, Michigan; C. C. Bonney, Illinois; Lucius W. Fairchild, Wisconsin; Right Rev. John Ireland, Minnesota; Senator Vest, Missouri; C. C. Noarse, Iowa; Jacob Mulvane, Kansas. The following executive committee was chosen: Geo. H. Foster, Wisconsin; J. C. Schaeffer, Illinois; Rev. Lyman Abbott, New York; A. D. Vose, Rhode Island; Louis D. Vail, Pennsylvania; C. W. Wyman, Vermont; W. R. Dodge, New Hampshire; J. B. Warren, Maine; Samuel Merrill, Iowa; Rev. D. W. Parsons, Michigan; Gen. Alonzo Alden, New York; B. B, Johnson, Massachusetts.

Kentucky Prohibitionists.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 29.—The meeting of the Prohibitionists to nominate state electors and to ratify the nomination of St. John was slimly attended. Gen. Green Clay Smith called the meeting to order, and submitted a prohibition address adopted as the platform of the party in this state. The following electors were selected: State at large, Gen. Green Clay Smith and Col. Geo. W. Bean; first district, A. G. Lee, J. T. Bolinger; second district, Col. J. M. Holmes, R. S. Easton; third district, B. F. Swindler, Dan T. Cina; fourth district, J. W. Boles, A. N. Poose, fifth district, James Haskel, Col. Bowles; sixth district, H. M. Winston, James Hendersonr seventh district, John Lewis, B. F. Turner; eighth district, E. J. Polk, J. J. Rush; ninth district, William Fitch, J. B. Radford; tenth district, J. Parsons; eleventh district, R. H. Grinsted.

Grading Wheat.

NEW YORK, Aug. 29.—At a meeting of the joint committee to prepare grades of wheat to be established for the ensuing crop year, had the 6th inst., it was resolved that the grade of No. 2 red winter shall conform to the following description: No. 2 red winter wheat shall be sound, dry and reasonably clean, weighing not less than fifty-eight and one-half pounds, Winchester standard, and shall not contain over 10 per cent. of white wheat. The abolishment of the type sample heretofore known as the bottom of the grade was recommended, and also that the inspectors grade wheat in accordance with the description. A minority dissented. At the regular meeting of the grade in the produce exchange to-day, the recommendation of the committee was adopted.

Pennsylvania Strikers.

COAL CENTRE, Pa., Aug. 29.—The Coal and Iron police have made no arrests since Tuesday and the strikers have grown bolder. No violence has been offered, but a number of non-union members say they have been threatened. Squads of strikers in boats and on foot were out before day light this morning, to intercept the nonunionists on their way to work. They were not successful, however, in persuading the workmen to return to their homes, and in one or two instances were given to understand that if they persisted in their persecutions there would be trouble.

Scup Holly, colored, who murdered a young white man, named Luther Zelly, in January, was hanged yesterday at Tuscaloosa, Florida.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Prospect that the Franco-Chinese Difficulty will be Settled.

The Gordon Relief Expedition—Cholera News.

ORDERING THE FRENCH TO LEAVE.

SHANGHAI, Aug. 29.—The European residents at Shanghai remain unmolested. Many Chinese, however, are alarmed, and are leaving the city and foreign settlement. The chief magistrate and consuls have issued placards urging the natives to remain, as the French have no present intention of attacking Shanghai or Woosang. The Chinese authorities have received an important telegram from Pekin, the purport of which is not yet known. There are reports, however, that China is desirous of coming to an agreement with France. The viceroy of Canton has ordered all Frenchmen to leave his province immediately.

FOREIGN QUARTERS LOOTED.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—A Foo Chow dispatch explains that the foreigners' quarter looted by the Chinese since the French descended the river is the one near the arsenal.

EXULTANT NEWSPAPERS.

PARIS, Aug. 29.—The official report concerning the Japan affair by Gen. Millot, commander of the French forces in Tonquin, praises the valor of Col. DeGenne, who was in command of the detachment sent to occupy Japan, but says he acted too precipitately. DeGenne was under orders to occupy Japan peacefully when he found himself confronted by the Chinese, the general of which said he had received no orders to surrender, DeGenne ought to have asked further orders from Millot by telegraph. The French newspapers are exultant over the success of Admiral Courbet in destroying the defenses along the river Min between Foo Chow and the sea.

TO INVADE TONQUIN.

PARIS, Aug. 29.—Gen. Millot, commander of the French forces at Tonquin, telegraphs that the Chinese are preparing to invade Tonquin. He awaits their advance with confidence.

NATIVES FRIENDLY.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—The *Times* correspondent at Foo Chow telegraphs: "The foreign settlement is quiet. In the city the natives seem friendly."

A MOB.

NAPLES, Aug. 29.—Much increasing opposition to the transference of cholera patients to the hospital prevails among the populace. Forcible opposition, yesterday, was offered as a person with the disease was being conveyed to the hospital. The rioters wounded and otherwise maltreated several policemen. At the same time crowds of women assailed the infant schools, for fear the children, as they became unwell, would be taken to the hospital. The syldic has asked the archbishop's help to enlighten the people.

ARRANGING DETAILS.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—A mobilization committee consisting of the Marquis of Hartington, secretary of war, Duke of Cambridge, commander in chief of the army, Gen. Wolseley, commander of the forces in Egypt, and the heads of the army departments, met at the war office to-day to arrange the details of the Soudan expedition.

ORDERED TO EGYPT.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—Col. Stewart has been ordered to Egypt to join the Soudan expedition.

NILE RISING.

ASSOUAN, Aug. 29.—Seven steamers have passed the first cataract. The Nile is rising steadily. It has risen four feet at Hady Haifa.

NIHILISTS ARRESTED.

ODEASA, Aug. 29.—Many arrests of Nihilists have been made here.

TEMPORAL POWER FOR THE POPE.

MADRID, Aug. 29.—The clergy have started a demonstration in every church in the country in favor of the temporal power of the pope. The first signatures to the address on this subject, include the leading prelates and nobles of Spain. The movement has grown out of a speech of Senor Pidel Y'Mon, minister of agriculture and commerce, in the deputies some weeks ago, in which he spoke slightingly of the restoraron of temporal power.

FOR COLONIAL SERVICE.

BERLIN, Aug. 29.—It is intended to raise a corps of soldiers for colonial service. The German colonial firms which require military protection will provide funds for the corps. Such arrangement is necessary as the Prussian military system does not allow regular troops to be sent abroad.

GLADSTONE WELCOMED.

EDINBURG, Aug. 29.—Lord Elgin presided at the meeting of the Liberal association of Scotland to-day. Resolutions were adopted expressing confidence in Gladstone and welcoming his return to Scotland, and urging reform of the lords so as to prevent obstruction.

A ROYAL VISITOR.

DUBLIN, Aug. 29.—The Duke of Edinburg with the channel fleet is visiting Dublin harbor. This has caused a great stir among the people, and the Duke is well received. Thousands flock to Kingstown to visit the fleet, and the evenings are made brilliant with balls, fire works and illuminations of the war ships. The *Freeman's Journal* remarks that such occurrences as this indicates how loyal the Irish might he if they were only accorded their just rights.

ATTEMPTED ROBBERY.

HAMBURG, Aug. 29.—A bold attempt at robbery was made here to-day. A locksmith named Bornemann entered the office of a money changer named Moritze Kaver, and stabbed him in the neck, and then proceeded to open the safe, supposing his victim was so seriously disabled that he could not help himself. But Kaver managed to reach a window and shout for help. At this Bornemann fled, without having secured any money. He was captured later after a violent struggle. Many weapons were found with him. He lived a long time in America.

MINE ACCIDENT.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—A terrible accident occurred to-day at the Blackstone coal pit, near Haisley. Seven persons were killed.

CHOLERA DEATHS.

PARIS, Aug. 29.—There two deaths at Marseilles and five at Toulon last night. At Felassans, near Brignoles, there were five deaths yesterday. The French are establishing a coal depot at Pondicheny on the south coast of India.

A HEAVY ROBBERY.

CAIRO, Aug. 29.—Frauds amounting to £8,000 were discovered in the ministry finance. Foreign officials of high standing are implicated.

ARRIVED.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 29.—Alphonso Taft, the new American minister to Russia, has arrived from Vienna.

ANOTHER FAILURE.

VIENNA, Aug. 29.—Another large sugar firm has failed. The liabilities exceed those of Weinweich, who failed for $400,000 Monday.

QUARANTINED.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—The steamer Esperancea from Marseilles, arrived at Cardiff with two cases of cholera, and was quarantined.

COMING TO AMERICA.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—Charles Bradlaugh has not settled the terms of his contemplated lecturing tour in America. He will probably not start till after the opening of parliament, when he is likely again to claim his seat.

CORN MERCHANT FAILS.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 29.—The failure of W. T. Sutcliffe, corn merchant, has been announced. The liabilities are between £80,000 and £100,000, mostly in London cargoes. His losses in Liverpool interests are light, and all are covered.

SERIOUSLY ILL.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 29.—M. Nolan, the great conservative leader, is seriously ill.

NO CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

HALIFAX, Aug. 29.—Advices have been received from Porto Rico that vessels arriving there from Halifax and Luenberg will be quarantined for fifteen days. The Spanish consul here sent a dispatch to the government of that island that there were no contagious diseases at either port.

CHOLERA BULLETIN.

ROME, Aug. 29.—The daily bulletin cholera in Colyps for twenty-four hours is: 118 fresh cases and twenty-six deaths. Of these Laspere has thirty new cases, and ten deaths, Massa eighteen new cases, and eleven deaths.

THIRTY-TWO NEW CASES.

MARSEILLES, Aug. 29.—The southern provinces to-day record thirty-two new cases.

A WASHOUT.

PANAMA, Aug. 29.—The tremendous rains of yesterday caused a washout at Obispo of the Panama railroad of 130 feet long and fifteen deep. Passenger and freight trains started yesterday afternoon, but returned.

SIX SOLDIERS KILLED.

MASSERABAD, India, Aug. 29.—Six soldiers were killed in the barracks here by lightning.

MINNEAPOLIS UNION RAILWAY CO.

THE MINNEAPOLIS UNION RAILWAY CO.,

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ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS & MANITOBA RAILWAY CO.

The public is informed that from and after Monday, September 1, 1884, THE DOUBLE TRACK STONE ARCH VIADUCT, across the Mississippi River at Minneapolis, with its connecting tracks and Depot accommodations, as far as they are at present in readiness, will be brought into use for the movement of passenger business between St. Paul and Minneapolis and points beyond.

From the date named all passenger trains of the following Railway Companies will arrive and depart from the new depot in Minneapolis at at the foot of Hennepin avenue:

St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway.
The Northern Pacific Railroad.
Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha R. R., Eastern & Chicago Div.
Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha R. R., Western & Sioux City Div.
Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha R. R., No. Wis. & Lake Superior Div.
Minneapolis and St. Louis R. R. Co., Albert Lea Route.
St. Paul & Duluth Railroad.

Passengers in East Minneapolis will take and leave trains at east end of Stone Viaduct, foot of Sixth Avenue Southeast.

The present passenger depots at Washington Avenue, Minneapolis, and at East Minneapolis, will be abandoned September 1st.

A. MANVEL,
Vice President.

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In Felix Morris's adaptation of Belot & D'Ennery's picturesque dramatic spectacle,
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A Powerful Dramatic Cast! Novel and Realistic Scenic Effects! A Melo-Drama Played by Comedians!
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