Daily Times

WATERTOWN, N.Y., JUNE 4, 1884.

St. Louis like an all-the-week job.

The vice-presidency is lost sight of again.

There will be no balloting before to-morrow.

Mr. Roosevelt is not so much opposed to slates as he was.

The New York independents appear to be proficient in deals.

A big fire in London this morning caused a loss of £100,000.

Senator Edmunds can not warm up on the support his friends are giving him.

The funeral directors are in session in Buffalo, preparing for the next Chicago convention.

It is not easy work to pass a resolution pledging all to the support of the candidate whoever he may be.

London is agitating the question of forming companies to insure property against destruction by dynamite.

Travel to Europe has fallen off since the Wall street panic, and many persons considered wealthy have given up berths engaged.

A movement toward General Sherman has been checked by his telegraphing that he would not serve if elected president.

John R. Lynch would not thank the national convention for his election as chairman, but he made a decidedly sensible speech.

It will be neither Blaine, nor Arthur says Senator Sherman. It is rather dangerous for a presidential candidate to indulge in prophecy at this time.

The candidature of ex-Congressman Lynch for temporary chairman was started by Mr. Dutcher at midnight. It is called "Dutcher's midnight raid."

The firm resolve to nominate either Arthur or Blaine seems to have no more of a binding effect on the delegates than would the taking of a temperance pledge.

Eno has been liberated because of a defective warrant. It is a noticeable fact that only warrants on which rich scoundrels are arrested are thus drawn up.

Sumter, S. C., has had a band of boy thieves broken up. They called themselves Dark Spirits. Some of them were sons of respectable parents. Much of their plunder was recovered. It included several novels of the Jesse James style of fiction.

Blaine's managers made a mistake in naming Powell Clayton for temporary chairman, and they see it now. He represents that class of men who have associated the name republicanism in the south with the disreputable doings that have weakened instead of strengthened the party down there.

Mrs. Griffin, of Long Island, the six weeks' wife of a prosperous young farmer sought to play a practical joke on her husband yesterday. Entering a neighbor's house she exchanged clothing with the lady, whom she sent to meet her husband. Both returned, and found instead of Mrs. Griffin, a note bidding farewell to her spouse. As she went away with a married man, her husband must be excused if he cannot see the point of the joke.

Shrewd political observers see in the situation one that closely resembles that in the Cincinnati convention in 1876. Mr. Blaine then was far in advance of all other candidates with 285 votes, Mr. Oliver P. Morton following with 125. In that convention, however, a combination against Mr. Blaine was effected, and Mr. Hayes was nominated by a vote of 384 to 351 on the seventh ballot. The opposition to Mr. Blaine, however, was under more skillful guidance then than now, and delegations were chosen by state conventions, instead of by districts, thus securing closer coherence in the vote of states.

The Louisiana lottery swindlers have not as tight a grip on the state government as they have had, yet it is sufficient for the time being. A bill submitting a constitutional amendment to do away with the crying scandal was defeated in the lower branch of the legislature the other day by a vote of 47 to 42. There is something of encouragement in the closeness of the vote and the narrowness of the lottery gang's escape from defeat. Sooner or later, public sentiment, even in Louisiana, must be aroused to the disgrace of the state's attitude in lending the shield of its sovereignty to so bare-faced and gigantic a swindle.

THE CONVENTION.

The first official act of the convention was a check to the Blaine boom, which if it had not been stopped, was liable to nominate the Maine statesman on the start. The Blaine men had the power to name Powell Clayton in the committee. They did not have the power to seat him in the convention. Blaine's opponents shrewdly selected a colored man from the south, Congressman Lynch, of Mississippi. His ability is equal to that of Clayton. He was put forward ostensibly as a representative of the colored element in the party, but in reality to defeat Blaine's man. The scheme worked. The opponents of Blaine were as united as they were at Utica. While it was not a test vote, it shows that a majority of the convention is not under the control of Mr. Blaine's friends. This alone will have the effect of weakening Blaine's chances of a nomination. It will keep back some of those who were ready to jump that way in order to get on the winning side. While Blaine's opponents are exulting over this check to his boom, his friends can see in it 387 votes sure for him against the field, or within twenty-four of a majority of the convention. If Blaine can secure that many votes on the first, second or third ballot, it will require extremely prompt and vigorous action on the part of his opponents to prevent his nomination. In 1880 the Blaine vote in the convention never in all the thirty-six ballots rose above 285, and though in 1876 it reached 351 on the seventh and last ballot of that year, it started with but 285. Making allowance for the increased numbers of the convention, Blaine's strength should be 309 votes, to be proportioned to his "opening" vote of 1880. The least friendly of outsiders concede him 330; his friends say it will be 340. A man who will come as near as this on the first ballot, without taking any from Arthur, Edmunds or Hawley, with a reserve of over 100 votes of merely complimentary or uncertain destination to draw from, is evidently the candidate whose chances are of the most brilliant character.

In this first action of the convention is seen the dark horse movement. Plainly can be seen a drift from the candidates in the field toward some one who has not been prominently mentioned. The Sherman men expect to profit by the combination more than do the friends of Edmunds; in fact the Edmunds men seem to have deserted their candidate. Arthur is not yet out of the field, but his managers are more determined now on defeating Blaine than they are on nominating him. In fact, the convention is rapidly crystallizing into a fight between Blaine and the field. In such a contest we have noted Blaine's chances of success. So many of Arthur's men have said that they should prefer Blaine to any dark horse, that it seems improbable that a combination can be made to give a candidate such a vote as was given Lynch; but we look to national conventions for just such actions.

The situation has changed since the opening of the convention, and although Blaine's managers have worked hard to overcome the set-back they received on the start, their candidate's chances of success are not as bright as they were Monday evening. Then it was thought nothing could prevent his nomination. Today there is a chance for a dark horse.

POVERTY A CRIME.

Slavery was not completely wiped out by the rebellion. It has long been known that the Chinese on the Pacific coast have been in the habit of selling their children to each other to pay debts or to accumulate sufficient money to return home. This traffic in human beings has been going on without interruption for several years. In the Pennsylvania mining districts another form of slavery is in vogue. Under contract foreign laborers are brought to the mines, put at work in the places of Americans, and receive wages on which they cannot live as civilized beings should. They are simply slaves bound by a contract to work for a certain price so many years. They knew not what it would cost to live in this country when they made the contracts. They were cheated, made slaves of, and their work helps to make slaves of others engaged in the same business.

But another phase of the slavery system has just been exposed in Maryland, and it is so outrageous that it seems incredible in this land of liberty. A correspondent gives a pen picture which will cause all people with a spark of humanity to utter a protest against such nefarious work. Eighteen persons, he says, were sold at public auction to the highest bidder for one year—a servitude as complete and cruel as that of slavery. Their crime was poverty—county paupers—and the sale was consummated under a decree of the courts according to law. The persons sold included old men and women, young children and an idiotic girl. One old man of seventy was sold for $26; a minister of the gospel bid off a beautiful little ten-year-old girl for $8.50. The next case was one of the most pitiful sights the correspondent ever witnessed. "She was an old woman," he writes, "and it was her first year as a pauper. Perhaps she had once been rich in this world's goods and had a happy home. At all events she had supported herself till the present time, and the question of the past was known only to herself. No one else knew. No one cared. She was led to the block crying as though her heart would break. When she stepped upon it she wailed in her anguish, 'My God, I wish that I could die. My husband and son were killed in the army. Oh, if I could only die.' And like the Saviour on the cross the cry came again almost in the same language: 'My God, my God, why hast Thou forsaken me?' She was sold to the keeper of a boarding house at a logging camp for $7. The idiotic girl was sold to a hard-looking mountaineer for the sum of sixty cents per week."

If this is not practical slavery, we should like to know what it is. And what must be the moral status of a community that tolerates such work. Supposing the superintendent of our county house should appoint a day to dispose of at auction those under his care, would the community sanction it? Rather would he not be driven from the county in disgrace? And yet this is just what is done in Maryland and in some of the other southern states.

Justice Kennedy's Term.

The following business was transacted Tuesday at the circuit court being held at Lowville by Judge Kennedy: 1. James Kilham, as administrator, &c., against Walter D. Higby as executor; over the term on motion of plaintiff on payment of costs of term. 2. John C. Batcheller et al., against Earl B. Batcheller; settled. 3. John M. Reiner against Charles S. Meyers, discontinued. 4. John M. Reiner against Frederick C. Myers; discontinued. 5. Albert B. Swanson against the Gere iron and mining company; referred. 6. Mary McManamon against James Merwin and Peter Van Rensselaer; over by consent. 7. John Connelly against Henry Beck; tried and plaintiff non suited. 8. The people of the state of New York against Joseph Grosmangin; settled. 9. Lorenzo D. Jones against Oscar B. Corey and Anna M. Newton; complaint dismissed. 10. Nellie Dier against Mary Wadsworth; complaint dismissed. 11. George W. Morrow against Charles D. Moore; over by consent. 12. Charles Chosen against Theodore B. Basselin; dismissed without costs. 14. Matthew H. Perkins against Dennis M. Coe and Clarence Sears; over by consent. 18. Eugene B. Woolworth against James T. Outterson et al., over by consent. 19. Truman Johnson against Frederick Hunsicker; on trial. 20. William H. Van Allen against Joseph B. Zehr; referred to C. S. Mereness. 21. George A. Washburn against Enoch D. Washburn; to be referred. 22. Joseph Waldron and Philetus Waldron against Nathaniel M. Houghton and John Ambler; referred to E. S. Merrell. 23. Michael Howe against Patrick Vaughn as administrator and another; to be referred. 24. Erskine Larawey against Sebastian Kempnost; over on payment of costs. 25. Erskine Larawey against George Kempnost; over on payment of costs. 26. Carlostin Pope against the village of Port Leyden; over by consent. The grand jury has been discharged. No bills were found.

In Congress Today.

Washington, June 4.

There is no session of the senate today nor will be tomorrow.

In the house a bill was reported favorably to refund duties on goods on shipboard when the tariff act of 1883 went into effect.

Also, to prohibit the issue of treasury notes of less denomination than five dollars, and providing for the issue of one, two and five-dollar silver certificates.

A Summer Hotel Burned.

Englewood, N. J., June 4.

The Palisade Mountain house burned at midnight. Fifty employes escaped in their night clothes. John Gregory, the bar tender, was severely burned, but rescued; he may recover. Only a few summer guests had arrived and none of them were injured except by loss of clothing, etc.

Croup, whooping cough and bronchitis immediately relieved by Shiloh's cure. Sold by S. Felt, jr., druggist.

For lame back, side or chest, use Shiloh's porous plaster. Price 25 cents. Sold by S. Felt, jr., druggist.

BEFORE THE BATTLE.

THE FIRST DAY'S PRELIMINARY SKIRMISH ON TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN.

ITS RESULT AND POSSIBLE EFFECT IN THE PRINCIPAL CONTEST.

AT CHICAGO.

Opening Proceedings of the Convention—The Vote by Which Clayton was Set Aside for Lynch—Speeches and Remarks—Applications for Platform Planks—Etc.

At 12:20 the chairman of the national republican committee called the convention to order. Prayer followed by Rev. Frank Bristol, of Chicago. He asked the blessing of Almighty God upon the members of the convention, that the ambition of patriotism, the wisdom of statesmanship and the righteousness of Christian consciousness might possess every breast and control every action, and that the coming political campaign might be conducted with that decency, intelligence, patriotism and dignity of temper that became a free and intelligent people.

SABIN'S ADDRESS.

Chairman Sabin then spoke briefly. He said that Chicago was known as the republican convention city. It was the field of republican victory. Here it was that the immortal patriot, Abraham Lincoln, was chosen. Here the party chose that great chieftain, Grant. Here it nominated that honored soldier, that great statesman, that representative citizen, James A. Garfield. [Cheers.] Every action of the party on this historic ground had been followed by victory. Having succeeded against its opponents on all former occasions, it was about to put its house in order for another conflict. As a consequence of the vote adopted by the last convention, the present body was largely made up of men instructed by their own constituents, and it was therefore to be hoped that the voice of the people would be largely palpable in its action. [Applause.] He closed with an expression of his hope for victory, and proposed for temporary chairman, Hon. Powell Clayton, of Arkansas.

THE FIRST SENSATION

was when Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts moved to substitute the name of John R. Lynch for temporary chairman in place of Powell Clayton's. Though some some such action was not unanticipated, it caused a decided sensation. It was known last night that there was a movement on foot looking to putting forward the name of B. K. Bruce of Mississippi, colored, but it was stated that he refused the position, the candidacy for which was then transferred to Lynch. A conference, at which Lynch was determined on, was held this morning.

Silas B. Dutcher of New York, seconded the nomination.

At this point a great sensation was created by a speech from W. W. Morrow of California. He said that harmony was essential, and it could best be secured by not raising any factional issues. It had been the practice for forty years for the national committee to select the temporary chairman of the convention, and a departure could not now be made from the custom without creating bitterness of feeling.

There were several delegates on their feet to reply, but the chairman recognized George William Curtis. Curtis said that this was the supreme council of the party. Representatives were met to open the campaign of 1884. It had been unquestionably customary for the national committee to name the temporary chairman, and for the convention to ratify it; but if the party, as here represented, so desired, it also unquestionably had the right to reverse the action of the national committee on this matter, and make a chairman of its own choosing.

THE BLAINE MEN WARMING UP.

Mr. Stewart of Pennsylvania, sustained the action of the committee in the selection of Clayton in an eloquent appeal, which was greeted with long continued applause. It was evident that the Blaine men were getting warmed up and were resolved to contest every inch of the ground.

Prentiss of Missouri, could not understand the object of the proposition to ignore the action of the national committee. A refusal to indorse the nomination would go forward as a stigma upon a man who was to be honored as a citizen, soldier and statesman. Powell Clayton bore the mark of his love for the national flag.

ROOSEVELT FOR LYNCH.

Theodore Roosevelt, of New York, favored the motion of Mr. Lodge. It was not without precedent to set aside the action of the committee. There were but two delegates to the convention who held seats in the national committee, and the convention should not be governed in such an important matter by the action of a body of outsiders.

A delegate from South Carolina advocated the nomination of Lynch, but without meaning thereby any reflection upon Clayton. As a southern republican, he wished the election of Lynch.

Mr. Thurston of Nebraska expressed the idea that if it was the intention of the convention to overturn the action of the national committee, it should not be done under a pretext which masked the real design. While recognizing the colored element, they should do justice to the element which made it possible for colored men to sit on the floor of the convention. [Applause.]

Mr. Benjamin of Arkansas sustained the nomination of Powell Clayton, as man who had done more than any southern republican to elevate the republican cause in the south.

LEFT TO THE CONVENTION.

The chair directed a call of the states, which resulted:

State.	Lynch.	Clayton.
Alabama	20	..
Arkansas	1	13
California	..	16
Colorado	..	6
Connecticut	6	6
Delaware	1	5
Florida	7	1
Georgia	24	..
Illinois	16	28
Indiana	10	20
Iowa	1	15
Kansas	3	17
Kentucky	22	4
Louisiana	13	3
Maine	..	12
Maryland	5	11
Massachusetts	23	5
Michigan	9	17
Minnesota	5	9
Mississippi	17	9
Missouri	14	...
Nebraska	3	8
Nevada	..	6
New Hampshire	7	1
New Jersey	6	12
New York	43	29
North Carolina	17	5
Ohio	24	22
Oregon	..	6
Pennsylvania	18	42
Rhode Island	8	...
South Carolina	19	...
Tennessee	22	2
Texas	15	9
Vermont	7	1
Virginia	21	3
West Virginia	..	12
Wisconsin	11	11
Arizona	1	1
New Mexico	2	...
Dakota	1	...
Utah	..	2
Montana	1	1
Idaho	..	2
Wyoming	..	2
District of Columbia	2	...
Washington	1	1

LYNCH DECLARED CHOSEN.

The Chair—The whole number of votes cast is 818, of which General Clayton has 387, John R. Lynch 431. John R. Lynch has received a majority of the votes cast, and is hereby declared chosen.

On motion the vote was made unanimous.

The chair appointed Powell Clayton of Arkansas, J. C. Lodge of Massachusetts and W. N. Taft of South Carolina, a committee to escort Mr. Lynch to the chair.

SPEECH OF JOHN R. LYNCH.

Mr. Lynch, on taking the chair, said: *Gentlemen of the Convention:*—I feel that I ought not to say I thank you for the distinguished honor you have conferred upon me, for I do not. Nevertheless, from the standpoint that no patriot should fail to respond to his country's call, and no loyal member of his party should fail to comply with its demand, I yield with reluctance to your decision, and assume the duties of the position to which you have assigned me. Every member of this convention who has approached me on this subject within the last few hours, knows that this position was neither expected nor desired by me. If, therefore, there is any such a thing as a man having honors thrust upon him, you have an exemplification of it in this instance. [Laughter and applause.]

I came to this convention not for the purpose of securing the defeat of any man, or the success of any man, but for the purpose of contributing, to the extent of my vote and influence, to make republican success in November next an assured fact. [Cheers.] I hope and believe that the assembled wisdom of the republican party of this nation, through its chosen representatives in this hall, will so shape its platform, and will present such candidates before the American people as will make that victory beyond the shadow of a doubt. So far as the candidates for presidential nomination are concerned, I do not wish any gentleman to feel that my election is indicative of anything relative to a preference for any one candidate over another.

I am prepared, and I hope every member of this convention is prepared, to return to his home with the unmistakable determination to give the candidate of this convention loyal and hearty support. [Cheers.] I am satisfied in my own mind that when we go before the people of this country, our action will be ratified, because the great heart of the American people will never consent to have a political party gain ascendancy in this government, whose chief reliance is in a fraudulent ballot and on violence at the polls. [Applause.] I am satisfied that the people of this country are too loyal even to allow a man to be inaugurated president whose title to that position is wrought forth in fraud.

I am satisfied that the American people will ratify our action, because they will never consent to have a revenue system for the government other than one that will not only raise the money necessary for its support, but will also be sufficient to protect the American citizen in his business. [Cheers.] Gentlemen, not for myself, but perhaps in obedience to custom, I thank you for the honor you have conferred upon me.

ASSISTANT SECRETARIES.

At the suggestion of Hon. John A. Martin, secretary of the national committee, Hon. Titus Sheard of New York, and J. W. Lee of Pennsylvania, were chosen assistant secretaries to serve during the pendency of the temporary organization.

The chairmen of delegations then announced the names of the persons selected to serve on various committees.

Henry L. Pierce of Massachusetts, presented the following:

Resolved, That the subject of a revised apportionment of delegates to future national conventions, and of a revised apportionment of members of the national committee, be referred to the committee on rules and orders of business, with leave to report before a ballot for president. Adopted.

TWO OTHER INCIDENTS

of interest in the afternoon's proceedings were when W. G. Donnan of Iowa, presented a voluminous memorial from the national women's Christian temperance union, and was rewarded by the clapping of gloved hands in the gallery; and when Leslie W. Russell of New York presented a resolution empowering the committee on resolutions to receive and consider memorials from the Irish national league of America upon the question of proprietorship of land in the United States by aliens.

The convention adjourned to Wednesday.

COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

The committee on resolutions met this evening and elected Major W. G. McKinley, jr., of Ohio, chairman, and William Walter Phelps of New York secretary. A sub-committee, consisting of Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts, J. H. Baker of Indiana, George R. Peck of Kansas, Major W. C. Elam of Virginia, J. M. Bynum of Mississippi, Judge Elliot of Colorado and Horace Davis of California, was appointed, which, with the chairman and secretary, will prepare the platform to be submitted to the convention, and report to the full committee at 9 a. m. tomorrow.

After the appointment of the subcommittee, Alexander Sullivan appeared before the committee on behalf of the executive committee of the Irish national league, and delivered a long address on the subject of the ownership of American land by foreigners.

The committee also heard statements from delegations of the knights of labor and other kindred organizations. They professed to represent one million workmen. The principles for which they asked recognition were the enforcement of the eight-hour law, the right of labor to organize in the same manner as capital does, the enforcement of compulsory education, and the prevention and importation of contract labor.

BLAINE AT HOME.

Augusta, Me., June 3.—Hon. James G. Blaine reached his home in this city this evening. His friends here telegraphed him a public reception, which he declined. On his arrival here he drove quietly to his home, reaching his carriage through a large crowd that had assembled at the station to greet him. At many railway stations on the journey, large numbers of people assembled to cheer him, but he declined to make a response except to raise his hat as he stood on the platform. It was noted that the demonstration in Massachusetts was especially enthusiastic. At Salem the greeting was very cordial. At Newburyport it was a perfect ovation. There is no truth in the report that a special telegraph wire has been placed in Blaine's house at Washington, for he is not to be there at all this month.

Current Worms.

The only known exterminator for currant worms is white hellebore. Felt keeps the pure article at No. 6 Court-st.

Modern Invention

Has produced a mechanical doll that can cry like a baby, but it can't crow and kick up a pair of pink heels and say: Pa, the New York Enamel paint sold by Felt, 6 Court-street, goes twice as far as ordinary paints do, and is impervious to the action of sun or rain.

Washington Hall.

Concert,

STRAWBERRY AND ICE-CREAM FESTIVAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, JUNE 6th.

Some of Watertown's best musicians will participate in the concert.

Mrs. C. B. Fowler,
Mrs. W. Sewall,

MALE QUARTET:

Messrs. Knowlton, Waite, Sterling and Wilmot.

JESSE AYERS, VIOLINIST,
GEO. CAMP, PIANIST.

Lewis' Orchestra.

STRAWBERRIES AND ICE-CREAM will be on sale from 8 to 1 p.m.

Tickets for the evening commencing at 1:30, 25c. Tickets may be procured at the Y. M. C. A. rooms or at the door.

The proceeds are for the benefit of the

Y. M. C. A. Orchestra

CHAS. ENGLEHART,

MASON AND CONTRACTOR,

REAR OF NO. 21 COURT-ST.,

Is now prepared to attend to all kinds of Building or job work in his line. Will, also, keep on hand

Richville and Common Lime,

ROSENDALE and PORTLAND CEMENT,

Water Lime

and

Plaster of Paris,

Plastering Mortar

of all kinds, Hair and Sand [illegible]

PERMANENT PRESIDENT.

THAT'S THE POINT THE CONVENTION REACHED AT TODAY'S SITTING.

IT IS GEN. HENDERSON OF MISSOURI—HIS ADDRESS IN FULL—RECESS TILL EVENING.

THE CONVENTION.

Second Day's Doings of the Nation's Great Republican Council, Preceded by This Morning's Appearances and Impressions.

Chicago, June 4.

The friends of Blaine seem to be entirely agreed that the result of the vote for temporary chairman, and their willing acquiescence in it, is in no way detrimental to their prospects, and it is evident they are not in the least disheartened by it. They find, after an analysis of the vote, that 331 of these 387 delegates who voted for Clayton have Mr. Blaine for first choice, that the rest will come to him soon, and that standing thus within 23 votes of a majority of the convention, it will be impossible to so combine all the conflicting elements of opposition that this paltry twenty-three will not fly to the candidate from Maine.

Twenty-three votes are the number, exactly, of the Sherman votes in the Ohio delegation which were cast for Lynch, and Blaine is avowedly the second choice of all of them. It may be that the opponents of Blaine, by forcing this early uncovering of the relative strength of candidates, have helped on the work of his nomination.

The Connecticut delegates talk of deserting Hawley after the first ballot, or the second at furthest.

One of the Illinois delegates says there is good reason to believe that after Blaine's nomination is seen to be impossible a majority of his supporters will go to Logan.

It is clear that the managers at the different headquarters are still "at sea" as to the outcome of the convention.

Arthur's nomination seem impossible as things now stand. Blaine's nomination is possible, and the nomination of a dark horse is probable. In fact, some of the most intelligent of the southern delegates said, last night, to all the reporters who interviewed them, that they regarded Arthur as out of the race, but it would not be safe to conclude that there would be any great increase, hereafter, in the number of his southern supporters who would go to Blaine.

Other of Arthur's advocates say that the only question, today, for his followers to consider, is this: Can they transfer enough votes to any other candidate than Blaine, to nominate him?

Logan's friends go into convention this morning in good spirits. They say one great result of yesterday's vote was to take Sherman out of the race. The best of feeling evidently prevails between them and the Blaine men.

Opposition to Blaine appears to be concentrating, and it is a common remark among outside politicians present that it is folly to go into convention today as if there were any other issue. "It is Blaine or anti-Blaine," say two of the leading morning papers of this city.

Logan's men are more in sympathy with Blaine than with Arthur, while the Edmunds people still incline to Arthur. The most interesting problem now is, where is the Sherman force? It is entirely within probability that Ohio may hold the casting vote.

THE INDEPENDENTS FEEL

that if a new candidate is to be brought out successfully he must be brought out very soon. There are plenty of indications of a quiet "feeling of the delegates" on behalf of Lincoln, and much of the same work on behalf of Gen. Sherman. The independents declare quite confidently that they are masters of the situation, and will be able to throw the nomination to some unquestionably able, popular and tried man.

A "BANG WHANG" ARGUMENT.

It is said that Senator Hoar has decided that in case it becomes plain that Edmunds must be withdrawn, he will himself make a speech suggesting the feasibility of nominating Gen. Sherman. It is part of this plan, according to the rumor, that after Hoar has filled the convention with enthusiasm, the band shall break in with "Marching Through Georgia."

CONSULTATIONS

have been held this morning by the Wisconsin delegates and by the Edmunds leaders. The former discussed favorably the availability of General Sherman as one which they might at the proper time bring before the convention.

The Edmunds people decided to keep up the fight until either a sufficient number of votes came their way to decide the contest in their favor, or else to give their strength to some one of their liking. Some of the Edmunds men late last night held a consultation with the Arthur people, and the bond between the two appears binding enough to cause them to continue to join hands as against Blaine.

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

The committee on organization was in session till a late hour last night. After electing George B. Williams, of Indiana, chairman, the committee proceeded to the election of a permanent chairman and secretary of the convention. Hon. Galusha A. Grow, of Pennsylvania, was put in nomination by the friends of Blaine, and J. G. Henderson, of Missouri, by the opposition. Henderson was elected by a vote of 20 to 17.

Charles W. Clisbee, of Michigan, was unanimously agreed upon as secretary of the convention.

THE NEW YORK "BOYS,"

as they call themselves, or as their antagonists term them, "the machine made delegates," are greatly elated over the defeat of Clayton. John O'Brien says "Blaine received a knock-down from which he will not recover."

WILL GEN. SHERMAN CONSENT?

After considerable earnest talk among the Blaine delegates from Missouri and Michigan, as to the advisability of bringing out Gen. Sherman as a candidate, as the only solution of the mixed problem, it was urged that he would not permit the use of his name nor accept the nomination under any circumstances.

In obedience to the wishes of a majority of these delegates, John B. Henderson sent an earnest telegram to Gen. Sherman, urging him to accept and requesting an answer this morning.

A CONTEST SETTLED.

The committee on credentials will report in favor of seating, (in the contest in the Alabama first district,) the two delegates now on the roll, Messrs. Threatt and Slaughter.

AN ANSWER

from Gen. Sherman has already been received. It is understood to be a peremptory refusal to allow his name to be used in the convention.

GEN. SHERMAN'S FLAT REFUSAL.

It is now authoritatively stated, as already reported, that Gen. Sherman telegraphed to Henderson saying he would not accept the nomination if offered, nor serve if elected.

EDMUNDS ESCAPES.

Washington, June 4.

Senator Edmunds has left the capital for a few days of quiet in some secluded spot in the mountains of Virginia. He said to a friend, before the steamboat left, that he is not in the fight, does not want to be president and is not a candidate.

A WORD FROM CONKLING.

Philadelphia, June 4.

Roscoe Conkling, who at present is in this city, says of the Clayton-Lynch contest: "These preliminary skirmishes between 'the field' and a strong candidate do not amount to anything. It is as the old question was about moving the capital away from Washington; a great many people wanted to move it, but they could not agree where to move it to."

Today's Convention Proceedings.

Chicago, June 4.

The convention was called to order at thirteen minutes past eleven this morning. The delegates were all in their places half an hour before that time. The attendance of spectators is tremendous.

Prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Barnes. James A. Gary presented a memorial from the state temperance alliance of Maryland.

Mr. Massey, of Delaware, offered a resolution referring to the committee on resolutions the proposition to enlarge the presidential term to six years, by constitutional amendment.

A resolution was offered by Mr. Hawkins, of Tennessee, that all the delegates should bind themselves to support the nominee of this convention, whoever he may be. It aroused a warm discussion, and it was finally withdrawn, the preponderance of sentiment being that it was not necessary, and that such action was no proper part of the business for which the convention was called.

Senator Plumb, a delegate from Kansas, offered a resolution against the ownership of large tracts of land by aliens. Referred to the committee on platform, with the one relative to temperance and the presidential term.

The committee on credentials reported that it could not make a complete report till late in the afternoon or possibly in the evening.

IN THE DISCUSSION

on the resolution to bind all members of the convention to vote for the nominee, a speaker alluded to "certain threatening whispers in the air," and another one to the editorial declaration of one great metropolitan journal (probably meaning the New York Times) as a reason why the resolution should be adopted.

Mr. Curtis, of New York, warmly opposed the resolution. He mentioned the action of the conventions wherein similar resolutions had been introduced and voted down. He reminded the convention of what was said and done four years ago, when Mr. Campbell, of West Virginia, declared that he was a republican who carried his sovereignty under his own hat; and when under the lead of General Garfield, the gentleman who offered a similar resolution, was induced to withdraw it. [Cheers.]

He therefore asked the convention to assume that every delegate is an honest and honorable man. He thought the resolution was unworthy to be ratified by a body of freemen.

Great applause followed Mr. Curtis' remarks, and the resolution was then withdrawn, after Senator Dolph, of Oregon, had moved to table it.

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

The report of the committee on permanent organization, naming Gen. Henderson as permanent chairman of the convention, was adopted, and on that gentleman's taking the chair, he addressed the convention as follows:

CHAIRMAN HENDERSON'S ADDRESS.

Gentlemen of the Convention: We have assembled to survey the history of our party, to rejoice as we may because of the good it has done; to correct its errors if errors there are; to discover, if possible, the wants of the present, and with patriotic firmness provide for the future.

Our history is the Union preserved, slavery abolished and its former victims equally and honorably by our sides in this body; the public faith maintained; unbounded credit at home and abroad; currency convertible into coin; the pulses of industry throbbing with renewed health and vigor in every section of our prosperous and peaceful country.

These are the fruits of our triumph over adverse policies, gained in the military and civil conflicts of the past twenty-four years. Out of these conflicts has come a race of heroes and statesmen, challenging confidence and love at home, and respect and admiration abroad. And now, when we come to select our standard bearer for the approaching conflict, our chief embarrassment is, not in a lack, but in the abundance of material for the presidential office.

New York has her true and tried statesman, upon whose administration the fierce and even unfriendly light of public sentiment has been turned, and the universal verdict is, "Well done, thou good and faithful servant."

Vermont has her great statesman, whose mind is as clear as the crystal springs of his native state, and whose virtue is as firm as its granite hills.

Ohio comes with a name whose history is the history of the republican party itself.

Illinois comes with one who never has failed in the discharge of a public duty, whether in council chamber or on the field of battle.

Maine has her honored favorite, whose splendid abilities and personal qualities have endeared him to the hearts of his friends and the brilliancy of whose genius challenges the admiration of all.

Connecticut and Indiana come with names no less illustrious than those already referred to.

And now, if because of personal disagreements or the emergencies of the occasion, another name is sought, there remains that grand old hero of Kenesaw mountain and Atlanta. When patriotism calls, he can not, if he would be silent; but grasping that banner to him so dear, which he has already borne in triumph, he will march to civic victory no less renowned than that of war.

I thank you, gentlemen, for this distinguished mark of your confidence, and will detain you no longer with my words.

BUSINESS RESUMED.

Mr. Ewing, of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution providing that hereafter, in the selection of delegates by district conventions, the basis of representation of the several counties, parts of counties or wards, shall be the same as that which at that time prevails in each district respectively for the nomination of a republican candidate of member of congress; and wherever a majority of counties or of sub-divisions containing not less than half the population of a district shall regularly unite in a call and shall conduct a convention, the action thereof shall be valid. This was referred.

So much of the report having been adopted, the chair appointed Hon. Galusha A. Grow of Pennsylvania, and Senators George F. Hoar and George B. Williams, a committee to conduct the permanent chairman to the platform.

Gen. Henderson was received with enthusiastic cheers, and proceeded to speak, as already reported.

PARTICULARS OF ORGANIZATION.

The report of the committee on permanent organization named Gen. John B. Henderson of Missouri for permanent chairman and Charles W. Clisbee of Michigan as secretary of the convention.

THE FAVORITES' FRIENDS.

During the address of the permanent president his reference to Arthur, both Shermans, Edmunds and Logan were heartily applauded.

WHEN HE ALLUDED TO BLAINE

an overwhelming storm of applause and cheers upon cheers burst out from all over the stage, floor and galleries. Men stood up and waved their hats and ladies their handkerchiefs, and cheered again and again, keeping the speaker several minutes from his concluding sentence.

A LIST OF VICE PRESIDENTS,

one from each state, reported by the committee on permanent organization, was then read, and that part of the report was also adopted.

THE SITTING CLOSES.

The convention has now adjourned to seven o'clock this evening.

NEW YORK.

Today's Metropolitan and State Advices.

New York, June 4.

The directors of the Second national bank have sued the brokerage firms of A. Dyett & Co., and Geoffe & Randle, to recover moneys that John C. Eno paid them while president of the bank. Dyett & Co. are sued for over a million.

The Texas Pacific railroad has virtually defaulted in the payment of interest on the consolidated mortgage bonds.

The Mercantile Trust company is buying the June coupons at par for account of the Missouri Pacific. This will prevent the railroad from going into the hands of a receiver.

DEPOSITORS ROBBED.

Sherman, N. Y., June 4.

George Sheldon, of Sheldon & Co., bankers, has left for parts unknown, with $13,000 belonging to depositors. His father has been in poor health and the son has had entire management of the bank.

MARRIAGE IN THE SEWARD FAMILY.

Auburn, June 4.

Cornelia M. Seward, daughter of Gen. William H. Seward, was married last evening to Frederick F. Allen.

HOME MISSION CONVENTION.

Saratoga, June 4.

The fifty-eighth annual meeting of the American home missionary society has begun here. About 1,000 delegates are present.

Catarrh cured, health and sweet breath secured by Shiloh's catarrh remedy. Price 50 cents, nasal injector free. Sold by S. Felt, jr., druggist.

BABIES' BODIES.

A Horrible Discovery—New Jersey Finds a Twentieth Almshouse on Her Territory.

New York, June 4.

There is intense excitement at Hammonton, N. J., and surrounding country, over the discovery there of the bodies of twenty one children, buried in pine boxes, in a small plot of ground on the outskirts of the town, belonging to a "mission home," opened several years ago by a Miss Nivison, for the purpose of taking young children to raise, out of charity.

The little ones were mostly taken from large cities. Miss Nivison asserted that she raised 30 per cent. of all the little waifs entrusted to her care. But it now appears that 21 out of every 23 have died, presumably from improper food and care, and such is the direct accusation made. An investigation is loudly called for.

LONDON.

Interesting and Terrible Fire—Minister Lowell.

London, June 4.

The East London aquarium, at Bishop's Gate, burned this morning. Some of the wild animals were removed, others were shot, while some burned to death. Among the latter were lions, bears, jackals and monkeys. The roaring of the wild beasts was terrible. The curiosities of Marwood, the late hangman, were consumed.

There is a report that Minister Lowell will soon resign and return to Boston.

MURDERS.

One By a Maniac and One For a Girl.

Plattsmouth, Neb., June 4.

Nick Bright, a maniac at times, attacked a friend who had charge of him and chopped his head off. He then shot himself, and is not likely to live till night.

AT NEWTON, N. J.

Newton, N. J., June 4.

John Falconer, a telegraph operator, was murdered in the mountains last night. He had attended a dance and quarreled with several young men about a girl.

Trusses.

What does truss amount to if it does not do it amounts to nothing or worse than nothing. By calling at Felt's Court-st. drug store you can get one that is a fit. If anyone buying a truss of Felt is not perfectly satisfied, the money will be refunded.

Five Big Jobs

—AT—

BUSH, BULL AND ROTH'S,

WILL LAST BUT A FEW DAYS AT THE PRICES MARKED.

ONE LOT

—OF—

BLACK SILK, KID GLOVES,

BEADED ORNAMENTS,

Colored GIMP Trimming.

1,500 yards Seersucker Suitings Worth 15c. per yard at —

Call and See.

at the

Largest Dry Goods House

IN WATERTOWN.

16, 18, 20 & 22 Court-St.

M. C. LASHER,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer

in

Mason's Supplies.

Kept constantly on hand

RICHVILLE LIME, MORTAR, FINISHING PUTTY

Rosendale, Portland and Manlius Cements.

PLASTER PARIS, MARBLE DUST, LAND PLASTER, CATTLE HAIR.

Black, Red and Gray mortar for Fancy Brick Work. Brown Tile.

North River Blue Stone

for

Sidewalks.

Agent for American Soapstone Finish for finishing plastered walls.

All who intend to build should see sample of the celebrated soapstone finish.

It can be papered or painted at less cost.

It is a non-absorbent and a non-conductor.

Grease, germs of disease, or stains, do not penetrate it.

It can be washed without injury.

It does not turn yellow by age, but improves in color and hardness.

The cost compares favorably with other kinds of finish.

Samples can be seen at my office.

Office and Yard, Rear 14 Factory-st., Watertown.

AMUSEMENTS.

Armory Rink.

THE MOST ATTRACTIVE EVENING, *Wednesday, June 4.*

The Management Takes Pleasure in Announcing the Appearance of

The People's Favorites,

Miss Jessie Darling

—AND—

WILL M. DROWN,

COMBINATION ARTISTS.

Also,

Grand Half-Hour Roller Skating, Bicycle and Go-As-You Please Race.

One Night Only, Wednesday, June 4.

GOOD MUSIC.

WATERTOWN

RIVER PARK ASSOCIATION,

WATERTOWN, NEW YORK, JUNE TROTTING MEETING, 1884.

TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY AND FRIDAY, JUNE 24, 25, 26, 27.

$2,500 IN PURSES.

First day, June 24th, No. 1, Purse $500, 3:00 class. No. 2, Purse $500, 2:30 class.
Second day, 25th, No. 3, Purse $300, running race. No. 4, Purse $500, 2:40 class.
Third day, 26th, No. 5, Purse $ [illegible] for horses. No. 6, Purse $400, 2:35 class.
Fourth day, Friday, 27th, No. 7, Purse $400, [illegible] class. No. 8, Purse $300, [illegible], running.
Entrance 10 per cent. to close June [illegible]. Government meeting first week in [illegible].
For program address J. STEBBINS, Secy., Watertown, N. Y.

JAS. C. MCCARTIN, Pres.

Spring Meeting At *YOUNG MEN'S DRIVING PARK,*

JUNE 10, 11, 12 AND 13, 1884.

FIRST DAY, TUESDAY, JUNE 10.
No. 1, 3:00 class purse, $100.
No. 2, 2:40 class purse, $100.
SECOND DAY, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 11.
No. 3, 2:50 class purse, $100.
No. 4, 2:30 class, trotting and pacing purse, $150.
THIRD DAY, THURSDAY, JUNE 12.
No. 5, 2:37 class purse, $100.
No. 6, 3 year old and under, purse, $75.
A matched race for $100.
FOURTH DAY, FRIDAY, JUNE 13.
No. 7, 2:35 class purse, $125.
No. 8, free to all purse, $150.
Four stallion [illegible] purse [illegible].
Entries close Monday, June 9th, at 9 p. m.
Entry fee 10 per cent., and 5 per cent. must accompany nomination, and balance 5 per cent. June 9. No conditional entries will be accepted.
W. N. BOWERS, Proprietor.

Solid Facts.

Our entire Spring and Summer Stock of fashionable

CLOTHING

—AND—

GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS,

is offered to public inspection at prices within reach of competitors.

Our Stock is Large, Our Styles New, Our Prices Ruinously Low, And a Perfect Fit Guaranteed.

These are solid indisputable facts. We will sell you an all-wool suit for Ten Dollars.

A Fine Dress Suit For Twelve Dollars.

A Beautiful Black Worsted Suit For Fifteen Dollars.

A good working suit for Five Dollars. We also sell you Boys' and children's clothing at bargains from Two Dollars upwards.

Look at our large stock of Spring and Summer Coats and Dusters.

A good Mohair Duster for seventy-five cents. White and Fancy Marseilles Vests.

Our Gent's Furnishing Goods Department is replete with hundreds of new styles of early low prices.

Underwear, Hosiery and Neckwear, in variety.

Fine white and Fancy Dress Shirts, Collars, Cuffs and Handkerchiefs.

An early call is respectfully solicited.

New York Clothing Company,

No. 2 Public Square, Iron Block,

—WATERTOWN—

H. ELLMAN, PROP.
W. SCHRAM, SALESMAN.

Branch Store—Copenhagen—N. Y.

STRAW HATS!

MACKINAWS.

MILANS,

Manilas,

PALM LEAFS, PANAMAS, BULLRUSH,

Linen and Cotton.

—ALL AT—

GENNET'S,

as well as the latest styles of

Derbys, Feather Weight

Agent for Gifford's Folding Hammock Support. Best in Market.

WANTED.

A good second-hand Engine, 6 to 8 horse power at Gennet's West Yard, 106 Arsenal-st.