The Democratic Sentinel

RENSSELAER, INDIANA.

J. W. McEWEN, - - - - PUBLISHER.

NEWS CONDENSED.

Concise Record of the Week.

DOINGS OF CONGRESS.

A PETITION from citizens of California, praying for an increase of the duty on raisins, was presented in the Senate April 22. A resolution was adopted that the Secretary of War inquire and report the value of all grants to the State of Michigan for the Portage Lake Ship Canal, and on what conditions that work can be purchased by the Government for a free waterway. Bills were passed authorizing a bridge over the Cumberland River at Nashville, granting a pension to the widow of Rear Admiral McDougall, and to ratify agreements with the Sioux Indians for right of way for the Dakota Central and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Roads. In the House, Mr. Weller objected to consideration of the bill to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to invest lawful money deposited by national banks to retire their circulating notes. An order was made that evening sessions be held for general debate on the tariff bill. The pension appropriation bill was passed, the amendment by Mr. Rosecrans to transfer the duties of Pension Agents to the Pay Department of the army being lost. The House then went into committee on the tariff bill. Mr. Wellborn said the measure was a step in the direction of adjusting all duties to a revenue standard. Protection was a monopoly of the worst form, and was an illegitimate and pernicious exercise of the rights of taxation. This great issue should not be evaded, and could not be postponed. The Democracy would ultimately triumph. Mr. McKinley said it was gratifying to know the real purposes of the Democracy to destroy the present system of taxation and protection. He congratulated the party that under the leadership of the honest statesman from Illinois it had announced its true platform. The real great issue between the parties was whether there should be free trade or a revenue tariff which would at the same time care for the great industries of this country. He would not support the bill under any circumstances, because a reduction of 20 per cent. would destroy some great industries. The horizontal bill bore on its very face the highest evidence of absolute incapacity. It was the invention of idleness. The only persons who demanded a reduction of the tariff were the wealthy members of the free-trade clubs of Brooklyn and New York. He held that the bill would reduce the price of labor, and appealed to the Democratic party not to take a leap in the dark by passing the bill. It should first discipline its mutineers. Mr. Herbert made an elaborate argument in favor of the bill.

A RESOLUTION by the Legislature of Ohio, recommending the granting of pensions to prisoners of the late war, was presented in the Senate, April 23. A message from the President was received, transmitting a report by the Secretary of State to the effect that the demands of foreign countries upon the United States for wheat should naturally be as great as last year. Bills were passed to provide for Government control of the Sault Ste. Marie Falls Canal in Michigan, and to protect Indian reservations from the unlawful cutting of timber. While the pleuro-pneumonia bill was under discussion, Mr. Coke said if the Agricultural Department would stop libeling American cattle there would be no more trouble with the business. Mr. Williams declared that, of his own knowledge, pleuro-pneumonia existed in the District of Columbia and adjacent States. In the House of Representatives, a resolution was adopted in the Kansas contested election case giving a seat to Mr. Peters. While in committee of the whole on the navy appropriation bill, Mr. Kasson urged that armaments be given to vessels now in process of construction, and Mr. Randall argued against accepting the Senate amendment to the measure.

THERE was a lively debate on the pleuro-pneumonia bill in the Senate April 24, but no action was taken. A petition was presented from the State officers of Maine, asking that an appropriation be made in aid of the World's Exposition at New Orleans. A joint resolution was passed that the two houses attend the ceremony of unveiling a statue of Chief Justice Marshall on May 10. Bills were passed relating to trespass on Indian lands, and to provide for disposing of abandoned military reservations. The House of Representatives passed a joint resolution authorizing the lease to the Michigan Fish Commissioners of a strip of land adjacent to the Sault Ste. Marie Canal. An adverse report was made on the bill to compel residents of one State to attend as witnesses in the courts of another State. Favorable action was taken by committees on bills for bridges across the Mississippi at Rock Island and the Falls of St. Anthony, and over the Missouri in Douglas County, Nebraska. The House voted not to concur in the Senate amendments to the naval appropriation bill, except the item of $500,000 to provide an armament for the new cruisers. Messrs. Reed, E. B. Taylor, T. M. Browne, and McCoid submitted a minority report from the Committee on Judiciary in favor of female suffrage.

MR. WILSON, of Iowa, made an elaborate speech in the Senate, on the 25th of April, in favor of the principle of national regulation of interstate commerce. Mr. Jones, of Florida, delivered a long speech against the pleuro-pneumonia bill. He took extreme State-rights grounds, and held that the National Legislature had no constitutional power to adopt the proposed measure. A resolution was passed to deposit in the Smithsonian Institution a flag made of American silk, presented by Joseph Newman, of California. The House of Representatives, in committee of the whole, made a favorable recommendation on the bill to give Mrs. Myra Clark Gaines patents for 38,457 acres of land claimed by her, or pay $1.25 per acre for so much thereof as has been sold.

THERE was no session of the Senate on April 26. The House of Representatives passed the free-ship bill, with an amendment providing that any American citizen may import free of duty iron or steel steamships of not less than four thousand tons measurment.

EASTERN.

An analysis ordered by the Board of Health at New York shows that mustard sold in that city is adulterated with naphthal yellow, flour, and terra alba.

John Coyle was hanged at Gettysburg, Pa., for the murder of Emily Myers.

A committee of the United Presbyterian Church in Pittsburgh has decided to ask the Legislature to make the use of instrumental music unlawful.

English capitalists are said to have offered Trinity Church, New York, $8,000,000 for its block on Broadway, opposite Wall street, with the intention to erect a mammoth office building.

Capt. Traynor made the voyage from Bath, Me., to New York, in a small dory, alone, in twenty days. He started with a cat for a companion, but the animal got alarmed at the waves and leaped overboard.

Mrs. Amelia Barnett, of Easton, Pa., locked the doors of her house, and, with a razor, cut the throats of herself and two children, inflicting mortal injuries.

Rev. C. H. Harrison, of Belmont, N. Y., was recently deposed from the Methodist ministry for preaching a sermon against the doctrine of immediate sanctification. The other day he was taken to the Buffalo Insane Asylum in irons, attended by six strong men.

WESTERN.

The cattle quarantine in Woodson County, Kansas, has been officially raised.

Jennie Dee, an orphan from New York, only 12 years of age, has given birth to a 5-pound babe at Normal, Ill.

Tilden G. Abbott, who some time ago robbed a bank in Watertown, Mass., of which he was cashier, and fled, has been arrested at Pierce City, Mo., where he was running a clothing store.

Isaac McLain, of Hillsboro, Ill., who recently secured a divorce from his young wife, has married her mother, now 56 years of age.

W. F. McChesney, a well-known figure in St. Louis politics, and accredited with being the head of the gamblers' ring, was convicted of fraud, and his punishment fixed at two years in the penitentiary.

Two burgars entered the house of Amos Brackenstros, near Berne, Ind., at midnight, shot Mr. Brackenstros dead by his wife's side, and decamped with $73, after informing the woman that they would murder her if she quitted the house before daylight.

Gen. Patrick, Governor of the Soldiers' Home at Dayton, Ohio, is charged with being unnecessarily harsh to inmates. The Board of Management of the Home say that there is no foundation for the charges, and that they have originated in the imagination of some of the inmates. It is probable that a committee of investigation will be appointed.

Near Audobon, Iowa, an old man by the name of Hiram Jefferson was taken out of his bed by three men, and after being dragged by the men about 300 feet was hung to the limb of a tree.

It is estimated that some 75,000 animals, including thoroughbred bulls, stallions, and young cattle, will be shipped over the Northern Pacific Road to the Montana ranges this season.

News comes from Fort Wingate of a serious Indian uprising on the Ute reservation. A battle between Utes and ranchers resulted in the repulse of the Indians, with several killed and wounded.

The steamer Grand Pacific, in passing through the drawbridge at Burlington, Iowa, struck the pier, tearing a hole in her hull, and sunk in twenty feet of water. She is valued at $80,000, and will likely prove a total loss. No lives were lost.

A boiler in a saw-mill at Liberty Centre, Ohio, exploded, killing the engineer and foreman.

SOUTHERN.

The thirteenth session of the Supreme Lodge of the World, Knights of Pythias, in session at New Orleans, elected the following officers: Grand Chancellor, John Van Valkenburg, Fort Madison, Iowa; Supreme Vice Chancellor, Howard Douglass, Ohio; Supreme Keeper of the Records and Seals, Judge R. E. Cowen, Missouri; Supreme Master-at-Arms, G. B. Shaw, Wisconsin; Past Supreme Chancellor, John R. Linton, Jonestown, Pa.

Charles Wright was hanged at Centre Point, Ark., for complicity in the murder of Thomas Wyatt last July. The doomed man met his death bravely, denying even a knowledge of the crime. About 5,000 people witnessed the execution.

Judge Bond, in the United States Circuit Court at Richmond, has killed one of the Riddleberger readjustment laws by a decision that any treasurer who levies on property after coupons have been tendered for taxes is a naked trespasser.

Henry Curry, colored, was hanged at Monroe, Walton County, Ga., for the brutal murder of a fellow-negro.

John Henderson, colored, was hanged by a mob and the body riddled with bullets, in Bolivar County, Miss., for criminally assaulting Miss Ida Davis, the accomplished daughter of a wealthy planter.

Frank James, the bandit, was acquitted by the United States jury at Huntsville, Ala., but was immediately arrested by the Sheriff of Cooper County, Mo., for complicity in the Otterville train robbery.

So severe is the drought in Western Texas that large numbers of cattle are dying for want of water and grass.

The management of the coming World's Exposition, at New Orleans, has offered the five civilized Indian tribes a bonus of $5,000 to make an exhibit, and they, in return, promise to add $10,000 themselves. The bill before Congress for a loan to the enterprise has but little opposition.

At Hot Springs, Ark., the jury in the trial of S. A. Doran and five confederates for murder in the first degree in the killing of Frank Hall, an innocent party, in the tragedy of Feb. 9, returned a verdict of not guilty. The same parties will be tried for murder in the first degree in the killing of John Flynn.

WASHINGTON.

J. C. Burrows, of Michigan, has formally declined to accept the Solicitorship of the Treasury. Mr. Wicker, Customs Collector at Key West, has been removed from office for aiding Cuban filibusters.

Secretary Lincoln, by direction of the President, has ordered a committee of inquiry in the case of Gen. Swaim.

The internal-revenue receipts for the first nine months of the fiscal year which ends June 30, 1884, were as follows: Spirits, $55,497,393, an increase of $2,102,440 over the corresponding period of the previous year; tobacco, $18,854,535, a decrease of $13,755,393; fermented liquors, $12,658,859, an increase of $895,773; banks and bankers, $2,392, a decrease of $3,741,534; miscellaneous sources, $440,904, a decrease o $6,006,539. The aggregate receipts were $87,454,084, which are $20,505,253 less than the collections of the last fiscal year.

Four reports on the woman-suffrage question have been prepared by the House Judiciary Committee. The adverse majority report declares that it would be either useless or pernicious to permit the entrance of political contention into the homes of the people—useless if man and wife agreed, and pernicious if they differed. In the former event the volume of ballots alone would be increased, and in the latter the peace and contentment of home would be exchanged for a bedlam of political debate and become a scene of base and demoralizing intrigue. While a few intelligent women would defy all obstacles in casting their ballots, the great mass of the refined women would shrink from rude contact with the common crowd, leaving to the ignorant and vile the exclusive right to speak for the sex in public affairs. The minority report holds that woman has an equal right to the ballot with man. Mr. Dorsheimer says that, while not willing to have the bill come up at present, yet he thinks the time will soon come when women should have the right of suffrage. Mr. Poland declares that he cannot believe that any large portion of the intelligennt women of the country want suffrage, or would perform the duties if granted to them.

The value of imports of merchandise for the twelve months ended March 31, 1884, was $683,258,642, and for the same period in 1883, $742,508,875, a decrease of $56,250,233. The value of exports of merchandise for the twelve months ended March 31, 1884, was $761,733,431, and for the same time in 1883, $808,727,802, a decrease of $46,994,371.

POLITICAL.

The Mississippi Republican Convention met at Jackson and selected fourteen delegates to the national convention at Chicago. Twelve of them are for Arthur.

The Ithaca (N. Y.) *Journal* thinks that Prof. Andrew D. White, of Cornell University, may turn out to be the Republican dark horse. Some of the Edmunds New York delegates talk of Secretary Lincoln in this connection.

The New York *Telegram* (James Gordon Bennett, proprietor) has come out for Arthur and Lincoln as the Presidential ticket.

The Democratic State Convention of Iowa adopted a resolution declaring for revenue reform, and appointed a unanimous Tilden delegation to the national body at Chicago. The Republican Convention of Ohio adopted resolutions demanding the restoration of the wool tariff of 1876, appointed one Blaine and three Sherman delegates-at-large to the Chicago convention, and nominated J. S. Robinson for Secretary of State and W. W. Johnson for Supreme Judge. The Michigan Republican State Convention chose delegates who favor Blaine first and Edmunds second, with Lincoln as the unanimous choice for Vice President. The Maine Greenback Convention nominated Dr. H. B. Eaton for Governor, and indorsed Gen. Benj. F. Butler for the Presidency. The Republican State Convention of Connecticut left its delegates to Chicago uninstructed, but passed a resolution commending Joseph R. Hawley as a candidate for President. The New York Republican State Convention was organized in the interest of Arthur and Edmunds despite the hostility of Thomas C. Platt and Senator Miller, and the delegates-at-large to Chicago are Andrew D. White, Edwin Packard, Theodore Roosevelt, and John J. Gilbert. The Virginia Republican Convention adopted the unit rule, and instructed the delegates to Chicago to vote for Arthur. The Dakota Republicans elected N. E. Nelson and Col. J. L. Jolly as delegates to Chicago, and instructed them to vote for Blaine and Lincoln while a probability of nomination remains.

The Arizona Republican Convention met at Phœnix and appointed delegates to Chicago. The convention instructed for Blaine....The Massachusetts Greenbackers held their Convention at Lynn, indorsed Gen. Butler for President, and appointed delegates to the Indianapolis convention.

A New Orleans dispatch says that returns of the recent State election in Louisiana, mainly official, from all the parishes but five, with estimates for these, give the total vote of the State as 129,038, being the largest cast since the exciting campaign of 1876. It stands divided between the two parties as follows: Democrats, 85,107; Republicans, 42,931—a Democratic majority of 43,276. The Legislature will stand: Senate—Democrats, 30; Independent, 1; Republicans, 5; a Democratic loss of 2. House—Democrats, 82; Independent Democrats, 6; Republicans, 18; the Republicans losing 1 seat. The first amendment to the State Constitution is carried. This amendment provides that the interest on the State bonds, which had been fixed by the constitution at 3 per cent. for fifteen years, from Jan. 1, 1885, and thereafter, shall be raised to 4 per cent. from Jan. 1. 1885 for the whole term of thirty years. This is believed to be the first instance in which a State, by the vote of the people, raised the interest on its public debt.

MISCELLANEOUS.

O'Donovan-Rossa claimed the earthquake in England as the work of his emissaries. Now comes Prof. Wiggins, of Canada, who says that he predicted the earthquake several weeks ago. Wiggins predicts that England will be still more violently shaken up the 20th May.

Gen. Aguero, the Cuban filibuster, continus to baffle the Spanish Captain General. The so-called "rebel" force has divided into three parts, and Aguero is in the Cuban swamps.

During the week there were 168 failures in the United States, against 176 during the previous week. There were twenty-one failures in Canada.

Hon. Isaac N. Arnold, one of the oldest and most prominent citizens of Chicago, has passed away in his 69th year. He was the earliest City Clerk of Chicago, and served two terms in the Illinois Legislature and in Congress. He was an intimate friend of Abraham Lincoln. Of late years he has devoted himself closely to literary work. Marie Taglioni, the famous dancer, died in Marseilles, France. She was born in Stockholm in 1804, and won renown in the large cities of Europe, retiring with a fortune in 1847. Other deaths: H. C. Atkins, of Milwaukee, and George A. Leete, of Providence, R. I., both prominent railroad men; Henry J. Hutchinson, of the famous family of singers; Jas. T. Todd, the oldest Freemason in Maine; Col. Charles G. Hammond, a wealthy philanthropist of Chicago; Samuel J. Walker, at one time the most extensive real estate operator in Chicago; Rev. Dr. Bickersteth, Episcopal Bishop of Ripon, Eng.; Conut Ribbing, a noted French dramatic author; Hon. Dwight Foster, ex-Supreme Judge of Massachusetts.

The sixtieth anniversary of the establishment of the Odd Fellows' Society in the United States was celebrated on the 25th of April at various points.

A band of fifty-three Haytians landed in Cuba to re-enforce Gen. Aguero.

FOREIGN.

Nubar Pasha, at what is called a meeting of the Egyptian Cabinet, had resolutions adopted favoring the immediate dispatch of troops to Upper Egypt. The resolutions were telegraphed to the English Cabinet.

Herr Kaiser, a member of the German Reichstag, who was expelled from Breslau, has asked permission to return to adjust some family affairs, but has been refused.

The tunnel under the river Mersey, connecting the cities of Liverpool and Birkenhead, will be formally opened to traffic June 14.

Republican uprisings are threatened in Catalonia, Valencia, and the South of Spain generally.

Gladstone is being called "the sphinx" in Parliament. His words have been so vague and mysterious that he is badgered with merciless iteration by the Tories, and the people begin to say that this thing cannot go on much longer.

It is reported that Mr. James J. O'Kelly, member of Parliament for Roscommon, Ireland, who went to the Soudan about six months ago as correspondent for the London *Daily News*, has been arrested by the Egyptian authorities on the charge of having given aid and advice to the Mahdi. Suspicious documents were found with him, among them letters from Frenchmen to the False Prophet.

LATER NEWS ITEMS.

A fire in Panama, which raged for five hours, destroyed the chief market and two blocks of houses. Several buildings were demolished to check the flames. The losses are estimated at $500,000. A gang of armed and intoxicated men plundered the ruins, and were fired upon by citizens. A soldier was shot dead for disobeying orders. A fire at Glens Falls, N. Y., which was fanned by a strong gale, destroyed Little's Opera House, the Glens Falls Opera House, Presbyterian Church, Union Hall building, and thirty business places. A portion of "murderers' row," occupied entirely by saloons, was demolished to prevent a spread of the flames. The loss is $250,000, with $60,000 insurance. Other fires of the week were as follows:

	Losses.
Trenton Falls, Ont., seventeen buildings	$ 30,000
Alton, Ill., dry goods store	35,000
Pittsburgh, Pa., planing mill	25,000
Wilson, Kansas, flouring mill	30,000
Cincinnati, tannery	400,000
Greenville, Texas, business houses	15,000
South Coventry, Conn., flannel mill	135,000
Fitchville, Conn., cotton mill	100,000
Elkport, Iowa, warehouse and contents	10,000
Fall River, Mass., cotton mill	600,000
Attica, Ind., two brick stores	15,000
Morris, Ill., grain elevator	15,000
New York City, business property	150,000
New Orleans, saddlery store	50,000
Le Claire, owa, hotel	10,000
Jackson, Mich., carriage factory	10,000
West Salem, O., twenty business houses	100,000
Devil's Lake, Dak., store	15,000
Lindsay, Ont., convent	20,000
Akron, O., clothing store	45,000
Williamsport, Pa., sawmill	40,000
Bath, N. Y., planing mill	10,000
Pekin, Ill., two grain elevators	60,000
Menominee, Mich., saw mill	100,000
Marysville, Kan., business property	10,000
New York City, hotel	20,000
Cedar Springs, Mich., lumber	45,000
Fillmore City, Mich., saw mill	70,000
Prairieburg, Iowa, four stores	15,000
Desplaines, Ill., business property	10,000
Coleman, Wis., saw-mill	10,000
Selins Grove, Pa., stores	15,000
Petersburg, Va., hotel	10,000
Halifax, N. S., tobacco factory	60,000
Kingston, Ont., tannery	40,000
Buchanan, Mich., furniture factory	25,000
Brooklyn, N. Y., coffee-mill	165,000

The number of bills introduced in the House of Representatives during the present session is 6,858.

In the contested election case of Wallace vs. McKinley, of Ohio, the sub-committee of the House Committee on Elections by a vote of 3 to 2 decided to report to the full committee in favor of the sitting member, McKinley.

A secret visit of John Kelly, the Tammany leader, to Baltimore last week excites comment among Democratic politicians. It is alleged that his mission was in the interest of Payne, should Tilden decline the nomination.

The steamer Assyrian, with provisions for the French forces in Madagascar, has been wrecked at Providence Island in the Indian Ocean.

Congressman Beach, of New York, who was defeated in an attempt the other day to procure the appointment of a committee to investigate the question of food adulterations, has resolved to make an independent investigation. He will give special attention to the adulteration of butter, as he is convinced that the article called by that name to be found in the boarding houses of New York and Washington is but cheap oleomargarine or butterine. Mr. Beach will be assisted by expert chemists, and he will make public the result of his investigations, possibly through a speech in the House.

WHEN the pleuro-pneumonia bill came up in the Senate, April 28, Mr. Coke secured the adoption of an amendment exempting Texas fever from the diseases included in the act, and Mr. Plumb succeeded in having the appropriation cut down to $150,000. Mr. Cullom reported an original bill to establish a commission to regulate interstate commerce. The House of Representatives passed a bill for the sale of a portion of the Fort Hayes Military Reservation in Kansas, and adopted a resolution to attend the unveiling of the statue of Chief Justice Marshall. Bills were introduced for the enlargement of the Court House at Jackson, Tenn.; to authorize the lighting of navigable rivers by electricity; to prohibit the importation of articles falsly bearing an American brand, and to provide for the World's Exposition at New Orleans. Mr. Hewitt explained his charge that the Secretary of the Navy had failed to cover into the treasury $200,000 received for condemned vessels, but deposited it subject to his check.

THE MARKET.

NEW YORK.		
BEEVES	$ 6.25	@ 7.50
HOGS	5.50	@ 6.50
FLOUR—Extra	6.25	@ 6.75
WHEAT—No. 2 Chicago	1.01	@ 1.03
No. 2 Red	1.09	@ 1.10½
CORN—No. 2	.63	@ .65
OATS—White	.45	@ .47
PORK—Mess	16.50	@17.25
LARD	.08¾	@ .09
CHICAGO.		
BEEVES—Choice to Prime Steers	6.25	@ 6.75
Fair to Good	5.50	@ 6.00
Common to Medium	5.25	@ 5.75
HOGS	5.75	@ 6.50
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter Ex	5.50	@ 5.75
Good to Choice Spring	4.50	@ 5.25
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	.93	@ .94
No. 2 Winter	1.00	@ 1.02
CORN—No. 2	.53	@ .54
OATS—No. 2	.34	@ .37
RYE—No. 2	.61	@ .62
BARLEY—No. 2	.75	@ .76
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	.26	@ .28
Fine Dairy	.24	@ .26
POTATOES—Peachblows	.38	@ .42
EGGS—Fresh	.14	@ .15
PORK—Mess	16.75	@17.25
LARD	.08¼	@ .08¾
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—No. 2	.92	@ .94
CORN—No. 2	.55	@ .57
OATS—No. 2	.36	@ .38
BARLEY—No. 2	.71	@ .72
PORK—Mess	16.75	@17.25
LARD	9.50	@ 9.75
ST. LOUIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1.10	@ 1.12
CORN—Mixed	.49	@ .50½
OATS—No. 2	.34	@ .35
RYE	.58	@ .60
PORK—Mess	17.00	@17.25
LARD	.08½	@ .08¾
CINCINNATI.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1.08	@ 1.10½
CORN	.58	@ .60
OATS—Mixed	.36	@ .38
PORK—Mess	17.25	@17.75
LARD	.08¼	@ .08½
TOLEDO.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1.01	@ 1.03
CORN—No. 2	.54	@ .55
OATS—No. 2	.36	@ .39
DETROIT.		
FLOUR	6.00	@ 6.75
WHEAT—No. 1 White	1.03½	@ 1.04½
CORN—Mixed	.55	@ .56
OATS—No. 2 White	.40	@ .41
PORK—Mess	20.00	@20.50
INDIANAPOLIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1.03	@ 1.05
CORN—Mixed	.50	@ .51
OATS—Mixed	.34	@ .35
EAST LIBERTY.		
CATTLE—Best	4.50	@ 5.50
Fair	4.00	@ 4.75
Common	3.75	@ 4.25
HOGS	6.00	@ 6.75
SHEEP	3.75	@ 5.25

SELECTING DELEGATES

The Three Parties Busy Preparing for the National Presidential Race.

State Conventions in New York, Ohio, Michigan, Iowa, and Elsewhere.

STATE CONVENTIONS.

Iowa Democratic.

Every county but one (Pocahontas) was represented in the Iowa Democratic Convention, at Burlington. It was the largest convention ever held by the party in the State. Hon. Benj. J. Hall, of Burlington, was selected to wield the gavel, and his mention of Samuel J. Tilden's name was cheered till the building shook. The following were chosen delegates-at-large to the national convention at Chicago: L. G. Kinne, of Iowa County; H. H. Trimble, of Lee; E. H. Thayer, of Clinton; and D. M. Harris, of Harrison. Alternates-at-large: John Duncombe, of Webster County; Chas. Voelker, of Dubuque; H. C. Bowman, of Plymouth; W. H. Butler, of Fayette. The delegates are unanimous for Tilden, but have no instructions.

The Committee on Resolutions reported the following, which were adopted:

Resolved, That the Democracy of Iowa, recognizing the duty we owe to the Union soldiers of our late war, favor the passage of the bill now pending before Congress to grant to them a warrant of 160 acres of land to be taken from the public domain.

Resolved, That we reaffirm the principles of the Democratic party as expressed in the platforms of the national convention of 1876 and 1880.

Resolved, That in view of the late prohibitory legislation in the State we hereby emphasize the utterances of the platform of the National Democratic Convention of 1876; that we are in favor of the liberty of individual conduct unvexed by sumptuary laws.

Resolved, That the Democracy of Iowa reaffirm the resolution of our last State convention in favor of a tariff for revenue—a gradual and persistent reduction of tariff duties.

Resolved, That in Samuel J. Tilden and his official record we recognize a man and platform combined, and one who represents more than any other Democrat the principles of the Democracy, and whose name is a guaranty of victory.

The allusion to Tilden was the occasion of intense enthusiasm and repeated cheers. A more emphatic resolution on the prohibition question was offered as a minority report, but was finally disposed of by referring it to the next State Convention. Col. Keatley offered appropriate resolutions upon the recent death of Gen. A. C. Dodge, the pioneer statesman of Iowa, which were passed with a rising vote.

The district conventions met and elected the following delegates and alternates to the national convention:

First District—Delegates: George R. Smith, Van Buren County; John Walbank, Henry County. Alternates: George Jamison, Louisa County, and E. A. Howard, Jefferson County.

Second—Delegates: W. F. Brannan, Muscatine; L. B. Wadleigh, Clinton. Alternates; H. G. Locart, Jones County; Dr. N. B. Cotton, Cedar County.

Third—Delegates: F. Schroeder, Dubuque; P. C. Dithleifsen, Grundy County. Alternates: E. M. Carr, Delaware; —— Lowery, Bremer.

Fourth—Delegates: F. D. Bayless, Clayton; A. O. Doolittle, Floyd County. Alternates: M. B. Headrick, Allamakee County; S. B. Chase, Mitchell.

Fifth—Delegates: George J. Boal, Johnson County; John Ryder, Benton. Alternates: A. J. Morrison, Iowa County; J. W. Terry, Linn County.

Sixth—Delegates: L. B. Perry, Monroe County; E. H. Gibbs, Mahaska. Alternates: W. T. Darl, Jasper County; A. C. Evans, Davis County.

Seventh—Delegates: L. W. Goode, Polk; J. R. North, Dallas. Alternates: J. O. Mahanna, Polk; J. E. Andrew, Adair County.

Eighth—Delegates: J. H. Duggan, Union County; William Bardley, Appanoose County. Alternates: N. C. Ridenour, Page County; F. S. Gardner, Decatur County.

Ninth—Delegates; Dan Farrell, Mills County; Dr. J. M. Emmert, Cass County. Alternates: A. B. Keith, Crawford; J. B. Ratkin, Fremont County.

Tenth—Delegates: N. B. Hyatt, Hamilton County; John Cleggett, Cerro Gordo County. Alternates: Dr. H. C. McCoy, Kossuth County; J. L. Buttolph, Hardin County.

Eleventh—Delegates: R. M. Guthrie, Carroll County; P. O. Cassidy, Palo Alto County. Alternates: E. C. Palmer, Woodbury; F. D. Higgs, Buena Vista.

Ohio Republican.

Hon. William McKinley was made Chairman of the Ohio Republican Convention, at Cleveland. The various Congressional districts reported the names of their delegates to the Chicago convention, and their committeemen. Twenty-six of the delegates are pronounced Blaine men, fourteen are for Sherman, and two are without known preferences. There was a hot fight between the friends of Blaine and John Sherman over the delegates-at-large, the Sherman cohorts coming off victorious, by securing three of the four delegates. The delegates-at-large are Marcus A. Hanna of Cleveland, Judge West of Bellefontaine, Hon. William McKinley of Canton, and Judge J. B. Foraker of Cincinnati. Four colored men were chosen as alternates. J. S. Robinson, of Hardin county, was nominated for Secretary of State; Chief Justice W. W. Johnson was renominated for Justice of the Supreme Court; C. A. Flickinger, of Defiance, was nominated for member of the Board of Public Works. The following resolutions were adopted:

The Republican party approves the policy of protection in all economic legislation, and it favors its application without discrimination to American industries, thereby securing employment at remunerative wages to American labor.

That it is in favor of collecting an adequate revenue to defray the proper and economical expenses of the Government from duties upon foreign imports and proper internal taxation, and that it condemns the Democratic doctrine of tariff for revenue only as destructive to the business interests of the country, and that the doctrine of the Democratic party favoring putting what is improperly called raw material, such as pig iron, wool, etc., on the free list is dangerous, and if carried out will be destructive of the best interests of the nation.

That the reduction of duties on imported wools made by the act of 1883 has seriously injured the prosperity of an important agricultural pursuit in which more than a million of our citizens are engaged, and, unless this legislation be amended, the business of wool growing will be paralyzed if it be not transferred to foreign nations; therefore we demand restoration of the wool tariff of 1876, which gave the first and only substantial protection ever offered to the sheep husbandry in the United States.

That the Republican party having aided labor, liberating it when oppressed, giving to it homesteads in the public domain, and supporting schools at public expense for its children of all classes, recognizes now more fully than ever the great interests of American labor, its claim upon the care of the Government, and its rights to equal consideration with capital.

That the Republican party stands by its legistion known as the Scott law, and condemns the want of sincerity of the Democratic party in respect thereto.

The position of the Republican party touching civil service, as repeatedly expressed through its conventions and exemplified by its legislation faithfully administered, is heartily indorsed.

The party is in favor of maintaining equal civil rights to all classes of citizens under the guaranties of the law and Constitution in all parts of the United States, and it also demands that the elective franchise shall be respected to the end that every voter shall have a free ballot, which shall be honestly counted.

That we heartily approve and indorse the administration of President Arthur, both in his foreign and domestic policy.

Michigan Republican.

The Michigan Republican State Convention was held at Grand Rapids, Congressman Roswell G. Horr acting as temporary Chairman. M. C. Burch, of Grand Rapids, was made permanent Chairman, while E. T. Bennett, of Bay City, discharged the duties of Secretary. The roll call showed 610 delegates in attendance. There was a vigorous fight on the nominations for delegates-at-large. Roswell G. Horr went through under suspension of the rules by acclamation, and so did W. M. Swift, of Marquette. Samuel C. Watson, of Detroit, and W. T. Atwood, of Saginaw, both colored, were then placed in nomination by representatives of the two colored factions of the State. A ballot was demanded, and the Detroit man carried the day. The last fight was between Julius C. Burrows, of Kalamazoo, and Harry Conant, of Monroe. Joseph Moore, Ezra L. Koon, A. B. Turner, and George W. Robey were elected alternates. It is noteworthy that Watson is the first colored man ever sent from Michigan as a delegate to a national convention. The political preferences of the delegation are between Blaine and Edmunds. No instructions were given. The Committee on resolutions reported the following, which was adopted:

1. The Republicans of Michigan, in convention assembled to elect delegates to the national convention to be held at Chicago the third day of June next, hereby reaffirm the principles of the party as enumerated in its platforms through its history of a quarter of a century. It reaffirms its faith in the ability of the party to secure in the future, as it has in the past, such modification and reforms as time and experience shall prove to be for the growth of the nation and the general welfare of its citizens.

2. They have confidence that the wisdom and patriotism of the Chicago convention will formulate a platform and nominate a candidate that the people will approve, and that will next November call out from the State of Michigan its old-time Republican majority.

Judge P. T. Vanzile, of Charlotte, was elected Chairman of the State Central Committee by acclamation.

New York Republican.

A combination of the Arthur-Edmunds men organized the New York Republican Convention at Utica, Nathaniel C. Boynton defeating Edmund L. Pitts, the Miller-Blaine-Cornell candidate for Chairman. They also elected Theodore Roosevelt, Andrew D. White, John I. Gilbert, and Edwin Packard delegates-at-large to the Chicago convention, two of whom, it is said, are for Arthur. Judges Andrews and Rapello, of the State Court of Appeals, were renominated. Senator Miller presented to the convention his plan for the liberalization of the Republican party, and providing for direct representation by the people in conventions. On motion of a colored delegate, it was decided that the colored voters should have a representative upon the electoral ticket. A resolution was also adopted that the next National Republican Convention should be requested to provide that in future national conventions' representatives should be proportionate to the number of Republican voters and Congressional districts, respectively. The resolutions indorse the President's administration, call for the repeal of the silver coinage act, demand protection of national industries, and condemn the Democratic party for its proposed revision of the tariff laws. When the reference to President Arthur was read there was loud and long-continued applause, and, in response to a call for three cheers, they were given with a will and a tiger.

Mississippi Republican.

The Mississippi Republican Convention, at Jackson, selected the following delegates-at-large to the Chicago convention: Branch K. Bruce (colored), James Hill, J. M. Bynum, and R. T. Beck, all for Arthur. Fourteen district delegates were chosen, thirteen of whom are for Arthur and one for Logan. Seven of the district delegates are negroes. Ex-Senator Bruce addressed the convention, and in a conservative speech advised against instructing the delegates to the Chicago convention. The resolutions urge the importance of the Mississippi as a highway and the necessity of its improvement; express a belief in the policy of protection as calculated to increase the manufacturing industries, and enhance the value of products, and as conducive to the prosperity of the laboring classes; indorse Blair's educational bill; declare that, among the eminent Republicans named for President, the Mississippi Republicans have no first choice, but will heartily support any one of them that may be nominated; say that the delegates to Chicago should yield their preference for the general good, and, after careful inquiry, to cast their votes for the candidate most acceptable to the people of the Republican States and the doubtful States necessary to the election; and indorse the administration of President Arthur.

Judge Green C. Chandler in the First District, and Capt. J. R. Smith in the Fifth district, deputy internal revenue collectors, were nominated for Congress in their respective districts. The other districts will make Congressional nominations later.

Virginia Republican.

The Republican State Convention of Virginia, which met at Richmond, was called to order by Senator Mahone, and Col. William Lamb was made Chairman. Four delegates-at-large—Mahone being one—and eighteen district delegates were chosen. Four of them are colored and eighteen white men. A motion that delegates to Chicago be instructed to cast their votes in the national convention for Arthur was received with almost unanimous disapproval. Each district delegation reported in favor of Gen. Mahone as Chairman of the delegation to Chicago, and the delegates were instructed to vote as a unit on all questions in the convention.

The platform, which was read by Gen. Mahone, declares that the coalitionists of the State shall hereafter be known as the Republican party of Virginia, and that in the nation's affairs they shall act with the national Republican party and support its nominees for President and Vice President. The platform also declares in favor of free education and liberal appropriations of the surplus Government revenue for educational purposes; demands a protective tariff in the interests of national industries; cordially indorses President Arthur's policy, which is characterized as conspicuously conservative and entitled to the respect and confidence of the nation, and concludes with an emphatic preference for his nomination at Chicago.

Maine Greenback.

Col. C. S. Emerson was called to preside over the Maine State Greenback Convention, which assembled at Lewiston. Three hundred and twelve delegates were in attendance. Ex-Gov. Plaisted left for home before the convention was called to order, having failed in his efforts to bring about a fusion with the Democrats. Ex-Congressman Ladd, however, remained with the hope of being nominated for Governor, but in this he was worsted, the Rev. Dr. H. B. Eaton, of Camden, getting the honor. A resolution was introduced early in the session, pronouncing against fusion with "either of the old parties, open or secret," and after a lively debate was adopted. The platform points to the Supreme Court's legal tender decision as an unanswerable indorsement of the principles of the Greenback party, and indorses the national platform of 1880. Resolutions were also passed advocating the Government control of railroad and telegraph lines; advocating an income tax; condemning the employment of children in manufactories, and deprecating the introduction of the prohibitory amendment question into party politics. A full set of nominations