

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

OMAHA, NEB., THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 5, 1884.

NO. 303.

THIRTEENTH YEAR.

LOOKING FOR A LEADER

The Republican Faction Hesitating to Measure Their Strength.

No Ballot Reached Yesterday on the Presidency.

Ratification of the Selection of Permanent Chairman.

Rather Exciting Debate Over a Muzzling Resolution.

By Which all Delegates Pledged Support to the Nominee.

The Proposition Voted Down After an Acrimonious Talk.

An Evening Session at Which Little was Accomplished.

A Talk as to Giving Old Veterans Unoccupied Seats.

Adjournment till This Morning at 10 O'Clock.

Little Indication of Any Change as to Candidates.

Except a General Admission that Blaine's Nomination is Out of the Question.

SECOND DAY.

SHERMAN AS A CANDIDATE.

CHICAGO, June 4.—At a late hour last night, after considerable earnest talk among the Blaine delegates from Missouri and Michigan, upon the advisability of bringing out General Sherman as a candidate as the only solution of present situation in the convention, it was urged that General Sherman would not permit the use of his name, or 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 him to send them an answer this morning. Mr. Horace White, of New York, stated this morning that in his opinion Blaine was already beaten, and could never get as many votes in the convention as Powell Clayton did.

The committee on credentials settled the contest in the first Alabama district by deciding to seat the two delegates now on the roll, Jas. E. Slaughter and Frank Threast. The vote on the proposition to seat the above named delegates was 29 to 15.

THE GENERAL IMPRESSION. This forenoon it is the general impression of a man not heretofore prominently mentioned has been increased. The names most frequently mentioned are the two Shermans and Gresham. General Sherman's reply to Ex-Senator Henderson is understood to be a peremptory refusal to allow the use of his name. A rumor that Nebraska will go to Senator Sherman. The eastern delegates are determined to adhere to Edmunds and they are divided in opinion it is likely their strength will be divided between Sherman, Gresham and Hawley, for some time.

BELOWING FOR BLAINE. These managers regard the dead point of danger for them is a drift from Blaine to Arthur. If this can be prevented they hope for a favorable result. The Tribune this morning bristles all over with bright articles for Blaine, and claim that there is no cause for discouragement on account of the Powell Clayton incident, which is not regarded as a real test. It compliments Logan and the southern colored delegates, and attack boldly George William Curtis, Roosevelt, Lodge and others whom it styles political duces. It says the resolution introduced by the Peace Commission is the representation from the south heretofore is an ungracious return for the help received yesterday from the south.

THE CONVENTION was called to order at 11:17. There was an immense attendance. Weather clear. Prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. John H. Barnes, of the First Presbyterian church, in the course of which he spoke of the vast moral and political changes which the nation had undergone, as indicated by the presence of him who now so worthily presided over the convention, and he asked a blessing on the race and the commonwealth, and the cause which that gentleman represented. He prayed that when the convention had dissolved it would have presented to the suffrage of the nation for the highest office in the people's gift a candidate who in person character in devotion to duty, in loyalty to American institutions, in courage and experience and wisdom, would worthily succeed to the chair of Washington, and thus help the nation to become not only more prosperous and just and peaceful, but also to be an inspiration and a blessing to the struggling people of mankind.

James A. Gray of Missouri, presented a memorial, and asked that it be read. It was from the president and secretary of the state temperance alliance of that state, embodying resolutions passed by that body May 6 last, appealing to the conventions of the republican and democratic parties to embody a clause in their platforms, distinctly recognizing prohibition, and to nominate candidates in accordance therewith, and saying if neither recognized this principle the memorialists would vote for neither, and that if one of

these did so, then the ballots of the alliance would be cast for the candidate of that party.

Massay, of Delaware, offered a resolution referring to the committee on resolutions the proposition to enlarge the term of presidential office to six years and to render an incumbent of the office ineligible to re-election. Referred.

Plumb, of Kansas, offered a resolution against the ownership of lands in this country by foreigners, as a system opposed to the doctrine of the fathers. Referred.

Hawkins, of Tennessee, offered a resolution pledging all delegates

to support the nominee of the convention, whoever he may be.

Pierce, of Massachusetts, opposed the resolution, hoping that the convention would not bind its conscience in the manner proposed.

Winkles, of Wisconsin, also opposed the resolution. It was a declaration on the part of every delegate that he would support the nominee of the convention and he thought that no such declarations was necessary.

Hawkins, of Tennessee, said he had offered the resolution in good faith and he trusted that it would be found valid against it. If any delegate was not willing to support the nominee of the convention, he should not participate in its deliberations. (Cheers.) No harm could come of its adoption, and he thought its adoption was desirable in view of certain whippers in the air.

Knight of California, advocated the resolution, and also alluded to certain whippers in the air.

and particularly to the editorial declaration of one of the great metropolitan journals as a reason why the resolution should be adopted.

Curtis, of New York, warmly opposed the resolution, and referred in the course of his remarks to the convention which renominated Mr. Lincoln 24 years ago, where similar resolution was introduced and voted down. He also 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 Garfield) the gentleman who presented a similar resolution was induced to withdraw it. (Cheers.) He therefore asked this convention to assume that every delegate was an honest and honorable man. He characterized the resolution as one which was unworthy to be adopted by a body of free men. (Loud cheers.)

The chair decided that as far as possible the rules of the house of representatives would be followed, allowing alternate speeches for and against. This was made an earnest appeal for recognition from two delegates at once, the chair deciding in favor of the man who wanted to speak for the resolution. Senator Dolph, of Oregon, moved to lay the resolution on the table. Mr. Hawkins said that as his resolution had developed so much opposition he would withdraw it. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Curtis, of New York, made a report from the committee on credentials, to the effect that it hoped to be able to complete its labors this afternoon.

PERMANENT CHAIRMANSHIP. The committee on permanent organization reported in favor of Gen. Henderson, of Missouri, for permanent chairman. The report was adopted. Gen. Henderson, on taking the chair, said:

Gentlemen of the Convention.—We have assembled to review the past history of the party to adjust, we may say, the accounts that have been done; to correct its errors, if errors there be; to discover, if possible, the wants and needs of the nation, and provide for the future. Our past history is the Union preserved, slavery abolished, and its former victims equally and honorably restored to the abundance of public faith maintained unbounded credit at home and abroad, a currency convertible into coin, and the pulse of industry throbbing with renewed vigor and vigor in the midst of a prosperous and peaceful country. These are the fruits of triumph over adverse policies gained in the military and civil conflicts of the last 24 years.

Out of these conflicts has come a race of heroes and statesmen, challenging the confidence of all honest and respectable and admiring alike. And now we come to select a standard bearer for the approaching conflict our chief embarrassment is not in the want of able men, but in the abundance of material. New York has her true and tried statesman, upon whose admiration the tried and untried light of public scrutiny has been turned, and whose name is a household word, "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 the granite hills. Ohio can produce a name, whose history is that of the republican party itself. Illinois can give us a name who never failed in the hour of need, and whose name is a household word, "Well done, thou good and faithful servant."

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less than one half the population of the district shall regularly unite in the call, and the conduct of the convention; the action shall be valid.

A delegate from Colorado presented a resolution to the effect that the commissioner of agriculture be made a cabinet officer. Referred to the committee on resolutions.

A woman suffrage resolution was presented and referred to the committee on resolutions.

Adjourning at 12.20 p. m. till 7 o'clock.

FOREIGN LAND GRABBERS. PLUMB'S RESOLUTION. The following is the resolution offered by Senator Plumb, of Kansas, this morning:

Resolved, That American land should belong alone to those willing to assume the title and responsibility of American citizenship. The best interests of the republic are with those who are bound to it by the ties of ownership and possession of the soil. The system of tenant farming and absentee landlordism, which has disturbed Ireland and destroyed the peace of Europe, is opposed to the doctrine of the republic, and has no place in the policy of a free people.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE. HOAR'S RESOLUTION. The following is the resolution offered by Mr. Hoar, of Massachusetts, which was referred after being read:

Resolved, That the women of this country are citizens, producers, tax-payers, and are amenable to the laws of the land, civil and criminal, which they thus far have had no part in making.

Resolved, That we favor the right of the woman to vote.

PLEDGING THE DELEGATES. PIERCE ON HAWKINS' RESOLUTION. The following are the remarks of Mr. Pierce, of Massachusetts:

I trust that that resolution will not pass. I came here with the purpose that I believe every man has done, expecting in good faith to support the nominee, believing that this convention will give him that support, and will not command the universal support of the members of this convention (tremendous applause) by the people of the United States. This matter has been before the convention. I brought here when Lincoln was nominated, and I trust that this convention will not bind itself by a mere provincial resolution.

MR. CURTIS ON THE FLOOR. When Mr. Knight took his seat, about seventy-five delegates arose in different parts of the hall and insisted on being recognized by the chair. The chair refused to recognize any of them, and repeatedly requested them to be seated. Reluctantly they took their seats and moment after the confusion had subsided, the chair said: "The chair recognizes the gentleman from New York." (Geo. Wm. Curtis.) Mr. Curtis climbed up on his chair and began to speak. He said: "Mr. Chairman: But at this point loud calls came up from all parts of the house." (Plum.) Mr. Curtis shook his head and retaining his position on the chair said:

Gentlemen of the convention: A republican and a freeman I come into the convention; by the rules of the republic, the man will I go out of this convention. (Cheers.) Twenty-four years ago I was here in Chicago. [Applause.] Twenty-four years ago I took part with the men of Pennsylvania in the republican party, and the brightest ray in whose halo of glory and immortality is that of the republic. In that convention, sir, a resolution was offered in amendment of the platform. It introduced into that platform the plain and simple position in the declaration of Independence. That man was voted down in that convention and John F. Gibbons, of Ohio, rose from his seat and was passing out of the hall. As he went to pass by my chair, I reached out my hand, I will not say a word, and unknown to me, he said: "Young man, I am going out of this convention, for I find there is no place in a republican convention for an original anti-slavery man like me." (Loud applause.)

The gentleman who was last upon the floor dared any one upon this floor to vote against his resolution. I say to him, in reply, that the presentation of such a resolution in a convention is a stigma, an insult upon every man who stands here.

This question is not a new question. Precisely the same motion was brought up at the last convention, and a man from West Virginia, I honor his name, that man said, in the face of the whole convention, "I am a republican, who carries his sovereignty under his own hat." (Applause.)

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tion of tickets be hereby instructed to furnish 500 tickets of admission during the sessions of the convention to be given to the veteran soldiers who desire to witness the proceedings.

Mathews, of Illinois—I ask the unanimous consent of the convention to adopt and pass that resolution.

The Chair—Is the motion seconded? A delegate seconded the motion.

Mathews.—It may be observed that there are soldiers here who have come from over 100 miles to witness the proceedings of the convention, and to enable them to do so this resolution is introduced, and I hope the convention will adopt it unanimously.

Thurston of Nebraska.—I rise to ask a question. I wish to ask in what manner and to what persons for distribution these tickets will be issued.

A delegate from Pennsylvania.—I will move to amend by adding: "And that they be distributed according to the representation upon the floor of the convention to the chairman of the various delegations."

A delegate.—"I second that motion."

Clayton, of Arkansas.—"Mr. Chairman: I have one of the members of the sub-committee who had charge of apportionment of seats in this convention, and having some knowledge of its seating capacity, I desire to say that in the apportionment of seats, every seat was provided for by tickets and that the tickets issued are sufficient to fill every seat in this hall. Now if these tickets are to be issued I would like to know where the gentlemen are to be seated. Otherwise I would be very glad indeed to see them here; but unless you have seats for these gentlemen, and unless they come and stand in these aisles, it will make intolerable confusion. If you can provide for the seating of these gentlemen, I shall be very glad to adopt the resolution."

Mathews, of Illinois.—In reply to the remarks of the gentleman from Arkansas, I want to say that while it may be true that tickets are issued for every seat in the house, it is equally true that these seats are not occupied half the time, but if one of these veterans who are not to occupy a seat should arise, and demand it, I will say to this convention that they then will yield to the authority of that ticket, and I want to say further that while these seats are occupied these men would be glad to stand around the aisles here and passages to the end that they might witness these proceedings. All these men are to be permitted to come into this hall and occupy such seats as are not occupied by gentlemen or ladies holding accredited tickets to those tickets.

Lee, of Florida.—The state of Florida was entitled to so many tickets, and yet that state has been unable to obtain those tickets. There are, I understand, twenty-five seats belonging to that state. If that state cannot in any other manner obtain the benefit of those tickets she is willing to yield those twenty-five seats, that the veterans may obtain them, and witness the proceedings. [Applause.]

The Chair.—You have heard the resolution. First, the question before the convention is the amendment offered by a gentleman on the floor. In conclusion he announced that the republican party was going to win and that the American people would not allow that party to retire from the administration of the nation's bench.

FRED DOUGLASS. After Oglesby had finished his speech, there were calls for Fred Douglass, to which, after a time, that gentleman responded. He excused himself, however, on account of the loss of his voice.

Then the calls for Ingersoll were renewed, but as that gentleman was not present, a substitute was suggested in the person of

CONGRESSMAN HOBE, of Michigan, who came forward and made a speech. He remarked that six months ago they had been told that the republican nomination for president would go a begging. But there was not much sign of it's going a begging to-night. The edict had gone forth that this convention would

REPUBLICAN CONVENTIONS HAD NAMED THE president for twenty-four years. They had got into the habit and were not going to break it this year. He ridiculed the democratic majority in the house of representatives, and its utter failure in the way of tariff revision. "God," he said, "would not have put the gold and coal and iron in the bowels of the land if he thought the democratic party was going to rule the country and abolish the tariff."

After Hobe's speech the crowd slowly dispersed.

POWELL'S PERIPHY. [HE ATTEMPTS TO EXPLAIN IT.] CHICAGO, June 4.—Gen. Powell Clayton in an interview to-day, said: "The assertion that I had pledged myself and the Arkansas delegation to Arthur, and am now unfairly leaving him. The fact is I have never spoken or written a word to him on the subject of his candidacy. I felt friendly to him and do yet, and if he had developed sufficient strength in his state and other northern states that give republican majorities, I would have supported him, and I think the Arkansas delegation would have joined in this conclusion, although three of the delegates have from the first been adverse to him. Our state convention was the second one held, Louisiana holding the first. At that time no northern state had voiced its wishes; hence we had no light on the subject of preference, and for that very reason our state convention gave no indication whatever as to how its delegates should vote. It being generally understood that our unpledged delegation at Chicago should be governed by the result of the conventions in the state that gave the electoral votes. When I ascertained that Arthur had carried only about twelve republican congressional delegations in the union, and present a bill to carry his own state, I reluctantly came to the conclusion that his candidacy was hopeless."

CONTESTED SEATS. ACTION OF THE CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE. CHICAGO, June 4.—The committee on credentials has been in session almost continuously for 24 hours, and up to four o'clock this afternoon had only disposed of the 7th Alabama, the 1st Georgia, the 5th Kentucky, the second Illinois, and the District of Columbia cases, leaving two New York, two Pennsylvania, and the remaining Kentucky cases undetermined, and also the Virginia contest. In

committee on rules, and it is necessary to transact this business more expeditiously in order to get to the close of this convention. [Cries of "Half-past ten" and "Eleven o'clock."]

At this point a number of delegates and others arose and cries of "Ingersoll" were heard. After some minutes it was discovered that Mr. Ingersoll was not present. The gentleman who had been mistaken for him was Mr. Allen, who had been called for by some delegates and the call mistaken for a call for Ingersoll.

A delegate—I ask the question on the motion to adjourn until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock. [Cries of "11 o'clock."]

A delegate.—The motion to adjourn until 11 o'clock has been accepted by the mover of the original motion.

The Chair.—The question now is to adjourn till 11 o'clock to-morrow a. m. In that motion there has been an amendment to adjourn until 10 o'clock instead of 11. Is that seconded? [Cries all over the house, "I second the motion!"]

The Chair.—Those in favor of that motion, will say, Aye, and those opposed, No.

The noes being louder and in more force, the chairman said "The noes have prevailed." The motion was adjourned till to-morrow at 10 o'clock. [Loud cries of "No! No!" throughout the house and general confusion.]

The Chair—I wish to state for the information of the gentlemen of the convention that a telegram has just been received by Senator Dolph, of the state of Oregon, that in the election in that state on Monday of this week, the republicans had carried a majority of the legislature which secures "Loud cries of "Read it!" "Loud!"—also heard throughout the house.]

The secretary—(repeating the message.) To the Hon. Senator Dolph, City of Chicago: I have to report that there is no longer any doubt that the republicans have carried a majority of the legislature of this state, which will secure a gain of a senator to the United States senate. [Tremendous applause.] They have also elected a republican representative in congress, and Oregon is safe for the nominee of this convention for president. [Loud cries of "Ingersoll, and cheers."]

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OGLESBY. SOME AFTER TALK. CHICAGO, June 4.—After the adjournment of the convention and while the hall was still crowded there were loud calls for Ingersoll and Oglesby. The calls were kept up for a long time. Mr. Ingersoll did not respond to them but

EX-GOVERNOR RICHARD J. OGLESBY did, and made a long and amusing speech, alluding in complimentary terms to the various candidates for the presidential nomination. Arthur, Edmunds, Blaine, the two Shermans, Ex-Governor Fairchild, of Wisconsin, General U. S. Grant, Harrison, Gresham and others were in turn complimented by the speaker and were applauded by the audience. In conclusion he announced that the republican party was going to win and that the American people would not allow that party to retire from the administration of the nation's bench.

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the 7th Alabama R. A. Moseley and Arthur Bingham, the regulars, were seated over Warner and Hamlin, contestants. The seated delegates are

ARTHUR MEN. A. M. Wilson and James Blue were seated in the 1st Georgia district, over Johnson and Green. The men admitted are Arthur delegates. In the 2d Illinois district there was a sharp contest, but Henry Ruger and Chas. Piper, adherents of Logan, were admitted. Two hours were expended before a decision was reached on the 5th Kentucky case, and the contest resulted in seating E. A. Wilson and Michael Arnton, Blaine men, as against Jno. Mason Brown and Silas F. Miller. The vote stood 26 to 21. It is believed that the fight in the cases will be renewed in the convention.

THE FIFTH KENTUCKY. CHICAGO, June 4.—The decision of the committee on the credentials in the contested 5th Kentucky district case, has created a good deal of excitement and ill feeling and it is said to-night that the committee will reconsider its action. If it does not some members of the Kentucky delegation threaten to take the matter before the convention.

It is stated on good authority that the Mahone delegation from Virginia will be admitted without contest.

A ROW IN THE ROTUNDA. CHICAGO, June 4.—George Turner, of Alabama, this evening assaulted Brewster Cameron, ex-chief examiner of the United States department of justice, in the rotunda of the Grand Pacific hotel. Cameron turned upon him and struck him a severe blow upon the head with a cane. Hon. Paul Strobach, of Alabama, seeing that his friend was getting the worst of the encounter, began punching Cameron with his umbrella; the latter, however, was equal to the occasion and came out first best in the fight. The occasion for the assault, Mr. Cameron says, was evidence which he was compelled to give before the committee on expenditures in the department of justice, concerning the conduct of certain Alabama marshals.

THE TURNERS. The Davenport National Gathering Takes Action. DAVENPORT, Iowa, June 4.—This was the fourth and closing day of the national convention of Turners. At the forenoon session resolutions were adopted renewing their stand against measures which control individuals. "We are in full harmony with efforts against personal liberty laws, and while we protest against the misuse of alcoholic drinks, we ask strong measures for the protection of workmen against the carelessness of employers in not providing sufficient barriers against accidents in mines and factories, and that a penalty for such carelessness may be imposed upon such employers, and also asks for a law enforcing sanitary and moral protection of women employed in mills and factories; denouncing stage exhibitions of children and children's masquerades; against the destruction of forests, etc." The afternoon was spent in visiting places of interest about the city and government island.

PHILADELPHIA, June 4.—The village of Hammondon, on the Camden & Atlantic road, New Jersey, was greatly excited to-day over the discovery of twenty-one children buried in a small plot of ground attached to a sanitarium called the Wireton Home, under the supervision of Miss S. S. Wireton, a middle aged woman. The coroner's jury found the children died from natural causes, aggravated by the neglect of Wireton, improper sanitary arrangements and gross incompetency of the nurses.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—For the Upper Mississippi: Local showers, partly cloudy; east to south winds, lower barometer, slight rise in temperature except in the extreme northern portion, where a slight fall in temperature. In the Missouri Valley: Partly cloudy, occasional showers; winds generally from southwest to south-west. Slight changes in temperature in the northern portion, and a slight rise in temperature in southern portion.

OREGON'S ELECTION. PORTLAND, OREGON, June 2.—Complete returns of the state election are still wanting. The majority of Herman, republican, for Congress, will be fully 1,700. It is believed Thayer, democrat, has been elected supreme judge. The returns received show a republican majority of four on joint ballot. Commencement from the interior of the state is so slow that it will be probably several days before the final result is known.

A HUNGARIAN BORGIA. VIENNA, June 4.—A woman was arrested to-day at Varanda, Hungary, who confessed that she poisoned four husbands and hundreds of women in the past two years. A number of accomplices have been arrested.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—House