The Daily Omaha Bee.

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DEMOC'S DELIVERER.

And Samuel Spake His Children, Saying, Go Ye to Cincinnati.

And as Soon as Ye Come Into the City Ye Shall Straightway Find Him.

To-Morrow About This Time I Will Send Thee a Man Out of the Land of Promise,

And Thou Shall Anoint Him to be Captain Over all the People.

TILDEN'S LETTER.

NEW YORK, June 6, 1880.—To the delegates from the state of New York to the democratic national convention: Your first assembling is an occasion on which it is proper for me to state to you my relation to the nomination for the presidency which you and your associates are commissioned to make in behalf of the democratic party of the United States.

Having passed my early years in an atmosphere filled with traditions of the war which succeeded our national independence—of the struggle which made our continental system a government for the people by the people—I learned to idolize the institution as my country, and was educated to believe it the duty of a citizen of the republic to take his fair allotment of care and trouble in public affairs. I fulfilled that duty to the best of my ability for forty years as a private citizen, although during all my life at least as much thought and effort to public affairs as to all other objects. I have never accepted official service except for a brief period for a special purpose, and only when the occasion seemed to require of me that sacrifice of private preferences to public interest. My life has been substantially that of a private citizen. It was, I presume, the success of efforts in which as a private citizen I had shared to overthrow a corrupt combination then holding dominion in the metropolis—to purify the judiciary, which became its tool—that induced the democratic party of the state in 1874 to nominate me for governor. This was done in spite of the protest of a minority. Because of the part I had borne in those reforms, it has created antagonisms fatal to me as a candidate. I felt constrained to accept the nomination as the most certain means of putting the power of the gubernatorial office on the side of reform and of removing the impression wherever it prevailed that faithful discharge of one's duty as a citizen is fatal to his usefulness as a public servant. The breaking up of the canal ring; the better management of our public works; the large reduction of taxes and other reforms accomplished during my administration doubtless occasioned my nomination for the presidency by the democrats of the Union, in the hope that similar proceedings would be applied to the federal government. From the responsibilities of such an undertaking, appalling as it seemed to me, I did not feel at liberty to speak in the canvass which ensued. The democratic party represented reform in the administration of the federal government, and a restoration of our complex political system to the pure ideas of its founders. Upon these issues the people of the United States, by a majority of more than a quarter of a million, chose a majority of the electors to cast their votes for the democratic candidate for president and vice-president. It is my right and privilege here to say that I was nominated and elected to the presidency absolutely free from any engagement in respect to the exercise of its powers or the disposal of its patronage through the whole period of my relation to the presidency. I did everything to elevate and nothing to lower democratic morals in the competition of parties, by which nefarious means the basis for a false count was laid in several of the states. I need not recite this. These are now matters of history, about which, whatever diversity of opinion may have existed in either of the great parties of the country at the time of their consummation, has since practically disappeared. I refused to ransom from the southern states the documentary evidence, by the suppression of which and by the substitution of fraudulent and forged papers a pretext was made for the perpetration of a false count. The constitutional duty of the two houses of congress to cast the electoral votes as cast, and to give effect to the will of the people as expressed by their suffrage, was never fulfilled. An electoral commission, for the enactment of which I have no responsibility, was formed, and to it the two houses of congress abdicated their duty to make the count by a law enacting that the count should stand as final unless overruled by concurrent action of the two houses. Its false count was owing to the complicity of a republican senate with a republican majority of the commission. Controlled by the republican majority of 8 to 7, the electoral commission counted out the man elected by the people and counted in the man not elected by the people. That subversion of the election created a new issue for the depression of the people of the United States, transcending in importance all questions of administration. It involved the vital principle of self-government through elections by the people. The immense growth of the means of corrupting the influence of the ballot box, which is at the disposal of a party in order to retain a majority at elections, if after such obstacles had been overcome, and a majority of the people had voted to change the administration of their government, the man in office could still procure a false count, founded upon fraud, perjuries and forgeries furnishing a pretext of documentary evidence on which to base that false count, and if such a transaction were not successful; if, after all its benefits accrued to its contrivers, abettors and apologists it were condemned by the people, a practical destruction of elections by the people would have been accomplished. The failure to install the candidates chosen by the people — a contingency consequent upon no act or omission of mine and beyond my control—has thus left me for the last three years, and until now, when the democratic party, by its delegates in national convention assembled, shall choose a new leader, involuntary but necessary representative of this moment—our issue. As such I denied the immunities of private life without the powers conferred by public station subject to unceasing falsehood and calumnies from the partisans of an administration. Laboring in vain to justify its existence, I have steadfastly endeavored to preserve to the democratic party of the United States the supreme issue before the people for their decision next November; whether this shall be a government by the sovereign people through elections, or a government having possession of the executive administration tends to make elections irresponsive to public opinion, hampering the power of the people to change their rulers and enabling the men holding the machinery of the government to continue and perpetuate their power. It was my opinion in 1876 that the opposition attempting to change the administration needed to include at least two-thirds of the voters. At the opening of the canvass, in order to obtain a majority at election, the administration discarded servants, holding over by force and fraud, and then withheld no sacrifice and neglected no opportunity to uphold, organize and consolidate against the great party which alone under God can effectually accomplish their overthrow. Having now borne faithfully my full share of the labor and cares in the public service and wearing the marks of its burdens, I desire nothing so much as honorable discharge I wish to lay down the honors and toils of even *quasi*-party leadership, and seek respose in private life. In renouncing renomination for the presidency, I do so with no doubt in my mind as to the vote of the state of New York or of the United States, but because I believe that it is a renunciation of re-election to the presidency to those who think my renomination and re-election indispensible to an effectiate vindication of the right of the people to elect their rulers. I held my decision as long as possible, but I cannot overcome my repugnance to enter into a new engagement which envolves four years of ceaseless toil. The dignity of the presidential office is above a merely personal ambition, but it creates in me no illusion. Its value is as great as its power for good to the country. I said four years ago in accepting the nomination, "knowing as I do therefore from past experience how great the difference is between sliding through official routine and working out a reform of systems and policies. It is impossible for me to contemplate what needs to be done in the federal administration without an anxious sense of the difficulties of the undertaking. If summoned by the suffragers of my country—now to attempt this work, I shall endeavor with God's help to be the efficient instrument of their will." Such a work of renovation after many years of misrule, such a reform of systems and policies to which I would cheerfully have sacrificed all that demand to me of health and life, is now I fear beyond my strength. With unfeigned thanks for the honors bestowed upon me, with a heart swelling with emotion of gratitude to the democratic masses for the support which they have given to the cause I represented and their stand fast confidence in every emergency, I remain your fellow citizen SAMUEL J. TILDEN.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 22—1 a. m.—Hendricks emphatically denies the report to the effect that he will withdraw as a candidate for president. On the contrary, he says the advices from Cincinnati are entirely satisfactory to him.

DON CAMERON TO STICK.

Special dispatch to THE BEE.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—1 a. m.—During his visit to Washington Gen. Garfield had frequent consultations with friends relative to the chairmanship of the national republican committee. It was generally conceded to be most desirable that Senator Cameron should accept the position, at least during the presidential campaign, consequently renewed efforts were initiated in that direction.

Hon. Simon Cameron was consulted and urged to use influence with his son, and succeeded so far in inducing Senator Cameron to meet Gen. Garfield at Harrisburg, and go west with him in order that the two might have full and free discession of the question, it being the wish of Gen. Garfield and his friends on the next best terms with the friends and supporters of Gen. Grant. Information received here yesterday leads to the belief that Senator Cameron will accept the chairmanship and manage the campaign.

Retirement of Army Officers.

Special Dispatch to The Bee.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—General Sheridan, in a telegram to General Sherman, says that he understands Gen. Meigs is to be relieved, and asks that Gen. Rucker may be appointed to the position of quartermaster general. He says, if appointed, Rucker will resign soon after he is confirmed by the senate at its next session, in order that Gen. Rufus Ingalls may thus be appointed to the position. It is not believed that the president will consent to this arrangement. It is probable, however, that when Gen. Meigs is retired that Gen. Rucker who is next in rank will be appointed. The president stated a few days since that he should take his time in deciding the question of relieving General Megs and other officers who are eligible for retirement, but that he would make out a list before the end of the present summer.

No Catholic Picnics.

Special dispatch to The Bee.

DETROIT, June 22—1 a. m.—A decided sensation in the Catholic church was caused by the action of Bishop Burgess, of the Detroit diocese, which forbids church fairs, excursions, lawn fetes, boat rides, picnics, etc., as a means of raising money for churches of the diocese. There is contention in the various Catholic societies.

Chicago Running Races.

Special Dispatch to The Bee

CHICAGO, June 21.—1 a. m.—In the second day's running races of the Chicago jockey club the Criterion states, ⅞ mile for 2-year colts, was won by Hindoo, time 1:45. The club purse, mile heats, all ages, was won by Paree in two heats, 1:48½ and 1:49¼. Been stakes 1⅛-mile, all ages, was won by Beatitude.

POLITICAL POINTS.

Everything Ready for the Opening of the Democratic Hoodoo.

Sammy Tilden Still Attracts Attention by That Lying Little Letter.

Report That an Attempt is to Be Made to Spring His Nomination.

A Hungry Hendricks Crowd Swoop Down on Cincinnati With Great Hurrah.

The Indiana Delegation Say Hendricks is Their Only God,

And Will Die or Live With Him Fighting for the Presidential Nomination.

Bayard's Boom Calmly Fostered by the Big New York Banker.

Fears That He May "Array a Solid North Against a Solid South."

Each Clique Confident That it Bears on its Banner the Name of the Nominee.

Butler and Anti-Butler Democrats of Massachusetts to Kiss and Make-Up.

Senator McDonald Thought to Be the Coming Garfield.

And the Ticket to Be McDonald and Clarkson N. Potter.

Description of the Meeting Place and Preparations Already Made.

THE VIRGINIA DELEGATES ORGANIZE.

CINCINNATI, June 21, 10 p. m.—The Virginia delegates met this forenoon at their rooms and elected the following of the delegation: Chairman of the delegation, Thomas S. Babcock; secretaries, W. F. Dunkaid, and F. A. Hardy. They agreed upon the following names: Vice-President, of the convention John W. Daniel; assistant secretary of the convention; Wm. F. Dunkaid; committee on credentials, Wm. Royall; committee on resolutions, Hon. James Barton; committee on rules and order of business, A. W. Wallace, on organization, Gen. Wm. Terry; member of the new national committee, Robert Coghill.

O'CONNOR ENDORSES BAYARD.

A letter was read before the delegation to Belmont, in which the former highly endorses Mr. Bayard, of Delaware, and hopes for his nomination.

THE IOWA DELEGATION.

The Iowa delegation met at 11 at the Grand hotel and elected the following officers: Chairman, J. G. Bates; secretary, John Hagerman; vice-president of the convention, Samuel J. Evans; assistant secretary, J. J. Snouffen; member of the committee on credentials, T. J. Potter; on resolutions, J. P. Irish; permanent organization, E. D. Fenn; member of the new national committee, M. M. Hamm; rules and order of business, J. J. Richardson. An effort was made to have an expression of opinion upon candidates, but it was voted down.

DECIDING CONTESTS.

The national democratic committee met at the Grand hotel this forenoon, and after having a consultation with the executive committee selected Judge Hoadley of this city as temporary chairman, and Mayor Prince, of Boston, as secretary. After a debate of four hours between the two contesting Massachusetts delegations the national committee decided to admit the Abbott, or regular, democratic delegation to seats during the temporary organization of the convention, when the committee on credentials will take up the dispute for final disposition. At half past 4 o'clock the committee took a recess until 5, when the Tammany and Tilden contest of New York city was taken up.

The Tilden letter provokes cemment according to the staudpoint from which it is seen.

SAMMY'S PLANS.

An anti-Tilden man says he is convinced that the opposition to him has grown so great that he did not dare risk an effort at nomination; that he would have been overwhelmingly defeated in the convention, and that if nominated he would have lost New York by a big majority. On the other hand, his friends insist that his declination is based entirely on the condition of Tilden's health, and that the determination not to be a candidate is no new one; that he has allowed his name to remain in the contest up to this time entirely at the solicitation of his friends. These men say Tilden never has, and does not now doubt his ability to be both nominated and elected, if he had worked to that end. They say he fully believes he could carry New York by 30,000 majority.

The knowing Tilden men insist that the determination not to run was reached by him long previous to the New York convention, and that a letter similar to the one just promulgated was prepared at that time, to be there read; that Tilden was induced by his friends to withhold it, as its publication at that time would have weakened them in the contest for party supremacy in the state.

HOOSIER HURRAH.

The Hendricks club, of Indianapolis, arrived shortly after noon to-day, and paraded the streets with a band of music which accompanied them. Upon their arrival at the Gibson house three cheers were given, and Senator Voorhees was called for. Senator McDonald appeared on the balcony, and after informing the crowd that Voorhees had not yet arrived in the city, made a speech himself, referring in glowing terms to the character of Gov. Hendricks, and assuring the crowd that if Hendricks was nominated he would be elected and inaugurated.

Mr. Lander, the democratic candidate for governor of Indiana, was then introduced, and spoke of the important position held by Indiana, and the influence they would exert by taking a united stand for their candidate.

Gov. Marks, of Tennessee, was the next speaker. He referred to Indiana as the left wing of the democratic party, which could be depended upon in the coming conflict. He also alluded to the union of the north and south and the prospects of victory of democratic principles.

J. E. Neff, of Indiana, was the last speaker, and at the conclusion of his remarks the club proceeded to the democratic headquarters. Each of the speeches was cheered again and again, and cheers were given at every allusion to Hendricks' name.

HENDRICKS' CANDIDACY.

At a meeting of the Indiana delegation to-day the following resolution was proposed and unanimously adopted and signed by every delegate:

Whereas, As this delegation has learned that efforts have been, and are being made, to divert public attention from the fact that the democratic party of Indiana is a unit for Thomas A. Hendricks, and

Whereas, The name of Senator McDonald has been and still is being used in that connection with that nomination without any urgency on his part, and against his reiterated protest, he being the unqualified friend and advisor of Mr. Hendricks for the high position for which the democracy of Indiana has unanimously designated him; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the delegates from Indiana to the national convention, in accordance with the unanimous instructions of the democratic state convention of Indiana, hereby emphatically declare that we will adhere to and stand by Mr. Hendricks as our candidate for president, and will steadfastly reject any and all suggestions on proposals as to the use of the name of any other citizen of Indiana for that office, and further, that will steadily reject any suggestion or proposal for the use of the name of any citizen of Indiana for the office of vice-president.

JUDGE FIELD.

The supporters of Judge Stephen J. Field, of California, are small in number, but say they propose to stick, and expect all Thurman's votes will come to them when the break occurs.

The Sam Randall club, of Philadelphia, about 200 strong, arrived here at noon. They were received by the Hamilton county democratic club, and preceded by three bands marched to Walnut, and up that street to their headquarters. The men were dressed alike, in blue clothes and white hats.

VICE PRESIDENT BOOMER.

Ex-Gov. Bishop, of Ohio, is taking an active hand himself in working up the plan to give him a place on the ticket. His name is used by some of the anti-Tilden men from the east in connection with Field, but by far a majority of the Field men favor Hendricks for the second place.

Bayard's friends are doing some very effective work to-day. "He would be certain of a solid south if it were not that the

SOUTH FEARS A SOLID NORTH,"

said one of his most intimate friends this evening. "We believe that Bayard is the best candidate that can be named, and shall push his nomination unless we have information, that we must heed, that his war speeches will injure his candidacy in the north. What we want is a man who can carry the doubtful northern states, and if there is such an opposition to Bayard as will indicate that the bloody shirt will be made an issue, we do not propose to insist on his nomination."

WHERE THE CONVENTION MEETS.

Special Dispatch to THE BEE.

CINCINNATI, June 22—1 a. m.—The Music Hall, in which the convention meets, is one of the finest buildings in the country, and has a seating capacity of 6000, while it will probably contain, with the standing crowd which is to be allowed to occupy the corridors, aisles and entrances to doors, 10,000 persons. The audience room is much finer than that at Chicago. Every delegate will have a comfortable seat with arms, instead of a plain pine plank on which to sit. There are 500 seats for ladies and invited guests in the rear of the stage, and the press seats, instead of being in front of the platform, are at two sides. Speakers will be able to reach the entire space accorded to the delegates without having to stand on the press tables, as they did at Chicago, and the entire space devoted to the auditorium is somewhat less than an acre of that at Chicago, with excellent acoustic proportions, so that there will be no echo, and every speaker will be thoroughly heard. Sixteen seats in the first row for alternates have been devoted to the Woman's National Suffrage association, and the seats are designated for Mrs. Livermore and other members of the organization. The banners of the several delegations have been arranged by lot, and while all the delegates will be within range and hearing of the stage and platform, no preference has been shown. All the banners are of heavy silk, with gold lettering, and much handsomer than those at the republican convention. For delegates only is that portion on the left of the blue silk banners, which separates the delegates from alternates.

CONVENTION AT SECOND HAND.

The special telephonic arrangements are such as have never been attempted before. Four microphones have been placed in position. Two under the chairman desk and two on each gallery, and they will convey every word of each speech made and every note of the band to every one who may desire to listen at any of the 400 telephones in the city. Special connections have been made with the headquarters of the national committee, the Hamilton county committee, the police and fire departments, and various city offices. The lighting is perfect and could not be improved.

The decorations are composed of American flags, mingled at regular distances with those of other nations, and there is total absence of portraits except near the chairman's desk, where the face of Andrew Jackson, surrounded by evergreens, looks out from the national colors.

The telegraphic arrangements are very elaborate.

The ladies' seats on the stage are separated entirely from those of the invited guests.

No spirits of any sort will be sold in the building.

The millers, who have been in session a fortnight, are beginning to fear that they will not be helped in any way by the convention, but that they will be overwhelmed by free ticket delegations, while the interest in their own affairs will be counterbalanced by the political interests of the convention.

The convention will be called to order sharp at 12 o'clock by Senator Barnum, of Connecticut, who will, in accordance with the instructions of the committee, nominate Judge Hoadly for temporary chairman.

The Minnesota delegation will vote for Hancock solid on the first ballot.

BEN. BUTLER AND ANTI-BUTLER CROWD.

Great interest was manifested over the Massachusetts fight. The Abbott delegation was admitted by a vote of 16 to 12, only half an hour being allowed each side to make arguments. The twelve minority voted to admit both delegations, and the sixteen majority to admit only the Abbott or Faneuil Hall people. When the Abbott people were notified of the action of the committee they held a consultation and appointed a committee to present the following letter to the Butler democracy.

GRAND HOTEL, CINCINNATI, June 21.—Hon. Jonas H. French—Dear Sir: The delegates of the democratic party of Massachusetts to the democratic national convention, of which Hon. Josiah G. Abbott is chairman, having been officially informed that they are entitled to seats in said convention, have appointed a committee to confer with the honorable body of which you are chairman, in relation to the establishing of an honorable basis of union of the whole party in Massachusetts and its representation in the approaching convention. We should be pleased to meet a similar committee from your body as soon as convenient at our headquarters.

Signed: Leverett Salstonstall, G. W. Gill, S. K. Hamilton, P. A. Collins, R. Noble.

Col. French immediately called a meeting of the delegation of which he is the head, and at 8 o'clock the delegation met to discuss the proposition for a union. A committee was appointed to see the Abbott people, to see what they propose to do, with instructions to report immediately.

Excitement was steadily on the increase during the day, and last night the city was in a hubbub. All the evening processions were parading the streets with torchlights and banners. The air was vocal with music of bands and cheering of crowds, which is the regulation scheme of conventions to attempt to manufacture sentiment in favor of various candidates, and some are well-nigh superfluous. The enthusiasm of the excited and good-natured throngs of politicians and distinguished men is visible everywhere. The Grand hotel is the chief political centre, and its spacious corridors were literally packed last night with a turbulent sea of men, where might be seen the tall form, shabby hat and venerable gray beard of ex Gov. Bishop, one of Ohio's local political celebrities, who is most anxious to have his name adorn the tail of the democratic ticket. He is a politician of the Gov. Charley Foster order, who believes in the virtue of handshaking and good fellowship. He is continually the center of a group of politicians with whom he discusses the latest phase of the situation here.

There, too, may be seen the dapper form, gray mustache and peculiar tall hat of F. O. Prince, mayor of Boston and secretary of the national convention. He has rooms above is a busy man, but now and again comes down into the throng and makes his way out with difficulty.

Ex Senator Barnum, of Connecticut, chairman of the national committee, who is also here, is a short, thick set man with a florid face, and not much given to talk. His appearance is an unfailing signal for a scottie at him by the score or more interested politicians and eager newspaper men.

TAMMANY BEATEN.

The Irving Hall or Gov. Robinson delegation, of New York, and the Tammany delegation, headed by John B. Hoskins, appeared before the national committee. In pursuance to a resolution adopted by the national committee, each contesting delegation pledged itself to support the nominee of the convention, no matter who he might be. A long debate ensued as to what delegates were entitled to seats. Finally it was resolved to admit the Robinson delegates as having prima facie right to seats seats in the convention in the primary organization. This was done by a vote of 26 ayes to 1 nay.

TILDEN'S FOLLOWERS.

The feeling of the New York delegates appears to be unanimous to regard as final and absolute the letter of Mr. Tilden declining to have his name presented to the convention as a candidate for the presidency. Some friends of Tilden, who regard the letter as final, still urge the presentation of his name. A majority, however, seem favorable to uniting on Payne, and a caucus of New York, Connecticut and New Jersey men has been in secret session, discussing the course to be taken to-day. The result of this conference will determine the vote of New York.

Nebraska, at its meeting yesterday, resolved that if Tilden, to whom its delegates came here instructed, had withdrawn, they would follow the lead of New York. Other delegations, similarly situated, are to follow the same course.

In response to a serenade from the Randall club, of Philadelphia, last night, Senator Wade Hampton, speaking from the balcony of the St. Nicholas hotel, expressed himself as favorable to Randall's candidacy on the withdrawal of Tilden from the canvass.

SPONSORS OF BOOMS.

Senator Voorhees will present the name of Hendricks before the convention, and the nomination will be seconded by Senator McDonald.

Bayard's name will be presented by Attorney-General Gray, of Delaware, and in all probability the nomination will be seconded by either Mr. Saltsnstall, of Massachusetts, or Barnard Carter, of Maryland.

It is thought that Col. Ellis, of Nevada, representing the Pacific slope state will present the name of Judge Fields before the convention. The nomination will be seconded by Mr. Stringfell, of Virginia.

Hon. John McSweeny, of Wooster, Ohio, will present the name of Thurman. Who will second the nomination has not yet been decided upon.

The Ohio delegation elected Alex. Long, chairman. He is a strong Payne man. On a test vote in the Ohio delegation between Payne and Jewett the vote stood 27 to 17 in favor of Payne. A resolution was passed to vote for Thurman under instructions till half the delegation request a conference.

The Tammany Hall delegation was serended by the Chicago club last and speeches were made.

WON'T STAY SHELVED.

The New Jersey delegation in caucus spent an hour in discussing a plan for casting the vote of the state for Joel Parker. It was withdrawn in order to save it from being lost. Gov. McClellan's friends are angry at this attempt. The latter's appointment of ex-Gov. Parker to the supreme court bench was supposed to have shelved him, as nominations from the bench are looked on with distrust. With Tilden out of the vote of the state it will probable five for Parker, five for Bayard, four for Hendricks and the rest scattering.

WHAT WILL TOMMY DO?

Special Dispatch to THE BEE.

CINCINNATI, June 22, 1 a. m.—The question now is, What will Hendricks do? The withdrawal of Tilden and Seymour won't help him any. It is rumored he, too, will withdraw, and that there is a letter here to be used if necessary. The hard money men of the east won't have him, and while he would be acceptable to Tammany, Tilden men are bitterly against him, because, they say, he has gone back on "the old man" more frequently than was either politic or polite. They say he could not carry New York because of his financial heresy, and because Tilden would spend nearly as much to defeat Hendricks as to elect himself. The Hendricks club of Indianapolis, has arrived, with a band, at the Burnett house, and are full of enthusiasm for

THE ACCOMPLISHED STRADDLER,

but it is evident that his managers have no hopes of his nomination.

The Hoosier delegation has just held a meeting, at which they swore unanimously to stand by Hendricks, first, last, and all the time. McDonald, who stands in the same relation to Hendricks here that Garfield stood to Sherman at Chicago, may be the Garfield of this convention. Hendricks friends won't admit this, though seemingly they rather expect and hope for it. McDonald says he is not a candidate, and Hendricks men will stick to Hendricks until New York or some other state nominates McDonald, when they will rush to him and give him an impetus that will carry him through. Kelly and New York would take McDonald. It would not be surprising if the ticket were McDonald and Potter, of New York.

MORRISON'S MANAGERS

are losing hope, and if Indiana puts up McDonald, Illinois will join in and help him.

Bayard is looming up some and is talked of more than ever before.

Dark horses are trotting themselves out this morning. Jewett's pictures are in the shop windows. Documents cataloguing the virtues of Parker, of New Jersey, are in circulation.

The Randall club, from Philadelphia, is talking him up, and candidates, whose wealth is their principal recommendation, have cut their garters and began to empty their stockings. The great question is, what will New York and Indiana do. All eyes are turned on these states, and it devolves on them to bring order out of confusion and chaos that now prevails.

O'CONNOR BOOMS FOR BAYARD.

A letter from Charles O'Connor to August Belmont was yesterday read before the southern delegations at state meeting. The letter is a high eulogy of Bayard, and refers to his personal character and political strength. It closes in saying that if Bayard be nominated he will carry the state of New York by a larger majority than any other candidate can, and much larger than was ever before received by any presidential in the state of New York. The letter is kept in great secresy from the press, and though Mr. Bayard's friends are satisfied that its full publication would add to his strength, yet its author will not consent to its publication.

Col. John R. Fellows of the New York delegation, said: "We have virtually decided nothing, except that taking Tilden at his word there will be no votes for him in the New York delegation. For whom the votes will be cast no man knows. There was an unsuccessful effort made to determine that point, and it will be discussed at the meeting of the delegation at 10 o'clock to-day. He was asked, "Payne?" That may be, but Tilden has not given the delegation to understand that he has any particular preference as yet. I assure you that the delegation has not expressed any opinion beyond the hope that we may nominate a man may win."

SPRINGING TILDEN'S NAME.

The plan of the Tilden men is not to make a formal nomination, but when the proper time arrives in the balloting a representative man from the west or Pennsylvania, perhaps Randall, will spring his name on the convention, when the New York delegation is expected to wheel into line, and an effort will then be made to create a boom in his favor, as it is expected he will accept the nomination if it is made.

HOW THE SOUTH WILL GO.

As near as can be determined the southern states will vote as follows on the first ballot:

Alabama—Field 12, Bayard 6.
Florida—Bayard 8.
Georgia—Uncertain.
Tennessee—Bayard 12, Field 3, Hendricks 5.
Mississippi—Bayard 13, Hendricks 7.
North Carolina—Bayard 20.
South Carolina—Bayard 17.

The Illinois delegation were in session four hours last evening, discussing the question for whom the vote shall be cast on the first ballot. The names of Seymour, Morrison and Palmer were presented, but before a vote was taken the meeting adjourned.

CROW, KELLY, CROW!

A Great Victory for the Bull-Necked Tammany Sachem,

Whose Sharpshooters Winged a Bird of Foul Plumage.

Conflicting Comments on Tilden's Declination by the New York Press.

Who'll Weep for Georgie Now?

Tilden is the Man.

Special Dispatch to THE BEE.

CHICAGO, June 21, 4 p. m.—The Journal's New York special says: In the face of Tilden's letter, The Sun exclaims "Tilden is the man."

The Tribune inclines to the belief Tilden would accept the nomination if tendered. The World holds that Tilden comes forward to decline a nomination which he is at last satisfied he can't obtain.

The Herald says the letter is a dexterous plea for the nomination, while The Times proposes, if language has any meaning, Tilden's name cannot with decency be presented to the convention.

The Graphic says the letter improves his chance of getting the nomination.

The Star (Tammany) says: Had this letter been addressed to the democratic national committee three months ago, the author would have won praise for his unselfishness, but he did not write until beaten to his knees.

BAYARD OUT OF THE RACE.

Special dispatch to The Bee.

CHICAGO, June 21, 4 p. m.—The Journal's Washington special says: The Baltimore Sun, a paper very friendly to Bayard, in its Cincinnati dispatches this morning, says: "Taking the expressions of the whole membership of the convention and of the leaders of the party who are here as advising council, the warmest admiration, just as in 1876 in St. Louis, is expressed for Bayard and if the sentiment were to rule there could not be the least doubt of his nomination, but desire is for availability above everything else and this is construed as taking Bayard out of the list of strong candidates.

THE OUTLOOK.

Special Dispatch to The Bee.

CINCINNATI, June 21, 4 p. m.—The weather is extremely hot and sultry, but notwithstanding these unfavorable atmospheric influences the friends of the numerous candidates for presidential honors are working hard and the political pot is boiling at fever heat. Several of the clubs and delegations have been parading the streets this morning with banners flying and trumpets sounding.

Tilden's letter of declination or acceptance (opinion is divided as to which of these two it is) absorbs most of the talk. While some prefer to regard it as a mere bid on Tilden's part, the majority regard it as a sincere and final refusal. Among the latter are Henry Watterson and Speaker Randall both intimate friends of Tilden's. The New York delegation also regard the letter in this light. It again comes from higher authority that this delegation will present Payne's name. Kentucky is understood to be for Bayard, who has also a majority of the Tennessee delegation.

On to Cincinnati.

Special Dispatch to The Bee.

CHICAGO, June 21.—Seymour club, numbering about 75, left for Cincinnati last week. Their number was considerably reduced by a higher excursion fare there was originally offered and by the uncertainty of Seymour's acceptance of the nomination. They wore white hats and badges and are accompanied by a band.

The Utah and Minnesota delegations passed through yesterday en route to Cincinnati with a large following of adventurers and boomers.

DOMESTIC DOINGS.

The Bureau of Engraving and Printing Moved into its New Quarters.

The National Board of Health Aroused by Reports of Yellow Jack.

Paddock Predicts a Vast Increase in Nebraska's Population.

Capitol Notes.

Special dispatch to THE BEE.

CHICAGO, June 21, 4 p. m.—The Journal's Washington special says: The work of removing from the treasury to the new building for the bureau of engraving and printing, ended Saturday and to-day, the making of money will be resumed. With additional facilities now provided, much more work can be turned out. A portion of the treasury, formerly used by this bureau will be occupied as file rooms as well as by clerks.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

Tidings of some yellow fever cases at New York has stirred the national board of health into an endeavor to get an appropriation made by congress for the health service. The comptrollers are not as certain as the officials of the national board that these officials should have control of the funds and the matter is still under consideration.

PADDOCK, OF NEBRASKA,

says the census returns will show a population in his state of over 500,000 as against 128,000 in 1870. This will give the state about four additional congressmen, all of whom, Paddock modestly claims will be republicans.

Hanlan at Home.

Special Dispatch to THE BEE.

TORONTO, June 21, 4 p. m.—Hanlan arrived home yesterday. He is rather despondent over the result of the race at Providence, but insists that his actions were square.

Forest Fires.

Special dispatch to THE BEE.

ST. JOHNS, N. B., June 21, 4 p. m.—Forest fires are doing immense damage, and many villages are threatened. Work is stopped in several places and the inhabitants are out fighting the flames.

Distillery on Fire.

Special Dispatch to THE BEE.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 21, 4 p. m.—The United States distillery company's brewery was damaged by fire this morning to the extent of $30,000. Two employes are probably fatally injured.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Money and Stock.

NEW YORK, June 21.

MONEY—Market at 2@3½ per cent.

GOVERNMENTS.	
U. S. 6s, 1881	106¾
U. S. 5s, New	103
New 4½s	109¼
U. S. 4s per cent	108½
STOCKS.	
Rock Island	110⅛
Illinois Central	104
C. B. & Q.	121
C. & A.	109½
" preferred	121
New York Central	128⅞
Lake Shore	85
Erie	39½
Erie preferred	63¼
Northwestern	93⅜
Northwestern preferred	109½
St. Paul	79⅞
St. Paul preferred	104
Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific	26
preferred	35
Han. & St. Jo.	34
Han. & St. Jo., pr'd	74½
Kansas & Texas	29
Union Pacific	89
Northern Pacific	26¾
do preferred	47
Western Union Telegraph	104½
Central Pacific	74
Pacific Mail	37⅛
U. P. land grants	

Chicago Produce.

CHICAGO, June 21.

Flour—Dull and nominal.

Wheat—Unsettled and irregular, but closing a shade easier; No. 2 red winter, 92@93¼c, closed at 93c cash, 92@94, closed at 93c for June; 90¼@91½c, closed at 90½c bid for July; 84¼@85c, closed at 84¾c for August; No. 3, 84½c.

Corn—Moderately active and lower; No. 2 and high mixed, 35¼@35⅜c, closed at 35½c for cash or June; 35⅜@35⅝c, closed at 35⅝c for July; 35⅝@36c, closed at 35⅞c bid for August; rejected, 33½c.

Oats—Fairly active and weak; No. 2, 26¼@26⅜c, closed at 26⅜c for cash; 26¼@27c, closed at 27¼c for June; 25½@26⅝c, closed at 25⅝c for July; 22¼@22½c, closed at 22c for August.

Rye—No. 2, 75c for cash or June; 60c for July.

Barley—No. 2, 72c bid; held at 74c.

Pork—Active and higher; $11 75 for cash; $11 75@11 80 for June; 11 77½@11 80 for July, $11 90@11 92½ for August.

Lard—Active and demand higher; $6 90 for cash; $6 90@6 92½ for July; $6 95@6 97½ for August.

Bulk Meats — Shoulders, $4 60; short ribs, $6 95; short clear, $7 20.

Whisky—Strong at $1 09.

Butter—Steady.

Eggs—Unchanged.

CLOSING PRICES.

Wheat—Moderately active and steady; No. 2 spring, seller July, 90½@90⅝c; August, 84¼@84⅜c; September, 82¼@82½c; 81½c for the year; June, 92½c bid.

Corn—Quiet; 35⅝c for June; 35⅜@35½c for July; 35⅞@35⅞c for August.

Oats—25⅝@25¾c for July; 22¼@22½c for August; 22c for September.

Pork—$11 85@11 92½ for July $11 90@12 00 for August.

Lard—$6 92½ for July; $6 92½@6 95 for August.

Chicago Live Stock Market

CHICAGO, June 22.

Hogs—Receipts, 23,000 head; shipments, 5600; active and 10c higher; mixed packing, $4 10@4 35; light packing, $4 20@4 35; heavy packing, $4 40@4 55.

Cattle—Receipts 3100 head; shipments, 2100; market moderately active; good shippers, $4 20@4 30; common butchers' stock dull at $2 00@3 00; grass Texans, $2 55@3 60; mostly selling at $3 00@3 40.

Sheep—Receipts, 400 head; shipments none; market steady and unchanged; common to fair, $3 40@3 80; good to choice, $4 00@4 25.

Milwaukee Produce Market

MILWAUKEE, June 21.

Wheat—Firm; market opened ¼c higher, closed weak; hard, $1 07; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 02; No. 2 Milwaukee 92½c; June, 92½c; July, 93½c; August, 88c; No. 3 Milwaukee, 83c; No. 4 Milwaukee, 77c; rejected, 60c.

Corn—Lower; No. 2, 35⅝c.

Oats—Declined ½c; No. 26½c.

Rye—Quiet at 75½c.

Barley—Dull; No. 2 fall, 70c.

New York Produce.

NEW YORK, June 21.

Wheat—Dull and lower; ungraded spring, $1 05@1 10; No. 3 spring, $1 07; No. 2 spring, $1 10@1 10½; mixed winter, $1 17½@1 18; ungraded white, $1 14@1 15; No. 1 do, $1 16½@1 18; No. 2 red, June, $1 22½@1 23; July, $1 12½@1 13; August, $1 08½@1 09½.

Corn—Lower and trade moderate; receipts, 609,000 bushels; No. 2, 51½@52c; No. 2, June, 51¼@51½c; July, 50½c.

Oats—Quiet but easier; mixed western, 37@39c; white western, 39@44c.

Eggs—Steady at 11½@13c.

Pork—Firm; new mess, $12 25,

Beef—Steady and quiet.

Cut Meats—Firm and active; long clear middles, $7 25; short clear, $7 50.

Lard—Moderately active and higher; prime steam, $7 27½@7 27½c.

Butter—Dull and in buyer's favor at 12@21c.

Whisky—Nominal at $1 12@1 13.

FOREIGN EVENTS.

Rumors of the Prevalence of Famine and Fever in Ireland.

Investigation to Be Made to See if Any Traces of Famine Exist.

Exciting Debate in the Commons as to Whether Bradlaugh Can Affirm.

BRADLAUGH'S CASE.

Special dispatch to The Bee.

LONDON, June 22, 1 a. m.—A great crowd assembled in the palace yard and Westminster hall yesterday morning, for the purpose of welcoming Mr. Bradlaugh, who is to-day to plead his own case before the house of commons, in debate upon the motion to set aside the report of the committee on his case and to permit him to affirm or take the oath. Debate began by Labouchere, who was elected with Bradlaugh to represent the borough of Northampton, moving that Bradlaugh be allowed to make an affirmation by the rules of the house and assume his seat as a regularly elected and qualified member of her majesty's parliament. Mr. Labouchere concluded that any one who, under existing statutes, allowed to affirm in courts of justice by reason of conscientious scruples, instead of taking an oath, and whose testimony was then to be received by a jury as equal in validity as that of one who has taken the usual oath, should be allowed the same privileges in the house of commons, and that his affirmation should be considered equivalent to an oath. Mr. Labouchere's argument was well considered and well delivered, and was sprinkled with wit and humor, which was well received by the house. The house was crowded, and the strangers' gallery and seats reserved for sons of peers and members of the upper house were well