

THIRTEENTH YEAR.

THE PRESIDENCY.

Multiplying Evidences that Arthur Will Reoccupy the Chief's Chair.

The Chairman of New York's Delegation Gives His Views.

His Opinion That Arthur Will Be Nominated on the 3rd Ballot.

He Thinks the Vice-Presidency Alone Saved New York Before.

An Alleged Combination Between Blaine and Logan Men.

Whereby Loganites Will Vote For Blaine the First Three Ballots.

Confirmation That Nebraska Will be for Arthur in the Convention.

The Greenbackers at Indianapolis Nominate Butler and West.

On a Platform for Temperance and Woman Suffrage.

J. Sterling Morton Prescribes a Dose for Dr. Miller.

Proceedings in Congress Yesterday—Other Political Matters.

THE OHIO CONVENTION.

Special Dispatch to The Bee. CHICAGO, May 29.—The first large arrival of politicians and delegates to the republican convention was chronicled this morning.

BLAINE'S BOOMERS. Before Mr. Warner and Mr. Hatton with their friends had been seated at the Grand Pacific, Chas. Emery Smith brought up the end line of the Blaine boom, which brought Stephen B. Elkins here on yesterday.

VIRGINIA'S DOUBT. W. H. Pleasant, a bright looking colored man, who is the forerunner of the Mahone delegation from Virginia, is around trying to impress upon everybody that Mahone and his delegation should be left out in the cold.

THE BLAINE AND LOGAN MEN. will argue with the southern delegates that they ought to listen to the talk of the Blaine men of the republican states and not assert their own choice, because the southern republican will give no electoral votes; but the southern men will be the reason why there are no republican electoral votes from the south, and that the passage of that bill is due to the fact that Blaine, when speaker of the house, left his chair to assist the democrats in the passage of the bill.

GEORGE CORNHILL, of Washington, who caused the hanging of Gutesau, got in to-day. He says he is for Blaine first, but is really here for the purpose of feeling the way for his father-in-law Judge Miller of Iowa. The backers of Blaine and of Logan thus far have been doing all the talking, while the Arthur men have been doing a great deal of work quietly.

GATHERING OF THE CLANS. CHICAGO, May 29.—There was a greater influx of delegates and gentlemen prominent in the republican party councils this morning than on any previous day, and the hotel lobbies are beginning to assume an air of great activity.

DELEGATES are mainly from the south; a few New York and Pennsylvania delegates have come in advance of the main body, among whom may be mentioned Jas D. Warren, chairman of the New York state cen-

of the country, and since the voice of the people is UNMISTAKABLY FOR ARTHUR, the republican convention would be undoubtedly gratifying to the public sentiment if it nominated him.

Mr. O. G. Warren, who was in the room; called attention to the fact that the Chairman Warren was one of the 305 in the convention of 1880. This provoked a question directed to Chairman Warren, whether he and the other Arthur men would stick to their favorite as the Grant men did to the ex-president.

CARRYING NEW YORK. As regard Arthur's alleged inability to carry New York, Warren was asked, What of that? Placing his hand impressively on the reporter's knee, Mr. Warren said, "I can tell you this, Arthur was nominated for vice president with ease; we carried New York with almost as much ease as we nominated Arthur; it was only because Arthur was the second name on the ticket, I believe as earnestly as I believe anything that with any other nominee for vice president New York would have GONE TO THE DEMOCRATS.

If the republicans can carry New York city and Kings county they have practically won the election in the state. I saw a man before I left Buffalo who is pronounced for Blaine, and he acknowledged that if there was any question about New York Arthur could certainly carry New York city and Kings county with ease. Mr. Warner said that the New York delegates would begin to come in to-morrow.

A BLAINE AND LOGAN COMBINATION. It is reported that a combination has been formed between certain Blaine and Logan people, by which a number of the latter have agreed with a like number of the former that they will support Blaine on the first three ballots, on condition that an equal number of Blaine people shall go with them to Logan at the end of that time if Blaine is not nominated. The Logan men believe that by this plan they can form the nucleus of a stampede to Logan.

SHERMAN has written personal letters to all those who supported him at Chicago in 1880, asking them to be ready to fly to his support again when the opportune moment arrives.

GOVERNOR SCHUYLER CROSBY, of Montana, arrived this morning and is guest of Hon. E. A. Stors, who will also entertain James Seligman, Chauncey M. Depew, and other prominent New Yorkers. Governor Crosby comes as an enthusiastic Arthur man socially, politically and every other way, having known the president for 20 years. He speaks with confidence of his winning merits, and eulogizes his administration for the virtues which even the enemies of the president are forced to concede. Governor Crosby doesn't see the logic of endorsing the president in the republican state conventions of the United States only to be disregarded by the national republican convention and he doesn't believe he will be.

WILLIAM PLEASANT, of the Mahone Virginia delegation, says the Dezentorf or so-called "straight-out" delegation, which is coming, does not represent 500 people of Virginia; that one of its leaders was a well-known Democrat, and that the Mahone delegation would go into the convention solid or not at all. This declaration was called out by the idea of Senator Clayton, that the committee or credentials would probably recommend the admission of both delegations, allowing half-a-vote to each. It seems evident that

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tral committee, and Speaker Sheard of New York, both of whom are delegates. Assistant Postmaster Hatton, Col. George B. Corhill of Washington, and Chas. Emery Smith, of the Philadelphia Press, are also here.

THE SUB-COMMITTEE of the national committee is holding continuous sessions arranging for seating delegates and other convention details, to be able to report to the full committee next Saturday. No headquarters in the interest of any candidates have yet been opened, with the exception of Gen. Logan's, but the Arthur and Blaine headquarters will be in readiness to-morrow morning.

CAMERON NEUTRAL. PHILADELPHIA, May 29.—The Bulletin's Washington special states that Cameron refuses to influence the delegation to Chicago. He says he will support the nominee of the convention to the utmost of his power, no matter who is nominated.

THE GREENBACKERS. THE SECOND DAY. INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 29.—The National greenback convention reassembled at 10 o'clock, General Weaver presiding. The committee on resolutions was not yet ready to report, and the entire forenoon session was taken up in brief addresses by members of the convention. The platform committee sent word to the presiding officers that they were not yet ready to report before half past two or three o'clock and at a quarter before twelve the convention adjourned until 2 o'clock. It is understood the committees ARE AT LOGANHEADS over the plank on the tariff and a good deal of debate is expected in the convention. To prevent much time being consumed speeches have been limited to five minutes, no delegate to speak twice until all have spoken. The committee has been appointed to wait on Geo. W. Julian and invite him to address the convention. There is some talk of over Butler's nomination, but it is not likely to amount to much. Crandall says he doesn't like Butler, but if the convention can afford to commit the party to such a blunder, he can and he will stand by the same.

PASSING TIME. The convention re-assembled pursuant to adjournment. The committee on resolutions not being ready to report, the intervening time was occupied in the adoption of motions of thanks, including one to W. H. English for the free use of his opera house, etc. A resolution of sympathy with the union printers and organized labor in the fight against the New York Tribune was read and referred.

THREE PLATFORMS. It was after 3 o'clock when Chairman Weaver announced that the committee on resolutions was ready to report three reports. The minority reports made by Jones of New York and Blanchard of Michigan, were read. The first was attentively listened to, occasionally interrupted by applause. Blanchard's report met with an enthusiastic reception, its author receiving many congratulations on his stand in favor of

TEMPERANCE AND WOMEN SUFFRAGE. Jones's report differed from the majority report in demanding that while congress shall issue full legal tender notes, they shall be used in the payment of government debts, constructing public improvements to reduce the transportation charges, completing public buildings, the building of a navy and for such other purposes. As congress is now asked to appropriate money until the surplus of the country is exhausted, a profitable home market for the produce of American farms and workshops created, and business done on a cash basis, Jones did not insist on his views and there was no split on the platform.

THE MAJORITY REPORT was read by Norton, chairman of the committee. It contained a lengthy preamble, setting forth the objects of the greenback party and what it has accomplished, saying Congress had repealed \$12,000,000 annual taxes for banks, throwing the burden upon the people to pay interest thereon. The following is THE PLATFORM: We demand the substitution of greenbacks for the national bank notes and the prompt payment of public debt. We want that money which saved our country in time of war, and which has given it prosperity and happiness in peace. We condemn the retirement of fractional currency and small denominations of greenbacks, and demand their restoration. We demand the issue of the bonds of money now locked up in the United States treasury by applying them to the payment of the public debt. We hold the late decision of the supreme court on the legal tender question to be a null vindication of the theory which this party has always advocated, on the right and anti-rity of congress over the issue of legal tender notes and we hereby pledge ourselves to uphold that decision and defend the constitution against alterations or amendments intended to deprive the people of any rights or privileges conferred by that instrument. We demand the issue of such money and a sufficient quantity to supply the actual needs of trade and commerce, in accordance with the increase of population and the development of our territory.

3. The public lands being the natural inheritance of the people we demand that the title which has been granted to corporations vast tracts of land, and we demand that immediate and vigorous measures be taken to reclaim and restore them to the people to whom they belong.

4. We demand an amendment of the constitution of congress so that it shall be empowered to regulate the issue of legal tender notes and to prevent the issue of any other kind of paper money.

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forfeited by reason of the non-fulfillment of congress as shall place all prospects acquired by corrupt legislation, and that such railroad lands and other public domains be hereafter held as a sacred trust, to be granted only to actual settlers in limited quantities, and we demand that the alien ownership of land, individual or corporate, shall be prohibited.

7. We condemn all importations of contracted labor made with a view to reduce starvation wages the workmen of this country and demand laws for its prevention.

8. We insist upon a constitutional amendment regarding the terms of United States senators.

9. We demand such rules for the governing of congress as shall place all prospects of the people upon an equal footing and take away from congress a veto power greater than that of the president.

10. The question as to the amount of duties to be levied upon various articles of import has been agitated, quarrelled over, and has divided convocations for nearly a hundred years. It is not one of our best, but it is one of our worst laws, with a view to raising a revenue from luxuries rather than necessities, we insist that, as an economic question, its importance is insignificant as compared with the financial issue, for whereas we have suffered four worst years under low and also under high tariffs, we have never suffered from pauperism or seen our factories and workshops closed, while the volume of money in circulation was adequate to the needs of commerce. Give our farmers and manufacturers money as cheap as you can, and we will give you the people of this country, and we will give you the people of the world.

11. For the purpose of testing the sense of the people upon the subject, we are in favor of submitting to a vote the question of amendment to the constitution in favor of suffrage regardless of sex, and also on the subject of the liquor traffic.

12. All disabled soldiers of the late war should be equitably provided for, and we denounce the policy of keeping a small army of officeholders whose only business is to prevent on to the people the fruits of the war.

13. All private property and forms of money and obligations to pay money, whether in the form of private or public taxes. We demand a graduated income tax.

14. We demand an amelioration of the conditions of labor by enforcing sanitary laws in industrial establishments; the abolition of the convict labor system; by a rigid inspection of mines and factories; by the reduction of the hours of labor in industrial establishments; by fostering educational institutions and by abolishing child labor.

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THE BANK BANDITTI.

The Penn Bank Plunder Showing Up Worse and Worse.

The Deficit Now Thought to Amount to Over Seven Millions.

Only \$4,000 Left of \$40,000 in the Bank When It Closed.

A Large Amount of Collaterals Also Mysteriously Disappeared.

Yesterday's Developments as to the Wabash Receivership.

Five Hundred Employees Strike for Back Pay at Moberly—Other Business Troubles.

THE PENN BANK PECULATION. SEVEN MILLIONS DEFICIT. PITTSBURG, May 29.—Henry Warren, assignee of the Penn bank, has taken charge and discharged the clerks. He will begin work at once, but says he will require two weeks, and possibly 30 days, before a statement of the exact condition of affairs can be made. The deficiency, it is believed, will reach full seven millions and a quarter.

A FORTY THOUSAND GRAB. It is said that of forty thousand known to be on the counter when the bank closed, only four thousand was turned over to the assignee. A great shortage of securities is also reported Saturday, and bonds, stocks and other collaterals in the bank at the time of the suspension are said to be missing. President Riddle is still confined to his room. He has issued a card asking his friends to withhold judgment until he is able to make a statement.

THE METROPOLITAN. NEW YORK, May 29.—Sales of Metropolitan bank shares were made to-day at 30, yesterday 40 bid. They were offered at par.

WOES OF THE WABASH. THE RECEIVERSHIP. ST. LOUIS, May 29.—The office of the receiver of the Wabash railway will be in this city, and Solon Humphreys will spend a good deal of his time here. An order will be issued to Wabash officials and employees to-day, notifying them there will be no change among them, but that the operation of the road will go on as usual for the present. Under the receivership divisions which are earning their interest charges will be compelled by the courts to pay them. There will be no permanent default on the obligations of Toledo, Chicago and Kansas City divisions. Interest on non-paying branches, however, will be defaulted and the original owners allowed the alternative of either funding their coupons or taking back their property. It is declared impossible at present to state what divisions will be left out of the new organization with the exception of the Cairo & Vincennes. There is no doubt but that line will have to go.

A meeting was held this morning at the Wabash railroad office at which a formal transfer of the Wabash road was made to the receivers.

A STRIKE AT MOBERLY. A Moberly special to the Post-Dispatch says: Five hundred laborers and yardmen of the Wabash road threaten to strike unless their back wages are paid by noon to-morrow. The men held a meeting last night, appointed committees and are holding a meeting to-day. It is said that unless the money is forthcoming the strike will become general.

At 2 o'clock this afternoon the 500 men struck.

KNOX, Ky., May 29.—On application to-day, Judge Love in the United States circuit