THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

FOURTEENTH YEAR. OMAHA, NEB., MONDAY MORNING, JULY 7, 1884. NO. 16

HOPEFUL HOSTS.

The Assembling Leaders of Democracy Acting as if Sanguine of Success.

Evidently Endeavoring to Outdo the Republicans in Enthusiasm.

They Come Uniformed in Brigades and with Blaring Bands.

Butler's Followers Vieing with all in Their Hullabaloo.

His Reception and Speech Saturday Night to "Labor's" Cohorts.

The South Declare They Will Have Any Man But Butler.

All Evidently Now Hanging in the Course of New York.

Cleveland Now Claimed to be the Choice of Tilden.

Although the Sage Samuel is Still Claimed as in the Field.

Mgr. Capel to Offset Father O'Reilley's Republican Prayer.

Guesswork, Claim, Clamors and Conumdrums of Sunday In Chicago.

THE DEMOCRACY.

THE GATHERING OF THE SANGUINE OUTS.

CHICAGO, July 5.—Delegates to the democratic national convention continue to arrive in straggling detachments which, in a few cases number more than five or six. They have thus far arrived principally as individuals. One half of the Louisiana delegation, however, arrived this morning and the entire Iowa delegation, numbering 26, came later in the day. Quite a number of the leaders reached the city late last night and their presence caused an activity and animation at hotels which delegates alone could not impart The national committeeman, W. L. Scott, Gen. Spinola and Thos. J. Grady were among those who were early on the scene this morning Ex-Governor Sterling Morton, of Nebraska, was observed in the lobby of the Palmer House and was afterward seen in consultation with the advanced advocates of revenue reform. Gov. Morton declares that the party, in justice to itself, must declare unqualifiedly, for reform of tariff laws.

Congressman Morrison declares that the platform of the party took precedence over everything else. He believed with a good platform the party could go into the fight with almost any good candidate and win. He declared that the south and a greater portion of the west could be relied upon to support a reasonable reform tariff principle. Many northern and New England delegates would be opposed to it, and it was a question whether the south and west did not constitute a clear majority. It is recognized that the tariff question has taken precedence in point of interest thus far in the preliminary work of the convention, as the free trade advocates have been outspoken in their demand that the subject be clearly defined by the national convention. To a representative of the associated press this morning, Hon. Henry Matterson said, "The statement that Mr. Harrison defeated Mr. Morrison at Peoria gives a wrong impression of what really occurred there. The Illinois delegation adopted a tariff for revenue only. A resolution by Mr. Harrison started out to quash this, but finding that he would be beaten he modified his demands and asked that the resolution be simply referred to the national convention about to assemble. This the state convention was willing to concede to the man whom it was about to nominate for governor. It should not be forgotten," continued Mr. Watterson, "that Mr. Harrison is himself a revenue reformer and said in his speech that protection is robbery. With the action of the state convention Mr. Harrison's power over the Illinois delegation in the national convention expires. It is an out and out revenue reform delegation, and Mr. Morrison will be its member of the platform committee."

DEMOCRACY'S DREAD.

BUTLER APPEARS ON THE SCENE.

CHICAGO, July 5.—General Butler arrived in Chicago from Boston this evening on the 6:50 train over the Michigan Central road. He was accompanied by his secretary and several personal friends. A representative of the associated press met the party at Kensington, a few miles out from Chicago, and accompanied them to the city.

Upon the arrival of the train at the depot, the distinguished visitor was waited upon by a committee representing the labor organizations of the city, headed by Mr. Muldoon, and after a short season of hand shaking the general was escorted to a carriage and driven to the Palmer house. There he was met by a crowd of about one hundred citizens, who greeted him with three cheers. By an adroit flank movement through a side door he avoided the necessity of making a speech, which was called for, and retired to his room. En route through Michigan General Butler was warmly received at various towns along the Michigan Central road.

THE LOCAL LABOR DEMONSTRATION

in the Butler interest did not take place until nearly 10 o'clock. The labor societies representing the bricklayers, horse-shoers, seaman, and the various trades unions selected Market street as a rendezvous, and from there proceeded to the Palmer house by a circuitous route, along which were large awaiting crowds. The marching column numbered about three thousand, speaking strictly, and carried a number of transparencies, all of which bore the face of Butler, supplemented with such sentiments as "Labor needs a statesman," "If I am not for you, I am against you," "Butler to the factory czars of Lowell," "The working men welcome Butler." Toward the rear of the column was borne a mammoth spoon, on which was inscribed, "Butler will feed you all." The extreme rear of the line was made up of a broom brigade displaying the devise, "Butler will sweep the country." As the column approached the vicinity of the Palmer house the scene became an extraordinary one. The electric lighted streets for many blocks in every direction, were filled with a mass of people, numbering fully twenty thousand, who awaited the appearance of the Massachusetts man. The great crowd may not have been drawn out solely to see and hear Butler, as the location was the focus of all the interest which centers about the approach of the national convention, but the demonstration and the knowledge that

BUTLER WAS TO SPEAK

caught the attention of the vast auditory. General Butler was roundly cheered on his appearing, but his remarks were distinct to only those near him.

A platform had been erected upon a dray which was stationed in front of the hotel entrance. As the hour grew late and the procession did not appear it was suggested to the general that he had better go out and keep the uproarious crowd in order. Escorted by a half dozen members of the trade and labor organizations, he came out and forced his way through the turbulent crowd to the platform, where he was greeted with hoarse yells from the throats of the waiting thousands. The chairman of the committee introduced him as follows:

"Fellow Workingmen: I am going to introduce to you one who scarcely needs to be introduced to this audience. General Butler, of Massachusetts."

The crowd set up a yell which rolled out on the night air like the eructation of a giant geyser. When it subsided General Butler began his speech as follows:

BUTLER'S REMARKS.

"Fellow-Citizens of Chicago and the Northwestern States: Lend me your ear, and be silent that you may hear. It would be almost impossible for me to make this immense crowd hear me unless perfect silence is preserved."

At this point the head of the procession turned the corner a block away and the music of the band and the yells of the crowd cut off for the moment any further delivery of the speech. In a few moments comparative quiet were restored, when General Butler resumed as follows:

"I have received an address of welcome to Chicago and the band is now coming."

While uttering these words the procession advanced until its head reached the hotel entrance, but the crowd was so dense that further progress was impossible. The mounted marshal who led the column attempted to force his horse through the mob but a number of men seized the bridle and forcibly pushed him back. A gigantic policeman endeavored to lead the horse, but the crowd bonneted the blue coated gentleman and wrested his club from him. The terrific uproar continued ten minutes, during which time General Butler stood with head uncovered waving his hand at the mob and appealing for silence. Then he turned to the committe and said

"I CANNOT SPEAK HERE TO-NIGHT."

He left the platform surrounded by the members of the committee, and after a desperate struggle with the unruly gang, reached the hotel entrance and passed up to his room. An immense crowd followed him, but only a favored few were admitted to the general's apartments. Members of the press were rigidly excluded from the room and compelled to take curbstone seats in the hall. After the crowd had surged and banged at the doors while, it was opened to receive a committee from the trade and labor organizations of Chicago who welcomed him to Chicago and delivered an address eulogizing his course as a patriot and friend of the working men.

GENERAL BUTLER RESPONDED:

"Gentlemen, such a demonstration as this, coming from the common people the substratum of good government, that upon which the foundation of the government rests, is a compliment which would gratify any man, but when I bear in mind that you come on this, the only holiday night of the week, from your various homes and occupations to pay me the highest compliment which could be paid to man—to give him your endorsement, your approbation, your laudations, and assurance of your support—I feel that it would move a heart of stone. Laboring men have a right to organize and demand proper recognition of their rights and proper protection of their interests in every governmental action, to illustrate their power when united. I will tell you that there are over one hundred members of the present congress who could have been defeated in their respective districts, by a change of 500 votes. The laboring men should insist that a tribunal should be created before which, whatever difficulties should arise between labor and capital could be fairly adjusted. It has been said there is a

CONFLICT BETWEEN LABOR AND CAPITAL,

That is not so. Their interests are identical. There is no reason why there ever should be a conflict between them; but when contests are forced by the few strong upon the many weak, those contests should not be as heretofore between the few with great strength on one side and the many with only numbers on the other side. Such contests injure both sides, and confer no substantial benefit on either. Labouring people should ask for nothing that is wrong, and should submit to nothing that is not right. You exercise a great power, and should organize so as to use it effectually. For myself, I have this to say in response to the question,

WHY AM I HERE

at a democratic convention? I represent the democracy of Massachusetts, nineteen out of every twenty of whom are working-men. I thank God I only represent working-men. We have a right to come here and ask them to be with us. If they are not, then they are not true democrats. They are only democrats in name; and I warn you not to be deceived by mere phrases—by mere platforms, constructed to deceive the people for an hour, and to be forgotten immediately after the election. Examine the candidates, search their records, and ask whether or not the man seeking your support, by his life, by his conduct, by his career, is entitled to be considered

A FRIEND OF LABOR,

regardless of the platform upon which he stands, or the party name which he wears, and only support the man whose record answers that question as you want to have it answered—as your interests demand that it should be answered. In conclusion, gentlemen, I beg to tender you my most grateful thanks, not for yourselves, but for the countless thousands you represent. I repeat, I am profoundly moved by this great demonstration of the people from whom you are and for whom you have spoken so kindly,—nay, so flatteringly. Gentlemen, accept the assurance of my profound consideration.

SATURDAY NIGHT'S SITUATION.

THE CHORUS SWELLING.

CHICAGO, July 5., 11 P.M.—The temper of the city was completely changed from its quiet to-night by the arrival of the Pennsylvania, Massachussets, Texas and a greater portion of the New York delegations. The demonstration organized on be half of Butler also tended to lend to the air of excitement which prevailed throughout the city, but was especially felt in and about the leading hotels. As compared with the republican convention, there is a greater display on every hand in point of bunting and in the number of uniformed marching bodies. Very many of the state delegations, and nearly all of the marching clubs, are accompanied by bands of music, whose martial notes tend greatly to enliven the situation. Only the vanguard of these independent organizations have as yet put in an appearance, and it is now confidently expected that a great crush will be witnessed when these adjuncts of the convention proper are once fairly upon the ground. The composition of the delegations already here is one to create favorable comment, as it is acknowledged that, as a rule, the best representatives of the party have been sent forward. The roll of the convention contains the names of the

MOST FINISHED ORATORS

in the active party service, and numbers at least six prominently named for the presidency. If opportunity offers on the floor of the convention a splendid forensic display is deemed as among the clear possibilities. As indicated in the earlier dispatches the tariff promises to be a live topic, both in the committee room and possibly in open convention. The revenue reformers speak confidently of their ability to control the action of the convention. It was given out to-night that a mass meeting of revenue reformers will be held Monday night, which will be addressed by Carlisle, Hurd, Morrison, Vilas and others. This is expected to give the key-note of the revenue reform campaign.

The failure of the New York delegation to caucus for a candidate to present to the convention is variously commented upon. The word had been given that no action would be taken pending the arrival of the full delegation and this prevented in itself any test vote. It is generally recognized that the final action of the New Yorkers will have great weight in its bearing upon the action of nearly all the southern and a majority of the western states, and it is also now conceded that the contest inside the delegation is a very close one, and knowing this fact, it is contended in some quarters that the friends of two of the leading candidates are not anxious to make a premature measure of their respective strength. To-morrow is expected to see the arrival of practically all of the delegates and the marching organizations.

AN OMEN OF TROUBLE

is given in an interview with one of the members of the Tammany hall delegation, to the effect that his people will insist that a two-thirds vote will be required to unify the New York delegation in favor of any particular candidate. "It is simply applying the rule of the party," said the delegate, in explanation, "which requires a two-thirds vote in convention to nominate." If this rule is applied it is thought probable that the delegation may go into convention with a divided front.

THE SITUATION SUNDAY.

IS TILDEN STILL IN THE FIELD.

Special Dispatch to THE BEE.

CHICAGO, July 6.—Private dispatches have been received in this city from Samuel J. Tilden, in which he positively declined to allow his name to be used in connection with the presidency reiterating the statements already made in his letter declining the nomination. For the purpose of ascertaining whether Wm. H. Barnum, chairman of the national committee, or Daniel Manning chairman of the New York central committee, had received messages during the day from New York containing such advices, a reporter interviewed both Barnum and Manning. The former gentleman positively denied that he had received any message from Tilden wherein he refused to allow his name to be used or repeating the statements already made public in his letter of declination. Manning was closeted in a private room with several political advisors, but through a gentleman who presented the question, he refused either to positively admit or deny that he had received any communication of the nature stated. He said Tilden had already given to the people his letter in which he refused to be a candidate under any circumstances and Manning thought that this denial should certainly be enough to satisfy any skeptical person.

EX-GOVERNOR PALMER

is still at Springfield. He has taken no further steps than was indicated in the previous dispatches toward carrying into effect the vow he made before the Peoria convention, that he would go down to New York and see for himself if Tilden is dead or not. As was stated yesterday, Palmer telegraphed the Sage of Gramercy about the matter, and asked if a visit would be agreeable. In response, it is said, after a lapse of twenty-fours, the following was received:

"Indications mediocrity best collateral hybrid equine nil desperandum conscience limited conclusion at variance. S. J. Tilden."

The following is given as the key:

"My decision in declining the nomination is final. Don't despair, but go to Chicago and co-operate with Barnum."

The governor is not altogether satified with the Peoria platform, but says it will do, inasmuch as the Chicago platform of the democratic party of the states will be the one which he will stand on. Anyway, he will turn up all right at the Chicago convention next week without an interview with Cipher Sam. There are

SEVERAL KEYS

to the situation, and they turn up slowly. An important one has been found in Cleveland being Tilden's choice. It is now hardly deniable that the ex-governor of New York desires his mantle to fall upon the present governor. A denial is attempted by some persons, but it rests solely on Dana's declaration that Randall is the man. No doubt Randall would be the Sage's choice had Randal been in better shape to win. No doubt Tilden would be pleased at Randall's nomination, but he selected Cleveland months ago, and has stood by him ever since. Dana is right in saying that Randall is the man whom Tilden really prefers, but he is not right in intimating that his influence is for Randall. Facts are daily coming to light to show that, but for the good offices of the frail and palsied Tilden, Cleveland would be no more of a presidential favorite than Governor Begole. For all the distinction he has already gained as a prominent candidate for the presidency, or all the fates may have in store for him, he can thank the chain of accidents which commended him to "the ex-president." Everybody in Chicago is waiting to see what this movement in New York to make a New Yorker president will amount to. So New York becomes another key to the situation, as is generally conceded. But this is not all. As at Saratoga,

THE KING'S COUNTY MEN

hold the balance of power. King's has nine delegates, including the delegate at large, and it is their habit to vote on all questions as a unit. If they are for Cleveland, he will be given a good start in the race. If they are against him his early downfall will seem inevitable, though Manning claims a majority without Kings. Flower's managers admit that the opposition must have Kings county or lose the fight. The Brooklyn men have never joined the Kelley crusade against he governor. They have characteristically laid low and kept their mouth closed, as they are doing here to-day. Their leader, McLaughlin and Boss Tammany have always worked hand in hand. There were indications of the fixing of King's county at Saratoga. McLaughlin's grievance is Cleveland's close relation's with Mayor Low. No doubt a pledge as to the future has passed. Besides Tilden's influence with McLaughlin is powerful. A Sabbath sun never rose upon the city of churches to find her of such political importance as she is to-day. So the New York delegation as near as can be ascertained, is thirty-four for Cleveland, nine doubtful, nine from King's and twenty anti-Cleveland. It is the

THEORY OF THE CLEVELAND MEN

that a number of delegates are anxious to get on the winning side, and that as soon as it is seen the governor is to have the delegation, all doubtful ones will fall in and Cleveland will have the willing votes of about fifty-five delegates. They declare that the opposition to Cleveland will be no greater than it was to Tilden at St. Louis, when seventeen votes were announced by the chairman as given to Tilden only because the operation of the unit rule compelled it. Flower's managers still claim King's will vote against Cleveland if by so doing they can beat him. It appears that Tilden is the backbone of the Cleveland boom, with the probabilities strong at this hour that New York state will present her governor to the convention with a solid vote, though appearances are often deceitful, and such a delegation as that from King's is quite slippery. This is the outlook. It would be strange, indeed, if such elements of strength as lie in this control of state patronage, possession of the party machine and the Tilden influence, with the possibility of the white house before them, could not overcome the governor's unpopularity in his party and carry his name to meet the many other states already declared in his favor. If this is not done the party may congratulate itself on escaping the nomination of a man whom even Tilden could not save in his own state. The influence of

THE TILDEN COMBINATION

and the status of the New York delegation are about all there is in the contest up to date. To canvass them is to canvass the situation; everything else is a side show. The next point of interest, of course, is the effect this onslaught on Cleveland will have upon the mass of the convention. Monday morning the New York delegation will meet, and the question that has sorely troubled the whole country will be settled finally. Kelly's battle will be splendid and fierce, but it now looks like the old contest of Tammany Hall and Gramercy Park over again, with Tilden the master of the situation.

SOUTHERN DELEGATES.

Regular Press Dispatches.

CHICAGO, July 6.—The Georgia, Florida, and South Carolina delegations came in together this morning. Senator Wade Hampton is the only member of the South Carolina delegation absent. He is expected to-morrow. The first choice of the majority of all these delegations is claimed for Cleveland, though they are not irrevocably for him, and are prepared to support whoever appears to be the most available man. Talks with delegates as to General Butler's candidacy brought out the statement that his nomination would antagonize those three states. Said one prominent delegate: "The south will stand

ANY MAN EXCEPT BUTLER.

Georgia is good for 60,000 democratic majority ordinarily; if Butler is nominated we will lose the state." Senator Hampton and Ex-Attorney-General Youmans, delegates at large, from South Carolina, are for Bayard.

MICHIGAN.

Portraits of Cleveland, Flower and Bayard are displayed in the Michigan headquarters. This has been counted among the Cleveland states, but it is asserted that considerable wo.kuess was developed here to-day and considerable work was being done. General Faulkner had a talk with the delegates on behalf of Flower this afternoon, and Senator Kernan urged Cleveland's claims this evening

TENNESSEE.

Delegates from this state are very much divided in their preferences.

NEBRASKA.

Nebraska delegates came this afternoon and will organize to-morrow. J. Sterling Morton, one of the leaders from this state, is endeavoring to influence his fellow delegates to vote for Bayard.

The Louisiana body is about complete. One of its leading members says Louisiana is for Tilden and the Cincinnati platform; with Tilden out, her vote will be cast for the best man, whoever he may be.

The Kansas delegation came this afternoon, accompanied by a large number of visitors. It is estimated one thousand outside of the members of the convention will be here from that state. The delegation has organized by the election of Governor Glick chairman, and B. J. Sheridan as secretary.

A NOISY SUNDAY.

It has been a noisy Sunday. The arrival of delegations and independent organizations continued throughout Saturday night and all of to-day, and to-night the full working strength of the convention is on the ground, with but few individual exceptions. A roll call would show the presence in the city of eight hundred accredited delegates. The feature of the day was the arrival of the marching organizations as their coming was heralded by bands of music, and from early morning until the arrival of Tammany Hall to-night there have been constantly recurring scenes of marching bodies and boisterous receptions. Great crowds hung about the vicinity of the Palmer House, and each arriving contingent was met with great cheering. The Cook county democratic club, a strong local organization, performed the greatest portion of the escort duty, but were joined as the day advanced by outside clubs, so that the McDonald club of Indianapolis, the Irving hall and Tammany hall clubs of New York, had as their escort the Americus and Randall clubs of Philadelphia, the New York county democracy and other outside organizations. To-night in the brilliantly lighted street about the Palmer House is a surging mass computed to number

TWENTY THOUSAND PEOPLE,

drawn thither by the commotion occasioned by these arrivals. The full delegation from Ohio is now here. The Duckworth club, of Cincinnati, 150 strong, will reach here to-morrow evening, and the Jefferson club, of the same city, with 400, Tuesday morning.

The Colorado men came this afternoon. The delegates from Nevada will probably organize to-morrow morning.

THE UNIFORMED CLUBS.

The blue and white high stiff felt hats of the uniformed clubs were everywhere apparent during the day. These were the distinguishing badge of the democracy everywhere. Aside from this the clubs were uniformed or not uniformed as suited their several tastes. The members of the Cook county democratic club, who in addition to the ever present white tie wear blue yacht club suits, orange silk gloves and light canes, were kept busy all day receiving kindred organizations and escorting them to their several headquarters. Among the first to arrive were the Americus and Samuel J. Randall clubs of Philadelphia, the former attired in brownish gray uniform, with cutaway coats, and headed by the famous Wyoming band, the latter wearing silken badges conspicuously lettered in gold bullion with the name of their favorite

Later in the day the New York county delegation came in, in a body undistinguished by uniform except as to hats. About four o'clock the McDonald club of Indianapolis, 250 strong, and bearing a large banner on which was the portrait of the Indiana candidate. They were escorted to the Palmer house. An hour later the Irving Hall delegation, from New York, numbering 150 came by special train; and the list of important arrivals for the day closed at 6:30 by the appearance of Tammany hall occupying two special trains and numbering about six hundred. As its members marched up La Salle street accompanied by the Cook County Democratic club and the Americus and Samuel J. Randall clubs, and headed by the New York Seventh Regiment band. They were largely conspicuous for linen dusters and portmanteaus. The coming of this famous organization had been the theme of anxious inquiry all day, and there was an unusually large gathering of people on the streets to see them. The crowded hotels have been the scene of

INCESSANT ELECTIONEERING,

and while many extravagant claims are being made as to the strength of the various candidates, the truth is, that pending the caucus of the New York delegation, there is no change in the situation to chronicle; everything still hinges on the action of the empire state delegates. There seems to be very little doubt but that Cleveland has a majority of these, and provided he is supported in the convention with any degree of unanimity by his own state, not only his avowed supporters, but also some of the delegations that are willing to support any available man claim that he will receive the nomination. It is said that the western states recognize the fact that where the electoral problem is to be solved is in the east, and are willing to concede first place in the ticket to an eastern man. It is also asserted that all indications show that

CLEVELAND IS TILDEN'S CHOICE.

Butler's friends are very hopeful to-day, but his opponents claim that his boom, which was launched so brilliantly yesterday, is already on the decline. The reason for this assertion is the position taken by some of the southern delegates who arrived to-day. The Bayard adherents claim to have developed great strength in the south and in a number of western states, and contend that, with a favorable showing in New York, the Delaware senator will take a commanding position in the early balloting. Everett P. Wheeler, president of the New York free trade league, with about twenty members of the league, are here urging the necessity of tariff reform, and will bend their energies to secure the insertion of a plank in the platform. A meeting expressed the views of the league.

AN OFFSET TO FATHER O'REILLY.

It was stated to-day that Monsignor Capel, the Roman prelate, would be requested to open the convention with prayer.

KING'S COUNTY FOR CLEVELAND.

It is announced late to-night that the King's county delegation has decided to support Cleveland, which will give him, it is claimed, two thirds of the entire delegation on a caucus vote, and compel the entire delegation to vote for him under the rule adopted at Albany. The decision created considerable commotion in view of the interest which centers in the probable action of the New York delegation.

OREGON FOR FIELD.

The Oregon delegation at a meeting to-night decided to divorce itself from California, with which it had been acting, and it is stated that it will present the name of Justice Field to the convention.

INDIANA AND BUTLER.

The McDonald club of Indianapolis visited the rooms of the Massachusetts delegation to-night, and its spokesman, after touching lightly upon the political situation, said Indiana liked Massachusetts, but liked Butler more than Massachusetts, and would not object to see him the nominee of the convention; but Indiana was frank to say she would rather see McDonald lead he democratic hosts.

General Butler responded in person. He said the workingmen of Massachusetts regarded with great satisfaction the career of McDonald, and particularly liked him for the aid he had rendered in their fight against organized capital in 1879. If nominated McDonald would be heartily supported by Massachusetts.

HEWITT.

It is understood that Abram S. Hewitt, member of the executive committee New York, will not attend the convention. Edward F. Cooper holds his proxy.

TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN.

The question of temporary chairman is being quietly discussed by leading members of the executive committee. Among the names most frequently mentioned are Ex-Governor Hubbard, of Texas, Col. W. F. Vilas, of Wisconsin, and Ex-Senator J. R. Doolittle, also of Wisconsin.

THE SOUTH FOR TILDEN.

Some of the delegates, especially those from the south, are loth to accept Tilden's letter of withdrawal as final, and favor his nomination anyhow. The Daily News will say on this subject: "It may be said authoritively, however, that Daniel Manning has

IN HIS POCKET A LETTER FROM TILDEN,

to meet such a contingency as this, should Tilden's admirers insist on bringing his name before the convention. This document will be read, and it is safe to say it will reiterate, and emphasize his letter of declination. It is further understood this paper will be a flat declaration for Cleveland, and all favorable to the Sage of Graystone will be asked to transfer their allegiance to Cleveland."

FOR BUTLER OR BLAINE.

At a mass meeting of journeymen plumbers to-night resolutions were passed that Butler is the only man that the democratic convention can nominate who can secure their vote, and that although a majority of them are democrats, they will vote for Blaine unless Butler is nominated.

CALIFORNIA AND FIELD.

A well attended meeting of California democrats present in the city was held this afternoon, J. D. Carr was chairman. Among the prominent Californians present were John P. Irish, State Senators Kelley and Dougherty, ex-Lieutenant Governor Johnson, Judge Wright, R. D. Faulk and others. Resolutions were unanimously adopted setting forth that the recent affront offered to Judge Field by the California state convention was not an expression of the democratic party, nor the people of California, but was a fractional outburst in a convention largely composed of delegations appointed by county committees in denial to the people of the right of primary elections.

The preamble declares "this action of the California state convention without precedent and has seriously jeopardized the electoral votes which a united party would be proud to present to the victorious national democracy." Judge Field was heartily endorsed; the resolutions point to his spotless record as an indignant denial to the attempted affront. They recite Field's services upon the electoral commisson of 1876, his long and valuable services to the country at large as an upright, broad and liberal judge, and recognize his multitudinous beneficent services as judge and citizen to California. The name Judge Field is presented for respectful consideration of the convention. The resolutions particularly asking the favor and friendship of the representatives of the organized labor of the country.

A GERMAN MASS MEETING.

Arrangements have been made for a mass meeting of German democrats Monday night at Mueller's hall. General Franz Sigel, Joseph Pulitzer and Ex-Governor Mueller, of Ohio, together with other prominent citizens will make addresses.

HEWITT'S TARIFF PLANK.

The Daily News will say: "Abram S. Hewitt arrived this afternoon, armed with a tariff platform for the national platform. Although he arrived at a late day, he created as much stir as did Henry Watterson when he established his headquarters at the Palmer house. Hewitt's resolution was of a conciliatory nature and seemed to meet the approval of several western tariff reformers, but was not sufficiently positive in its declarations against protection to suit reformers of the most pronounced type.

During the day a conference was held between Hewitt, Manton Marble, Smith, Weed and others at which it was decided by the opponents of the Morrison school to reject the Hewitt resolution in part and unite upon a plank similar to that which was adopted in Ohio. This will not suit the extremests in free trade and a tariff fight will probably occur over that plank.

TILDEN'S ROBUSTUOUSNESS.

NEW YORK, July 6.—Andrew H. Green, controller of the city of New York, left for Chicago, direct from Graystone, the home of Tilden. He nubishes the story that Tilden's feebleness is denied upon seemingly good authority. He walks daily with friends about Graystone, and shows even more than usual strength.

TAMMANY FERNINST CLEVELAND.

TOLEDO, July 6.—Five special trains bearing eastern delegates to the Chicago convention passed through the city this morning. When waiting here Hon. Jno. Kelly and others were called out and spoke briefly. The former said Tammany was going to Chicago 500 strong, and not a Cleveland man among them. He would say to the Democrats of Toledo that Governor Cleveland could not carry New York under any circumstances, if nominated. There were three men in Ohio with whom he was personally acquainted and politically affiliated, either of whom would be acceptable to the New York democracy. A man from Ohio with the right kind of a New Yorker for the second place will carry New York. The New Yorker must be a man who would be strong in controlling the great labor vote.

A UTE OUTRAGE.

They Attack a Colorado Cattle Camp and Drive Off the Cow Boys—Five Utes Killed—17,000 Cattle at the Mercy of the Indians—Troops in Pursuit.

DENVER, Col., July 6.—Wilson, Carlisle and Johnson's cattle camp, in the western part of LaPlatte county, near the Utah line, was attacked by Uts Indians July third. Charles Cook and Adolph Lusk, employes of the cattle company, were badly wounded. Five Indians were killed, and a number wounded. Eleven horses were killed by the Indians and one hundred stolen.

The cow boys were driven off and their camp outfit burned. The provisions were carried away by the Indians. Two of the Wilson boys, eight and ten years old, rode 29 hours without food or rest and arrived at Durango last night in an exhausted condition.

The Utes have for some time been causing trouble to cattle men, killing cattle and stealing horses. One of the Wilson men found several of the latter's horses in possession of the Indians and undertook to secure the same. An Indian attacked him with a knife and was killed. This precipitated the fight.

Sixteen thousand head of cattle are left at the mercy of the Indians. Colonel Hall, commandant at Ft. Lewis, dispatched a company of cavalry to drive the Indians back to the reservation. The Indians will probably reach the reservation well supplied with horses and cattle before the soldiers get in reach of them.

Preparing for Adjournment.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—Five appropriation bills remain to be disposed of, as follows: Naval, consular and diplomatic, sundry civil, deficiency and legislative; these have passed both houses and considerable progress have been made in conference on all. It is believed by members of the appropriation committee that no difficulty will be experienced in reaching an agreement on all but the naval bill. It is probable that this bill will fail and the appropriation of last year will be continued until next summer.

Catarrh Cured

Catarrh is a very prevalent disease, with distressing and offensive symptoms. Hood's Sarsaparilla gives ready relief and speedy cure, from the fact it acts through the blood, and thus reaches every part of the system.

"I suffered with catarrh fifteen years. Took Hood's Sarsaparilla and I am not troubled any with catarrh, and my general health is much better." I. W. LILLIS, Postal Clerk Chicago & St. Louis Railroad.

"I suffered with catarrh 6 or 8 years; tried many wonderful cures, inhalers, etc., spending nearly one hundred dollars without benefit. I tried Hood's Sarsaparilla, and was greatly improved." M. A. ABBEY, Worcester, Mass.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is characterized by three peculiarities: 1st, the *combination* of remedial agents; 2d, the *proportion*; 3d, the *process* of securing the active medicinal qualities. The result is a medicine of unusual strength, effecting cures hitherto unknown. Send for book containing additional evidence.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla tones up my system, purifies my blood, sharpens my appetite, and seems to make me over." J. F. THOMPSON, Register of Deeds, Lowell, Mass.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla beats all others, and is worth its weight in gold." I. BARRINGTON, 130 Bank Street, New York City.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

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100 Doses One Dollar.

OVER THE OCEAN.

Cholera and Choleric Nations Making a Vast Deal of Trouble.

France and China Determined to Recommence Their War.

Disgusting Cowardice Exhibited as to the Plague.

Forty Thousand Leading Tax-Payers Flee From Toulon.

London Alarmed---The Streets Strewn With Carbolic Acid.

Corruption Among Vestrymen Charged in Parliament—Other Foreign News.

THE OLD WORLD REVIEW.

FRANCE AND CHINA.

Special Dispatch to THE BEE.

LONDON, July 6.—A war between France and China is deemed inevitable by French journals, which are writing in a tone of extraordinary violence, though the astute representatives of China in Europe represent the complaint of France as a result of a misinterpretation of the diplomatic customs of China, the treaty between two countries having no sanctity in Chinese eyes, as it had yet to be ratified. The belief is that the war party has at last got the ascendant in Pekin, and that France will have to seize Hainan and occupy Canton. Meantime

THE CHOLERA OUTBREAK

produces effects as tragic and sometimes as comic as were ever described in the many accounts in history or fiction. The panic in Toulon is almost disgusting. Out of 60,000 tax-payers, 40,000 have fled, as many as 6,000 going in a single day. Terror has even extended to the marines, for when the admiral allowed them to leave on good cause shown, every marine produced a letter with such cause. Labor is suspended; commercial acceptances cannot be paid; numerous failures occur daily, and the supply of provisions almost stopped, laboring people having no money to buy. All this tends enormously to increase the plague. Refugees usually occupy houses in the suburbs, utterly unfit for habitation by large masses of people. Laundresses have refused to wash the linen of hospital patients. The work is done by prisoners with promises of pardon. Some of the families in their flight left their valuables behind, and one of the difficulties of the civic authorities is to keep off thieves from the plentiful harvest. Two thousand Italians, who have been sent outside the town, are prevented from moving, the from, either on French, or toward Italian territory, by Italian carribine on one side, and French gend'armes on the other. They are encamped in the open air.

IN LONDON.

Carbolic acid is strewn over some of the streets, and cholera has suddenly been lifted to the position of a parliamentary argument. Sir William Harcourt and other ministers responsible for the London government bill, held up the plague as one of the chief grounds for the necessity of a single governing body in London instead of the multitude of conflicting and co-extensive authorities which at present give London not a government, but anarchy. Arguments drawn against the bill from the Tweed regime in New York elicited from Sir Charles Dilke in retort some piquant details as to the

CORRUPTION IN THE LONDON VESTRIES.

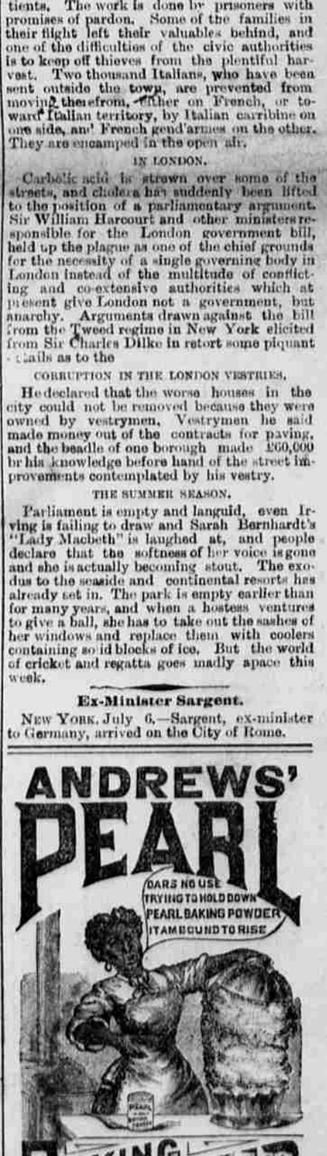
He declared that the worse houses in the city could not be removed because they were owned by vestrymen. Vestrymen he said made money out of the contracts for paving, and the beadle of one borough made £60,000 by his knowledge before hand of the street improvements contemplated by his vestry.

THE SUMMER SEASON.

Parliament is empty and languid, even Irving is failing to draw and Sarah Bernhardt's "Lady Macbeth" is laughed at, and people declare that the softness of her voice is gone and she is actually becoming stout. The exodus to the seaside and continental resorts has already set in. The park is empty earlier than for many years, and when a hostess ventures to give a ball, she has to take out the sashes of her windows and replace them with coolers containing solid blocks of ice. But the world of cricket and regatta goes madly apace this week.

Ex-Minister Sargent.

NEW YORK, July 6.—Sargent, ex-minister to Germany, arrived on the City of Rome.



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