

WORCESTER CONVENTION.

MASSACHUSETTS FOR EDMUNDS.

THE CONVENTION HARMONIOUS—THE BLAINE MEN MAKE NO SPECIAL FIGHT—STRONG OPPOSITION TO GRANT.

The State Convention of the Republicans of Massachusetts was held at Worcester yesterday. Senator Dawes presiding. Parker Chandler, of Boston, announced that the supporters of Mr. Sherman and Mr. Edmunds would act in concert. General Banks, ex-Governor Boutwell and George L. Ruffin made speeches in favor of General Grant, and the Rev. James Freeman Clarke spoke in opposition. The Edmunds men were in the majority and elected their ticket for delegates - as - large. Mr. Boutwell declared that either General Grant or Mr. Blaine would be nominated at Chicago. A platform was adopted reaffirming the principles of the Republican party and recommending Senator Edmunds to the support of the delegates. The platform complimented the administration of President Hayes.

THE PARTY AGAINST A THIRD TERM.

A SPEECH BY MR. DAWES—MR. HOAR, MR. COLMAN, MR. SANFORD AND PROFESSOR SEELYE. DELEGATES AT-LARGE—THE PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

WORCESTER, Mass., April 15.—The Massachusetts Republicans held a good tempered, business-like Convention to-day, and got through with their work at early hour that the delegates were able to go early for their homes by the afternoon train. The majority against the candidacy of General Grant was of such magnitude that the result left on the minds of the minority very little of the bitterness which is often produced by a close contest. It must be said to the credit of the third-term men that they behaved in an unexceptionable manner, presenting what arguments they could in behalf of their candidate with dignity and fairness, and accepting their defeat with good grace.

The Edmunds men, who controlled the Convention, also merited commendation for the moderation they showed in respecting the feelings of their antagonists, and refraining from passing the anti-third-term resolution adopted by the Massachusetts Convention in 1875. Some of them wanted to hit General Grant hard in the platform, but wiser counsels prevailed.

A caucus of the Edmunds men was held in the morning, and a ticket for delegates to Chicago was agreed upon. The Grant leaders framed a ticket without the formality of a caucus. Mr. Sherman's interests were looked after by General Fearing, the secretary of the National Sherman Club at Washington, and by Special Treasury Agent O'Byrne. A parlor was opened last evening for the Sherman headquarters, but no attempt was made to run a ticket. The Sherman men were content to fall in at the rear of the Edmunds procession, believing, as they said, that their candidate was a second choice of the Edmunds men and would get their votes when the impracticability of the Edmunds movement should be demonstrated. The Blaine men in the Convention, for various obvious reasons, made no display of their strength.

The Convention was called to order by Ebon F. Stone, chairman of the State Committee, who made a short and acceptable speech, counselling harmony and prudence.

THE PERMANENT OFFICERS.

The Committee on Permanent Organization reported the following list of permanent officers: President—Henry L. Dawes, Pittsfield. Vice-Presidents—George D. Robinson, Oliver Ames, W. A. Paine, William B. Brewster, George W. Fernald, James W. Allen, James W. May, William G. Harris, Isaac Fenn, Henry L. Pierce, Zachariah Graves, William G. Fernald, E. P. Dodge, E. P. Bishop, George L. Davis, John H. Hooper, Robert R. Bishop, T. W. Higginson, George W. Fernald, E. P. Dodge, E. P. Bishop, Daniel Russell, Francis Jewett, J. Evans Greene, Josiah Lowell, James W. Stowell, Alpheus Harding, William H. Vose, Jonathan Walker, George W. Fernald, Samuel Snow, Joseph S. Seal, Lewis G. Lowe, M. F. Knowlton, Aaron Bangs, William S. Tyler, J. T. Robinson, Justin Dewey and C. P. Farnes.

THE COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS APPOINTED BY THE CHAIR WAS AS FOLLOWS:

John E. Sanford, Thos. C. Bates, Wm. A. Tower, Chas. D. Adams, Chas. E. Freeman, Daniel E. Damon, H. M. Dargrett, Ben. James, Eustace C. Pitts, Henry Cabot Lodge, Stephen Osgood, F. G. Greenough, Warren E. Locke, W. W. Rice, T. K. Kane.

SENATOR DAWES'S ADDRESS.

The permanent president was Senator Dawes, who spoke for nearly an hour, presenting, in a clear and thorough manner, the issues of the Presidential canvass now opening. The following extract will give an idea of the tone and argument of his address:

Let us understand, if we can, what will be gained by triumph, or lost by defeat. In the great political campaign of the year, the issue is not the Presidential election under the appointment of political power based upon the present census. The sixteen Southern States have happily accepted the power of the Republican party who attempt to obtain place and perpetuate its own rule on a scruple or law as yet been able to restrain. Success in the Presidential election is the maintenance of a "Solid South." The forces which control Southern politics will not long adhere to the fortunes of a disunited minority. Defeat will surely bring division, and with it disunion. The Democratic party will therefore enter the contest with the intention of a disunited minority. But of far greater importance than a mere struggle for power between two political parties are the issues which are now before us. It is the question of the future of our country. It is the question of the future of the Republic. It is the question of the future of the Union. It is the question of the future of the Nation. It is the question of the future of the World. It is the question of the future of the Human Race. It is the question of the future of the Universe. It is the question of the future of the God of the Universe.

THE ORIGINAL EDMUNDS TICKET CHOSEN.

Further action was prevented by a vigorous demand for a vote. A ballot was taken, and while the tellers were making the count the Convention went to dinner. Upon reassembling the result was announced as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Name and Votes. Includes names like George E. Hoar, Worcester (779), John E. Sanford, Boston (631), etc.

ON MOTION OF GEORGE E. FOWLER THE FOLLOWING EDMUNDS ALTERNATES WERE ELECTED BY ACCLAMATION:

The Hon. Eben F. Stone, of Newburyport; James M. Barker, of Pittsfield; Charles Allen, of Boston, and Robert R. Bishop, of Newton.

PENDING THE VOTING FOR DELEGATES AT-LARGE EX-GOVERNOR BOUTWELL OFFERED THE FOLLOWING RESOLUTION:

Resolved, That the Republican party of Massachusetts, assembled, hereby...

THE GRANT TICKET.

The straight Grant ticket had no heading to show its complexion, but as it was led by one of the famous gubernatorial quartet there could be no doubt as to its standing. It read as follows:

Delegates-at-Large—Alexander H. Rice, of Boston; Enoch R. Middle, of Swampscott; Charles A. Stott, of Lowell; L. B. Brown, of Adams.

tickets went on in a lively manner throughout the hall. The following was circulated as the Edmunds caucus ticket, composed of men who were anti-Grant:

For President—George F. Edmunds, of Vermont; George F. Hoar, of Worcester; Julius H. Rose, of Amherst; Charles R. Godman, of Boston; John E. Sanford, of Taunton; Lewis C. Tappan, of Newburyport; James M. Barker, of Pittsfield; Charles Allen, of Boston; Robert R. Bishop, of New-London.

Another ticket was identical with the above, with the exception of a single name. Professor Seelye, who was objectionable to some delegates because of his bold proclivities and his vote for Tilden in 1876, was left off and George D. Robinson, of Chicopee, put in his stead. A third ticket, said by the men who distributed it to be for General Grant for second choice, read as follows:

Edmunds Ticket.—Delegates-at-Large—The Hon. Geo. F. Hoar, of Worcester; the Hon. Thomas Tappan, of Newburyport; E. F. Stone, of Newburyport; the Hon. Robert R. Bishop, of Newton.

Senator Hoar was thus made to appear on one ticket as an anti-Grant man, and on another as a second choice Grant man—an attitude which it is needless to say he would not have allowed anybody to place him in had he been in the Convention.

GENERAL BANKS APPLAUDS.

After he sat down, the white head and tall form of General Banks was seen approaching the platform. The Convention cheered long and heartily. A Massachusetts Convention always cheers Banks, no matter what political circumstances he has been turning, or from what devious wanderings he has come back to the Republican fold. There was something palpably grotesque in a man who had opposed a second term for General Grant in 1872 coming forward as the champion of this could be observed. The assalage gave General Banks a respectful hearing. He tried to justify his position by telling how the situation had changed in the past five years, describing the threatening attitude of the South and picturing the danger to the country from the purpose of the Democrats to steal the National Government as they tried to steal the State of Maine. Under the circumstances now prevailing he was confident that Washington, Jefferson, Jackson or Lincoln would have felt it his duty to accept a third term. The mention of General Grant's name by the speaker elicited loud applause from the Grant men, who made a great deal of noise in proportion to their numbers.

A ZEALOUS PLEA FOR GENERAL GRANT.

Ex-Governor Boutwell seconded the nomination of the delegates proposed by General Banks. He made as effective a Grant speech as it was possible to make to a Convention evidently opposed to his candidate. First he lamented the loss of Massachusetts's old power and prestige in National politics, and deprecated her growing isolation from the rest of the country. Then he said there were only two prominent candidates for President, and that among the 40,000,000 people outside of New-England no active canvass had been made for any other person save Grant or Blaine. Three-fourths of the Chicago Convention would be for Grant or Blaine, and the only thing remaining was to make a choice between them. [Cries of "No, no."] When he was a boy, he expected to see the whole of India converted to Christianity by the handful of missionaries sent there; it was equally impracticable to hope to convert the entire Chicago Convention by the efforts of the Massachusetts delegation. He spoke of Mr. Blaine's wide influence and popularity, extending from the wind-swept pines of Maine to the golden sands of the Pacific, and asked if the Convention expected to dissuade the multitude of his supporters from the undertaking he had entered upon. Then he launched out in praise of General Grant, with whom, he said, all the political and industrial interests of the country were bound up. If Grant retired, he said, Blaine would be beyond all question the nominee.

THE CHAIRMAN SAID A DISPATCH HAD BEEN RECEIVED CONVEYING THE GREETINGS OF THE IOWA REPUBLICANS,

and announcing that they had chosen Blaine delegates by a vote of five to one.

AN ANTI-THIRD-TERM ARGUMENT.

The Rev. James Freeman Clarke took the edge off Mr. Boutwell's argument by reminding the Convention that the leading candidates were beaten at Cincinnati in 1876, and saying that the unusual influence of Massachusetts brought about the defeat of Mr. Blaine on that occasion. Just as well might it have been said then as now that the choice was between two candidates, and that one of the two was sure of the nomination. He said General Grant was supported by States which could do nothing to elect him. We must carry New-York if we can; there was no chance now that State so far as could be seen. A candidate must be selected with a view to success there. Grant's weakness was that he always preferred the interests of his friends to those of the public. A reference to President Hayes as the only man who had done nobly and well, made in the course of Mr. Clarke's speech, was greeted with hearty and general applause, which was renewed when the plank in the platform complimenting the President was read.

THE LAST SPEAKER WAS GEORGE L. RUFFIN, A COLORADO LAWYER FROM BOSTON, WHO SUPPORTED GENERAL GRANT WITH THE FAMILIAR ARGUMENT ABOUT HIS POPULARITY AMONG THE BLACKS OF THE SOUTH.

The negroes, he said, would have through seas of blood to vote for General Grant.

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ders to the Republican party of the country the assurance that the candidates who may be nominated at Chicago in June next for President and Vice-President, and the United States Senator and earnest support of the Republican party of this Commonwealth.

The resolution was referred without debate to the Committee on Resolutions.

Mr. Miner, of Andover, offered the following, which was referred to the Committee on Resolutions without debate:

Resolved, That we denounce as thoroughly reprehensible the course recently advocated by leaders of the Democratic party, that to the victor belong the spoils; that we stand ready to give our hearty and enthusiastic support to any nominee of the Republican National Convention who has a firm faith in the practicability and desirability of Civil Service reform.

Mr. Churchill, of Milford, offered the following, which was referred to the Committee on Resolutions without debate:

Resolved, That the Republicans of Massachusetts demand as their candidate for the Presidency a man of stainless character, of unblemished public records, and of the highest moral and intellectual attainments, at the moment that the nomination is made.

The Hon. John E. Sanford, from the Committee on Resolutions, reported a platform, which was heard with frequent applause:

The platform was adopted upon motion of the Hon. George S. Boutwell without a dissenting voice or an effort at amendment. In the Committee on Resolutions, a sentence which might have been construed as being aimed at Mr. Blaine, was not unfriendly way was struck out.

TEXT OF THE PLATFORM.

HONEST CURRENCY, NATIONAL SOVEREIGNTY, FAIR PLAY IN ELECTIONS, AMERICAN FRATERNITY—MR. BAYES COMPLIMENTED.

WORCESTER, Mass., April 15.—The text of the platform adopted by the Republican Convention to-day is as follows:

First.—We declare our steadfast adherence to the ideas and principles of Government and policy which have made the Republic a free and equal rights, of patriotic devotion to the Union, of progress and reform.

Second.—We believe in an honest currency, with every dollar equal in value to every other dollar, and in a financial system which shall securely guard the National faith and credit, and assure the continuance of specie payments, and the safety of the Administration of the country upon the conscientious success with which resumption has been accomplished, commercial confidence restored and the public debt refunded and reduced under the able management of the present Secretary of the Treasury.

Third.—We believe in the inviolable sovereignty of the National Union as established by the Constitution, and in the duty of the National Government, by wise laws efficiently executed, to protect the ballot in all National elections, and to maintain and vindicate the Constitutional rights of all citizens of the United States, whenever and under whatever fiction of State sovereignty or other pretence such rights may be assailed.

Fourth.—We believe in free and honest elections essential to the stability and success of government by the people, and that any attempt to thwart the will of the majority, whether by preventing the lawful exercise of the right of suffrage, by tampering with or counting votes, or by unseating for partisan purposes fairly-elected members of Congress or of State Legislatures, is a crime which will not be tolerated by a free people.

Fifth.—Grateful for what has been done during the Administration of President Hayes to improve the tone and methods of the Civil Service, we again invoke Congress to complete the work of that legislative enactment, in order that there may be adequate and permanent security against the misuse of the public service as a machinery of party organization, and against the appointment of political and unqualified persons to office.

Sixth.—We have our country and common interests as a Nation; we deplore the existence of sectional and territorial lines; we earnestly desire that the resources of the South, as well as of the North and West, may be developed under just and equal conditions by the people of the South and West.

Seventh.—We believe in the rights of all citizens to equal rights of all by all. The privileges of citizenship must be secured to all, and no citizen shall be deprived of his rights on account of race, color, or religion. We believe in the rights of all citizens to equal rights of all by all. The privileges of citizenship must be secured to all, and no citizen shall be deprived of his rights on account of race, color, or religion.

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FALL OF A POT OF MELTED STEEL.

HARRISBURG, Penn., April 15.—The Pennsylvania Steel Works at Steelton, three miles below this city, was the scene of a frightful accident at 5 a. m. today. While the men were at work where the steel is made the hatchet controlling the movements of the large vessel holding the molten metal broke. The retort turned upside down, and the contents were poured into the building, which was only partially occupied by men employed. George Yost and a man named Westwood were badly burned. Their lives are despaired of. Because of the molten metal falling from one of two other men were also badly burned.

ANNIVERSARY OF LINCOLN'S DEATH.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 15.—Services in commemoration of the death of President Lincoln were held at his monument to-day, under the direction of the Lincoln Guard of Honor. About 500 citizens were present. Services began at 7:22 a. m., the hour of his death. April 15, 1865, Lincoln's farewell to the people at Gettysburg, his second inaugural address, and his favorite poem, "Why should the spirit of mortal be proud?" were read.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES—BY TELEGRAPH.

MURDER IN THE SECOND DEGREE. BIRMINGHAM, Ala., April 15.—John W. Armstrong, tried at Montreal, Penn., for the murder of William McLaughlin, at Middleport, was this morning convicted of murder in the second degree, and sentenced to the State Prison for life.

A BANK PRESIDENT FAILS TO APPEAR. CHICAGO, April 15.—F. B. Bank President Alley, of the Bank of Chicago, failed to appear in court today, and his bail of \$5,000 was forfeited.

A STEAMER RETURNS WITH A SHIFTED CARO. BALTIMORE, April 15.—The British steamship Eastmore, for London, with a general cargo, including a deckload of cotton, encountered a gale on Sunday night and returned here this morning. Her cargo is safe.

A DANGEROUS THING TO SLEEP UNDER. WINNING, Mass., April 15.—A fireman's second story apartment at 150 North Main street, was this morning found to be a mass of rotting lumber. The fireman who was sleeping there was awakened by the smell of gas.

TRAGEDY AT BEAUTIFUL MONTROSE. MONTROSE, Penn., April 15.—Frederick Warren shot and fatally wounded his wife, Mrs. Warren, in the kitchen of his home here to-day. Both were young married men and well-known in the vicinity. The deed has created great excitement.

A NEW-YORK CITY MAN RUNS. CHICAGO, April 15.—David Lewis, a Jew of pleasant address, who had been a speculator and cigar dealer for years in New-York City, was this morning arrested by the police of this city on a charge of running a gambling establishment in New-York City.

ROBBERY AT GREAT BRITAIN. GREAT BRITAIN, April 15.—The St. Louis express train was leaving here last night, Mr. Jones, a large cattle dealer, was robbed of \$10,000 by a party of robbers who were suddenly accosted by four men and robbed of \$1,100. The robbers escaped and were followed by a posse of 25 men.

THE WORK OF CONGRESS.

MR. THURMAN'S STRANGE POSITION.

THE GENOVA AWARD BILL—CUTTING DOWN THE INDIAN ESTIMATES—A LARGE NUMBER OF NEW PUBLIC BUILDINGS—A DEMOCRATIC UNPLEASANTNESS.

Senator Thurman assumed an unprecedented position in the Geneva Award bill debate yesterday. Mr. Blaine attacked the alleged inconsistencies of the supporters of the measure. The arbitrary reduction of the Indian estimates by the House Appropriations Committee is strongly opposed. The House Committee on Public Buildings has authorized thirty-seven new structures, the South being greatly favored. Mr. Donnelly and Mr. Manning are seeking an investigation of Mr. Springer's assertions.

THE GENOVA AWARD BILL DEBATE.

SENATOR THURMAN'S UNPRECEDENTED POSITION—MR. BLAINE DEMONSTRATING THE INCONSISTENCIES OF THE SUPPORTERS OF THE BILL.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—Senator Thurman, as the organ of the Senate Judiciary Committee for the management of the Geneva Award bill in the Senate, assumed a position to-day which probably has no precedent and which is very difficult to account for.

About half past 3 o'clock the bill came up and although it was known that Senator Carpenter and others had prepared speeches to be delivered, no one seemed to be willing, for some unaccountable reason, to proceed. This becoming apparent, Senator Blaine suggested that a vote be taken upon the pending question, which was a motion by Senator Hoar to strike out the section which repeals the prohibition of payment to the insurance companies. Thereupon Senator Thurman pleaded and scolded, during a running debate of half an hour, to induce Senators who were in favor of the amendment and who were willing either to vote or to listen to those who were opposed to it, to speak and not force a vote at this time upon what was truly considered the vital feature of the committee's bill.

Senator Hamlin said that if he had not arrived at an age when he was not astonished at anything he would be astonished beyond his power of expression by the position taken by the Senator from Ohio. Here was a measure which had been debated year in and year out, and now, when no Senator was ready to address the Senate, and when there was no pretext that any Senator wished for more time in which to prepare himself to speak, he thought it would be wiser and better if the honorable Senator would allow the matter to be disposed of by a vote.

Senator Blaine said that some distinguishing characteristic marked the history of every Congress, and this Congress would deserve to be known as the "Lazy Congress," the "Do-Nothing Congress." This bill had been reported ten weeks ago to-day, and he asked the honorable Senator from Ohio what work had been accomplished by Congress since that time. The measure had been mysteriously pushed aside and delayed, yet everyone professed to be anxious that it should be disposed of.

The probable explanation of Senator Thurman's course is found in the fact that the opponents of the insurance companies' claims are divided among themselves in regard to the proper disposition of the money, and are only united in holding that the insurance companies ought not to get it. That feature of the question once disposed of, they would proceed to discuss other methods of disposing of the balance of the award.

Mr. Blaine at last found himself discussing the merits of the bill, and with his customary success exciting the ire of a good many Senators whose feet in reply to the queries of Senator Blaine, and were in the hands of the insurance companies, who were not recognized by the tribunal, while in their speeches they reasoned in favor of the insurance companies upon the express ground that their claims were among the most important of the award.

THE INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL.

DEBATE IN THE HOUSE—THE ESTIMATES FOR SUBSISTENCE CUT DOWN—AN AMENDMENT TO STRIKE OUT THE APPROPRIATION FOR THE INDIAN BOARD.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—The House spent the whole day in discussing the Indian Appropriation bill. The debate was not very interesting, but one point which is of interest was brought out.

It appears that the Estimates for the department for assistance of Indians about \$600,000, although the estimates were based upon the requirements of treaties with the different tribes. The Western members generally, and some of the Eastern members, opposed this arbitrary reduction, and argued that it was quite likely to provoke Indian outbreaks. The Appropriations Committee had its own way, however.

Mr. Ryan, of Kansas, offered an amendment requiring that all bids for subsistence supplies, beef, pork, flour, etc., shall be advertised and opened in the West. This course was formerly pursued for obvious reasons, but Mr. Hay changed the practice, for some reason, when he was Commissioner. Western men complain that the regulation which requires that these lettings shall be made in New-York is an unjust discrimination against the West, as well as a disadvantage to the Government.

The Indian Committee will offer an amendment to strike out the appropriation of \$7,500 for the Board of Indian Commissioners. It is understood that this amendment was agreed to by the Indian Committee of the House, and that only one of the twelve members of the committee were present. It will not be adopted by the House without a struggle. A good many members of the House remember that the removal of Mr. Hay from the office of Commissioner was due to the efforts of the Board of Indian Commissioners, and it is the general judgment that Mr. Hay's removal was a long step toward a reform in the Indian service.

PROPOSED NEW PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

THIRTY-SEVEN AUTHORIZED BY THE HOUSE COMMITTEE—THE LION'S SHARE FOR THE SOUTH.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—The House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, of which Mr. Philip Cook, of Georgia, is chairman, has been quite industrious during the present session, and has already agreed upon bills authorizing new public buildings in thirty-seven cities. The total amount to be appropriated by these bills is \$5,700,000. In Northern cities sixteen buildings are authorized, and in Southern cities and towns twenty-one buildings are to be provided, at a total cost of \$2,200,000.

According to the latest census returns of the several cities where the construction of public buildings is recommended, the population of the sixteen Northern cities is about 1,200,000, and of the twenty-one Southern cities about 550,000. It will be seen that the appropriation for the sixteen Northern cities amounts to somewhat less than \$2 for each person, and for the Southern cities it is \$4 for each person.

DONNELLY SEEKING VENGEANCE.

THE MANNING FACTION WAGING A BITTER FIGHT AGAINST MR. SPRINGER—UNPLEASANT SESSIONS OF THE HOUSE ELECTIONS COMMITTEE.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—The last two meetings of the House Committee on Elections have been anything except harmonious, and no progress whatever has been made with the regular work of the committee. The disturbing cause has been the Springer-Manning-Donnelly unpleasantness.

Mr. Donnelly feels that his "honor and integrity" have been impugned by Mr. Springer, and he is bent on having a vindication at the hands of the committee or the House.

conducted with the greatest secrecy, but nevertheless some things do leak out. At the meeting this morning a Democratic member offered a resolution for the appointment of a sub-committee to investigate the truth of the accusation made by Chairman Springer that Donnelly inspired the anonymous letter offering the former \$5,000 to vote for Woodburn. The resolution was supported by Mr. Armfield and other Democratic members of the committee.

Mr. Springer, it is said, betrayed much annoyance at the introduction of the resolution, and said that he was tired of the whole controversy; besides, the name of his wife had been brought into the affair, and for her sake he wanted it dropped.

It is understood that at this point Mr. Manning retorted, with some warmth, that no member of the committee had used Mr. Springer's name, nor need it be dragged into the matter at all. It is understood that all of the Democratic members who were present at the meeting this morning, except Mr. Spear, of Georgia, took sides with Mr. Manning and Mr. Donnelly against Chairman Springer. The resolution was not disposed of this morning. It is said that if the resolution is voted down by the committee, Mr. Manning will take it into the House and press its adoption there.

The feeling of the Manning faction against Mr. Springer is represented to be intensely bitter, and there is no doubt that that gentleman has now a most insupportable and relentless enemy in Ignatius Donnelly. It is even declared that the Democrats will not rest until Mr. Springer has been deposed from his place as chairman of the committee.

It is reported that Speaker Randall is being blamed by a good many Democrats for having placed upon the Elections Committee two Democratic members, Mr. Clark and Mr. Spear, who cannot be depended upon to stick by "the party" through thick and thin.

GENERAL GRANT IN ARKANSAS.

AN ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION—A SPEECH FROM THE EX-PRESIDENT AND A LETTER.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., April 15.—At 10 o'clock this morning a procession was formed and marched to the vacant block on Third-st., where the reception committee presented General Grant, William Fletcher, and Governor Miller, who were in line in brief terms, and the General responded as follows:

Citizens, on first landing on the soil of your State, and at every stopping place on the road, in the crowds of people I met and the cheering I received, I saw that the people of this State were not only proud of your prospects so much as an entire absence of sectionalism. I have noticed in my travels that sectionalism is fast fading away from the minds of the people, and that the broad field of liberty which is progress. You have not enough people, but I have no doubt that in a few years you will be one of the great States of the Union. That all new-comers may be received as I have been to-day, and that they will make good citizens of Arkansas and aid in developing the country in a grand way.

From fifteen to twenty thousand persons were massed at the reception grounds. The enthusiasm was general and cordial. The column re-formed, traversed the principal avenues, and returned to the hotel, where the ex-President held a levee from 1 till 3 o'clock.

REPEAL OF THE PAPER DUTY ASKED.

ATLANTA, Ga., April 15.—Representatives of the daily press of the Southern States met to-day to perfect a business organization, and to increase their news facilities. A permanent organization was effected with J. H. Estell, of the Savannah News, as president. Mr. Simonton, Mr. Erastus Brooks and Mr. Somerville were present. Satisfactory arrangements as to the hours of transmission and exchange were made. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That it is the earnest desire of the representatives of the Southern Press assembled that the duty now levied upon printing paper and material used in the production of newspapers be repealed, and that the authorizing an extension of the Voelker wood-pulp patent; and that Senators and Representatives in Congress be urged to take prompt action upon an overtaxed business by speedily enacting a law that will accomplish these objects.

AGITATING FOR IMMIGRATION.

ST. LOUIS, April 15.—The Missouri Immigration Convention adopted resolutions to-day recommending that immigration to Missouri be made the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

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COUNT DE LESSEPS AT HOME.

LONDON, April 16.—The Daily News's dispatch from Paris says: "M. de Lesseps has arrived here in the United States. He intends to go soon to London, Manchester, Birmingham, Edinburgh, Glasgow and Newcastle, and will afterwards visit the cities of Belgium and Holland."

BEANSFIELD TO RESIGN TO-MORROW.

LONDON, April 16.—The Daily News says the arrival of the Queen a day earlier than was expected will enable Lord Beaconsfield to have an audience on Saturday.

FOREIGN NOTES.

MONTREAL, April 15.—Nearly 300 British emigrants arrived here last night on route for the West. The majority are bound for California, and the remainder for the twelve members of the committee were present.

OTTAWA, Ont., April 15.—The Princess Louise occupied a seat on the floor of the House of Commons this afternoon while Sir Charles Tupper was speaking on the Canada Pacific Railway.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

A RAILROAD SOLD FOR ABOUT \$3,000,000. COLUMBIA, S. C., April 15.—The Columbia and Charleston Railroad has been bought by A. C. Courtney, of Charleston, for \$2,993,400.

A BOND FOR TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS. BALTIMORE, April 15.—J. Estey & Co. filed a \$200,000 bond to-day, and the great case goes to the United States Supreme Court for its final decision.

ARTISTS GOING TO BUILD A BRANCH ROAD. CINCINNATI, April 15.—The Kentucky Legislature has authorized the Mayville and Big Sandy Railroad to build a branch road from Uniontown to Newport and Bowling.