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THE OHIO REPUBLICANS.

EVE OF THE CLEVELAND CONVENTION.

THE TEMPERANCE QUESTION PRESENTING ITSELF AS A PROBLEM DIFFICULT OF SOLUTION—NO CONTEST OVER THE GOVERNORSHIP—CANDIDATES FOR OTHER OFFICES—THE ADMINISTRATION OF PRESIDENT GARFIELD TO BE INDORSED HEARTILY.

The Ohio Republican State Convention will meet at Cleveland to-day. Senator Sherman will preside. The only serious question with which the Convention will have to deal will be the problem how to satisfy the demands of the temperance members of the party without alienating the German Republican voters. Governor Foster will be renominated, practically without opposition. For nominations to the other offices there is good-natured rivalry. The Administration of President Garfield will be indorsed, without, it is understood, any reference to the Conkling difficulty.

GOVERNOR FOSTER UNOPPOSED.

THE OTHER PLACES ON THE STATE TICKET THE OBJECTS OF FRIENDLY RIVALRY—FORECAST OF THE PROBABLE ACTION OF THE CONVENTION—A FEW GRANT AND CONKLING MEN SCATTERED AMONG THE DELEGATES—THE PARTY IN GOOD FIGHTING TRIM FOR AN OFF YEAR.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

CLEVELAND, June 7.—There is but one question which bothers the delegates to the Republican State Convention which meets to-morrow. On all others they are agreed, or, if not wholly unanimous, the dissenting element is too small and too feebly led to make a demonstration. The debatable issue has no connection with National politics, and is purely a State affair. It is in effect: How shall the ultra temperance men in the party be appeased without alienating the large Republican German vote? This is a problem so difficult of solution that many think the wisest course is to make no attempt at it. The temperance people, however, or, more properly, the Prohibitionists say they will not be satisfied without some deliverance from the Convention, committing the party to more stringent and practical measures than now exist for the suppression of the drinking saloons. These people are much more active and earnest than they have been in recent years. Since the Presidential election there has been a great development of the temperance sentiment in Ohio, or rather, a new organization of the old sentiment. In the country villages and hamlets the women have started societies for proselyting, and the rural clergy have given them important aid.

DEMANDS OF THE PROHIBITIONISTS.

At the last session of the Legislature an effort was made to pass a local option bill and a bill laying a heavy tax upon all public bars. Both bills failed, and although both received a much larger number of votes from the Republicans than from the Democrats, the Prohibitionists are disposed to hold the Republican party responsible for their defeat. They charged Governor Foster with using his influence against these measures, and a few weeks ago were demanding that he should be sacrificed as the only condition under which they would remain in the party. The Republican sentiment of the State was so strongly in favor of renominating Foster that most of the Prohibitionists soon gave up all idea of defeating him. What they now ask for is the adoption of a plank in the platform in some way indorsing their movement and the nomination of a man satisfactory to them for the office of Lieutenant-Governor. In effect they are holding a club over the party, and saying that if it does not commit suicide they will knock it on the head. To adopt the Prohibition theory would be to drive away the whole body of German voters, whose assistance is essential to the success of the Republican ticket. Without the Germans the Republicans have carried no election in Ohio during the past ten years. But, on the other hand, the party cannot win if all its members who believe in stringent measures to stop beer-drinking and whiskey-drinking abandon it. What then is to be done? It seems to be a case of Scylla and Charybdis.

OPINIONS OF REPUBLICAN LEADERS.

Some of the Republican leaders think a resolution should be adopted favoring the submission to the people of a constitutional amendment giving the Legislature full power to regulate the liquor traffic. Others think the Convention would do better to say nothing on the subject, and let the Republican speakers and newspapers take it up during the campaign, and show from the record that all measures honestly designed to curb the evils of the liquor trade have originated with Republicans, and have invariably been opposed by the Democrats. To understand fully the temperance question in this State, it must be borne in mind that the Constitution prohibits the Legislature from passing any bill licensing the sale of alcoholic spirits. A license law is out of the question, therefore, unless the Constitution be changed. It is very doubtful whether a local option law or a tax law would be constitutional. It is illegal now to sell whiskey by the glass, but wines, ales and beer do not come under the total prohibition. Then there is the Adair law, which allows the family of a hard drinker to sue the liquor-seller from whom he gets his liquor, or the owner of the building where the liquor store is kept, for the wages he loses or the damages he commits while under the influence of liquor. This law the last Democratic Legislature amended so as to make it necessary for the family of the drunkard to serve first a warning on the rumshop not to sell him anything.

LEGAL PROHIBITION IN OHIO A FAILURE.

Practically the Adair law amounts to little or nothing, and the whole system of constitutional and legal prohibition in Ohio is a dead failure. The sensible temperance people now want to put something better in place of it. They are not all agreed as to what that something should be, but they think that this is a good time to agitate the question. They insist that there are no National issues claiming their attention this year, and that they have waited long enough on the entreaty of the Republican leaders, who have put them off from campaign to campaign. The people who are making a stir about this matter now are not, it should be understood, the little faction of Prohibitionists who always stand aloof and run a ticket of their own. They are Republicans who threaten to join that petty element if their own party fails to give them some substantial encouragement. How numerous they are cannot be told, but with their preachers and their women's societies they have unquestionably caused some alarm among the Republican managers.

A FEW IMPLACABLE GRANT MALCONTENTS.

It has already been said that there is no National question upon which to-morrow's Convention will disagree. A resolution heartily indorsing the Administration will probably be carried without a division, and by a genuine demonstration of enthusiasm. Nevertheless, there are a few men in the party, perhaps one or two on an average to a township, who took Mr. Conkling's side in the late controversy with the President, not because they cared for Conkling, but because they looked upon him as Grant's peculiar champion. There may be a dozen or twenty men of these stubborn Granites among the delegates. They are the Bourbons of the Republican party. To them General Grant personifies everything that is admirable and glorious in politics as in war. They do not like Garfield because he beat their hero. Everything this Administration does will be wrong in their eyes, because it is not Grant's Administration, as they think it ought to be. It is time thrown away to argue with such men. Leaving them on one side as implacable malcontents, one finds the great body of the party supporting the President with warmth, actively and seriously. Never since the year following the first election of General Grant has there been as much unity and good feeling among the Republicans at the outset of a canvass preceding a Presidential contest as now exists. In fact, there is no reason whatever why this should be a year of ill-luck for them, unless the Prohibitionists make serious trouble.

FOSTER'S NOMINATION A FOREGONE CONCLUSION.

It is not likely that any name will be presented to the Convention for the Governorship besides that of Charles Foster. At least four-fifths of the delegates are heartily for him as their first choice, and among those who would on personal grounds prefer some other man it is hard to find any one who does not say that as a matter of party expediency Foster should be nominated. On all hands it is agreed that he is the best campaigner in the State. His brilliant fight against Ewing two years ago showed him to possess many of the best qualities of a party leader—personal popularity, sagacity, untiring energy and a thorough knowledge of the State, county by county. No one brings any just criticism against his conduct as Governor. He has made a very competent and successful Executive. He has remedied by his appointments many of the mischiefs done to the State benevolent institutions by the Democrats during their brief lease of power, and under his administration the credit of Ohio has risen to such an extent that the four per cent funding bonds were sold lately at a premium which brings the rate of interest down to 3¾.

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORSHIP.

A lively contest is going on over the second place on the ticket. Cincinnati claims it and it would be conceded to her if her delegates were united, but as usual they are at odds among themselves. Lewis S. Season good is the leading candidate. He would have been nominated with Foster two years ago if Benjamin Eggleston and Alexander Sands had not determined to punish him for working against Taft and sprung General Hickenlooper upon the Convention at the last moment as a soldier candidate. Eggleston now wants the Lieutenant-Governorship himself and has considerable backing from Hamilton County. Other candidates are S. N. Hurst, of Chillicothe, who is pressed as an Ultra-temperance man, Senator T. J. Pringle, of Springfield, Senator R. D. Richards, of Steubenville, and half a dozen others who are "mentioned." If Judge Foraker, of Cincinnati, had not declined he would have been nominated without difficulty. He naturally regrets to give up a $5,000 office for one paying $800. Perhaps his friends will yet succeed in persuading him.

For the Supreme Court Judgeship the candidates talked of are ex-Congressman Upson, of Akron, Judge Woodbury, of Ashtabula, D. A. Haynes, of Dayton, Judge Day, of Ravenna, J. S. Brazee, of Lancaster, Judge Boyle, of Toledo, and Judge Knowles, of Athens, all good names of more than ordinary local strength. Attorney-General George K. Nash will be renominated without opposition. The same thing will happen to George Paul, the outgoing member of the Board of Public Works, unless Mr. Upson, who comes from the same county, should get the Judgeship. Even in such a case Paul's popularity and good record may overcome the objection to giving two places on the ticket to one small county.

S. W. Jones, of Youngstown, will be the temporary chairman of the Convention and Senator Sherman will be made permanent president. So universal is the desire that the Senator shall take the chief place of honor in the Convention, that the action of the Committee on Organization will be disregard to merely on ask. The nominations to be made point to a prolonged, but entirely good-natured contest over the Lieutenant-Governorship and Supreme Court Judgeship, and perfectly smooth sailing out for all the rest of the work of the Convention is concerned. In the Committee on Resolutions the proposed temperance plank will doubtless occasion much discussion, and a resolution expressing sympathy for the Malagne movement in Virginia will not be offered without opposition. It is not proposed, in the resolution indorsing the Administration, to make any mention of Mr. Conkling and his troubles.

THE GOVERNORS VETOES.

ITEMS IN THE SUPPLY BILL REJECTED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

ALBANY, June 7.—Governor Cornell continued today that career as an economist which he began a year ago with his first inspection of a supply bill. Then his exclusion of appropriations was compelled by legislative lobby bills to have been done with great reluctance of hand. Governor Robinson was thought a minister in this regard, but Governor Cornell surpasses him. The Governor is commended by members of the Legislature for his present cancellation of appropriations, because his apparent rule to judge of each item of appropriation on its merits. The items of the supply bill seriously hit seemed to be the slights of decency. The items vetoed were as follows:

Deficiencies in salaries of the Legislature, $2,000.
Removing the Library of the State, $1,000.
Charles H. Peck, for his fifteen years as State Botanist, $107 50.
Board of Public Health, $1,000.
The late Attorney-General Cornell's deficiency, $1,806 10.
Stenographers, Second Judicial District, $500.
Homœopathic Asylum at Middletown, $3,000.
Willard Asylum, $7,000.
Buffalo State Asylum, $12,000.
Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents in New-York City, $25,000.
For maintenance of the prisoners in the Penitentiary, $25,000.
Seamen's Retreat Hospital, $16,000.
Paying in traveling expenses of Sergeant-at-Arms Wooster, $[illegible] 72.
To a call in h[illegible] Chamber, $5,000.
For carpenter work including the disposal of Clerk Abbott of the Senate Committee, $175.
Excess of legislative printing, $1,[illegible].
For roads on the Chouteaux reservation, $1,000.
To refund contractors interest on deposits, $[illegible].
Quarantine Hospital dock, $4,000.
Repairs of a bridge over the Alleghany River, $4,000.
To the town of Onondaga for repairs of bridge, $185 71.

The Governor also returned the bill for a swing bridge at Lyle-st., Rochester, and the bill relative to banking companies, which had reference to making reports.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE SENATORSHIP.

CONCORD, N. H., June 7.—The indications at present seem to point to the non-election of a United States Senator by the present Legislature; but nothing definite can yet be said on the matter. The leading candidates, except Senator Rollins, are opposed to an election now. Ex-Governor Harriman openly opposes it, arguing that the law is against it and Congress has refused to pass an act giving the Legislature the right to elect. Mr. Rollins claims that an election would be constitutional and says that his views are sustained by the opinions of eminent Senators, General Stevens, General Marston and William E. Chandler are understood to oppose an election, and if a move was made with the Democrats it could undoubtedly be prevented. That part of the Governor's Message relating to the matter was today referred to the Judiciary Committee, which will report to-morrow, and the Republican caucus to consider the question will be held to-morrow evening.

ATTEMPTED MURDER AND SUICIDE.

PITTSBURG, June 7.—William Murphy, the divorced husband of Mrs. Newton McClarran, called upon her at Edgewood this afternoon and requested an interview. When Mrs. McClarran appeared, Murphy threw his arms around her neck, and while thus embracing her, drew a revolver and shot her in the back. He fired a second shot, which entered her breast, and then placing the revolver against his forehead, fired a third time, killing himself instantly. It is thought that Mrs. McClarran will recover. She obtained a divorce from Murphy on account of ill-treatment, and subsequently married Colonel William Campbell, who died some years ago. About four weeks ago she married Newton McClarran, a druggist. The persons occupy a prominent position in society.

TRANSPORTATION MEETING.

PHILADELPHIA, June 7.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Erie and Western Transportation Company was held today. The annual report recommended the issue of $1,000,000 of new stock, making the total capital $3,000,000. On the new stock a dividend of $20 per share will be credited out of the accumulated profits, arising chiefly from the advance in value of securities bought from the Empire Transportation Company at the time of its dissolution. The remaining $30 per share will be paid in cash, to be used in paying for and improving real estate at Buffalo and the enlargement of the company's fleet. The recommendation was adopted by the stockholders and it was stated that the new shares will be allotted during the present month.

ALLEGED FRAUDS IN SUGARS.

CHICAGO, June 7.—Suit has been begun in the United States Circuit Court by Havemeyer & Elder, sugar refiners of New-York, against the American Sugar Refinery of Chicago. The defendants, it is claimed, are engaged in the business of adulterating sugars, and are in the habit of buying complainants' brands, mixing them with glucose and other deleterious substances, and then repacking the mixture in the original packages, and selling it as a fine article. The complainants ask for an injunction to prevent the defendant from increasing, coloring, staining or powdering their sugars with any other ingredient or material for the purpose of gain or profit, or from selling or offering such mixture or compound for sale.

THREE MEN SUFFOCATED IN A MINE.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 7.—A dispatch from Virginia City says: Yesterday James Malone, Patrick Hunter and Gerald Landers, employed in a 1,400-foot level of the Andes mine, were suffocated by gas, supposed to have been generated in some of the abandoned workings of the Consolidated Virginia. Several miners were made ill by the gas while endeavoring to recover the bodies of the three victims. Landers was a brother-in-law of John Landers, of San Francisco, a well-known broker, and Malone was formerly chief of the Fire Department.

THE FIRE RECORD.

LOSS OF $10,000 AT DALLAS.

DALLAS, Tex., June 7.—A fire here this morning destroyed property worth $10,000. The following is a list of losses and insurances: E. Barnum, loss, $14,000; insured in the Commercial Union, Western Assurance, Norwich Union and British American, each $2,000; $1,000 each in the Royal and London Assurance and Star, of New-York; $3,000 in the North British and Mercantile, and $1,000 in the German American. A. K. Session, confectioner, damage, $200; insurance, $175, in the Germania, of Freeport. D. A. Mason, loss on building, $3,000; no insurance. M. D. Garlington, loss on building, $3,500; insurance, $1,200, in the Phœnix, of Brooklyn. D. Sullivan, loss, $3,500 on building; insurance, $1,000. J. B. Childress, $3,000 on building; insurance, $2,000 in the Ætna, $1,000 in the German American and $1,000 in the North America.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC REUNION.

HARTFORD, Conn., June 7.—The preparations for the meeting of the Society of the Army of the Potomac, and the arrival to-night of prominent members of the society, indicate that the gathering to-morrow will be one of unusual interest. Among those who came today are Generals Hancock, Sickles, Howard and McMahon, of New-York, General Burnside, General Horatio B. Wright, president of the society, and General Aspinwall. General Sherman, Secretary of War Lincoln and others will arrive in the morning. The public buildings and many business houses and private residences are handsomely decorated. Tonight the City Hall square and the vicinity of the Allyn House, the headquarters of the society, were brilliantly illuminated with gas jets and electric lights. Several of the officers and guests who have arrived here were entertained this evening at the Hartford Club House. Senator Hawley and ex-Governors Holbrook and Jewell are on the Citizens' Reception Committee.

Members of the Ninth Army Corps met General Burnside at the depot to-night with music and torches, and escorted him to his quarters at the Allyn House.

To-morrow the different Army Corps will meet in the State Capitol Building. The 1st Regiment of the Connecticut State Militia will be reviewed in the park by the Secretary of War and General Sherman. The procession will escort the Veterans to the Opera House, where Daniel Dougherty, of Philadelphia, will deliver an oration, and Colonel S. E. Spencer, of Bridgeport, a poem. The banquet occurs at Allyn Hall in the evening, where tables will be spread for 250.

Governor Bigelow and staff are here, and other New-England Governors are expected to-morrow. Among the guests to night were Generals Longstreet and Wallace, of Rhode Island, Governor Sprague and staff, of New-York, General David L. Wilcox, of Boston, Generals Wilwood Henry, of Burlington, Vt., General Tucker, of New-York, and others.

The Army and Navy Club of Connecticut will open in the afternoon with a special invitation of the Army of the Potomac Society.

GENERAL GRANT AT ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, June 7.—General Grant and party arrived here this morning from New-Orleans. The party will remain here through the Exposition week, and will visit Chicago the latter part of next month. The Grant party will include Mrs. Grant, Colonel Fred Grant and wife, Colonel Frank Wilson, of the Engineers, and Colonel Bowers, of the Ordnance Department, and Mrs. Bowers. The party will stop at the Lindell Hotel. General Grant will be met at Cairo by a committee from this city, and escorted to the Lindell. The Grant party will be met at Memphis by a committee, and escorted to Cairo. He will be met at Vicksburg by a committee, and escorted to Memphis. He will be met at New-Orleans by a committee, and escorted to Vicksburg. He will be met at Galveston by a committee, and escorted to New-Orleans. He will be met at Galveston by a committee.

THE NEW JERSEY CONSTITUTION.

TRENTON, N. J., June 7.—The Constitutional Convention met this morning, and adopted a resolution providing that no money shall be drawn from the Treasury except in pursuance of an appropriation made by law, and that no appropriation shall be made for a period longer than one year. A resolution was also adopted that no appropriation shall be made for any charitable institution not under the control of the State, except for the blind, deaf and dumb, and the insane. The Bill of Rights was then taken up and the section providing for the rights of the people to bear arms was stricken out. The section providing for the rights of the people to assemble and petition was also stricken out. The section providing for the rights of the people to be secure against unreasonable searches and seizures was also stricken out. The section providing for the rights of the people to be free in their persons and property was also stricken out. The section providing for the rights of the people to be free in their persons and property was also stricken out. The section providing for the rights of the people to be free in their persons and property