THE NEW-JERSEY DEMOCRATS

LEON ABBETT FOR GOVERNOR.

A DISORDERLY STATE CONVENTION—THE PLATFORM NOT REGARDED—SCENES AND INCIDENTS.

[FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 13.—It was a rash prophecy ventured in these dispatches last evening to the effect that the convention to-day might depart from time-hallowed precedent and demean itself in a civilized and orderly fashion. The extensive capacity of the New-Jersey Democrat for riot asserted itself, and the new development was equal to any previous entertainment when the performers were twice as numerous. When the convention gathered at noon it was known that the hundred delegates of Essex County were sulking outside because the State Committee had not furnished them with tickets of the proper color, and there was a fine promise of violence in their empty seats. But all the afternoon the town had been oppressively quiet. It was known that the Abbett men had the "call," but the leaders were evidently afraid to win, and were waiting for some reputable candidate to gather enough strength to beat them soundly. No candidate made any prosperous headway, however, and it became apparent to every cool-headed man that the party was doomed to make a dangerous nomination. The little breeze raised by the ticket incident among the Newark statesmen was a relief from the prevailing gloom, and these brightened with the hope that in the impending riot some way of escape would appear.

A DEFENCE OF MR. ABBETT.

Senator McPherson, as chairman of the State Committee, opened the proceedings with one of his characteristic speeches, and it was refreshing to hear this pure patriot and severe moralist rebuke the wicked practices of Republican politicians. Then Allan McDermott, as temporary chairman, arraigned the Republican party for some shames and crimes which Mr. McPherson had omitted, and after this some routine business was transacted without any hair-pulling. At this point Surrogate McAvoy offered a resolution to be read and referred. It was understood to be a vote of confidence in the honesty of the Hon. Leon Abbett, which had been adopted by the delegates from his own county, and it was met by a counter motion to refer all resolutions to the committee without debate and without reading. A dozen members began to speak at once and sarcastic reference was made to a reputation so rickety that it needed to be shored up by resolutions to keep it from tumbling over. The trumpet tones of Congressman McAdoo, who spoke on the Abbett side of the controversy, and of Speaker Duna, who advocated both sides with strenuous impartiality, were all that could be distinguished in the uproar.

As the debate grew more promiscuous, a wild-eyed man from Hudson—one Jewett—leaped to his feet, when half a dozen delegates climbed up on him, in the interest of free speech, bore him down and held him prostrate and foaming at the mouth. The resolution to shut off debate prevailed at last by a rising vote and the convention took a recess with the first blood for anti-Abbett men.

The defeat in the Organization Committee of Allan McDermott, who had been "slated" for permanent chairman, was another blow at Abbett, but McDermott's successor was so inefficient that the advantage was all lost. George O. Vanderbilt is an amiable young man with a thin voice, who once acquired the reputation of being the feeblest speaker ever presided over the New-Jersey Assembly. On taking the chair after recess he began to relieve himself of probably the dreariest speech which was ever read to a convention. The delegates endured it with many signs of impatience until he had wandered back through American history to the Revolutionary War, when they howled and stamped until he sank into his seat. After this triumph over its chairman the convention proceeded to run itself, and paid no more heed to Mr. Vanderbilt than to the lithograph of General Jackson over his head.

THE NOMINATIONS MADE.

Some order was preserved while the counties were called for nominations and speeches were made for candidates—until a venerable man with a bald head began a solemn eulogy of the Hon. A. W. Cutler. "Forty years ago," said the bald-headed man, and the convention roared in derision. "Forty years ago," repeated the bald-headed man, and again the convention roared. The bald-headed man persisted, but so did the convention and the world remains ignorant of what happened forty years ago. The voting was at last begun amid scenes of the wildest disorder. The result of the first ballot was ascertained after much wrangling and accusation of illegal voting in the different counties, and it showed that Abbett had a strong lead. The whole number of delegates was 637; necessary to a choice, 319. Abbett was credited with 218, Albright with 139, Whitaker with 116, while Hendrickson, Hardenbergh, Cutler, Cochran and others came struggling in the rear. The uproar swelled still higher as the second ballot began, and the announcement of the vote from the counties came to the stage in such a dislocated way through the din that no two tally sheets agreed. Enough was learned, however, to show that Abbett was holding all his original strength and picking up loose votes from among the "scattering." The counties had all been called, and he yet lacked votes to win, when delegates here and there made speaking trumpets of their hands and yelled out that they "desired to change their votes." At this point the fine work which skilled laborers in the interest of Mr. Abbett had been putting in during the recess was made apparent. The element open to persuasion steadily drifted one way until Abbett had votes to spare. As announced the ballot stood Abbett 333, Albright 138, Whitaker 95, although just how many votes were actually cast for any candidate will never be known.

Shouts of "announce the vote" arose from Abbett's friends. "Announce and be d—d," shouted back half a dozen delegates from Essex. "He's no candidate of ours," and many of the Albright men stormed out of the hall, while the chairman was vainly endeavoring to make himself heard long enough to put the customary motion to make the nomination unanimous. The convention had adjourned itself without any motion, and the hall was almost cleared when a dozen delegates met on the stage and finished the business of the meeting by fixing up a state committee to suit themselves, and appointing a delegation to inform the candidate of his nomination.

The body of political doctrine adopted by the convention is a matter of little moment, for no one cared for or listened to the resolutions. There was a feeble attempt by some one to applaud the amazing double-headed deliverance on the tariff, but no one pretends to know what it means. Mr. McPherson is said to have labored personally all summer upon this resolve, and he announces that it is to be the Democratic war cry in the canvass of '84.

The Democratic party of New-Jersey, in Convention assembled, pledges afresh its fidelity to the fundamental doctrines of the party as enunciated by Jefferson and practised by Jackson. They reassert their belief in a strict construction and rigid enforcement of the Federal Constitution. They declare for the sovereignty of the States, and the supremacy of the Federal Government, within their respective spheres. They denounce the centralizing tendencies of the Republican party, and declare for home rule and local self-government as the foundation-stones of the Republic. They arraign the Republican party as having corrupted and debauched the public service, nullified the will of the people at the ballot-box, favored monopolists, made large grants of the public lands, subverted the Constitution and maintained itself solely by the power of patronage and plunder. They believe in that genuine and deep-reaching Civil Service Reform which consists in the election to office of honest, intelligent, capable and courageous public servants, who will faithfully administer their trust, and who will be held to strict accountability for such discharge of it. They denounce the sham methods of the Civil Service Commission in its pretended examination of candidates for place, together with the degrading system of bargain and sale of office, which is now practised by the Federal Government, as shown by the abuse of patronage in Virginia and other States.

First—The people should only be taxed so much as is absolutely indispensable for the frugal conduct of their public affairs, not one cent for surplus, and no unnecessary taxation. The existing surplus in the Treasury should be faithfully applied to the payment of the public debt. The money not needed for the expenses of the Government should remain in the pockets of the people. To this end we favor the entire abolition of the present system of internal taxation, a nursery of spoils and intrusion, a menace to the freedom of elections, a source of the greatest corruption and an intolerable and unnecessary burden upon the taxpayers. We insist that the public lands shall be reserved to actual settlers, not another acre for subsidies; that the dignity of American labor shall be defended, as also the rights of American citizens at home and abroad.

Second—We favor a tariff for revenue, limited to the necessary expenditures of the Government, and so adjusted as to give protection and encouragement to home productive industry and labor, without producing or fostering monopolies.

Third—We point with pride to the successful administration of our State affairs under Democratic rule and invite the co-operation of men of all parties in continuing the rule, to the end that the welfare and happiness of the people be secured.

Fourth—We contrast the honest and economical management of State affairs by Democratic hands with the corrupt and disgraceful administrations of the Federal Government under Republican rule, with its Credit Mobilier, its whiskey rings, its star route frauds and other like iniquities.

Fifth—We demand the equalization of taxes on all property within the State, whether that of individuals or corporations, no hindrance to legitimate enterprise, no encouragement of monopolies, all government in the interest of the whole people.

Sixth—Every legitimate effort of labor to better its condition, enhance its reward and protect its rights, commands the sympathy and support of the Democratic party, which is a natural foe of monopoly and the natural friend of the workingman. The present unprecedented and unsatisfactory condition of the relations of labor and capital demands the careful thought of legislators, the regard being had to the vested rights of capital and the claims of private enterprise.

THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 13.—The Democrats of Albany have elected ex-Mayor Edward Murphy, jr., Judge R. L. Pruyn and James Fleming as delegates to the Buffalo State Convention and ex-Speaker Charles E. Patterson delegate to the Judiciary Convention.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., Sept. 13.—At the Democratic IIIrd Assembly District Convention, held at Pine's Bridge to-day, the following delegates were elected: To the State Convention, C. G. Frost, C. Hilbert and W. R. Jessup; to the Judicial Convention, Stephen D. Horton; to the Senatorial Convention, William Mabie, S. M. Sherwood, Ira Strong, Miles Adams and William Lyon. Resolutions were adopted favoring the renomination of Senator Henry C. Nelson.

DELEGATES TO RICHFIELD.

JOHN F. SMYTH CHOSEN AFTER STRONG OPPOSITION—B. PLATT CARPENTER TO REPRESENT DUTCHESS COUNTY.

ALBANY, Sept. 13.—The Republican Convention for the IIId Assembly District, in which Joan F. Smyth, the chairman of the Republican State Committee, resides, was held at the General Committee rooms in his city this evening. The attendance was large and the scenes were exciting. George H. Treadwell, a prominent Republican, presided. An unknown delegate, without rising, moved that John F. Smyth be sent as a delegate to the State Convention, whereupon Robert K. Oliver, heretofore a pronounced adherent of Mr. Smyth, moved to amend by adding J. Hampden Wood and Dr. Herman Rendell, both anti-Smyth men. Oliver's action had the effect of a bombshell. A Smyth delegate moved to substitute the names of James H. Carroll and Emmanuel Labishmer, both fanatical Smyth men, in place of Wood and Rendell, and despite repeated calls by Oliver for the "yeas and nays," the latter proposition was carried with a rush by Smyth's friends. J. Hampden Wood was then made a delegate to the Judiciary Convention. The action above outlined has created a sensation because of its apparent inconsistent character. It is, however, explainable. It appears that for some time there has been on foot a quiet movement against Mr. Smyth, led by his former trusted lieutenants, Andrew S. Draper, Robert K. Oliver, and others, who supposed that they had so arranged matters as to have a working majority in to-night's convention. Some days ago Mr. Smyth wrote to Mr. Draper a letter relinquishing all claim or wish to be a member of the State Committee, this action on his part no doubt being induced by intelligence of the movement looking to his defeat. The nomination of Smyth in the convention to-night probably led to a belief that this letter was not written in good faith, and that it was Smyth's desire to be made a delegate, in which position he might secure a place on the State Committee. The motion to amend by the addition of two men as delegates opposed to Smyth is believed to have caused the latter's former friends to forsake their recent pledges against him and rally again to his support. As a consequence of to-night's action the Second District Convention, which will be held to-morrow, is expected to develope an exciting contest.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Sept. 13.—The Republicans of the IId Assembly District of Dutchess County to-day elected B. Platt Carpenter, Ezra White, James E. Dutcher, W. Bergh Kipp, and Louis Van Vliet delegates to the State Convention; and C. P. Dorland and Frederick Ackerman delegates to the Judicial Convention. Resolutions of respect to the memory of the late Hugh J. Hastings were adopted. The Republicans of the Ist District of Dutchess to-day appointed John F. Schlosser, Elias Brown, George P. Tompkins, Obed Wheeler and John B. Dutcher delegates to the State Convention.

JAMAICA, N. Y., Sept. 13.—The Republican Convention of the IId Assembly District of Queens County chose the following delegates to the State Convention to-day: Martin V. Wood, of Hempstead; Henry W. Rowland, of Jamaica, S. Fish Worthington, of Newtown and W. H. Williams, of Long Island City. The Ist District Republicans elected the following delegates yesterday: Ex-Senator John Birdsall, of Oyster Bay; John A. Pryor, of North Hampstead, and Henry W. Baldwin, of Flushing.

HUDSON, Sept. 13.—The Republicans of Columbia County met in convention in this city to-day. Notwithstanding the rain which prevailed, the attendance was large and the utmost good feeling and unanimity of feeling existed. The sentiment was general in favor of united and effective work. The following delegates to the State Convention were unanimously elected: William Dinehart, A. F. B. Chace, Neil Sanfelt, George M. Bullock and William Vandeck; to Judicial Convention, John Cadman, who is not instructed.

ALBANY, Sept. 13.—The Republicans of the Ist Assembly District of Albany County, elected the following delegates to the State Convention to-day: William Raeper, Edward A. Poole and Richard B. Rock, who is a Police Commissioner, and was deputy superintendent of the new Capitol. Poole was for years and up to last spring keeper of the State Hall. George Addington was elected a delegate to the Judiciary Convention.

NORWICH, N. Y., Sept. 13.—The Chenango County Republican Convention elected the following delegates to the State Convention: Ex-Assemblyman B. Gage Berry, Joseph Bush, Truman I. Matterson, Charles L. Williams and Stephen K. Willcox. Solomon Bundy, of Oxford, was appointed a delegate to the Sixth Judicial District Convention. The convention expressed a preference for the nomination of Charles A. Clark, of Owego, for Supreme Court Judge. The Senatorial delegates are William H. Hyde, Rufus Mill, Edgar Garrett, Charles W. Powers, Daniel Harrington and James V. Lewis. The choice of the convention among the candidates for Senator was then discovered. Forty-two votes were given in favor of the renomination of Senator Edward B. Thomas to 17 for Levi N. Smith. Mr. Thomas's nomination was afterward made unanimous. The convention was largely attended, and was earnest and enthusiastic as well as harmonious in its proceedings. Senator Thomas replied to the calls of the convention in a well-lined speech full of good counsels and sound Republican doctrine.

CORTLAND, N. Y., Sept. 13.—The delegates elected by the Republican Convention of Cortland County to the State Convention are C. C. Adams, H. L. Bronson, N. B. Patrick and A. J. Kneeland. The delegate to the Judicial Convention is ex-Congressman R. Holland Duell, who is pledged to support M. M. Waters for Supreme Court Judge, the Cortland candidate. The Senatorial delegates are Colonel J. C. Carmichael, H. J. Harrington, Robert Bishop and G. S. Van Hoesan. They all favor the renomination of Senator McCartay.

MORRISVILLE, N. Y., Sept. 13.—The Republican Convention of Madison County to-day elected the following delegates to the State Convention: Senator Alexander M. Holmes, E. W. Cushman, Orson S. Garton, E. C. Bass, C. A. Stranger and Leader Burroughs. The Judicial delegate is G. Wellington. The Senatorial delegates are George H. Benjamin, Robert Kennedy, Delano M. Trepp, P. C. Brownell and E. W. Brown.

DELEGATES FROM BROOKLYN.

The Kings County delegates to the Republican State Convention were chosen in Assembly District conventions in Brooklyn last evening. The choice in most cases corresponded with what was expected by the politicians. It is expected that the delegates, who by courtesy will name the four representatives of the county in the State Committee for the ensuing year, will select the following: IId Congressional District, S. B. Dutcher, or in case he declines, E. H. Hobbs or F. M. Edgerton; IIId District, William H. Leayeraft; IVth District, William H. Beard; Vth District, James L. Jensen or S. T. Maddox.

The following is the list of delegates to the State Convention so far as elected last night. In the Ist and Vth Districts the conventions adjourned to Saturday night:

IId District—James Given, W. H. Rome.
IIId—William Potts, W. A. Whitlock, Willard S. Pladwell, Charles Hermanes.
IVth—John J. Schlosser, Thomas Lynch, Martin Day.
VIth—S. T. Maddox, John Westervelt, William A. Allison.
VIIth—Charles Naeher, Louis E. Nicot, Adam Kessel.
VIIIth—J. M. Barrington, C. D. Rinehart, David M. Lindsay, Henry Behrens.
IXth—John A. Nichols, D. H. Houghtaling, Charles Small, William H. Laycroft, W. J. Taylor, Alfred Hodges, Albert Daggett.
Xth—Robert J. Morgan, Hamilton Reeve, Samuel C. Yeaton, George D. McKay.
XIth—W. H. Waring, B. H. Coffin, Thomas D. Mosscrop, W. H. Barker, Lester W. Beasley, Henry A. Felt, Robert Sweetzer.
XIIth—John McGahan, James Savage, John W. Harmon, John Van Nostrand.

RIVALRY FOR CONVENTION TRAVEL.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad began this summer to sell passenger tickets to Richfield Springs. The New-York Central a short time ago suggested to the Lackawanna that a special round fare of $10 be allowed to the Republican State Convention that is to be held there on next Wednesday. The regular fare from New-York is $6 08 each way. The Lackawanna replied that it had agreed to a reduction to a fare and a third for the round trip in order to induce the holding of the convention at the Springs. The New-York Central was ignorant of this fact, and its reduction was proposed without any application by the Republican managers. After vainly representing to the Lackawanna that its fare was too low, the Central decided to announce a round-trip ticket of $9 against $8 10 by the Lackawanna. The New-York Central train leaves New-York at 10:30 a. m. and reaches Richfield Springs at 7:20 p. m. The Lackawanna train leaves at 9 a. m. and arrives at the Springs later in the evening than the Central's train. The Central also runs a night train from New-York at 7 o'clock, which arrives at the Springs the next morning forty minutes before the Lackawanna train, even after a stoppage of over two hours at Utica, which will afford delegates time for breakfast.

REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION MEETINGS.

The XIth Assembly District Republican Association held a regular monthly meeting at No. 107 West Thirty-fourth-st. last evening, the president, C. A. Peabody, in the chair. The committee on the nomination of delegates to the State Convention reported the following names: Whitelaw Reid, Robert Ray Hamilton, James W. Hawes and Herman G. Carter; alternates, Colonel S. V. R. Cruger, Thomas H. Brown, James M. Varnum, Edward S. Flow. The report was accepted unanimously, and the delegates were empowered to fill vacancies in their number.

The Twelfth Ward Republican Association (XIXth Assembly District) held a meeting in Arnold's Hall in One-hundred-and-Tenth-st., near Tenth-ave. The amendment to the constitution proposed by the Central Committee was adopted unanimously, as was also a resolution declaring it to be the sense of the association that one of the three delegates to the State convention from the XIXth Assembly District should be chosen from among the members of this organization. Resolutions upon the death of Hugh J. Hastings were also adopted.

AN ARCTIC DISASTER.

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be taken to meet such a disaster as has befallen the Proteus.

THE MOVEMENTS OF THE YANTIC.

The agreement between Commander Wildes and Lieutenant Garlington contained this provision: "Yantic will remain in Pandora Harbor not later than August 25; at Disco not later than September 20. Proteus to endeavor to communicate with Yantic at Pandora Harbor before August 25. Should Proteus be lost, push a boat or party south to Yantic. Pandora Harbor will be headquarters, but before departure the Yantic will run up to Littleton Island."

Had Lieutenant Garlington found the Yantic at Pandora Harbor after he crossed Smith Sound, he and his comrades would have been saved the tedious and perilous march from that place to Upernavik, which he reached one day before the Yantic was to have left Pandora Harbor and nine days before she arrived at Upernavik.

Speculations are active as to the fate of Lieutenant Greely and his party, and the probability that they will be able to extricate themselves from their perilous situation. "Lieutenant Greely is a very ambitious officer, and when he left here I could not help thinking that he meant to reach the North Pole if it were possible for man to do it," said Adjutant-General Drum to-day. Lieutenant Greely's friends all describe him as a man whose energy and ambition exceeded his powers of physical endurance, and this naturally deepens their solicitude for his safety.

THE NEWS IN LIEUT. GREELY'S HOME.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

BOSTON, Sept. 13.—A dispatch to *The Journal* from Newburyport says that the intelligence relating to the Lieutenant Greely Arctic Expedition creates the most intense feeling there, that being his native place. His mother is at present at Jackson, N. H.

THE GREELY COLONY.

Fort Conger, established by Lieutenant Greely in the summer of 1881 as one of the American links in the great circumpolar chain of stations of observation, is situated on the east coast of Grinnell Land, just north of Lady Franklin Bay. It is in a wild, rugged, desolate country, and is the northernmost winter quarters occupied by any Arctic expedition, being some 250 miles from the nearest settlement of natives. Lieutenant Greely and his party were conveyed thither in the screw steamer Proteus—the same ship whose loss is now reported—leaving St. John's, N. F., formally on July 4 and passing out of that harbor on July 7. The sea was phenomenally free from ice, and a remarkably quick and easy run was made toward the north. The only serious obstacle encountered was an ice blockade in latitude 81° 26', but the stout craft got through in safety, and on August 12 dropped anchor in Discovery Bay. Seven days were spent in discharging the cargo of provisions and other stores. On August 19 the encampment was formally named Fort Conger Camp, and then Captain Pike turned the bow of the Proteus homeward, leaving Lieutenant A. W. Greely and his comrades—three Army officers, a surgeon and naturalist, and eighteen enlisted men—in a comfortable framed building, equipped with all necessary supplies to last them until the summer of 1884. The run of the Proteus back to St. John's was very rapid, occupying only fifteen days.

GREELY'S LINE OF RETREAT.

The Arctic Colony, or signal station, is situated in Discovery Bay or Harbor, north latitude 81° 40'. One of the ships of the English expedition of 1875, the Discovery, wintered there and gave its name to the harbor. It was chosen as a suitable point for the colony's winter quarters partly because it is protected by islands from the masses of ice in Hall Basin, and partly because there is a seam of coal close to the shore. Captain Hall passed beyond it in his last voyage, and lies buried directly across Robeson Channel at Thank God Harbor. With the exception of Captain Hall and Sir George Nares no Arctic explorers have ever gone further north by way of Smith Sound than the signal station of the American observers.

In retreating from Discovery Harbor Lieutenant Greely and his men will cross Lady Franklin Sound to Judge Daly Promontory, and proceed southwest fifty miles to Carl Ritter Bay, where a caché of provisions was left by Sir George Nares in 1875. Thence the line of retreat will lead in the same direction beyond the point where Dr. Hayes fancied he descried the open Polar Sea, to Cape Collinson, where another caché of provisions was erected by the English expedition. That point will be 115 miles from Lady Franklin Bay. About fifty miles further on is Cape Hawkes, where a similar caché of provisions, left by the English expedition, was overhauled by the Proteus when she carried Lieutenant Greely's party northward in 1881. The Neptune in the following year approached Cape Hawkes, but could not force her way through the barrier of ice. Between that point and Cape Sabine is the caché erected by the shipwrecked crew of the Proteus. At Cape Sabine itself there are supplies of food and clothing which were landed by the Neptune last year, and also a boat. On the opposite side of Smith Sound are Life Boat Cove and Lyttleton Island, where similar stores of provisions will be found, if Lieutenant Greely and his men succeed in retreating 200 miles and crossing the sound.

Port Foulke, where Dr. Hayes wintered, is near Life Boat Cove. Pandora Harbor, named after Sir Allan Young's yacht (afterward the Jeannette), is a short distance to the south. Rensselaer Bay, where Dr. Kane wintered lies on the same side of Smith Sound to the north. In the spring of 1855 Dr. Kane abandoned his ship and retreated with his men along the coast to Life Boat Cove and thence to Upernavik along the same route followed by the officers and men of the Proteus. The Polaris crew wintered at the shore opposite Lyttleton Island, after the death of Captain Hall and the subsequent loss of the vessel. The barrier of ice usually stretches above Smith Sound from Cape Hawkes to Cape Inglefield above Life Boat Cove.

Lieutenant Greely has a steam launch with him, and also a whaleboat belonging to the English expedition, which was picked up by the Proteus on the way north in 1881. He is also provided with sledges.

THE RELIEF EXPEDITIONS.

Last year an attempt was made to send a supply and relief expedition to the colonists. The steamer Neptune was sent out under an appropriation by Congress of $33,000, but failed to make its way through the ice of Smith Sound. After depositing a supply of stores in a caché at Cape Sabine, she made a final attempt to work her way up to Kennedy Channel, but was nearly crushed in the ice and was forced to return.

This year it became evident that utmost exertions must be made for the relief of the gallant colonists. Two vessels were fitted out for the expedition—the already tried and approved whaler Proteus, and the United States steam sloop-of-war Yantic. The Proteus was fitted out at St. John's, and the Yantic at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. Well supplied with coal, provisions, etc., they left St. John's together on June 29, bound for Disco. There the Proteus was to take aboard Esquimaux dogs and sledges and sail for Smith Sound, the Yantic accompanying her, if possible, to Cape Sabine. It was intended that the Proteus should press on as rapidly as possible to Lady Franklin Bay. But if this was found impracticable on account of ice, winter quarters were to be made for the expedition at Life Boat Cove, and the Proteus was to return to St. John's. Then Lieutenant Garlington, commander of the relief party, was to leave two or three men at the winter station, and with the others push on by sledge along the coast to meet Lieutenant Greely and his men, who are expected to retreat southward when they find that no relief ship can reach them. The dispatch printed above shows how seriously all these arrangements have been upset.

The Proteus was a steamer built expressly for service in ice-bound seas, and used in the sealing and whaling trade. She was of 600 tons burden, 198 feet long and 28 feet wide. Her bow was seven feet thick, and she was sheathed from bow to stern with ironwood, which by its smoothness and elasticity is not as liable to be torn by the ice as copper would be. Besides this she had a layer of iron plating on her bow, for it is the custom of the sealers, when their passage is barred by the ice, to steam against the pack at full speed, backing and repeating the blow until an open passage is made. She was provided with three extra propellers and one rudder, and carried 700 tons of coal and nine months' provisions. She carried also numerous scientific instruments, two whale-boats with sails and oars, dog-sledges and harness, and a wooden house in sections, to be put up for winter quarters.

She was commanded by Captain Pike, and carried a crew of two mates, three engineers, steward, with sixteen firemen and seamen, making twenty-two in all. The relief party which she carried consisted of Lieutenant Ernest A. Garlington, U. S. A., commanding; Lieutenant Colwell, U. S. N.; Dr. Harrison, U. S. A.; Sergeant Kenny, Corporal Ellwill, and Privates Lamar and Elters, of the Signal Service; Privates Moritz and Murphy, of the infantry; a cook, and two men hired at St. John's.

The Yantic is a staunch vessel, of 412 tons burden. She was strengthened by oak sheathing and in other ways prepared for Arctic service. She was well supplied at the Brooklyn Navy Yard with coal and provisions. Her officers are Commander Frank Wildes, Lieutenants W. C. Gibson, E. S. Prime, F. E. Greene and J. C. Colwell, Ensigns H. T. Mayo and W. S. Benson, Cadets Johnson, Howard, Addicks and Park, Chief Engineer W. D. Smith, Passed Assistant Engineers Ray and Nagle, Assistant Engineers Babbit and Weaver, and Passed Assistant Surgeon H. L. Law. She carried her usual crew.

WHAT IS SAID AT THE NAVY YARD.

Captain Richard Meade, in command of the Brooklyn Navy Yard during the absence of Commodore Upshur, who is on leave, said to a TRIBUNE reporter yesterday, in regard to the wreck of the Proteus: "The officers of the Navy are no better posted concerning the details of these expeditions which are not under the direct control of the Navy Department than the public generally. Most of our information regarding the Greely expedition was received from the columns of THE TRIBUNE, and the relief party sent out in the Proteus was really in command of the War Department; so we do not know a great deal about that. It is not reasonable, however, to suppose that the Government would purchase an inferior vessel to send to the Arctic regions, though it has been said that the Proteus was unfit for the expedition and that her engines and boilers were unsafe. I have never seen the vessel and can say nothing of her further than the opinions expressed by others. I know she was considered one of the staunchest sealers ever built, and was thoroughly fitted and equipped for resisting the pressure of ice floes. As far as I know, no vessel was ever better suited for the business for which she was built."

"It has been said that Lieutenant Garlington was too young and inexperienced to command such an expedition?"

"I do not know him personally. There was the same cry raised about De Long, who commanded the Jeannette; yet I can confidently say that his superior could not have been found. The men selected to take charge of such expeditions are, in the majority of cases, especially adapted to withstand the rigors of an Arctic winter and to control men in moments of extreme danger. The selection of a commander for the Greely relief expedition was no light one, and I do not think for a moment that an inferior officer would have been detailed for such an important position."

"What is your opinion as to the fate of Lieutenant Greely and his party?"

"My opinion is that they are safe. I think so upon general principles, and from the experiences of former explorers."

TAMMANY'S OLIVE-BRANCH REJECTED.

REPLY OF THE COUNTY DEMOCRACY TO THE PROPOSITION FOR A CONFERENCE.

Harmony received a check last night at the meeting of the County Committee of the County Democracy, held at No. 1 Union Square. The letters sent by the special committees, appointed by Tammany Hall and Irving Hall, asking for a conference, so that a united delegation might be sent to Buffalo were read, and a reply to them was presented by E. Ellery Anderson and supported by him in a speech which Mr. Roosevelt declared was more emphatic than the letter that was ordered to be sent to the committees on harmony. In the letter the action of the opposing organizations is said to be unwise, as real unity cannot be secured except at the primary meetings, and not by substituting "for this fair and just method of electing delegates a division of the delegates by the leaders of conflicting political organizations." It is also asserted by those whom Mr. Kelly called his "neighbors," and to whom he extended "the olive-branch of peace," that "it must be remembered that the organization of the County Democracy was recognized as regular by the last State Convention, without opposition by Tammany Hall." The letter closes with this paragraph: "In the hope that you will see that success is made certain by union among the people, and cannot be secured by combinations of managers, we respectfully invite you to unite with us in requesting all the Democratic electors of this city to attend the primary meetings to be held under the resolutions of the State Committee."

Mr. Anderson declared in vigorous terms that no conference could take the place of the voice of the people as expressed at the primaries, "to be called by the County Democracy, because we represent the regular Democracy." Mr. Roosevelt said that the concluding paragraph of the letter might be read in two ways—that the County Democracy accepts the invitations of the two Halls or declines them. He then proceeded to state the necessity of returning an answer that conveyed no uncertainty. He referred to his fight at Saratoga, and to his fighting since the meeting of the State Committee, "not for my own sake," he explained, "but for this organization, and now I want to put a little more force into this letter." His "force" was a series of questions which he wished added to the letter, the first one being, "What kind of harmony is proposed?" and then followed sarcastic allusions to "personal animosities, private strifes and political ambitions," falling "under the personal control of a single leader." Such an "olive-branch" union as was proposed, Mr. Roosevelt said, might elect Democratic legislators, "but could it hold them after election so as to prevent their opposing a Democratic Governor?" He continued that "such a harmony would endure only during the pleasure and interest of each of the contracting parties, and is too ephemeral to meet our approval."

The closing paragraph of the letter was explained by Mr. Olney as being emphatic in favor of the primaries called by the County Democracy, while ex-Mayor Cooper said that the only difference between the amendment and the resolution was that Mr. Roosevelt would take the opportunity at this time to say unpleasant things, and to reply in sarcastic terms. Mr. Cooper quoted the Biblical statement about there being a time for everything, and added that he did not think it was a good time now to indulge in unpleasant discussions. Without further comment the amendment was lost, and the letter as offered by Mr Anderson was unanimously adopted.

CHEERS FOR BUTLER.

ANTI-MONOPOLISTS CLAIMING HIM AS THE FRUIT OF THEIR LABORS.

The meeting in the large hall of the Cooper Union, last night, called by the New-York State Anti-Monopoly League, was well attended. Among those on the platform were Senator John G. Boyd, Darwin R. James, John B. Haskin, F. B. Thurber, General H. E. Tremain and Ambrose Snow. Mr. Boyd presided. He said that the object of the meeting was to demand that the Republican and Democratic Conventions should nominate no candidates who would not support and defend the best interests of the people.

Among the letters read was one from the Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby, who said: "If I were able to be present at the Anti-Monopoly meeting I should speak to this point: The necessity of holding all who possess franchises, or are public carriers, to the strictest account, punishing stock-watering or any other trick to amass illegal wealth with severe penalties. Our present system punishes those who steal $5, and encourages and applauds those who steal five millions. I do not know that we need a new party, but we certainly need a purification of both the old parties."

F. B. Thurber read a long declaration and a number of resolutions bearing upon the suppression of monopolies and the restriction of corporate greed, which were adopted later. They provided for the appointment of committees to attend the State Conventions of both parties. D. E. Cuttenden in his speech appointed to Massachusetts, and declared that Governor Butler was elected by the influence of Anti-Monopoly thinking men. The mention of Butler was loudly cheered, and several men cried "Force cheers for Butler," which was answered heartily. Mr. Cuttenden was evidently surprised at the warmth of the applause and soon wound up his remarks. The next speaker was G. H. Yeaman, who spoke at great length and drove off three quarters of the audience. After some words from Herman Glass of the New-York State Farmers' Alliance, George Blair, president of the New-York State Trades Assembly, spoke against the system of convict contract-labor. The Rev. Mr. Gallagher said a few words about the unchristian character of monopolies. By this time the hall was nearly empty.

THE CITIZENS' COMMITTEE.

Seven members of the Executive Committee of the Citizens' Committee of Fifty yesterday held a meeting with closed doors at their headquarters, at Broadway and Twelfth-st. They were Frederick E. Conder, F. W. Whitridge, C. W. Dayton, C. P. Miller, W. M. Ivins, G. W. Folsom and L. G. Garrettson. After the meeting Mr. Ivins said that another meeting would be held next Wednesday, when the date of holding a meeting of the committee of Fifty would be announced. Reports, he added, were coming in from all parts of the city encouraging the committee, requesting it to continue its work begun last year and promising hearty support. In conversation with Mr. Coudert, the chairman of the Executive Committee and other members who were present, a TRIBUNE reporter was told that it was probable that no action would be taken this year in regard to the State ticket, but all the power of the citizens' movement would be centred on the city ticket—on the election especially of Aldermen and Supreme Court Judges. The Register, they said, was not of so much importance.

THE INQUEST AT STRATFORD.

DR. MOSES T. WHITE'S TESTIMONY.

WHAT THE STAINS ON ROSE CLARK'S CLOTHING SHOW—EVIDENCES OF A STRUGGLE.

[FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

STRATFORD, Conn., Sept. 13.—When the Coroners and their usual body-guard reached Dr. Nooney's house this morning at 9:30 o'clock their dampened spirits were cheered by the sight of the venerable 'Bijah lugging in a huge armful of hickory logs. Most of the jurors were awaiting the arrival of the Coroner, while walking nervously about the hall was a rather short, gray-haired and keen-eyed man, who proved to be Dr. Moses C. White, of New-Haven. Dr. White on taking the stand was subjected to a minute examination and cross-examination at Coroner Holt's hands. He testified that he had first made a minute examination of the clothing of the murdered woman. The stains on the under-clothing, when subjected to microscopic tests, developed nothing which might lead to the idea of an outrage having been committed, though from certain bruises on the body which he had examined he was inclined to believe that the theory of an attempted outrage was possible if not probable. The stains upon the outer skirt, which seemed to be drops of some substance which had stiffened the fabric as gum might, he pronounced to be of vegetable origin, probably the juice of grapes. The contents of the stomach he had submitted to microscopic but not to chemical test, but he was convinced of the fact that no poisonous substance was present.

DR. WHITE'S MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION.

The most interesting portion of the evidence then followed. Upon the first post-mortem examination the under portions of the finger nails of the dead woman were by the Coroner's orders carefully scraped with a sharp knife and the scrapings sealed up in a slip of paper and transmitted to Dr. White. By him they were subjected to the closest microscopic investigation, the theory being if any struggle had taken place the presence of foreign substance under the nails would perhaps afford some sort of a clew to the circumstances of such a struggle. Dr. White testified to the results of his investigation as follows:

"I found in the first place specimens, minute but unmistakable, of human skin. I proceeded myself to the undertaker's and detached skin from various portions of Rose Clark's body. I also obtained specimens of skin from a white man, a mulatto and a dark-colored negro. By comparison I arrived at the positive conclusion that the portions of skin taken from under Rose Clark's nails were from the body of a white man, and from some portion of the body which was much tanned by the sun. Besides the skin were several mammalian blood corpuscles, which are probably those of a human being. Two small hairs were also mingled with the scrapings, in close contrast with the portions of skin. I examined hair from a negro's, a mulatto's, a white man's and Rose's own hand, and found that the hair under the microscope approximated most closely in every particular to the specimen taken from a white man's hand. I am unable to say, however, whether it is light or dark in color. The other hair I found to be that of some animal, colored artificially with a dark dye. The stains found on the skirts and sent to me for examination also appear to be the of an animal artificially colored.

Dr. White was then asked whether a scratch would have to be given with any degree of force in order to draw blood; he replied that considerable violence would have to be used in order to pierce a man's skin and draw blood. When asked whether scratches made in this manner would heal within a day or two, he said that that was a matter which would vary considerably with different people. Upon the earring which was found inside of the dead woman's hat was found adhering a minute particle of some unknown substance, which was carefully removed and handed to Dr. White for examination. He testified that it was a particle of meat, but whether cooked or uncooked he could not say.

OTHER TESTIMONY.

This concluded the doctor's statement, and a recess of an hour was taken. When the inquest was reopened John Wilcoxen was put upon the stand and testified that within five minutes of half-past 10 on Sunday night, September 2, he had met a man running down Main-st. The stranger ran into him, and without saying a word drew back and recommenced his trot down the street. This evidence corroborates that of Thomas Judson, who testified that about that time his wife, who is an invalid, heard the sound of a man running heavily on the street.

William E. Peck testified in regard to the position of the woman's hat when the body was found. The head was lying on the hat, which was in its usual position, secured by a piece of elastic, and drawn a little to one side. The hat was seen by THE TRIBUNE correspondent, and the light blue feathers, though slightly out of curl as if dampened by dew, show no signs of having been out in a heavy shower. This evidence closed the inquest for the present, and it was accordingly adjourned by the coroner until September