THE TALK IN CHICAGO.

IT ENDS IN ALMOST A CERTAINTY.

ACTION OF NEW-YORK WITH RESPECT TO CLEVELAND—THE BUTLER DISTURBANCE—A SOUTHERN OPINION.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

CHICAGO, July 7.—The three personal quantities of this convention are Cleveland, Butler, and, as it now seems, Thurman. Thurman came here quietly on Sunday morning, and "Sim" Donovan, a big man with a bleached mustache, introduced him to crowds of strangers. Thurman looked benevolent and healthy, and he said to some friends that he did not solicit the presiding officership, and would rather not have that nor anything else. However, there seemed to be considerable individual following for him which went around and worked up the delegations. He had California to start with, and West Virginia and Maryland seemed to lean toward him. His own State delegation was for Hendricks in the main, and therefore Thurman's strength was only that which came from the uncertainty and dissatisfaction of the great body of the delegates west and south of New-York State.

Cleveland's positive power is in New-York and New-England. His remaining power is of a negative sort, and consists of the following South and West that his managers and editorial friends have been able to find. But, although it still looks as though he would be the nominee of the convention, two votes out of every three cast for him will be cast as if from necessity and and not from confidence. It is that which puts upon this convention such a different complexion from that of its predecessor in this city. The Republicans had two candidates, tolerably well matched and each aggressive, while this convention has but one candidate, and the question every moment asked is, "Will he do? Is he dangerous? Will he lose New-York?" still the power of New-York State in this critical Presidential year may well be seen by the anxiety with which the other States grip together.

I went into the South Carolina delegation last night and saw Mr. Dawson—the second on the list, Wade Hampton being the figure-head. Dawson said: "We shall give Mr. Cleveland a practically unanimous vote from South Carolina." His eye shone with some enthusiasm. Dawson, however, would naturally sympathize with Cleveland, though I have no doubt his force of character has controlled his delegation. He is a native of New-England and rather in alliance with the conservative influences which have brought Cleveland forward. The Missouri delegation, which is a representative of the frontier West, as South Carolina is of the old South, has a few scattering votes for Field, which are believed to have been secured finally, and there is a vote or two for Bayard. The rest are for Cleveland, as the inheritor of Tilden. Missouri largely determines the character of the votes to the south of her, and also to the west, for she has furnished the Democratic citizenship of Kansas, Nebraska and Colorado. Michigan is the most typical State of the Northwest, and it is still for Cleveland, although Butler has made some inroads there. Thus Cleveland has New-York and New-England, probably half of the South, nearly all of the West beyond Indiana, and hopes of Pennsylvania. He is weak in Ohio, but he expects to trade with Indiana and put McDonald behind him, and yesterday overtures were being made to Ohio to put Hendricks behind Cleveland. Hearing of this the McDonald men began to range themselves to run with Bayard, and some are predicting the ticket to be Bayard and McDonald.

Randall is a sort of semi-quantity here with apparently brilliant opportunities, if he ever could get in. He has Pennsylvania but not much besides. Even there an old contingent looks with dismay upon his possible promotion. His habit has been to reward his friends and punish his enemies, and therefore his enemies do not want him to go up higher. But he might, in a certain result, remove the votes of Butler's friends, and if Cleveland were to be beaten, not improbably his vote would largely go to Randall, as Tilden's next choice. There seems no doubt that Tilden has been diverted from Randall to Cleveland by the importunities of the Republican "kickers" who dated everything on Cleveland's nomination because Cleveland leaves them a partial hold within the Republican party lines, having been elected Governor by Republicans. As most of the Republican seceders are free-traders, there was no way for them to go to Randall.

BUTLER THE DISTURBING ELEMENT.

It is now said that General Butler has been implored to help Tammany Hall break the unit rule. Butler, however, is a little troubled in his own delegation, where Mayor Prince wants to break away after the first ballot, and further wants to ask Butler if he means to support the nominee of the convention. Butler, it is said, will rise with all the blandness of Mr. Carvin and say that he is a Democrat and a free trade one. These expressions invariably meet. However, Butler is an awfully disturbing element in this town. Last night at the Palmer House every attempt made to get up a cheer for Tilden was met by a louder cheer for Butler. No matter where procession went past the windows, if Butler appeared there was the loudest scream. I was talking to the Mayor of Lafayette, Indiana, a town of 20,000 people, Mr. McCurdy, said he: "The popularity with which this man Butler has got the labor element is a wonder to me. I fully believe that if this convention should nominate him he would draw more votes to us than anybody else is liable to do. I am not sure but he presents the only name which can draw us very large accessions."

Senator Beck, of Kentucky, said yesterday that he believed that Cleveland was killed, and that the ticket would be Bayard and McDonald. That the Southern and Western Democrats were about agreed to put Mr. Bayard forward and by the temper of the country whether a war twenty years ago and expressions made in it would injure a man now.

John Harmon, the old factotum of Lewis Cass, who has attended all the National Conventions since 1840, said that Cleveland was about done; that his little boom was over, that there was nothing to him but a little trick put up by "Dan" Manning behind Mr. Tilden's back, and that Detroit was for Butler, as were also the other big towns in the State, and that they would rather have Flower than Cleveland.

John McLean remarked on Saturday that he thought the first ballot would show a great scattering, Kentucky for Carlisle, Pennsylvania for Randall, Massachusetts for Butler, New-York for Cleveland, Indiana for McDonald, California for Thurman, Maryland for Bayard, and so on. On the second ballot he thought nobody would have two-thirds, and the balloting might be pretty long continued.

The Cleveland men now assert that John Kelly and Tammany Hall ought never to have been readmitted to the State Convention. They go around among the Southern delegations and say: "It is only a question of time when we shall have to rule them out for good and all." They get some encouragement, but they hardly go away when the remark is made: "Well, what is there of the Democratic majority, if Tammany and their allies are left out?" So Kelly goes around here a little cheered, a good deal disliked, and one of the most extraordinary individuals on the spot.

The strength of Butler is magnified by Kelly's proximity to him, and by the well-known good understanding among them. Carter Harrison comes in with his patrician blood, and gives his arm to John Kelly to parade through Chicago. I was strolling through the Palmer House last evening when I came to a room in a back alcove, and heard speaking there. The room was crowded. A man of strong character and plausible speech was laying down the law that there was no Democracy in the State of Massachusetts except what Mr. Butler had in his following. That "Jim" Blaine may be nearer the ideas of the Democratic majority than any of these dudes who want to bolt Butler. The room was packed, and the speaker was listened to with the closest attention. Butler's friends think that Cleveland is already "scotched" and will to-day be killed, and that the next man to look to is nowhere except in Massachusetts, and that every other man liable to come up presents nothing that will draw votes. Butler has even frightened the old conservative States like Ohio, so that they hasten to say "he cannot carry Ohio," clearly implying that he is being looked to there. As to Butler's physical condition, it is remarkably good. He is just as active, sprightly and mischievous as he was at the beginning of the impeachment trial. A strong argument now made in his favor is that if put in nomination he will get more negro votes than Blaine, and more black votes in the South than by any possibility he could lose in rebel votes. "This is all very well," says the Northern Democrat, "and no doubt true, but who counts those votes?" Then the Republicans get in their laugh, and the thing becomes good humored. The strong and merritious diversions which the public men are subjected to in these conventions is not without its fine character, and a Presidential campaign is a better education of the American people than Yale College.

OUTSIDERS AT THE CONVENTION.

Judge Field has a strong lobby present working for him and some think there is millions in it. He appears to have made a little impression on Mississippi, Virginia and Missouri. The talk is to nominate Field and Thurman. Sam Smyth, formerly Judge Field's law partner, a citizen of Chautauqua County, N. Y., is at the head of the boom. Friends of other candidates say that California is not a fighting ground and that Blaine has preempted it already.

Reagan, of Texas, in Bayard's interest has written here an open letter denouncing the scheme to nominate Cleveland as sure democratic defeat. The Texas delegation are moderate-minded, but some of them are for Cleveland.

Roger A. Pryor, who is for Butler, says that Cleveland will be beaten by one hundred thousand votes in New-York State. This emphatic Bayard advocate attention even from a man with Pryor's velocity of temperament.

The adjournment of Congress has brought out here a large number of Members and Senators. Pendleton is looking for lightning to single him out, but meantime speaks complacently of Mr. Thurman as a proper man. He also has fair speech for Bayard. His principal purpose is to defeat the "Kid" element, but it seems that they stay solid and boom loadly mildly.

The Flower men apparently have twenty-eight votes from New-York to start with, but they say that Brooklyn deceived them and are "greenty." Underneath Flower, Kelly wants Butler first and Bayard second. Wade Hampton says it is not true that the whole South Carolina delegation is for Cleveland, and that he himself is for Bayard first and last.

The labor element continues to throng around Butler. Hoeling, the German boss of Chicago, paid a visit to Kelly yesterday and both to Butler. John Kelly was caught by one reporter yesterday, and refused to talk to the reef. He said about Cleveland: "I will not lift my hand to elect him."

"Will you lift your hand to defeat him?" was the question.

"It is enough for me to say," said Kelly, "that I will not lift my hand to elect him."

The platform tinkerers are sending hither and thither for assistance. Almost everybody believes that the Ohio platform will be adopted.

It is said that Butler means to ask Prince, if he wants to know about supporting the nominee of the convention, whether Prince did not ask his nomination for Governor openly. If this quarrel is started, it is expected that the convention and audience will take a strong part in it. The only candidate Butler has extended the right hand of fellowship to is McDonald.

The Cleveland men think the convention will be short unless there is a long fight over the platform, which most precede the nomination. The convention will probably merely organize the first day and adjourn. The second day the platform will come up and may consume all of that day and some think the third day, too. In this case the nomination will begin to ballot on Thursday night. The Cleveland men claim the nomination of their chief on the first ballot, notwithstanding the large number of delegations with favorite sons. There are ten States instructed for Tilden. The Cleveland men say that they will on the first ballot explain their instructions, and then vote for Cleveland.

North Carolina seems to be for Bayard. Senator Vance says that he considers Cleveland and Flower equally objectionable and obscure men, of no National character, and one as preposterous as the other for the nomination.

A SOUTHERN OPINION.

Mr. Washington, of Virginia, says that any homorality of the kind charged against Cleveland will be resented in the Southern States more than in the North; that the Southern people are straightlaced, and that Cleveland hardly required this story to break him up. The Virginia delegation, he says, is uncommitted, but probably for Bayard, with some Field votes in it. Mr. Washington adds that the fatal weakness of Cleveland is not his fight with Tammany, but with the labor men, that the Knights of Labor are organized in every Northern State, and especially in the Democratic districts; that they are strong in West Virginia, and have outcroppings in the South. These men, he says, are unquestionably hostile to Cleveland more than any other person. He mentioned the matter to Frank Hurd, of Toledo, who said that in his town the Knights of Labor are very powerful, and were all against Cleveland. The five cent fare veto, the conductors' bill veto, etc., sufficiently showed that Cleveland cared but little for the interests of the laboring classes. Bayard, he thought, would have the next number of votes to Cleveland, and McDonald will come third. But he looks for the nomination of neither, and thinks the ticket will now be Tilden and Hendricks, that the convention is in such an unsettled state that they would retire to home and let Tilden refuse to run, and vote for Hendricks, than to take up Cleveland with the present current so strong against him. Slocum is disposed by the faction of his own Brooklyn delegation going for Cleveland.

Nobody is here yet for Hancock, except "Dan" Dougherty, but some military men are expected to-day or to-morrow.

In spite of the contrary predictions of some of the best politicians here, the newspapers have generally settled down to the belief that Cleveland will be the nominee.

CLEVELAND'S STRENGTH SHOWN AT LAST.

This dispatch was sent piecemeal as events occurred. The New-York delegation put an end to the public misery by meeting and showing forty-seven votes for Cleveland, or ten more than enough. Jacobs then withdrew his opposition, and said that he would support the ticket. Fifty-two votes were then cast for Cleveland. On the final show there were sixty-four for Cleveland and eight against him. Kelly asked if the opponents of Cleveland could withdraw. Voices arose of "Do as you please." Purcell voted with Tammany.

The Georgia delegation will cast about one-half its votes for Cleveland, the rest scattering.

Maryland has given three of her votes to Cleveland. Although the nomination is thus apparently assured, a feeling akin to gloom is over many of the delegates.

Ohio resolved to-day to give nearly a solid vote for Thurman, and this presents about the only tangible rallying point against the Cleveland boom. It is not yet clear whether about three of the votes will not be for Hendricks, but the Ohio men are gladdened at the sight of making some impression on the convention.

I met General John B. Gordon, of Georgia, this morning, who said: "I never went to a convention of this kind where everything was so unsatisfactory. Mr. Cleveland seems to have secured nearly enough votes to be nominated, but the predictions are so numerous against his election that I do not know what to think. If we go down to Bayard there is the war issue. Cannot we find somebody who will do better than this man?" He went over several names, and started off disconsolate. Even through the publisher of *The Atlanta Constitution*, said that he was for Cleveland, and that Gordon had failed to get Bayard well in hand. Mr. Barr, the publisher of *The Pittsburg Post*, who is for Randall, said that he feared Cleveland's nomination, and that it would result in a sort of general consolidation of the Cotton States, including the Welsh against Cleveland. We ought to deal resolutely with Tammany Hall," said he. "The Democrats in a separate ticket in Tammany Hall, and in a separate ticket in New-York State, and a State than West Virginia in Cotton. We start by fighting Tammany; instead of letting it stand off by itself as typical of New-York City. Of course, there is hostility in the native mind to letting any foreign element dictate their nomination, or threaten it. Yet we have seen much grave consequences result from that hostility that we might have learned something. I think if Cleveland is nominated, that our campaign will begin with a cloud on it. I know it will in Pennsylvania."

While we were talking before the Pacific Hotel, a big Irishman, with a Tammany badge fished it out and said: "Look no corporation man would get a labor ticket out in New-York, but Cleveland would in the great mass but what we ever ran, etc." A large crowd gathered round, and we, who had drawn it upon ourselves, slipped away. It became evident about 3 this afternoon that Cleveland was so far ahead that only a miracle could prevent his nomination, and that miracle might be Thurman. Delegates opposed to Cleveland, however, fear that the Western men will stick to their candidates, and thereby prevent any consolidation against Cleveland. GAIL.

PUSHING ABBETT FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

Governor Leon Abbett and several other delegates to the Democratic Convention from New-Jersey started for Chicago Sunday to join those who started on Friday and Saturday. The delegation is about equally divided between Cleveland, Randall and McDonald. For ten days the friends of Mr. Abbett have been working with great energy to secure the solid vote of the delegation on the first ballot for the Governor. They claimed that this would bring him prominently before the convention, and if a Western man should be given the first place on the ticket Mr. Abbett would stand a good chance of securing the nomination for Vice-President. Two members of the delegation, State Assemblyman Flynn, of Passaic County, and Mr. Smith, of Union County, are much incensed against Governor Abbett because of his course during the last session of the Legislature.

ALDERMEN OFF FOR THE SEAT OF WAR.

The majority of the Democratic members of the Board of Aldermen started for Chicago last evening from the Grand Central Depot. The party consisted of President Kirk and son, Aldermen DeLacy, Dempsey, Duffy, Farley, Fulgraff, Jachne, McCabe, Mcquade, O'Neil and Reilly; Deputy-Clerk Moloney, Sergeant-at-Arms Chambers, Maurice J. Flynn, Major P. Connolly, James Degraw and Joseph Glynn. Aldermen Grant and Shiels went on the Tammany train. Aldermen Cleary and Kenny are detained here by business. The party last evening had a sleeping car and smoking car for their special accommodation. They were attached to the fast mail train, leaving here at 5:40 p. m. They will reach Chicago early to-morrow. The train moved out of the depot amid cheers and the explosion of torpedoes.

CHICAGO, JULY 8, 1884.

I heard a wild, revengeful cry
Upon the street to-day—
A cry that roused—I know not why—
Forebodings of dismay;
It was the cry I used to hear
When patriot soldiers fell
For country and for honor dear—
It was the rebel yell!

It was the same demoniac cry
That chilled my heart-beats when
I saw my comrades drop and die
In Dixie's ghastly pen;
Back over the sacred tide of years
Was borne that voice of hell
That mocked our patriot groans and tears—
The infernal rebel yell!

And, thinking of those dreadful days
And martyred lives sublime,
I wondered why these men should raise
This cry at such a time;
And then it be these voices sound
Our dear Republic's knell,
When datturing here for miles around
They raise the rebel yell!

Forbid it, God! O patriot brave,
By all that sacred was—
By every martyred soldier's grave—
By blood of years ago,
Swear to your country's standard throng,
And let your voices swell
In honest, patriotic song
To drown the rebel yell!

THE REV. DR. FULTON MARRIED.

The Rev. Dr. Justin D. Fulton was quietly married yesterday morning at the Baptist Temple, in Brooklyn, to Mrs. Laura K. Whipple, a parishioner. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. R. S. MacArthur, of Calvary Church, this city. The bride was dressed in a French gray traveling suit of tricot, with hat and gloves to match. The bride and groom started for Binghamton immediately after the ceremony, and will remain there until Friday.

Mrs. Whipple is the widow of John G. Whipple, a deacon of The Temple, formerly of the Tabernacle Baptist Church of this city, and later of the Hanson Place and Centennial Baptist churches, Brooklyn, from the last of which The Temple grew. Mr. Whipple died seven years ago. Mrs. Whipple has lived in Brooklyn twenty years. She is reputed to be worth $60,000, and has property in Lafayette-ave. and Columbia Heights, and a fine country seat near Saratoga. She was a tender nurse to Mrs. Fulton in her last illness, fifteen months ago. She has known Dr. Fulton for eleven years, since his settlement in Brooklyn. Dr. Fulton is about fifty-six years of age.

CHILDREN STARTING FOR THE COUNTRY

THREE PARTIES LEAVE THE CITY—SCENES IN GOTHAM COURT.

Gotham Court (once Devil Alley) was in a state of consternation yesterday afternoon. Children dodged about in every direction; mothers screamed at the top of their voices and waved towels in the air as they made a pass for an excited child; the janitor tried to answer fifty calls at once, while over the general hubbub the calm voices of Miss Dow was heard issuing orders in rapid succession. It all meant simply that fifty children were getting ready to start for Cassenovia, N. Y., for a two weeks' visit, sent out by THE TRIBUNE Fresh-Air Fund. With commendable zeal Miss Dow personally saw that every child was well bathed in the public laundry, and every head in a safe condition to enter a respectable Christian home. When the Troy boat started at 6 o'clock, all these children, redolent of soap and water, witch-hazel and larkspur, waved their goodbyes and settled down to the good times before them for the coming fortnight.

The first party of the season, however, left the Corlandt-st. ferry at 8 a. m., for Romulus, Seneca County, N. Y. Twenty-seven happy and expectant faces told to the many interested onlookers in the waiting-room and on the boat the short story of these children's lives. In spite of the clean clothes, the well-brushed shoes, and the general appearance of neatness, which might at first sight seem to discredit their claims on charity, their wan faces and thin little bodies showed plainly that the change to country life had not come too soon. They were a quiet and solemn band, considering that the oldest was only twelve. Of the thirty children, all but seven were girls, and their cleanest aprons and best hats, with here and there a bit of ribbon, were donned for the occasion. They sat demurely and soberly in a row, at first; but gradually curiously got the better of the younger ones and they ventured across the room or up to the ice-water tank. One of them was given five cents, and then there was a rush for the banana man. But at the call of their leader, Mrs. Alfred Smith, they all fell in line once more and were ready to start when the bell rang. Mr. Kimball, the superintendent of the Sunday-school from which they were selected, stood by the gangway as his little flock went aboard, and it was a beautiful sight to watch their spontaneous politeness in passing him. Each girl gave a friendly bow and a confidential smile, as he in turn spoke to them by name. The children had been told to bring lunches, but, as if these were not enough to carry, nearly every one had some private property besides. One little thing carried a doll, somewhat more than life-size, and held it all the closer when told that she would have to get a ticket for it. The four boys had a baseball-bat.

The sad story of the lives and homes of these poor children—many of them orphans and all of them frail and sickly—is even more pathetic when one thinks of the riches of sunshine, foliage, freedom and gladness which they are soon to enjoy. Two of the party are children of a German father, an industrious man, now disabled by blood-poisoning from working in the lead-works. Others are members of a family of nine children, and their father is out of work. In a much-vaunted inhabited by such families the Chapel of the Comforter is situated. During the winter a sewing-school is in operation, and throughout the year the children are gathered into the Sunday-school, which has a regular attendance of about 275. One rule of the school is that all the children must submit every morning to a thorough inspection of their hands and faces; and if this is unsatisfactory they are sent home immediately.

Twenty-two children started for Stonington, Conn., leaving at 5 o'clock yesterday. They were selected from the scholars in Emanuel Chapel in Sixth-st. between Avenues C and D. Two children were detained by sudden sickness. Those who came to the boat were happy. They were carefully dressed for the long-expected trip, but looked sadly in need of relief from the heat and filth of the crowded quarters from which they were chosen. The woman in charge of the party spoke of the anxiety of the children to go on this trip. She said that those sent from the school last summer have been constantly beseeching her to send them again this year. The party will all be accommodated in and near Stonington. They were selected with reference chiefly to their need of the change, the weak and delicate ones being chosen first.

A small party is to start from the Grand Central Depot this morning at 7 o'clock for Millbrook, N. Y., and at 6 p. m. another party for the Champlain region—children who were there last year and are asked to come again.

THE SEASON AT SARATOGA.

ELECTRIC LIGHTS—A FESTIVAL—A JOLLY PARTY—ARRIVALS.

SARATOGA, July 7.—The Rev. Dr. Theodore L. Cuyler, of Brooklyn, who occupied the pulpit of the Washington street Methodist Episcopal Church yesterday morning, took for his text Acts, xxvii., 13: "And when the south wind blew softly, etc." Several collegians present wondered whether or not the reverend gentleman referred to the south wind which kept Saratoga Lake ruffled for three days and caused a second postponement of the college regatta until to-day.

James P. Denman, proprietor of the Arlington Hotel, died suddenly yesterday morning. He was a brother of Hugh J. Denmin, of the Wyoming Valley House, of Wilkesbarre, Penn.

Electric lights have been placed in the Spring Street Roller Skate Casino, and also at Hathorn Spring.

At Congress Spring Park to-morrow afternoon and evening there will be held a fair and festival for the benefit of the House of the Good Shepherd.

Surrogate S. H. Pepper has been elected president of the Saratoga Electric Light Company.

A select jolly party of fourteen are enjoying life at the White Sulphur Spring Park Hotel at the south end of Saratoga Lake. They include Judge Vance, Miss Vance, Miss Hattie, Miss Jackson, Miss Francisco, Miss Van Nostrand, Miss Van Vorst, Miss Merrick, Miss Beattie and Messrs. Davis, Hart, Beattie, Jackson and Francisco. Yachting, fishing, shooting, baseball, lawn tennis and foot races form their daily programme. They have been at the lake five days for over a week, and will remain there for a week or two longer.

A social pool club has been organized.

Among the latest arrivals from New-York City and the vicinity are Mr. and Mrs. A. O. Cane, S. R. Lesher, E. C. Kimball, W. Myers, Miss C. Knapp, W. F. Edwards, G. H. Edwards, S. Caldwell, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Wendt, H. C. Bowens, R. N. Bellows, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Humphreys, Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Wallace, C. H. Charles, jr., J. W. Boots, A. W. Longz, M. Bresson, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Jarvis, Miss M. Jarvis, W. Hudson, and Mrs. E. C. Warbhausen, S. M. Chandlergue, A. Eldred, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Sherman, R. A. Coleman, Dr. G. H. Durrie, G. D. Farrar, C. H. Howell, Mr. and Mrs. A. Hess, Mr. and Mrs. W. V. A. Mullaelon, Mr. and Mrs. J. Land, J. F. Floyd, Mrs. A. Tracy, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Weicher, W. E. Billings, J. Lawson, F. Lawson, J. D. Hassell, Mr. and Mrs. J. Broadhurst, A. H. Bromley, J. L. Bromley, Miss E. Bromley, J. W. Bell, G. W. Beale, E. A. Knapp, C. H. Chaplin, T. J. Byrnes, F. J. Cole, Mrs. A. H. Miller, D. B. Young, Mrs. M. Rodgers, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. F. Kelly, Mr. and Mrs. G. Dixon and L. B. Brown.

POLITICS AND SOCIETY AT NEWPORT.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 7.—The weather to-day has been unusually warm. The Casino band began its season's work at the Casino in the the morning and to-night the first hop of the season took place. A large number of the cottagers were present and it proved to be a social success.

A rousing Blaine and Logan meeting was held at the State House. Addresses were made by the Rev. E. F. Emerson, pastor of the Congregational Church, of which the Rev. Dr. Henry J. Van Dyke, jr., now of New-York, was formerly pastor. Speeches were also made by John P. Sanborn, ex-Lieutenant-Governor Fay, G. A. Littlefield, superintendent of public schools, and W. A. Stedman, one of the delegates to the National Convention.

The schooner-yacht Dauntless went to New-York to-day to get her racing sails and spars. The steam yachts Fal on, Magnolia and Theresa; the schooner yachts Horseman, Foam, Ranger, Winonah, Breeze and Grifton; the cutter yacht Madge and the sloop yachts Alice, Roamer and Gracie are in the harbor.

General Franklin, of Connecticut, is the guest of C. N. Beach, of Hartford. Edwin D. Morgan, of New-York, has arrived at the Kane Cottage, and Maturin Livingston, of New-York, at his own house in Bellevue Court.

C. P. Walcott and wife, of Chicago; J. Churchill, of Cleveland; R. McLean, of Washington; H. M. Smith, of Providence; C. G. Bartlett, of Lyons, Conn.; and E. W. Newhall and wife, Edward Graw, W. S. Burdick and wife, Mrs. D. Hart Morris Phillips, and Mrs. A. S. Vedder, of New-York, arrived at the Ocean House to-day.

A BARGAIN FOR A WIFE BROKEN.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

PITTSBURG, July 7.—Anton Mashinski, a Pole, related to Deputy Mayor Fulton a queer tale to-day. Some time ago he paid Walter Zarneski $37 on condition that the latter would send for his sister then in Poland, and on her arrival in Pittsburg she was to become the wife of Mashinski. When Miss Zarneski arrived she refused to wed Mashinski, and now the latter wants his money refunded.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

HARTFORD, July 7.—A fire broke out under the roof of the South Congregational Church at 7 this morning, and spread to the spire, which was soon ablaze. The situation for a time was threatening, but the fire was gotten under control after serious damage to the upper part of the edifice and not a injury by water to the ceilings and property in the audience room.

QUEBEC, July 7.—serious losses have resulted from the recent fires in the woods, particularly in the vicinity of Hale, St. Paul and St. Jerome. The Seminary of Quebec alone lost $40,000. The chapel built upon Cape Tourmente was also destroyed.

WELLAND, Ont., July 7.—The residence of Henry D. L. Hall, at Ridgeville, was destroyed by fire this morning. The loss is $10,000, insurance $6,000.

ENFORCING THE OHIO SUNDAY LAW.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, July 7.—This city is much excited over the enforcement of the Sunday laws. All cigar stores, confectioneries, butcher shops and bakeries were closed by the police yesterday. The dealers are indignant and have retaliated by filing affidavits against the directors and the employes of the street railroads, coachmen and the various classes of workingmen who labor on Sunday. They will also file complaints against the force of *The Sunday Globe* and endeavor to stop the milkmen, newsboys, etc. Their action is the subject of universal criticism.

NOT A CASE OF CHOLERA.

SUSPICIOUS DEATH AT A HOSPITAL.

THE PHYSICIANS PUZZLED AND THE HEALTH OFFICERS CALLED IN—PROBABLY NOT CHOLERA.

The dead-wagon on Sunday evening drove up to the Reception Hospital for Infectious Diseases, at the foot of East Sixteenth-st., and a coffin containing the body of a man about forty years old was lifted out and taken to a room in the eastern end of the little building. An official of the Health Department, who accompanied the wagon, informed Mr. Burns, who has charge of the Reception Hospital, that the body was that of James Vaughan, a bricklayer, who had been a patient in the New-York Hospital for several days. He died on Sunday afternoon, of what disease the doctors could not determine, but the symptoms were so suspiciously like cholera that the physician in charge had determined to inform the Health Department. The dead wagon was sent at once to convey the body to the foot of East Sixteenth-st.

Nothing was said by the Health Department yesterday of a case of possible cholera lurking in the city. But for the fact that late on Sunday night two friends of the dead man went to the Reception Hospital to secure the body, probably nothing would have been said about it. When Keeper Burns refused permission to Vaughan's friends to take away his body, on the ground that it was thought that his death was due to cholera, the two men took up their stand on the nearest street corner and talked over the affair with the policeman on the beat.

"We wanted to send his body to his home in Cohoes, where his brother-in-law lives, but we are told he had cholera," said John Appel, whose home is in Seventh-ave. "I don't believe he had cholera."

Then the men went away. Several persons who had overheard the conversation said it was an outrage to let a person suspected of cholera lie for hours in a thickly populated part of this great city, like that adjacent to the East River at Sixteenth-st. The rumor spread, and consternation and uneasiness began to affect the people in the neighborhood. Yesterday when inquiries were made of Keeper Burns, he told the people that the Health Department had investigated the case, and found that Vaughan's death was not due to cholera. This somewhat allayed the fear, but people in the vicinity were still discussing the incident last night when a TRIBUNE reporter pulled the bell by the side of the little wooden gate which forms the entrance to the Reception Hospital. Keeper Burns answered the bell and told the reporter that Vaughan's body still lay in the building awaiting the action of his friends. The Health Department doctors had told him to deliver the body to the friends, as they were satisfied after examination that other causes than cholera led to his death. "I think his death was due to a fall from a building," said Mr. Burns to the reporter.

When the reporter sought information at the New-York Hospital concerning Vaughan's sickness and death, Dr. Wright, the physician in charge, sent word that he had been directed by the Board of Health to send all inquirers about the case to them. Vaughan had walked into the institution alone to be treated. More than this he would not vouchsafe.

THROUGH NEW-YORK STATE.

A TORNADO IN ALLEGANY COUNTY.

HOW THE STORM SWEPT OVER FIELDS AND THROUGH WOODS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

FRIENDSHIP, July 7.—The furious tornado which passed over Allegany County on Saturday morning equals if it does not exceed any of the freaks of such storms in the West. As nearly as learned it began in the township of Clarksville, passing in a northeast direction through Wirt and Amity, and appearing again near Honeoye Falls. Buildings were torn to atoms and fragments were carried for miles. Huge gaps are mown through the woods and trees twenty inches in diameter were wrenched unceremoniously. Old logs half buried in the ground were torn up. Two men camped in the debris of barns were killed, and others badly injured. A specialist in describing the storm, said: "I saw enough of it before it got here to tell how it passed. It seemed to go in waves and dip down to the ground, taking all before it in a narrow track, and then rise with a terrific roar and whirl in the shape of a large wound.

Yesterday a party, while searching for a mail supposed to have been killed in the wreck, found fragments of clothing, other articles, fragments of a shattered piece of furniture and the dishes, which came from Canaseraga, a distance of five miles. Cattle are running at random over the fields and the damage is difficult to estimate.

MURDERED IN THE STREET BY STRANGERS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

TROY, July 7.—Another outrageous row culminating in a murder took place in this city at about midnight. School Commissioner John J. Teers, his wife, Martin and Thomas Hessey, and others of a party left William Coughlin's house in South Troy, and journeyed pleasantly homeward until near Connell-st. was reached, when four men sprang at Martin Hessey, who was some twenty feet ahead of the others. A pistol was fired, and Hessey fell shot through the neck and died in twenty minutes. Investigation fails to find any motive for the murder. Thomas Hessey states that he first saw three strangers assaulting his brother. He ran to his rescue, when he was knocked down and beaten on the head until he was insensible. School Commissioner Teers says that there was not a loud word or a blow a quarter before the fring. It is the opinion of experienced officers that the four strangers were among Hessey and his party for persons with whom they had previously had trouble. James Sicoolff, Matthew Suarez, Philip Tarn and Henry Stout were arrested. Sicoolff was seen to throw away a pistol. These men have been identified as the persons who made the attack. Their explanations are quite feeble, but as far as can be learned they say that they had been attacked by two men.

FIGHTING OVER A CHILD AT BAPTISM.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

TROY, July 7.—Several thousand people assembled at the Watervliet arsenal grounds on Sunday afternoon to witness a public baptism by immersion. The subject was a little colored girl named Cauldins. In the middle of the ceremony Daniel Knorr, who had been appointed a guardian of the child, rushed into the water and, acting under the advice of his lawyer, attempted to take the child away from the minister. Several aunts of the child attacked Knorr, splashing him with water, and then George Cauldins, an uncle, flew to the assistance of the aunts. Knorr and Cauldins pulled away at the child, causing her to shriek with pain. Finally Knorr and Cauldins dropped the child on the bench in order to fight their unfriended, who a Virginian aunt, who had hurried from her seat as a silent spectator, seized the child and ran up the hill. The child's injuries are serious.

AN ADMINISTRATOR'S ARREST ORDERED

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

LOCKPORT, July 7.—The Surrogate of this county has ordered the arrest and confinement in the common jail of James A. Pool, who is the administrator of the estate of William Redford, of the same town. This order of arrest grows out of the refusal of Pool to comply with the decree of the Surrogate directing him as executor to pay the claim, among many others, of William Gaul, of this city, for $147. An execution on the decree was returned unsatisfied. Pool asserted that there was no money left in the estate to satisfy the several claims dependent upon the suits, which reach over $2,000. The Surrogate, after hearing the case, fined Pool $175 and ordered his confinement in the County Jail until the fine is paid. It is reported to-day that Pool has left the country to avoid arrest.

SEEKING WORK AFTER IMPRISONMENT.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

TROY, July 7.—Louis Rowell, of Peru, who was sentenced in 1879 to seven years for an attempt to blow up the steamer Drew, of the People's Line, with an infernal machine, was in town to-day, having been released from prison on Saturday. His sentence was commuted on account of good behavior. He still protests his innocence, and is looking for something to do as a civil engineer, his old profession.

OBITUARY.

JAMES S. DAVENPORT.

James S. Davenport died of Bright's disease of the kidneys shortly before noon on Sunday, at his home in Somerville, N. J. In this town he was born and brought up, but through the greater part of his business career he lived in Jersey City, going back to his native place about ten years ago. In 1842 he founded the house of Davenport Brothers, Nos. 123 Chambers-st. and 24 Park place, now the oldest firm of jobbers and importers of china and earthenware in the city. For many years previous to Mr. Davenport's death the firm consisted of himself and his brothers Samuel W. and Thomas D. In 1845 he married Miss Maria Remsen, of New-York. His son and two daughters survive him. While he lived in Jersey City he was at various times a member of the Common Council, president of the water commission, member of the State Legislature, and an incorporator of the First National Bank. For twenty years he was a prominent member of the First Presbyterian Church of that city, and at the time of his death was the oldest elder.

F. L. FILLOT.

BOSTON, July 7.—F. L. Fillot, age sixty, husband of Mme. Janauschek, the actress, was found dead from heart disease, this afternoon, in his apartments at No. 2 Van Heusselaer place.

THE EVE OF THE CONVENTION.

Continued from First Page.

Wyck offered a resolution that the chairman be instructed to present Grover Cleveland to the National Convention as the choice of the New-York delegation and that he be instructed to cast the vote of the State as a unit for Cleveland. A general discussion followed over the resolution. Nearly all of the anti-Cleveland men spoke against the resolution and protested against the suppression of their vote which the adoption of the unit rule would secure. Mr. Kelly was especially vehement in the expression of his indignation over the attempt of the Cleveland managers to cast the full vote for the Governor. After two hours wrangling over the matter the delegation took a recess. Some of the anti-Cleveland leaders met and made a compromise. The anti-Cleveland men said that if Mr. Manning would announce the vote given by the delegation for other candidates than Cleveland they would permit the unit rule resolution to be passed, and would even vote for it themselves. Mr. Manning accepted the proffer. Accordingly when the New-York delegation met the opposition to the resolution was less. The Tammany delegates still fought it, but even they grew tired of talking against it finally and permitted a vote to be taken on it. It was adopted by a vote of 41 to 11. Seven of the eleven votes in opposition were given by the Tammany delegates, and the other four by Downing, Gallup, Girling, and Purcell.

TWO MORE VOTES FOR THE GOVERNOR.

As soon as the vote was announced there was another sensation. Sears and Danforth of the XXVIth District, Flower delegates, changed to Cleveland, increasing his vote to 49. Sears said that the events of the day had shown that Flower had only about half a dozen sincere supporters among the delegates from New-York State, that he had always suspected that Tammany Hall was deluding Mr. Flower with promises of support, and that the desertion of Flower by Tammany showed how sincere its professions were of supporting him to the last.

Senator Jacobs still voted for Flower nevertheless, which should have inspired Mr. Sears with some courage. A third ballot was taken which resulted as follows: for Flower, 1; Bayard, 9; Slocum, 13; Cleveland, 49; the Bayard, Slocum and Cleveland votes were the same as on the second ballot, except that Sears and Danforth changed Slocum to Cleveland.

Mr. Hewitt was elected a member of the important Committee on Resolutions. Mr. Schell of the Committee on Credentials, Mr. Bliss on permanent organization, Mr. Travers as vice-president and Girling for secretary. The delegation then adjourned. The Cleveland managers are striving to increase the vote for him to fifty—the number of votes cast for Tilden by the New-York delegation at St. Louis in 1876.

In an interview with a *Chicago Times* reporter imm