SARATOGA, SEPTEMBER 4.

Continued from first page.

vention at noon on September 4 in the Convention Hall at Saratoga. The resolution was passed unanimously.

The resignation of John R. Hazel as a member of the State Committee was read and was placed on file. Judge Hazel had sent no one to represent him. The State Committee decided that the vacancy in the committee created by his resignation should not be filled until after the convention. Judge Hazel had been a member of the Executive Committee, however, and it was decided to make William C. Warren, of Buffalo, the Executive Committeeman in his place. The formal meeting of the committee closed with the announcement that the committee would meet again on the evening of September 3, at Saratoga.

THE LIST OF CHAIRMEN.

After the gathering had submitted to a snap shot by a photographer, the reports from the county chairmen were in order. Most of the county chairmen were present, to give accounts of the needs of their county organizations. The full list of the chairmen is the following:

Albany—J. B. McEwan.
Allegany—J. M. Wellman.
Broome—George E. Green.
Cattaraugus—C. W. Terry.
Cayuga—E. H. Thompson.
Chautauqua—J. T. Larmouth.
Chemung—C. A. Pulford.
Chenango—Jas. H. Throop.
Clinton—David F. Dobie.
Columbia—Charles Tracy.
Cortland—Nathan L. Miller.
Delaware—J. D. Lawrence.
Dutchess—John T. Smith.
Erie—H. J. Kreinheder.
Essex—R. L. P. Mason.
Franklin—William H. Flack.
Fulton—Byron D. Brown.
Genesee—John M. Hamilton.
Greene—Frank D. Cole.
Hamilton—Frank Stanton.
Herkimer—Frank N. Petrie.
Jefferson—Fred. B. Pitcher.
Kings—Walter B. Atterbury.
Lewis—M. W. Holt.
Livingston—John F. Connor.
Madison—W. Emmet Coe.
Monroe—Charles J. Brown.
Montgomery—L. F. Fish.
Nassau—Charles F. Lewis.
New-York—F. V. Greene.
Niagara—John J. Merritt.
Oneida—John Batchelor.
Onondaga—John S. Kenyon.
Ontario—A. B. Sackett.
Orange—Louis F. Goodsell.
Orleans—Henry H. King.
Oswego—James H. Cooper.
Otsego—E. R. Ford.
Putnam—Hamilton Fish.
Queens—Frederick Storm.
Rensselaer—W. O. Howard.
Richmond—Henry A. Guyon.
Rockland—F. L. Whritner.
St. Lawrence—E. A. Fay.
Saratoga—George A. West.
Schenectady—D. G. Vedder.
Schoharie—H. G. Tennant.
Schuyler—L. W. Argetsinger.
Seneca—J. B. H. Mongin.
Steuben—John F. Parkhurst.
Suffolk—Theodore D. Dimon.
Sullivan—Wm. L. Thornton.
Tioga—W. A. Smyth.
Tompkins—Frank J. Enz.
Ulster—George J. Smith.
Warren—C. H. Hitchcock.
Washington — William H. Hughes.
Wayne—Edson W. Hamm.
Westchester—Wm. L. Ward.
Wyoming—L. H. Humphrey.
Yates—Morris F. Sheppard.

PLANS FOR WORK.

The talk at the conference dealt with Republican majorities that may be expected in the counties this fall and the plans for getting out the full Republican vote on Election Day. Some of the county chairmen in rural districts spoke of plans for appointing district captains, so as to have their districts follow the lines of the country roads, instead of the regular district lines. It was said that a captain could do better work along a road he travelled regularly on his way to town than in parts of his election district remote from the road.

The Colored Republican Organization of New-York County presented its customary annual appeal for the addition of a colored man to the State Committee as a special representative of the forty-five thousand colored Republican voters in the State. The president of the organization is Charles T. Butler, and J. O. Wright is corresponding secretary. Mr. Butler is the candidate for the additional committeeman, and Secretary Wright yesterday presented a preamble and resolutions setting forth that the colored Republicans of the city wanted Mr. Butler appointed to the State Committee.

"Formerly there was a colored Republican in the State Committee," said Mr. Wright, "but after Mr. Hackett became chairman we got to quarrelling among ourselves, and on account of the dissension the colored member of the State Committee was dropped out entirely, and since then we have been without such representation. Mr. Butler is the unanimous choice of the colored Republicans, and his appointment would win back to the Republican party a good many deserters who have been enticed away through the appointment by Croker of Edward Lee as the colored Democratic leader of this city. The colored vote of the State elected Roosevelt, and it is worth looking after."

Mr. Wright's resolutions were received by the State Committee, and the members of the delegation presenting them were assured that the resolutions would have due consideration.

DISCHARGES FROM NAVY YARD.

The recent discharges of laborers at the Brooklyn Navy Yard were brought to the attention of the State Committee at the meeting by John D. Post, member of the committee from the IVth District, who works in the yard. Mr. Post told Chairman Odell that about one hundred men had been discharged on Thursday, and that fifty more were to be dropped last night. He added that there appeared to be an abundance of work at the other yards on the Atlantic Coast. Mr. Odell showed a good deal of interest in the Navy Yard matter, and told the members of the committee from the yard that he would see them on Wednesday night at the Oriental Hotel, when he would go over the matter more at length. The committee representing the Navy Yard employes was composed of Mr. Post, William Wells, Andrew Meehan and Messrs. Hudson and Reilly. Mr. Post, in speaking of the situation at the yard, said that the Portsmouth Navy Yard had all the repair and construction work it could do, and part of the time the men worked night and day. At the Boston yard the Government was advertising for help, and he said that the Machias, on which a good deal of work is to be done, had been ordered to the Boston yard, although the facilities at the Brooklyn yard for overhauling the Machias were much superior to those at the Charleston yard.

The talk among the committeemen and county chairmen from different points in the State was almost invariably in favor of State Chairman Benjamin B. Odell, jr., for Governor. The talk yesterday was not of the noisy sort. It was apparent that the committeemen felt bound to respect the wishes of Mr. Odell with reference to not forcing him to the front, but when they were asked point blank who was considered the most available candidate for the head of the ticket Mr. Odell's name was given almost without a single exception.

At the close of the meeting of the State Committee a reporter said to Mr. Odell that of the thirty-five or forty members of the State Committee who had been seen every one had expressed a preference for him for Governor, and asked him if he had anything to say in reply. The chairman said that there was absolutely nothing to be said. Mr. Odell went to Newburg on the 5 o'clock train, and will not return till to-morrow.

Before leaving the city he had a half hour's talk with General F. V. Greene, president of the County Committee. While he was talking with General Greene he was approached several times by impatient up-State leaders, who wanted to "get in a word edgewise," but he "stood them off." General Greene will be away on his steam yacht, the Wild Duck, until Wednesday of this week, when it is expected there will be a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Republican County Committee.

THE REPORTS ENCOURAGING.

Before he started for Newburg Mr. Odell was asked about the reports from the county chairmen, and he said: "All the reports were of a most encouraging character, and indicate that the Republicans everywhere throughout the State are in first rate fighting trim."

With the exception of a few county chairmen from the southwestern part of the State, who would like to see S. Fred Nixon nominated for Governor, all the county committee chairmen seemed to be in favor of Mr. Odell for Governor. Some of their opinions follow:

J. B. H. Mongin, of Seneca:

The people up our way are almost a unit for Odell, and since I've been in town I've heard but little else than Odell talk. Seneca Falls and Waterloo are manufacturing towns. Probably Seneca Falls makes more pumps than any other town in the world. The strikes at the factories have been settled amicably, and there seems to be a good feeling all around. All the factories and foundries are busy, some of them working overtime to fill orders. The Gold Democrats are with us this fall, just as they were four years ago.

John Gilbert, proxy for Francis Hendricks, of Syracuse:

The Republicans of Syracuse are in better shape than they have been for the last six years. Mayor McGuire has exercised some ingenuity in keeping up the factional fight between the wings of the Republican party there, but on National issues there is practical unity. Odell seems to be the favorite candidate for Governor among our people, and it looks as if he would get it by acclamation.

Sheriff J. D. Lawrence, of Delaware:

Delaware County will give just as large a plurality for McKinley this fall as it gave four years ago. There are few Democratic towns left in the county. We are better organized than ever before, and better prepared to get out the vote. Odell seems to be the unanimous choice for Governor.

Ex-Assemblyman Mackey, of Delaware:

Odell will be Governor if he'll take the nomination. Many of the Gold Democrats in Delaware County this year will vote for Bryan, but we shall get part of them. The county will give its usual Republican plurality—probably about 3,000.

C. W. Terry, chairman of the Cattaraugus County Committee:

We are in favor of Assemblyman Nixon for Governor.

E. H. Thomson, of Cayuga County:

I am in favor of Sereno E. Payne for Governor, but will heartily support Mr. Odell if the Convention wants him.

Senator L. H. Humphreys, of Wyoming County:

I think Chairman Odell will be nominated.

Congressman Lucius N. Littauer, of Gloversville:

Odell will probably be nominated for Governor. He can have it if he wants it, and his friends will doubtless prevail upon him to accept. The Republicans in my district are in good spirits for the campaign just opening. The old line Democrat has lost his spunk for a fight. The factory hands in Gloversville and Johnstown are busy and apparently fairly well satisfied. The only thing we are short of there is help to man the machines. It looks like a great Republican year.

H. G. Tennant, of Schoharie:

Schoharie is for Odell. It is a Democratic county, but in my opinion Odell would do better than any other candidate.

Senator Goodsell, of Orange County:

I'm for Odell. He's a good, clean, business fellow, and is liked everywhere. I have no doubt he will be nominated.

C. J. Brown, of Monroe, was for Odell, and said he would make an excellent candidate. John F. Parkhurst, of Steuben, was for Odell, and predicted Republican success. Senator Coggeshall believed that the people wanted Odell as a candidate for Governor. He eulogized Odell's ability and predicted victory.

FOR MR. ODELL'S PLACE.

There was some talk in the gathering as to a successor to Mr. Odell as chairman of the State Committee if Mr. Odell is the candidate for Governor. William Barnes, jr., of Albany; George W. Dunn, of Binghamton, and John T. Mott, of Oswego, are spoken of as among those to be strong candidates for the place.

Richard Van Cott, son of Postmaster Van Cott, and at present the Superintendent of City Delivery in the New-York Postoffice, is likely to be nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the VIIIth District, it was said yesterday. The district is Democratic naturally, although J. Murray Mitchell, Republican, was twice elected from it. In 1896 Mr. Mitchell secured his seat in the House after contesting it. The district is represented now by Daniel J. Riordan, Democrat.

PAYN WANTS ENTIRE NEW TICKET.

WOULD NOT RENOMINATE ANY OF PRESENT STATE OFFICIALS.

Louis F. Payn, former State Superintendent of Insurance, is out for an entirely new State ticket. He wants all the present Republican State officials retired and new men put in their places. Mr. Payn knows full well that the organization leaders favor a renomination of the present State officials, but that does not deter him. When he wants a thing he speaks right out, and that is what he did yesterday at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, after the meeting of the State Committee, which he attended.

"Sweep the deck clean. Give us new men all around. That is my motto this fall," said Mr. Payn, his black eyes gleaming. "There is the best of reasons for wanting a clean sweep. We want to make Republican success certain this fall, and in order to do it we should have a complete new ticket. That is the safest plan. The Republican officials now in office have done reasonably well, but no matter how well an official may do he is sure to make opponents who are likely to vote against him at the first opportunity. The officials now serving have provoked more or less criticism, and renominating them will invite criticism from the dissatisfied. The nomination of Odell for Governor will meet the highest requirements of the situation. He is a man whom the voters will delight in elevating to the highest office in the gift of the State. He is conservative in temperament, courteous in bearing, fair-minded, liberal and firm.

"There is in each campaign a keynote of victory. To disregard it is to invite disaster. The true policy calls for the nomination of Mr. Odell. Of all years this is a year when a strong, clean cut, brainy Republican from the very centre of the organization should be nominated for Governor. Such a nomination will clarify the political air and insure a sweeping Republican victory in November."

Mr. Payn's declaration for a complete new ticket interested the other State leaders.

"Just like 'Lou,'" said one of Chairman Odell's friends. "He's walking around looking for trouble and bound to make himself heard. He hasn't anything particular to lose by declaring for a new ticket from top to bottom, and he might be a big gainer if any such programme were adopted."

When Chairman Odell was asked about Mr. Payn's attitude, he said:

"Has any other county leader come out for a complete new ticket?" And then he smiled significantly, as if he knew that Mr. Payn was a solitary prophet crying in the political wilderness.

GOVERNOR GOING TO ATLANTIC CITY.

TO MAKE AN ADDRESS THERE BEFORE THE JEWISH CHAUTAUQUA.

Colonel William J. Youngs, the Governor's secretary, said at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday that Governor Roosevelt was having a restful, enjoyable time at Oyster Bay. The Governor will go to Atlantic City to-morrow and make an address at the Jewish Chautauqua, returning to Oyster Bay on Tuesday. Colonel Youngs said yesterday that the Governor intends to spend several weeks at his home at Oyster Bay resting. The Governor had no visitors yesterday.

POLITICIANS AT THE BEACH.

Senator Platt was at the Oriental Hotel, at Manhattan Beach, last night, but was not bothered by the politicians. Several of the Republican politicians from up the State were at Manhattan Beach last evening, but they were apparently bent on enjoying themselves and keeping cool.

PREPARING FOR SOUND MONEY PARADE.

The Business Men's Republican and Sound Money Association, of which ex-Mayor Strong is president and Edwin A. Drake is secretary, whose members paraded in the sound money demonstration in the campaign of 1896 to the number of about 150,000, with General Horace Porter as marshal, is to begin active work in this campaign for McKinley and Roosevelt. Application was made on June 22 to the Police Department for a permit for a combined parade of the clubs of the association on November 3, daylight. A meeting of the Executive Committee will shortly be held at the association's headquarters to plan an exhibition of strength which will equal if not surpass that of 1896.

HARRY E. OWEN APPOINTED.

REPUBLICAN DISAGREEMENTS IN ESSEX COUNTY SETTLED.

Plattsburg, N. Y., July 21.—United States District Attorney George B. Curtis, of Binghamton, has appointed Harry E. Owen, of Port Henry, Essex County, N. Y., as Assistant United States District Attorney for the Northern District of New-York State at a salary of $2,500 a year. Mr. Owen is about thirty-one years of age. He is a law partner of E. T. Stokes and ex-Congressman Wallace T. Foote, jr. Mr. Owen had the indorsement of Senators Platt and Depew, Congressman L. W. Emerson, Frank S. Witherbee, Walter C. Witherbee and ex-Congressman Wallace T. Foote, jr., and his appointment practically puts an end to the factional differences that have disturbed the Republican party in Essex County for the last four years.

The Automobile Outranked.—First Horse—Well, thank goodness!

Second Horse—Thank goodness for what?

First Horse—When we get sick we call in a doctor; we don't have to be tinkered with with a monkey wrench.—(Detroit Free Press.

DIVERSE VIEWS OF GOLD DEMOCRATS.

GEORGE FOSTER PEABODY WILL NOT BE ABLE TO ATTEND INDIANAPOLIS MEETING.

Indianapolis, July 21 (Special).—John P. Frenzel, treasurer of the National Gold Standard Democratic Committee, which will meet here on Wednesday, has received many letters from the members of the committee in answer to the call for a meeting, and these indicate that there is a great diversity of sentiment regarding the propriety of nominating a Presidential ticket.

Some of the writers say that the Gold Democrats ought to hold themselves aloof and simply refuse to vote for either Bryan or McKinley, and thus absolve themselves from all responsibility for the result; others think the nomination of candidates will require a campaign, which cannot possibly bring any return of good to the party; and others seem to think that the committee ought to denounce both Bryanism and McKinleyism as twin evils and leave the individual members to decide for themselves how they will vote.

A few members favor nominating candidates, but these admit that they do not know whether such nominations would help the Democrats or the Republicans; but beyond maintaining the organization they do not see what good can come to the Gold Democrats. Mr. Frenzel is in receipt of a letter fgrom the chairman, George Foster Peabody, in which the writer says that he will not be able to attend the meeting on account of the serious illness of his wife.

M'GUIRE GOES BACK TO SYRACUSE.

HILL AND CROKER HAVE DESERTED HIM AND HE FINDS IT HARD TO WORK UP ENTHUSIASM.

The Democratic campaign in the State is suffering from inertness. Despite all Mayor McGuire's efforts to stimulate enthusiasm and activity the Democrats are lethargic. The handsome headquarters in the St. James Building are practically deserted from morning to night. A staff of clerks is kept at work there turning out campaign literature and mailing letters requesting remittances, but the requests for money are generally ignored and the campaign material never stirs up any excitement in the quarter to which it is sent.

Mayor McGuire, chairman of the Executive Committee, after three days of heart breaking activity with practically no result, sadly packed his grip yesterday and started back to Syracuse, where he is under indictment as a result of the handling of certain public moneys. Before he left the city he said that he did not see any immediate cause for calling the Executive Committee together. "Every one is away at the seashore or in the mountains," he said apologetically, "and there is no need for a meeting now. I am getting things under way, and the campaign will warm up in plenty of time."

There has been no decision reached yet as to when the State Committee will meet to name the time and place for holding the State Convention. Ex-Senator Hill is down at the seashore, and Richard Croker is keeping quiet these days. Frank Campbell, chairman of the State Committee, and his lieutenants have apparently left McGuire to work out his own salvation. John B. Stanchfield and Senator Mackey, of Erie, both regarded as candidates for the Democratic nomination this fall, drifted into Democratic headquarters yesterday and looked around. Senator Mackey was buoyant and happy. He said that his friends all over the State were whooping things up for him, and intimated that Tammany loved him as a brother and the nomination would come his way. Mr. Stanchfield was more reserved. He said that things looked bright in the State for the party, but despite his attempt at cheerfulness he wore a worried look.

NO TROUBLE, SAYS LEVY.

The report that Jefferson M. Levy, the Tammany Congressman from the XIIIth District, was on unfriendly terms with Maurice F. Holahan, the district leader, and would therefore be turned down for a renomination, was yesterday denied by Mr. Levy. He said there was no trouble between himself and Mr. Holahan. It was also said that Mr. Levy declared he had spent $20,000 in the campaign two years ago. He declares he never made any such statement, and that he didn't like to have such a remark credited to him.

CROKER TAKES AN OUTING.

Richard Croker, John B. McDonald, the rapid transit contractor; James J. Martin, Dr. John B. Cosby and William Ryan went to Brighton Beach last night in automobiles and took dinner with Assemblyman Patrick H. Roche at the Brighton Beach Hotel. After dinner the party went to Manhattan Beach and met Senator McCarren. They had a short talk on politics and then went into the minstrel show.

Mr. Croker was asked by a Tribune reporter whether he was sticking to his resolution not to talk politics to newspaper men.

"Yes," he replied, "I stick to it because I was pot quoted straight."

"Here for politics?"

"No. I'm here because it's hot in town."

The party intended to spend the night at the Brighton Beach and to return to the city to-day.

CANNOT STOP FLOW OF BLOOD.

BROOKLYN MOTORMAN HAS A TOOTH EXTRACTED AND IS BLEEDING TO DEATH.

James Clark, a motorman of the Nostrand-ave. line, Brooklyn, had a tooth extracted a week ago yesterday and since that time he has not succeeded in stopping the bleeding of his gums. His condition is considered critical. He said he noticed his gums were bleeding freely soon after he left the dentist, and as the flow of blood did not cease when he thought it should, he went to see a physician. The physician was unsuccessful in trying to arrest the flow of blood and advised him to go to the Kings County Hospital, where he remained until Tuesday. He said he left the hospital as his condition did not improve. After leaving the hospital he consulted a specialist who also was unable, it is said, to stop the hemorrhage.

A HANDBOOK OF ARTISTS.

Since the day of Giorgio Vasari many books have been made about artists. One of the most serviceable of its kind that has ever appeared is "Artists of the Nineteenth Century and Their Works. A Handbook Containing Two Thousand and Fifty Biographical Sketches," by Clara Erskine Clement and Laurence Hutton, which bears the imprint of Houghton, Mifflin & Co. The book is devoted largely to the art of the present day. Concise biographical accounts are given of the later artists of prominence and promise, and these are followed in as many instances as possible by critical quotations from the best authorities, both American and foreign. In these criticisms, the editors point out, they have tried to give an "average opinion" and to enable readers to judge for themselves by comparisons in cases of conflicting views. The biographical sketches appear to have been prepared with care and to be accurate and satisfactory. An introduction gives an account in outline of the leading art academies and institutions for art education of the present day in various countries, and the volume is provided with indexes of authorities quoted, of places and galleries and of artists.

CRUSHED TO DEATH IN AN ELEVATOR.

Luke Haskins, eight years old, colored, while stealing a ride on the freight elevator at No. 361 West Twenty-seventh-st., late last evening, was caught between the elevator and first floor and crushed to death.

QUEENSLAND'S MARRIAGE AGENCY.

From The London Mail.

While the British housewife is bewailing the ever-increasing scarcity of "generals" and house and parlor maids, the Queensland Government agents in the country are shipping young women to their colony in thousands.

Some idea of the extent to which the demand for single women in Queensland is being supplied from the country districts of England may be gathered from the fact that on last Thursday alone 215 healthy young domestic servants were dispatched to the Brisbane hiring depot by the colony's agents, and, with farm laborers, their wives and families, the total shipment for the day comprised 430 persons.

For the readiness to quit England for the new life in the sunny south several reasons are assigned, not the least interesting of which is the prospect of marriage with the well-to-do selector who raises coffee, cotton, tobacco or sugar on his outback holding.

It is the common belief of the intending emigrant—and the notion is carefully fostered by the hustling agent—that once in Cooktown, Mackay, Bowen or Cairns she will speedily capture the susceptible squatter, marry him, and pass in a month from the lean-to kitchen into the best room of the home station.

For every man or woman secured by the energetic agents who travel over the United Kingdom they are paid 10s. 6d., and for each child 5s. 3d.

The emigration official attached to the Queensland Agent-General's office said to a "Daily Mail" representative:

"Business is brisk in women emigrants. In March we got away two hundred, and the average is about twenty a fortnight for the year. We get them mostly from the country, and if they are satisfactory in respect of health and good character we charge them £1 for ship kit and send them out free to Brisbane, where they are snapped up at the hiring depot for domestic helps. While no healthy, plain girl would be refused, we certainly give preference to the good-looking applicants, who are, of course, more likely to get husbands and settle permanently in the country.

"The single young farmers in the colony are always on the lookout for nice English girls, and we are supplying the demand as fast as possible."

NOTES OF THE CAMPAIGN.

BRYAN MAKES A BREAK.—Even the wary and plausible orator who is directing the fusion Presidential canvass from the front porch in Lincoln is sometimes caught napping. According to a correspondent of "The St. Louis Globe-Democrat," Colonel Bryan was explaining the other day why he had abandoned his earlier project of sticking to Lincoln for the greater portion of the campaign. It was his original idea that his supporters would flock in crowds to the Nebraska capital and thus give him ample opportunity to indulge his gift of political oratory. He had discovered, however, he said, that the Democratic masses to whom he wished to appeal were "too busy to come to Lincoln." Realizing the damaging character of such an admission from a calamity candidate, Colonel Bryan hurriedly added, "and too poor." But the faux pas was too evident and too serious to be repaired.

GEORGE FRED'S FIRST GUN MEETING.—George Fred Williams's recent Faneuil Hall rally to ratify the Kansas City nominations was not that glittering success which some of the "anti-imperialist" journals of New-England have pictured it. Says "The Boston Herald" editorially of Mr. Williams's "hurry call" gathering:

The Democratic politicians of Massachusetts have been less wise in opening precipitately the Presidential campaign than were the more skilful leaders of the other side. The voters were hardly prepared for beginning activity in politics as yet, and the season of the year is unpropitious for it. The Democrats were especially unfortunate in selecting for their initial rally one of the hottest nights possible to the climate of Boston, and a slim attendance naturally followed this enterprise. Enthusiasm encountered difficulties under such conditions. The desideratum is to cool the blood rather than to stir it into heat with the mercury at 90. The Republicans were more sagacious in their generation. They generally are. They are likely to confine their speechmaking to dinners at present, and not to have a great deal of it there.

KNIVES DRAWN IN A CONVENTION.—The IVth District of West Virginia has been put for some time past by hopeful Democratic managers in that list of redeemed constituencies on which they count for the control of the next House of Representatives. Ex-Judge Romeo Hoyt Freer, the sitting Republican member, had a plurality two years ago of only 873, and the district has been a close one in all recent State and National elections. Democratic prospects do not seem to have been improved, however, by the contest in the IVth District Congress Convention, just ended by the triumph of a hitherto unheard of local leader, Creed Collins. A dispatch to "The Baltimore Sun" describes the convention at Huntington as "one of the liveliest ever held in the IVth District," and adds:

There was a contesting delegation from the county of Wayne, and on the vote of this county hung the result. At one time there were two fights going on in the convention hall, and matters were so serious that the police were called in. Captain C. E. Gwinn, of Cabell, and Dr. Frederick Marcum, of Wayne, were participants in one fight, and knives and canes were being flourished by friends of both parties when the police arrived.

Collins won on the first ballot as the result of the seating of his Wayne County delegates, but the opposition faction promise to avenge their defeat in November at the polls.

BELLICOSE GATHERING IN TENNESSEE.—While bloodshed was narrowly averted in the Democratic Congress Convention in the IVth West Virginia District, a murder actually terminated a Democratic Senate Convention held on Thursday at Cookeville, Tenn. According to a Nashville dispatch the convention had met and organized and then adjourned to allow the committees time to report. Just before reassembling two delegates, "Lil" Cleek and W. C. Crawford, became engaged in a controversy about fifty feet from the hall. Cleek advanced on Crawford with a knife, and the latter drew a .38-calibre Colt and emptied it, three shots taking effect. Cleek died in an hour and a half. The two men were from Overton County, and, strangely enough, were both supporters of the same candidate.

SMEARED OIL OVER HIM.

A MOB IN MANSFIELD, OHIO, ROUGHLY HANDLES A "DIVINE HEALER."

Mansfield, Ohio, July 21 (Special).—Cyrus B. Fockler, elder in charge of Dowies Zion Church here, a "Divine Healer," returned to-day from Chicago, and a mob of infuriated citizens caught him and attempted to give him a coat of tar at the gashouse, but a large quantity of dirty oil was all the mob could get, so they stripped him of his clothing and smeared him with it. About ten days ago, before he left town for Chicago, a mob went after him, but he escaped it. To-day when he returned, smooth shaven, his presence in the city was made known. A crowd gathered, which in a short time became a mob, and it took him from his room in the hotel to the gashouse. All his clothes were torn from him and he was roughly handled.

The police were powerless. They got him in charge after he had been smeared with oil, but could not move a step in any direction. Finally an alarm of fire was sent in, the firemen responded, and the hose was attached to the water plugs. Before the crowd was aware of what had happened Fockler was on his way to the city jail on the hose wagon.

The Mayor and several policemen drove out of the city this evening with Fockler. He says he will return and take charge of his church.

OBITUARY.

ELIAS S. PEABODY, M. D.

Springfield, Ill., July 21.—Dr. Elias S. Peabody, a pioneer physician of Illinois, is dead at his home in Taylorville, aged eighty-seven. Dr. Peabody was born in Stonington, Conn. His father was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and his great-grandmother was Elizabeth Starr, said to be the first female child born in New-England.

MRS. SARAH SEARS WOOLSEY.

New-Haven, Conn., July 21 (Special).—Mrs. Sarah Sears Woolsey, widow of Theodore Dwight Woolsey, of Yale, who was president from 1846 to 1871, died here this afternoon, after several months of ill-health. Mrs. Woolsey was seventy-six years old, and during her later life was in feeble health. Several months ago she suffered a severe fall from her private carriage in this city, and since then has been without the complete use of her mental faculties. Mrs. Woolsey was born in Boston in 1824, and was the daughter of Gilman Prichard, of that city. Her children were Dr. George Woolsey, of Cornell; Miss Edith Woolsey, of this city, and Mrs. A. [illegible] Bacon, of Denver. The funeral will be held at her home in this city on Tuesday afternoon.

HEAVY THUNDER SHOWER AT NIGHT.

LIGHTNING PLAYS PRANKS WITH MANY TELEPHONES—POLICEMAN SHOCKED.

A heavy thunderstorm broke upon this city last night about 9 o'clock, and brought back a grateful coolness to the air, which had been unknown since daybreak. The storm was marked by frequent flashes of lightning, and several shafts struck in the Borough of The Bronx. One bolt of great brilliancy, which ran its fork down somewhere in Williamsburg, caused considerable of a panic in some of the streetcars and sidewalks of Manhattan.

At one time all the telephone bells on the Seventy-ninth-st. branch circuit were set violently ringing. The phenomenon lasted some seconds and caused scores of anxious householders to make inquiries. Some of the telephones were burned out.

Police Sergeant Mulholland was using the telephone in the Arsenal, Central Park. He avers that he got two shocks which he thought would knock him out of the cabinet. His telephone was deranged by the lightning.

After the storm the mercury fell to 78.

The atmosphere all day had been charged with steam, and although the thermometer did not register an unusually high figure everybody thought it was unusually hot. This was explained by the great humidity, which at one time was as high as 93 degrees.

The local forecast for to-day is: Fair and cooler weather, with winds blowing fresh from the northwest.

HARD WORKED CHINESE HENS.

From The London Chronicle.

According to a German weekly paper, which devotes a column to things scientific, the hens of China lead busy lives. When not engaged in hatching out a brood of their own kind they are, says this authority, put to the additional and novel task of hatching fish eggs. Chinese cheap labor collects the spawn of fish from the water's edge, puts it in an empty eggshell, which is then hermetically sealed with wax and placed under the unsuspecting and conscientious hen. In a few days the eggshell is removed, and the spawn, which has been warmed into life, is emptied into a shallow pool. Here the fish that soon develop are nursed until strong enough to be turned into a lake or stream. Then the hen that hatched them may catch them if she can.

TRIPS OUT OF MANILA.

THE "TINCLAD'S" PLACE IN AFFAIRS—HOT SPRINGS AT CALAMBA.

Manila, March 29 (Special).—The heavily loaded quartermaster's launch, which tows cascoes of supplies every day to Calamba, Los Baños and other places which we hold on the Laguna near the present military operations, takes over five hours to do the few miles of river between Manila and the town of Pasig. You can leave Manila in a carriage at 1 o'clock and, driving straight to Pasig, catch the boat there which left Manila at 9. At this rate the destination cannot be reached before midnight, and sometimes not before 1 or 2 in the morning. The launch must zigzag across the lake to deliver the supplies at the various small stations, so that you are lucky if you can transfer to some other boat. Sometimes one can manage to get on a "tinclad," if one of those little gunboats happens to be waiting off Pasig for any of its crew to come up from Manila; if you have sufficient "pull" you may induce the Captain to take you on board. After this the whole character of the trip is changed. When you step on the tiny forward deck of the "tinclad" you feel as if you were starting out on a pleasure trip on the Corsair or some other similar craft, for you have spent five hours on a small crowded boat without even a seat, trying to avoid sitting on the piles of refrigerated meat, which take up all the available space fore and aft, and the smell is rather distasteful after an hour or two.

The "tinclads" have been often alluded to—for they have made history out here—but seldom described. They were originally small river tugs used for freight and passengers for the towns on the river and the lake, but were seized by the Government to meet the emergency and quickly fitted out with gatlings and 5-pounder rapid fire guns. Bands of quarter-inch armor were bolted about the bulwarks forward and aft, and about the wheel. The two largest of these, the Napindan and the Laguna de Bay, are about ninety feet long; the former is a side wheeler, and fifteen feet beam, while the Laguna de Bay is much wider. The Napindan has one little stateroom forward, which is used by the Captain, a young man, Mr. Larsen, of the 11th Volunteer Cavalry. He came out with the South Dakotas, and has been identified with the "tinclads" since the first, having had some experience on the Missouri River. Besides commanding the Napindan, he might be called the admiral of the little fleet which is now stationed in these waters. He receives his orders from the commanding general of his division, of whose staff he is a member. Of the twenty-seven men who live on the Napindan the rest, including the second officer and the engineer, are obliged to sleep in hammocks on the deck. The galley is a small corner by one of the wheels, which is just large enough to hold a cooking stove. The officers have their meals served on a folding table, which is set up in a spare part of the forward deck.

The Florida, the third boat in the Laguna section, is a small launch, with one deck and no cabin accommodation whatsoever. Yet there are almost twenty men living on board. She is painted gray like the others—the battle color of the Army fleet as well as of the Navy—and has plates of thin armor above the gunwale, while she bristles with several effective, though small, guns. The gatlings on the Napindan and the Laguna de Bay are ten barrel ones instead of five, and the barrels are about twice as long as the others.

REGULAR FLOATING BATTERIES.

The part that these little boats and a few others like them have played in the campaigns along the Rio Grande, the Rio Pasig and the Laguna can hardly be overestimated. No more effective method of prying insurgents out of a small town has been found than that of bombardment, which can seldom be accomplished by land artillery. It is a more simple matter to float an effective battery to a positon of advantage. None of the Navy gunboats could ascend either of the rivers referred to, but the little "tinclads," drawing not more than four feet of water, could go anywhere in the rainy season and almost everywhere in the dry season. After the taking of the town of Pasig, at the head of the river, the Napindan lay nearly opposite for several months, and hardly a day passed that she was not peppered by the insurgents, who were gathered together in force on the other side of the river, back of a stretch of rich fields, which are submerged under three feet of water during the months of rain. Tomatoes had been planted there, and a luxuriant crop had grown, but none of the natives dared come out of the patch of woods back of it, on higher ground, from which they shot at the boat, so that it was never safe for anybody on board to expose himself.

One night, however, two men who were braver or more foolhardy than the rest emerged from shelter and started to gather some of the ripe tomatoes to supplement their commissary supplies. They were promptly picked off by the soldiers on the boat, and in the morning they lay there just as they had fallen in the midst of the tomato patch, with their baskets but half filled with the vegetables, which were destined never to be carried within their lines.

Perhaps the most amusing feature of the "tinclad" service is the sight of our "doughboys," with their leggings and cartridge belts, and their Krag-Jorgensens in a rack, winding windlasses and rowing boats, and repeating the Captain's order, "Stand by the anchor, sir." It is another illustration of the versatility of our Army, which draws intelligent recruits from all walks in life, all professions and all trades.

BIG CHANGE IN LEVEL.

All three of the "tinclads" now on the Laguna were at one time transferred to the Rio Grande. They were there to co-operate with General Lawton's expedition. But there are certain parts of the year when even these light draught boats cannot navigate the river far up, there being a difference of at least ten feet in the depth between the wet and dry months. It will be remembered that when General Lawton started the river was so low that he experienced great difficulty in getting supplies up to Aryat, tugs and cascoes being continually stuck on mud banks. It was an accident of this kind that led to the death of Major Howard, the quartermaster of the division. Then the unexpected rains fell with great violence for a few days, making the land routes almost impassable by flooding the paddy fields and making mudholes of the roads. The river rose seven feet and the necessary supplies were transported up it with ease.

The rise and fall of the Pasig is not so great, and, the river being deeper as well as swifter, navigation is not affected. There is probably a rise of seven feet during the rain. This is not only on the river, but on the lagoon as well. This seems a large figure for an expanse of water almost as large as Manila Bay, but it can be verified at any time by actual measurement along the shore. When you glide out from the river into this body of water you realize why this is so. It is entirely surrounded by high hills and mountains, which form a perfect watershed, so that it receives the drainage of many square miles of country. The lake is so shallow that when a typhoon is raging outside in the China Sea and in the bay it is violently affected. The average depth is not more than five fathoms; in some places it is shoaly. Navigation on the Laguna is at times a dangerous task. At this season of the year it is likely to be calm. On account of the shallowness the waters of the Laguna have no deep colors.

The whole surface is covered by a green film of fine vegetable matter, which has been washed down from the paddy fields and from the jungles. Occasionally there are water plants growing in a bunch, and near the entrance to the river are great clumps of tall water reeds, which look like islands from a distance. For a quarter of a mile after emerging on the lake the steamer runs between rows of ingeniously constructed weirs of bamboo. These form a trap for the fish, which enter a long, sinuous passage, from which they are unable to get out, and finally arrive in a square inclosure from which they are dipped by the natives. The building of these, besides representing an infinite amount of patience and labor, implies co-operation and a division of the spoils, the terms of which would be interesting to investigate.

DIVISION OF THE FISH.

The small fishing village hidden in the trees which surround the opening of the river is named Napindan—from which the boat gets its name. These weirs are only the beginning of the series of devices by which the natives fairly dredge the lake for fish. At 9 or 10 o'clock in the morning groups of native canoes gather together about the centre of the lake. A white flag flies on a tall pole at the end of the group to show the passing American that they are "amigos." A net of about a mile in length has previously been set, and these fishermen are engaged in taking it up, little by little, allowing the fish to congregate at one end. When this end is reached the excitement begins. All have an equal share in the net, but to divide the haul equally would be to deprive the situation of that element of chance which is so dear to the heart of the Filipino. Each man is entitled to all that he can get hold of, and the scene which ensues would be full of danger to people who were endowed with less fishlike characteristics. Canoes are banged and crowded together, nobody paying the slightest attention to the position or rights of anybody else. Like the Manila "cocheros," they attempt to prove that the impenetrability of matter is a fallacy.

In the heat of the argument blows are resorted to; one man raises up his paddle to bring it down on another man's head; another swings his small net in the air for the benefit of a neighbor. As a result it often goes overboard, or is seized by somebody else, and the owner comes off without any fish at all. When the catch has been entirely disposed of, the lion's share going to those who have the most might, hostility ceases, and the combatants become friends again as before, and return amicably to their homes to repeat the same thing the next day.

The Laguna de Bay is twenty-seven miles at its widest point, and all the shores may be distinctly seen on a clear day; also in the distance, Taal, the volcano, situated in the centre of Lake Taal, some miles south of Laguna. Almost always, however, there is the soft haze which is a characteristic of Filipino landscapes at every season of the year. It takes three or four hours to cross to Calamba and Los Baños. These places were first taken last July by a small expedition which was led by General Lawton, and on which Mrs. Lawton accompanied him. Calamba was first attacked, and the Napindan, on which Mrs. Lawton was placed, was obliged to run up close to the shore and to assist with its guns. For some time the boat suffered a heavy fusillade. Calamba proper is about a mile from the shore, though it can be plainly seen from the water. A good sized fishing village marks the landing place, and now the water is so shallow that the launches do not venture within half a mile of the shore. Passengers and cargo must be landed by the bancas of the natives.

Every boat which drops anchor off Calamba is approached by a funny old native character called "Mark Hanna." At present he is enjoying the honorary position of captain of the port, having been that in reality for many years. Though the honor is now an empty one, he cherishes his sense of importance by visiting all ships as formerly. The American officers out of courtesy have allowed him the privilege of going out in his banca at night.

Calamba is situated at the foot of the eastern spur of the mountain of Los Baños, which rises to a considerable height, and is one of the most beautiful of those surrounding the lake. The ascent is almost sheer from the water's edge. Los Baños, west of Calamba, nestles at the foot of it. The place is celebrated for its hot springs, which rise there and flow into the Laguna, making a line of steam along the shore. The Spanish Government built a hospital there, which consists of several buildings, one of which contains a series of baths built of tiles. The water was found to be beneficial to sick people, and the place was besides something of a resort, though the accommodations were limited. At present the buildings, which escheated to our Government, are used for barracks and as a hospital for soldiers. The baths are dingy and out of repair, the pipes which connected them with the hot springs having been torn up and carried away by the insurgents. The hot water is used by the men for cooking. A short time ago a sergeant fell into one of the springs and was badly burned.

Besides the Government buildings at Los Baños there is the usual church and "convento." The former is used as a barracks by the soldiers. As there is a serious lack of accommodations it was an alternative for them to do this or to lie on the ground; but any one visiting the church at this time would be filled with honest pride at the way that it has been kept. Though filled with long rows of army cots, it is scrupulously clean, and every ornament and every tile is intact, from the organ and chairs in the gallery to the three altars and their various images and ornaments. The vestments and other articles used in special services have been locked in the sacristy, which nobody enters. I might say here that as a result of long and special observation I have come to the conclusion that in almost all cases the same care has been observed. Churches have been dismantled, looted and blown up, but by whom?—the insurgents. They have not only destroyed edifices, but have carried away much that is valuable in the way of ornaments, and what they did not take the "Chinos" laid hold of. When we have taken possession the churches have been secure from further demolition and spoliation, and the sensational stories which have been disseminated broadcast over the United States have hardly a foundation of fact.

The native village which stretches to the left at Los Baños is one of the prettiest in the islands. The mountain back of the town is filled with game in the shape of small deer and snipe. It has also been filled with insurgents up to a recent date, and they have signalled nightly from the peak to another peak across the lake. For the last few days, however, the signalling has ceased, and it is thought that the insurgents have retired on account of our movement south. A short time ago after pay day two of our men who had celebrated the affair by the quaffing of native "vino" took a stroll just beyond the outposts. It cost the life of one, while the other was left for dead with a half dozen bolo slashes.

It is said that $50,000 has been appropriated by the Government for the putting in order of the baths and erecting suitable hospital buildings for the army. Doubtless in the years to come it will be a great health resort for the people of Manila. A hotel will be put up at the foot of the mountain and busy people will run down on a fast launch to spend Sunday. The term "summer resort" can hardly be employed in a climate which keeps you guessing the year round as to whether the present month is not hotter than the last.

Leaving Los Baños at 9 o'clock in the morning on the same launch which took fifteen hours to come up to Calamba the day before, you reach Manila at 1:30, provided you have no empty cascoes to tow down. When once in the river you are carried along by the swift current in a way that is exhilarating after the slow progress up the day before.

KOWEIT AS A RAILWAY TERMINUS.

London correspondence of The Birmingham Post.

Koweit, described as the finest harbor in the Persian Gulf, is now avowed by the German surveyors as the terminus of the Bagdad-Bussorah Railway. The place has been hitherto unknown—politically and commercially. British steamers do not call there, nor do travellers use the native craft which alone visit the port. But, all the same, Koweit is worth having, and may one day prove troublesome to British interests in what are still virtually British waters. It is fifty miles from the mouth of the Shat-el-Arab, through which the combined Tigris and Euphrates rivers discharge into the gulf. It lies on the south shore of a fine bay, approached by a channel broad and deep enough for large steamers. It is protected on its only open side, to the east, by a large shoal. Dredging can make it the best harbor in the gulf. Only, the water supply is scanty and brackish. Koweit has a considerable trade, by native dhows, with Karachi, eleven hundred miles distant, and with Bombay, fifteen hundred miles. It is a centre of the pearl fishery, once so famous. Its fine breed of horses are exported in these cramped native vessels to harbors where the British India Steam Navigation Company's vessels pick them up. These vessels carry on a trade with the island of Socotra when the pearl fishing is over.

At present the town contains only twenty thousand Arabs, of whom one-fourth are well armed with Martini rifles. The local sheik used to be subsidized by the Turks, but now he claims independence. He has never allowed British India natives to settle there. For a time, eighty years ago, a British political officer was the Resident at Koweit, but the Turks made it too disagreeable for him to continue. As the certain terminal port of the new German railway Koweit will soon become better known, and may prove a serious menace to our trade and other interests.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

YESTERDAY'S RECORD AND TO-DAY'S FORECAST.

Washington, July 21.—The pressure is low this evening at the mouth of the St. Lawrence and north of Minnesota. It is relatively high in the lake regions, the Ohio Valley and on the South Atlantic Coast. Local rains and thunderstorms have occurred in the Lower Mississippi and Ohio valleys, in Tennessee and along the New-England and Middle Atlantic Coast. The temperature has fallen in the lower lake region, the Ohio Valley and Tennessee. It has risen in the Southwest, the Middle Mississippi and Lower Missouri valleys and the upper lake region. The maximum temperature east of the Mississippi River Saturday was 100 degrees, at Raleigh and Norfolk. Local rains and lower temperatures are indicated for Sunday in the District of Columbia, Maryland and Virginia, and in the South Atlantic States. Moderate temperatures are indicated in the Atlantic Coast States for Monday. In the Mississippi and Ohio valleys the temperature will rise Sunday and Monday. On the New-England Coast the winds will be light to fresh northwesterly. On the Middle and South Atlantic Coast light to fresh southerly winds, shifting to northwesterly, will prevail.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND MONDAY.

Maine, partly cloudy to-day, with cooler in western portion. Monday generally fair; fresh southerly winds, shifting to northwesterly.

New-Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut, generally fair and cooler to-day. Monday fair; fresh westerly winds, shifting to northerly.

Eastern New-York, partly cloudy to-day and Monday; moderate temperature; light to fresh northwesterly winds.

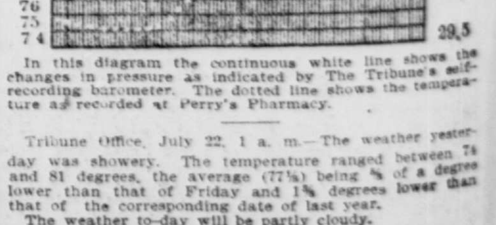
Eastern Pennsylvania and Delaware, partly cloudy and cooler to-day. Monday generally fair; light northwesterly winds.

New-Jersey, generally fair to-day and Monday; cooler Sunday in interior; light to fresh northwesterly winds.

District of Columbia, Maryland and Virginia, local rains and cooler to-day. Monday fair; fresh west to north winds.

Western Pennsylvania and Western New-York, fair to-day and Monday; warmer Monday, fresh northerly shifting to westerly winds.

TRIBUNE LOCA[illegible]RVATIONS.



In this diagram the continuous white line shows the changes in pressure as indicated by The Tribune's self-recording barometer. The dotted line shows the temperature as recorded at Perry's Pharmacy.

Tribune Office, July 22, 1 a. m.—The weather yesterday was showery. The temperature ranged between 74 and 81 degrees, the average (77¼) being ⅝ of a degree lower than that of Friday and 1⅝ degrees lower than that of the corresponding date of last year.

The weather to-day will be partly cloudy.