The Sun.

VOL. XLVII.--NO. 296. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 22, 1880. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE LETTER OF MR. TILDEN.

ITS PROFOUND EFFECT AMONG THE DELEGATES TO THE CONVENTION.

A Growing Belief that he Should be Nominated—That Belief Strongly Expressed by the New York Delegation—Several States to Follow the Empire State's Lead—A Chance that Mr. Payne's Name Will be Withdrawn—Tammany Not to be Allowed to Sit with the Delegates—Mr. Bayard's Strength in the South—Much Indiana Enthusiasm for Hendricks—Other Candidates.

CINCINNATI, June 21.—The intense hot weather continues. The city is one vast beehive. All the hotels are jammed, and the whooping has begun in earnest. Long-haired Southerners, angular hoosiers, lank fellows from Maine and Wisconsin, short-haired missionaries from New York, and white-throated gentry from Massachusetts boil and broil in the rotundas and corridors of the hotels. All wear badges. The white hats and blue vestments of the Randall clubs from Philadelphia, and the linen dusters of the Indianians are seen on every corner. Bands are parading the streets in the hot sun, and the air is filled with strains of martial music. A column of Hendricks men, three thousand strong, entered the city this morning, and marched through the principal streets, cheering and shouting. They saluted Gen. Wade Hampton and Speaker Randall, who were standing in the portico of the St. Nicholas Hotel. A banner bearing an excellent likeness of Vice-President Hendricks was borne at the head of the procession, and great strips of canvas inscribed, "For President, Thomas A. Hendricks," were trailed along the files. Crowds on the sidewalks caught the enthusiasm and heartily cheered the men in line. The Hendricks men wear white badges, adorned with the portrait of their chief. Payne and Bayard badges are conspicuously worn. They are snow white. The Thurman men, like the Shermen men in Chicago, sport flaming crimson badges bearing the name of their candidate. The regular delegation from New York city wear silver-fringed blue badges, with the inscription: "Democratic Organization of the City and County of New York." The Tammany tribe also display blue badges. They are fringed with brass. A few are swung from rosettes of bullion, with inscription, "Tammany Hall New York Delegation. Unite and conquer. We are unalterably opposed to Tildenism." Friends of Speaker Randall sport blue badges, fringed with gold. Hancock's supporters wear a simple blue ribbon, inscribed "Hancock." A troop of Illinois shouters wear a Seymour badge attached to a brass rooster. No Field badges are displayed.

The utmost good feeling prevails among the friends of the candidates. Two of the Tammany tribe tried to brew a disturbance in the Grand Hotel, this morning, by hissing the old ticket, but they were quickly driven into the street.

Many delegates have discovered that Mr. Tilden's letter will bear a second, and even a third reading. They are not positive that he is really out of the race. There is much talk over the suggestion to renominate the old ticket, without reference to Mr. Tilden's wishes.

A Michigan political manager here says: "Tilden's declination, or 'renunciation,' as it is called, has thrown all parties into confusion; the Tildenites because they know that the opposition to Tilden is not personal, but to the aggressive and uncompromising Democratic principles he represents. They expect him up is to give up the momentum of the party.

The upshot will be, probably, that he will be nominated. His declination is on the ground of feebleness of health. But it is said that he has all the health necessary. His nomination and election will carry out the policy which he represents without imposing any greater personal labor on him than he is quite capable of performing. He has pointed out the way and fixed the policy, and it only needs that the people should elect him to have the problem fully worked out. On the other hand, if he is superseded for any cause, the election will not turn upon that distinct and well defined policy. The people will therefore not be invited to sustain it, and there is great danger of the defeat of the party for that reason."

The letter has left everybody at sea, and the friends of Bayard and Field and Randall are trying to pick up the drift wood. Aside from Indiana, Delaware, Maryland, Carolina, Delaware, and Connecticut, the delegations are unsteady and undetermined. A few of the confused states have simply resolved to await developments and follow the lead of New York.

The Connecticut delegation are to stand by English. It is understood that his name will be presented by a delegate from some outside State. He has friends in Tennessee and Michigan who have offered to do the business. The English men in Connecticut are confident and express themselves extravagantly. Today Gallagher opened an English battery on the St. Nicholas Hotel sidewalk. He pointed to the English record, and said that he had risen to eminence from a poor boy. He was an apprentice to a carpenter. "He would take big," said Mr. Gallagher. "We could have his picture on one side of a transparency with a jack plane shaving a board."

"Yes," interposed a bystander, "and you might get him up on the other side with a pair of scissors clipping coupons and shaving a note."

The Pratt mine seems to be petering out. Hugh McLaughlin, Archibald M. Bliss, and Wm. C. Kingsley are making favorable reports as to the richness of the vein, but the assays don't tally. Col. Samuel Smith and the Hon. Beverly Tucker are working in the lower levels of the Field mine. They are confident that they have found a true fissure vein rich in metal. If their reports are true the stock ought to rise on the market. The quotations, however, remain unchanged.

The Bayard men are doing good work. They have parlors in the St. Nicholas Hotel, where Senators Hampton, Butler, Ransom, Lamar, Bailey, and Morgan, Congressman Gibson, and August Belmont can be found at almost any hour. They treat all visitors with most charming courtesy, and are the only ones who have their forces well in hand. They claim nearly 250 votes out of the 738 on the first ballot. Some New Jersey men fancy that John F. Stockton will fall heir to Bayard's strength. An effort to consolidate the delegation for Bayard on the first ballot has failed. It was upset by the action of Senator Randolph, who sent in a letter of declination. His votes go to Payne, with the possible understanding that the Payne men will reciprocate at the proper time.

The declination of Mr. Tilden has been followed by chaos. The wisest politicians would not venture to predict the final outcome. Only one thing is apparent; the letter has produced a profound impression. There is a revulsion of sentiment. The name of Tilden alone excites enthusiasm. There is occasionally an attempt to start a cry for Bayard, Hancock, or Randall, but the Tilden men invariably make the most noise. The curiosity last night to know the contents of Mr. Tilden's letter was agonizing. When the New York delegation came out of their room the halls of the Grand Hotel were packed. Every delegate was buttonholed by a half dozen men who wanted to know what Mr. Tilden said. There was some diversity of opinion. A considerable number thought that it was not an unequivocal declination, and insisted that Mr. Tilden's name must be presented to the Convention. The majority were inclined to accept the letter as positive and sincere. Mr. Tilden's intimate friends in the delegation assured everybody that they knew the letter spoke his deliberate conviction. A few gentlemen gathered in ex-Senator Barnum's room and the letter was read. William L. Scott of Pennsylvania listened with evidently the liveliest interest. When the reading was concluded he walked over to Mr. Barnum and said, "By God! I would rather have that old man dead and stuffed in the White House, than two-thirds of the fellows who are trying to get there."

Mr. Barnum remarked without a smile, "It is conspicuous cremation."

Major Haggerty of New York said, "It is equalled only by Washington's farewell address."

Mr. Abram S. Hewitt was asked by Thomas Springs whether he thought it was a positive declination. Mr. Hewitt replied, "I do not care whether it is or not. I believe that Mr. Tilden ought to be nominated. I have always believed that there was one supreme issue before the people, and I now believe that in a large measure we give up that issue if we do not nominate Mr. Tilden." Springing to his feet Mr. Hewitt explained, "I believe it would be better for the Democratic party, better for the country, to nominate Mr. Tilden and elect him, even though he did not survive his inauguration. How can we vindicate the rights of the people violated in his person?"

The Tammany and anti-Tilden men generally are disconcerted but suspicious. They are confounded by the sentiment which the letter has awakened to-day. They are inclined to think it was meant to overreach them in some way. This doubtless is assumed, because they want to counteract the rising Tilden tide. There has been no quarter for Tammany to-day. The Hendricks men, who have invaded the city in great numbers from Indiana, at first attempted to make a diversion for Tammany, but the indignation they excited soon convinced them of their indiscretion.

The Bayard boom appears to gather force. The Senatorial syndicate has been very active all day. The fact that only one of their number hails from a Northern State handicaps them. It seems certain, however, that Bayard will lead on the first ballot. The claim of 250 votes is extravagant. He will get a great many complimentary votes.

The opposition to Field in the California delegation seriously weakens him. His friends are claiming five only of the delegates from that State, and a careful canvass shows only three. Col. Samuel Smith says that Virginia has agreed to vote as a unit on the second ballot, and he insists that Field has a majority. He admits that Bayard has more Southern votes than he expected, but is confident that they will not stick. After Bayard, their inclinations, he says, will lead them to Field.

Speaker Randall's Friends at Work—His Position in the Canvass.

Mr. Randall has not determined whether he will allow his name to be presented to the Convention. His best friends think it impolitic. He has a number of ardent admirers. Congressmen Whitthorne of Tennessee, Kimmel and McLane of Maryland, Harris of Virginia, Editor Henry Watterson of Kentucky, John Fox and James O'Brien of New York are working for him. He has the full Tilden strength in Pennsylvania. It is reasonably certain that thirty-five from that State will vote for him on the first ballot. The unit rule was defeated in the Pennsylvania Convention by Mr. Randall's efforts. But for this he would have fifty-eight votes from the Keystone State. With a divided delegation, his prospects are not bright. As a dark horse his chances would be flattering; but with headquarters, and a boom organized on the ground, and a personal canvass, he cannot consistently be regarded as the great unknown.

Indiana is making herself felt. The Hoosiers are putting energy and cash into the canvass. They have overrun the town, and Hendricks clubs are rarely out of sight. Hendricks bands toot by the hour. There are protracted meetings at the Indiana headquarters night and morning, with a called meeting two or three times a day. There are some converts in Missouri and North Carolina. The outcome is not likely to be Hendricks, but Senator McDonald is a possible dark horse. He is pretty certain to be the head or tail of the ticket.

The Hancock canvass is not energetic. There is no enthusiasm. His strength does not seem to increase. There is a great deal of unfavorable comment on the appearance here of gentlemen who are friends are urging their claims as candidates. It is not dignified or becoming, men say. It belittles the office the candidates are seeking and brings the party into contempt. One of the aspirants has stooped to solicit votes, in the halls of the Grand Hotel, and promise favors.

President Tilden's letter throw Comptroller Kelly into hysterics. He characterized it as "a whining, begging letter for the nomination." The Tammany men met in the morning and organized for action. Judge Amasa J. Parker, Judge Comstock, George C. Greene, Stephen T. Arnott, Orlando B. Potter, Nathaniel C. Moak, John B. Haskin, and others were present. Judge Parker was Chairman. John Kelly made a short and ferocious speech. George C. Greene, Judge Comstock, ex-Congressman Walker, Stephen T. Arnott, Geo. H. Miller, Thomas F. Grady, Anthony Barrett, August Van Wyck, Augustus Schell, John H. Strahan, Maurice Hoahan, ex-Canal Commissioner Wright, Patrick H. Cowan, N. C. Moak, Orlando B. Potter, and Major Quincy were sent out on missionary work. The silver-tongued Grady visited the Maine, New Hampshire, Connecticut, Missouri, and Arkansas delegations, and regaled them by his classical quotations. Major Quincy pastured himself in Maryland and other Southern States. He was voluble and plausible, but he got no encouragement. The Kentucky barbarians treated the missionaries with contempt. To use the language of one of the delegation: "We fired 'em out so quick it made their heads swim." All day long did the missionaries labor. Perspiration streamed from their brows and eloquence dripped from their lips, but they made no converts. John B. Haskin and three others were appointed to go before the National Committee and ask for recognition. They did so late in the afternoon. The Tuscarora chief was in full war paint, but he made no impression. The committee, by a vote of 36 to 1, refused to allow them seats among the delegates. Wilkinson Call of Florida was the man who voted for their admission. Mr. Eaton of Kansas spoke for them, but failed to vote. After some talk they were allowed seats on the floor among the lemonade sellers, in the rear of the alternates. The feeling against the Tammany bolters is very strong. They are held responsible for the defeat of the Democratic party last fall, and are openly denounced as traitors by the rank and file. They appear to be cowed by the storm they have created, and are as gentle as doves. John B. Haskin is the only one who makes any noise, and he is so rampant that even his own crowd is afraid of him.

The most of the State delegates organized today. Daniel Manning was elected temporary Chairman of the New York delegation, S. D. Halliday Secretary, and D. L. Lement clerk. J. Thomas Spriggs, John C. Jacobs, Augustus Schoomaker, Col. John R. Fellows, Orvis Kellogg, and Rufus W. Peckham were appointed a committee to represent the regular organization before the Committee on Credentials.

Mr. Schoomaker said the members had assembled last night to hear Gov. Tilden's letter of declination read. No one could read the letter without a feeling of profound sadness. To Gov. Tilden the Democratic party was deeply indebted. He had carried the standard of the party to victory. He therefore moved the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That with a sense of profound gratitude for his great services to the country and to the Democratic party, and unqualified admiration for his character and ability, this delegation has received with deep regret the impressive declination of Gov. Tilden to be a candidate for renomination and reelection to the Presidency of the United States.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Miller, Chairman of the Nebraska delegation, informed the meeting that Nebraska had resolved to follow the lead of New York in the Convention. The meeting then adjourned until this evening.

Other States organized by the selection of the following Chairmen: Pennsylvania, Malcolm Hay; Maine, Bion Bradbury; Illinois, S. S. Marshall; New Hampshire, John H. George; West Virginia, Senator H. G. Davis; Iowa, J. F. Duncombe; Delaware, Senator Saulsbury; Virginia, Thomas S. Bocock; Tennessee, James D. Porter; Indiana, Oscar B. Hord; Kansas, John Martin; Wisconsin, James G. Jenkins; Georgia, Patrick Walsh; Alabama, E. W. Pettus; New Jersey, John D. Stockton; Mississippi, E. C. Walthall; Nevada, E. B. Stonehill; Oregon, W. H. Effinger; South Carolina, Wade Hampton; Texas, John W. Throckmorton.

The following-named gentlemen were chosen members of the National Committee: Maine, Edmund Wilson; Illinois, W. J. Dowdall; New Hampshire, Alvah W. Sulloway; Virginia, Robert Cowgill; Kansas, Charles W. Blair; Wisconsin, Wm. F. Vilas; Georgia, George T. Barnes; New Jersey, Orestes Cleveland; Mississippi, W. T. Martin; Nevada, R. P. Keating.

At the meetings of the various delegations to-day the following estimate of the strength of the candidates was given:

Pennsylvania—Randall, 30; Bayard, 4; Field, 1; Hancock, 23.
Maine will follow the lead of New York, except one Hancock man.
New Hampshire will follow the lead of New York, with a leaning toward Payne.
West Virginia—Hancock, 1; Bayard, 2; Thurman, 7.
Iowa, split to pieces on all the candidates, will try to come to some understanding in the morning.
Delaware's 6 delegates are solid for Bayard.
Virginia—Field, 8; Hancock, 5; Bayard, 3; English, 6.
Another estimate gives English 14.
Tennessee—Bayard, 15; Field, 6; Thurman, 3.
Indiana solid for Hendricks.
Kansas all at sea.
Wisconsin was solid for Seymour. The 20 delegates well counter in the morning.
Georgia—Field, 13; Bayard, 8; Randall, 1.
Alabama—20 solid delegates for Field.
New Jersey—Bayard, 8; Parker, 4; Randall, 2; Field, 1; Payne, 2.
Mississippi—Bayard, 7; Field, 7; non-committal, 2.
Nevada—Field, 5; Thurman, 1.
Oregon's 6 delegates are solid for Field.
South Carolina's 14 are solid for Bayard.
Connecticut's 6 are solid for English.
California—Field, 3, others undecided.
Colorado's 6 are for Field, but wavering.
Missouri's 30 are solid for Hendricks.
North Carolina is split between Bayard and Hendricks.
Vermont's 10 delegates are solid for Hancock.

The figures indicate that somebody is to be awfully disappointed on the first ballot. The Indiana delegation have passed the following:

Whereas, This delegation has learned that efforts have been made in the public press to divert public attention from the fact that the Democracy of Indiana is a unit for Thomas A. Hendricks for President; and

Whereas, The name of Senator McDonald has been and still is being used in connection with that nomination without any agency on his part and against his reiterated protest, he being the unqualified friend and advocate of Mr. Hendricks for the high post on for which the Democracy of Indiana has unanimously designated him; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the delegates from Indiana to the National Convention, in accordance with the unanimous instructions of the Democratic State Convention of Indiana, do hereby emphatically declare that we will adhere to and stand by Mr. Hendricks as our candidate for President, and will steadfastly reject any and all suggestions or propositions to the use of the name of any other citizen of Indiana for that office. And further, that we will steadfastly reject any suggestion or proposal for the use of the name of any citizen of Indiana for the office of Vice-President.

New Jersey has selected Col. C. Meyer Zulick to represent her on the Committee on Resolutions. Robert Green is to be on the Committee on Rules, L. T. Foil on Credentials, and R. Blodgett on Organization.

Animated Scenes in the Evening—Processions, Serenades, and Speeches.

CINCINNATI, 11 P. M.—The scene to-night is animated. Indiana has poured in another thousand, and they are parading the streets and filling the air with the Hendricks war cry. The Young Men's Democratic Club are having a torchlight procession. They serenaded the New York delegation at the Grand Hotel, and were addressed by Rufus W. Peckham and others. A Chicago club, composed mainly of gentlemen from the Fourth and Seventh Wards of New York city, serenaded the Tammany delegation at the Burnett House. Grady, of the silver tongue, popped out on the balcony and showered the boys with eloquence. The Samuel J. Randall Club of Philadelphia serenaded Speaker Randall at the St. Nicholas. The streets were blocked for squares away. Mr. Randall appeared on the balcony and was greeted with enthusiastic cheers. He made a short speech, assuring the multitude that all personal preference would be sacrificed in the selection of a candidate who could surely win. There were loud calls for Wade Hampton, but that gentleman was dining with a friend in another part of the city, and did not respond. Two thousand persons are packed in the rotunda of the Grand Hotel listening to impromptu speeches. The stairways are blocked, and hundreds are cut off from their rooms. The crush at the Gibson and Burnett is terrific. The weather is very warm, and great throngs surround the bars seeking cooling drinks. Hendricks shouters are everywhere, and are unusually noisy. The Randall men are on their heels, and break out in ringing cheers at irregular intervals. The Bayard men are silent, but are working like beavers. It is asserted that they can concentrate the solid strength of the South on their candidate at any moment when it will secure him the nomination. It would not be politic to do so before he had developed strength in the North.

The New York delegation met at 8½ o'clock this evening. The committee appointed this morning reported as follows: Daniel Manning, Chairman; John C. Jacobs and Frederick Cook, Vice-Presidents; Smith M. Weed, on Committee on Credentials; John Fox, on Permanent Organization; Rufus W. Peckham, on Resolutions; Frank Rice and Stephen Dunn, to be Secretaries of the Convention. Mr. Jacobs begged to be excused from serving as Vice-President, and it was moved that J. M. Wiley act in his stead. The report, as amended at Jacobs's request, was unanimously adopted. It was reported by the committee appointed to confer with other delegations in regard to the Tammany contestants that they would have only one vote in the Committee on Credentials. Mr. Smith M. Weed moved that the delegation adjourn until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock, then to proceed to select permanent officers. The New York delegation could cast its vote for President.

John C. Jacobs moved to amend that the delegation simply adjourn to 10 A. M. to-morrow. He said that he objected to advertising to the world that New York intended to meet to-morrow to select a candidate for President. He wanted the delegation to reflect on the subject. He believed that a pronunciamento announcing that at a certain hour to-morrow the great voice of New York would pronounce its picturesque name was the thing.

Mr. Weed spoke in favor of his motion. He said that there was no use in mincing matters. The vote of New York was to be cast as a unit in the Convention, and the delegation had to decide for themselves that vote should be cast. It was well to have the fact understood.

Chas. Hughes and John M. Devlin supported Mr. Weed's motion, and Mr. Jacobs reiterated his objections.

The question on the amendment was put, and it was carried by a vote of 36 to 32.

Immediately after the adjournment the anti-Payne men gathered in the corridors and boasted loudly that the back of the Payne movement was broken. Many of the members of the delegates to the Mechanics' and Farmers', and Fruit Growers' Daily Freight Line. They then made the following public announcement:

The public are respectfully informed that we have succeeded in procuring the steamers Todd and Albert for the accommodation of our patrons, so that we can have freight carried at a fair price, and in order to put down the monopoly and imposition now practiced upon us, we pledge our lives, our fortunes, our Mechanics', Farmers', and Fruit Growers' Daily Freight line, their patronage, regardless of what our opponents may do to injure the new line, as we have hope to establish our rights and protect our interests.

Nearly all of the leading growers along the Hudson below this place have pledged themselves to ship all their products on the new line. The result is that the Todd and Albert have heavy freight for Albany and Troy on their first trip of the new line the Poughkeepsie Transportation Company again reduced their rates, and, although they are putting out every inducement to obtain the patronage of the fruit growers, so far they have not succeeded. A rumor was current in some of the fruit-growing towns on Saturday last, that the new line had been gobbled up by the Poughkeepsie company. A SUN reporter, after diligent inquiry, failed to find any foundation for the rumor. A leading fruit grower says: "So far the anti-monopoly boats have been well patronized. There is no doubt that they will run the entire season. They cannot be bought up. Our motto is, 'down with monopolies.' We intend to look after our own interests in the future, and not enrich large steamboat companies."

FIGHTING A MONOPOLY.

The Ulster Fruit Growers Running their own Steamboats to New York.

HIGHLAND-ON-THE-HUDSON, June 21.—The steamboat war on the Hudson, which was thought to be at an end about a month ago by the purchase of the Andrew Harder by Homer Ramsdell, Esq., of Newburgh, has been renewed. Just prior to the opening of the present season of navigation, Capt. Nichols of the Andrew Harder announced his intention to run his boat in opposition to the boats of the Poughkeepsie Transportation Company. The freight and passenger tariffs were to be greatly reduced. The farmers and fruit growers were thus induced to patronize the opposition line. It was of short duration, however, for the owner of the Harder soon sold out to the President of the Poughkeepsie company. Immediately after the sale, the rates of the Poughkeepsie company were raised. The fruit growers of New Paltz, Clintondale, Highland, Modena, and other parts of the southern Ulster fruit district, held a number of meetings which resulted in the formation of an anti-monopoly association, with John Hull of Clintondale, President; O. J. Tillson, Jr., of Modena, Secretary, and C. N. Eiting of Highland Village, Treasurer. They procured the steamers J. W. Todd and Albert, and organized a new steamboat line from this place to New York city, which they have named the "Mechanics' and Farmers'," and Fruit Growers' Daily Freight Line. They then made the following public announcement:

The public are respectfully informed that we have succeeded in procuring the steamers Todd and Albert for the accommodation of our patrons, so that we can have freight carried at a fair price; and in order to put down the monopoly and imposition now practiced upon us, we pledge our lives, our fortunes, our Mechanics', and Fruit Growers' Daily Freight line, their patronage, regardless of what our opponents may do to injure the new line, as we have hope to establish our rights and protect our interests.

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Emigrant Schmockel's Misfortunes.

The Ward's Island Committee of the Board of Emigrant Commissioners met yesterday to investigate the complaint of Albert Schmockel, the German emigrant, who alleged that the death of his wife and child in the Ward's Island Hospital June 6 was caused by ill-treatment and neglect. Schmockel's affidavit, the substance of which was printed in THE SUN of Friday, was read, and the affidavits of Dr. Maupin, who attended Mrs. Schmockel, and Ann Miller, the nurse, were also read. The nurse confirmed Schmockel's story, so far as the statement that his wife was put to work the day after she entered the hospital and had been vaccinated, but affirmed that the woman made no objection, and was not compelled to work after erysipelas had developed in her arm.

Dr. Maupin asserted that he did not know that the woman had been put to work after she had been vaccinated, and he would not have permitted her to work had he known it. The woman, he said, died of peritonitis. It was also shown that it was impossible to summon Schmockel to the bedside of his dying wife, because he had not left his address either with her or the Castle Garden officials. Rules for the better regulation of the hospital were adopted and other reforms discussed by the commissioners.

Hancock's Friends in Brooklyn.

A meeting of the Kings County Veterans was held last evening at the Municipal Hotel, Fulton street, Brooklyn, to express their interest in Gen. Hancock as a candidate for the Cincinnati nomination. Resolutions were passed that the veteran soldiers and sailors of the late war, irrespective of party, resident in Kings County, in a spirit of fraternity, recognizing the noble sentiment animating the true and loyal men of Louisiana in presenting the name of Gen. Hancock for the Democratic National Convention as the standard bearer who, we can reasonably lead to victory in the battle of the National election next year, earnestly call upon the Louisiana delegation to stand firm by him and press his claims before the sisterhood of States. It was also resolved to send a telegram embodying the sentiments of the resolution to the Louisiana delegation of the Convention.

Orators of the Future.

A large audience filled Booth's Theatre last night to listen to the annual prize declamations of the College of the City of New York. Students in evening dress and wearing white satin badges officiated as ushers. On the stage, which was handsomely set, were the faculty, trustees, and other prominent gentlemen. The boxes were monopolized by the secret societies and their lady friends. The exercises began with the reading of the Briggs prize essay by Edwin S. Doubleday of the senior class, and a G. H. McAdie of the junior class. The remainder of the programme consisted of prose and poetical declamations. Those particularly excellent were a Greek selection, "Ancient Athens," by Leon Fouad Guilty of High Treason," M. Weemans, and "Schlogoy of Charles Edward after the Battle of Flodden," J. Lee Donahan. The prizes will be announced on commencement day.

San Domingo's Revised Constitution.

HAVANA, JUNE 21.—Advices from San Domingo say that the revision of the Constitution has been completed. The following are the most important points: Capital punishment for political offences is abolished. The legislative body is to be composed of sixteen deputies, two for each province and district. The President's salary is fixed at $12,000 per annum. Imported duties are to be collected in gold, and not exceeding 5 per cent. Custom House entry, not exceeding $500, one month after, and above $500 two months after. The Presidential election occurs on the 19th, 20th, and 21st inst. Hermo will very probably be elected. A ship sent by Baez from Port-au-Prince, carrying revolutionary correspondence, was captured, tried, and executed.

Destructive Hail Storm in Canada.

NAPANEE, Ont., June 21.—The storm yesterday did great damage. Four miles west of this place five and a half inches of water on a level fell in less than two hours. Hailstones as large as butternuts fell for an hour, covering the ground. Crops were killed by drops, fences levelled to the ground, and large quantities of glass in buildings broken. Whole fields of rye and barley flat, and are completely destroyed. In adjoining townships suffered from the effects of the storm. The storm passed from northwest to southeast, and extended four to five miles in width.

"Hub Punch" is made in Boston by the very respectable house of C. H. Graves & Sons, and they warrant it to contain only the best imported rum and brandy, mixed with choice fruit juices and the best granulated sugar. It is a delicious drink, and is sold everywhere.—*Adv.*

TRUSTEE TAYLOR EXCITED.

HE FELT LIKE RUNNING HIS CANE DOWN A LAWYER'S THROAT,

Because the Lawyer Said Capt. Young of the Narragansett had a Right to Contradict Preacher Harcourt—A Scene in Court.

The general topic of conversation in Jersey City yesterday was the extraordinary scene on Sunday evening during the sermon of the Rev. Richard Harcourt in the Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, Jersey City, in which the minister, preaching on the Narragansett disaster, said: "There never was a vessel manned by a more cowardly set of officers and men than the officers and crew of the Narragansett proved themselves to be on that occasion." As related in THE SUN of yesterday, Capt. Young of the Narragansett and his son, who is about 25 years of age, were present. As the words above quoted dropped from the minister's lips, Capt. Young arose and exclaimed in a voice hoarse with suppressed indignation: "That is a lie. You are a liar! You are a liar!"

"Sit down, old man, and be more cautious in your language," was the minister's reply. The Captain resumed his seat, and John Owen Rouse, an ex-member of the Assembly, who is a trustee of the church, took a seat at his side and afterward walked out to the vestibule with him. Mr. Harcourt, in his closing prayer, asked forgiveness for "the man who so far forget himself in God's house as to use the language that had been used," and begged "that God would change that man's heart and make him a better man." While the clergyman was praying, the Captain was horrifying the assembled elders in the vestibule by venting his indignation against the preacher. In the mean time a policeman arrived, and arrested Capt. Young, who was afterward released on his own recognizance. Capt. Young was formally arraigned yesterday morning before Justice Pelouhet, in the First District Police Court, on a charge of disorderly conduct. He pleaded not guilty. Thomas Potter acted as his counsel. On behalf of the prosecution, Trustees Cyrus G. Shepard, David Taylor, John Owen Rouse, and Rev. Harcourt testified substantially to the facts as already published in THE SUN. Mr. Potter addressed the Court. He argued that a minister had no legal or moral right to take advantage of his position to assail private citizens and bring them into odium and disrepute. He contended that Capt. Young had a perfect right to contradict his calumniator in the place where the calumny was uttered.

After the lawyer had finished his remarks Mr. Taylor, who had been greatly excited by his language, sprang to his feet. "What! they you talk in that way," he said, addressing Mr. Potter. "I feel like running my cane down your throat." Mr. Rouse induced Mr. Taylor to sit down, and then expressed his own belief that the conduct of the officers and crew of the Narragansett was extremely cowardly. Capt. Sterling informed the Justice that the Captain had no right to be in the church.

"What! no right to go to church?" exclaimed the magistrate.

"Yes, sir," repeat it: he had no right to be there," reiterated the trustee.

"Was not this lecture advertised?" asked the Justice.

"Yes, it was," Mr. Sterling admitted.

Mr. Taylor made a closing speech.

Justice Pelouhet then said: "So far as the legal aspect of this case is concerned, there may be a question as to whether the defendant has been guilty of disorderly conduct within the statutes. According to the unanimous testimony of all the witnesses, Capt. Young, during the sermon, called the preacher a liar, and then resumed his seat, and the services went on without further interruption. Would it have constituted disorderly conduct within the meaning of the law if the defendant, in approving of their pastor's sentiments, had expressed their approval by shouting "Amen" and "So be it?" The language used by the Captain was simply an expression of his disapproval, and under the circumstances it was followed were occasioned by the conduct of others. I believe that the prisoner has been sufficiently punished by the degradation of having been arrested. Capt. Young, you are discharged; but you will do well to remember that all dangers to which men are subject the worst are those that result from an ungovernable tongue."

Capt. Young then departed with a number of friends, who thronged around him to congratulate him. The trustees bowed to the Judge and filed out of the court room.

The Rev. Mr. Harcourt has been pastor of Trinity Church for three years. He was some years ago pastor of the Clinton Avenue M. E. Church in Newark. At that time he engaged so vigorously in the discussion of the question whether street cars should be run on Sunday, the decision of which was left to a special election, that he was censured by the Preachers' Association. Of late he has been publishing a series of articles against Romish idolatry. Before the Chicago Convention he delivered a lecture entitled, "Can we Trust the Convention to Nominate the Next President?" His sermons are frequently advertised in the local newspapers. On Sunday his bulletin board in Montgomery street devoted to that purpose.

THE CHICAGO RACES.

Hindoo and Beatitude Equalling the Best Time on Record.

CHICAGO, June 21.—The first race to-day at the Jockey Club's track was for the Criterion stakes, for two-year-old colts, three-quarters of a mile. There were nine starters out of forty entries. Hindoo was a great favorite, selling for more than the combined field in the pools, which he justified by winning the race in 1:15, equal to the best time on record. J. W. Hunt Reynolds's ch. c. Ripple was second, and H. P. McGrath's bk. c. Enniskillen third.

The second race was for the club purse of $400, for all ages, mile heats. D. Swigert's Peru sold as the favorite. The first heat was won by Monopoly in 1:48; the Peru second and Orsilla third, and the second heat by Peru in 1:43¾, after an exciting race to the half-mile pole with Monopoly. In the third heat Peru was first and Monopoly second. Time, 1:49¾.

The third and last race was the Downer & Bemis Brewery Company's stakes for all ages, 1¼-mile dash. Fortuna was the prime favorite, selling for $200 in a pool of $290. When the horses went under the wire Athelstane was first, with all the others close behind. They soon became completely bunched up, and a finer race to the half-mile post was probably never witnessed. Fortuna then showed slightly in front, with Beatitude close on her heels, and at the three-quarter pole the latter came down with a rush on the leader, and under the wire, beating Victim by a half length, and Fortuna, who had dropped to third, in the remarkable fast time of 2:08¾, equaling the fastest time on record, which was made by Clarion last year at Lexington, on May 18, 1877. The track was in the best condition possible for fast time, and the day will be noted for the extraordinary time made by the two-year-old colt Hindoo, running in 1:15 without whip or spur to the finish. The fastest time ever made by any other racer at that distance was accomplished by First Chance, a five-year old, in the same time and with equal weights in Philadelphia, in 1876

Elevated Railroad Tickets.

A change was made on the elevated railways yesterday whereby the tickets were delivered up at the beginning instead of the end of the journey. The tickets now are to be placed in the box immediately after purchase and before the passenger enters the train. The change was brought about, probably in some of the succeeding issues of the journals, by the damages for being detained in one of the stations became defendant in the historic case to have passed during the journey. The change will be, for a time, at least, some little inconvenience, passengers insisting upon entering the trains without depositing their tickets, and fumbling in vain for tickets at the end of their trips. The new plan will probably assert its superior convenience after its practice has become familiar.

Rochester's Mayor on Trial.

ROCHESTER, June 21.—The cases against Mayor Cornelius B. Parsons, Republican, and Police Commissioners Zimmer and Daniels, who were indicted a year ago last March for criminally neglecting to enforce the Excise laws, have at length come to trial before the County Court of Monroe County. The Mayor, after preliminary examination a jury was impanelled this afternoon to try the cases, and at 6 o'clock an adjournment was taken until to-morrow morning. There is a great local interest in the cases, as the latter were elected Parsons by a large majority last spring on a pledge of his friends, by leading Rochester clergymen who prosecuted his indictment, and now appear in court as witnesses against him.

Killed by Lightning.

ATTLEBORO, Mass., June 21.—A heavy shower passed over this place this afternoon. Larry Burke, while standing in his sink room washing his hands, was struck by lightning and instantly killed. The house of Theron South was badly damaged. A tower some sixty feet high which he is erecting in front of his residence was shattered by lightning. No one was injured, as Burke instantly and workmen received severe shocks. A lady stopping at the house of E. S. Williams was partly paralyzed. The lines of the Rapid Telegraph Company were badly damaged. Gas was extinguished in S. E. Fisher & Co.'s manufactory, and in many other places in town. Old residents say it was the hardest storm that ever passed over this section.

A single cake of Glenn's Sulphur Soap is equivalent to many sulphur baths. Of all druggists.—*Adv.*

THE STORY OF A BLACK CAT.

Demoralizing Hundreds of Workmen by Running Through a Mill.

SCRANTON, Pa., June 19.—The steel works of the Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company at Scranton have the reputation of being well managed, and as free from accident as any similar establishment in the United States, but for all that the mill is not free from superstitions. While visiting the works a few evenings ago, and watching the glow of the gleaming steel as it passed through the various processes from the river of fire flowing into the converters to the white, snake-like bar that ran, a finished rail, under the saw, an incident occurred which at once startled and amused me. A group of perspiring workmen, with weapons of various kinds in their hands, and their faces wearing an expression of awe, rushed past me, exclaiming:

"There she goes!"

Some of them flung pieces of iron and slag at a retreating object that ran rapidly through the mill and out at a distant door. At first I thought some great accident had occurred. The men appeared very much frightened, and seemed disappointed when the object of their attention had escaped. I asked the cause of the commotion.

"Why, didn't you see it?" said one. "It was that black cat again!"

My curiosity being excited, I asked one of the foremen for an explanation: "It seems odd," he said, "and I know some persons will probably laugh at us, but I tell you that black cat is an omen of evil for this establishment. Every time we are about to have a big accident she enters that door and runs from one end of the works to the other. At first we took no notice of her, but finally her visits became as regular as clockwork whenever anything serious was about to occur, and the men began to take warning from her and neglect their work when she came. They noticed that she never hailed in the mill, but ran from end to end of it like a streak of lightning. That's why you saw us so anxious to kill her. The foremen wish to get her out of the way, as her visits are so demoralizing to the workmen, and the fact that she seems to lead a charmed life and get away every time unhurt, rather strengthens the superstition concerning her."

THE AFGHAN CHIEF.

Abdurrahman Khan's Journey to Cabul—Does he Meditate Hostilities?

LONDON, June 21.—A despatch from Cabul to the *Times* says: "The situation does not seem to be materially changed, but Abdurrahman Khan, if he seriously meditated hostilities, has somewhat altered his mind. Meanwhile great efforts are making to collect armed men to give him an imposing force. From his letters and circulars it is certainly understood by the people that he is not coming to Cabul with friendly intentions. If, however, he accepts the Government's conditions, there is no reason why a satisfactory agreement should not be made. The harvest having begun, it is difficult for the opposition party to persuade the people to quit their fields. The Governor of Ghuznee having been unable to maintain himself, there has been obliged to return. He brings a letter from Mawlvi Alim Khan strongly urging the claims of Moosh Khan as Ameer.

"Mahomed Jan is said to be on his way from Kohistan to throw his sword at the feet of Abdurrahman Khan. He is expected to reach Maidanah on the 20th inst. An attempt will be made to intercept him. Sirdar Hassan Khan and the mother of the late heir apparent are prepared to go to Candahar. Sirdar Wali Mahomed, the only important chief who has not received a letter from Abdurrahman Khan, is also preparing to leave. The ar