The Sun.

VOL. LI.--NO. 238. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 25, 1884. PRICE TWO CENTS.

AFTER THE UTICA BATTLE.

INTERESTING RESULTS APPARENT FROM A LOOK OVER THE FIELD.

The Blaine Men and the Arthur Men Disheartened—The Influence of Thos Cornell and Miller Shattered and Their Dealings Ended—The Effect in Washington.

ALBANY, April 24.—The returning politicians from the Utica Convention are here in force. The Blaine and Arthur men are sore and depressed in spirits. The former cannot be reconciled to the thought that they lost the day through their own bad management. They privately admit that in spite of Blaine's big vote in the Convention, the canvass of the Plumed Knight has received a serious check. Some of them admit that Mr. Blaine is not likely to get the nomination. They are somewhat disturbed by the favor with which the Arthur Stalwarts regard Lincoln, and are more inclined toward Hawley or Harrison. The Arthur men are as disheartened as the followers of Blaine. They got one little grain of comfort out of the thought that if Arthur couldn't win, Blaine couldn't, but that only partly heals the wound. They admit that the four delegates at large are wholly beyond their reach, and that a majority of the district delegates are against Arthur. The credit of getting the fifteen Brooklyn delegates from the Platt-Cornell-Miller combination over to Edmunds is due to the influence of Gen. B. F. Tracey and Silas B. Dutcher. It is to be noted that Mr. Packard, the delegate at large from Brooklyn, is a strong anti-Arthur man, however. Messrs. Roosevelt, O'Neil, and the rest of the little knot of nominal Edmunds men are the only happy delegates who have been discovered. They do not know what to do with their victory now that they have got it, but they contemplate with satisfaction the two ruined machines. The wood-pulp politicians are utterly and hopelessly crushed over the defeat of Boss Miller, whose extinction seems complete.

An unintentional injustice was done to the Hon. Bob McCord in yesterday's despatches from Utica in crediting votes from his district to Pitts that were cast for Boynton. The district that should have been credited to Pitts was Harbor Master Simpson's. Mr. McCord was an Edmunds and Roosevelt man as soon as Arthur was dropped, and ran with the O'Brien machine to the end.

The loyalty of the New York boys to Arthur was a noticeable feature of the Convention. The reaching of their names on the roll call was looked forward to with critical interest. Everybody remembered the deal between Warner Miller and O'Brien last winter for the election of Sheard as Speaker, and speculated as to whether the bargain includes assistance to Miller in the Blaine scheme. O'Brien had pledged his men to the Edmunds programme on Tuesday night, however, and kept faith to the letter. The Miller-Cornell managers cherished the belief that when it was once demonstrated that Arthur's nomination was hopeless his followers would scatter among other candidates, and some would look to Blaine as the rising star. This was a vain delusion. The old crowd went together from Arthur to Edmunds. The Blaine men give as an explanation of this unanimity that Mr. Arthur had instructed his lieutenants at Utica to defeat Blaine at all hazards by swinging his own entire strength against the man from Maine. At any rate, the old Arthur machine never worked better. The Edmunds contingent only had to stand firm and be carried along.

The O'Brien boys are laughing at persons who have severed relations with Miller. Mr. Alonzo B. Cornell's dealings with the wood-pulp statesman are probably ended. The two statesmen have always disliked and distrusted one another and their recent alliance was strained and unnatural. They made common cause against Mr. Arthur, but their schemes for the future undoubtedly will clash. The Miller men have been warmer toward Blaine than the ex-Governor's men have been. They have openly charged that Cornell was working for himself and cared nothing for Blaine except as a club to kill Arthur. One of the Blaine delegates to the Convention said that the ex-Governor was for a ticket composed of Lincoln and Cornell, and was secretly trying to kill off Blaine. The Cornell men accuse Miller of being jealous of Cornell's leadership, and as scheming to set himself up as supreme boss. The distrust of the two men toward each other undoubtedly lost them yesterday's battle. In the balloting for delegates at large Cornell ran 15 votes behind Miller, as the result of slashing at the hands of the other's followers. Some of Cornell's New York city men remained on Miller. Had Miller and Cornell been on good terms of them could have been a delegate at large, but neither wanted to be left. Col. George Bliss says: "One of the things determined by yesterday's Convention is that Cornell is no longer an important factor in New York politics."

Miller still has a part to play in the arena as United States Senator, but the Half Breeds will not be likely to go into another fight under his leadership. His blundering at Saratoga, in 1882, nominated Folger, and his stupidity lost the State to Blaine on Wednesday. Miller's one claim to political sagacity rests on his management of George B. Sloan's canvass for the Speakership of the Assembly a few years ago. Fortune has favored him in many ways since, but he evidently has lost his luck and his grip, and has no resources left. He will sink below the political horizon when his term expires. Few men have made so many enemies as Miller in the same space of time.

With the dissolution of the Platt-Cornell-Miller alliance the Half Breeds will have no organization and no leader. Mr. Platt would be their man if they could get him, but after Mr. Platt has despatched Mr. Arthur it is not likely that he will care to have any dealings with the Half Breeds. His affiliations are not naturally that way. Whether or not the Republican party in New York can all pull together depends on the Chicago nomination. It is evident that they cannot do so with either of the three candidates over whom they fought at Utica at the head of their ticket. The name of Edmunds is a red rag to the Blaine Half Breeds. He stands beside Arthur in their disesteem.

SURPRISE IN WASHINGTON.

The Utica Result Apparently Foreseen Only by those Close to the President.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—The sentiment expressed by the politicians here in reference to the Utica Convention is one of perfect surprise. Only one exception to this can be found, and that is that those closest to the President intimate that some such result was not unlooked for by them. When Chairman Warren was here last week, and was asked whether Blaine's friends would control the Convention, he asserted that whatever the result might be Blaine would be beaten at Utica. As to the success of Mr. Arthur's friends he did not speak with any great confidence. It looks here as though the friends of the President comprehended a week ago that they could not control the Convention and that the combination that was made was agreed upon in Washington as the thing to be done as a last resort. Politicians here ask what it means, for none of them believe that there is any sincerity in the Edmunds movement in New York. The general impression seems to be that after the complimentary ballot the Edmunds and Arthur contingents will try to agree on a candidate and then will join their forces. The impression grows, too, that such agreement will be made on Lincoln, especially if there seems to be a fair chance of nominating him. It could then be said, it is argued, that while Arthur himself was not nominated, the party endorsed him by taking one of his Cabinet, and only refused to nominate him because the condition of the party in New York made it unwise to nominate any one from that State.

Friends of Blaine say that the result was no surprise to him, for he has never had any great confidence in the political ability of those who were managing his canvass in New York. He has told his best friends, it is reported, that he did not believe it was possible to nominate him, because to do that would require a majority for him on the first ballot, and he did not see how it was possible to get that. He has also expressed his doubts about the advisability of nominating him, because he feared that it would be impossible for him to carry New York. There is no doubt that Blaine very greatly desires to go back to the State Department, and that his best endeavor will be made to secure the nomination either of Gen. Sherman, with whom his personal relations are most intimate, or of Senator Harrison.

Some of the shrewdest politicians here think they see no less a probability of the nomination of Arthur now than before the New York Convention. They say that politicians who can manage to extricate themselves from trouble as well as Arthur's friends did at Utica may be trusted to make combinations at Chicago that will win if it is in the books.

Word comes here to-night that some of the Connecticut delegations are for Arthur, though they may not vote for him on the first ballot, and those who are managing Arthur's canvass here say that a number of delegates from other States not credited to him will vote for him on the second ballot. Sherman's friends here say that the Ohio delegates at large are really for him.

IOWA DEMOCRATS FOR TILDEN.

Declaring that his Name and Record Present a Sufficient Platform.

BURLINGTON, April 24.—Yesterday's estimate of the attendance and enthusiasm at the Democratic State Convention to-day were fully realized. Every county in the State, except one, was represented by full delegations, completely filling the large opera house on the first floor and balcony. The spirit of the Convention ran high at times, and the delegates completely gave way to the enthusiasm of the occasion. Chairman Kinne of the State Central Committee was greeted with cheers as he arose, called the Convention to order, and named the Hon. J. H. Shields of Dubuque as Chairman. Mr. Shields in his speech referred to the Republican party as flushed with victory, but weighted with plunder and made bold by acts of usurpation. "The Democratic party at Chicago," he said, "will name a man who will lead us to victory."

Here a delegate called out the name of Tilden so that it was heard in every part of the Opera House. The Convention immediately took up the cry, and an uproarious five minutes of shouting and cheering followed. When quiet was restored, the Chairman continued with a brief eulogy of the Gramercy Park statesman, and was frequently interrupted with applause.

Senator Hall, the permanent Chairman, further roused the enthusiasm of the Convention by an eloquent speech, in which he called attention to the departure from the established principles of the early fathers, and called on Democrats everywhere to renew their faith in the strength of republican institutions.

The platform adopted reaffirms the national platforms of 1876 and 1880, declares for a tariff for revenue, to be reached by a gradual and persistent reduction of duties; denounces prohibition, and especially the late obnoxious prohibitory statute enacted in Iowa, and recognizes in Samuel J. Tilden and his official record a candidate and platform combined, representing more than anybody else the principles of Democracy, and whose name is a guarantee of victory.

The pending bill in Congress to give to each soldier in the late war 160 acres of land from the public domain was approved.

The delegates at large are G. M. Kinne, H. H. Trimble, D. M. Harris, and E. H. Thayer. The entire twenty-six delegates are solid for Tilden if it is demonstrated that he will accept.

PRESIDENT WHITE'S CHOICE.

He is for Reform and for the Man who Best Represents that Sentiment.

ITHACA, April 24.—A representative of THE SUN called upon President Andrew D. White this evening to ascertain, if possible, his Presidential preference. Although declining to name his choice, Mr. White is understood to have a friendly feeling for Arthur. He will go to the Chicago Convention in an independent capacity, and will vote for the man whose character and career promises best for reform and good government. Mr. White said:

"If I go to the Chicago Convention at all it will be not as the pledged supporter of any man, but simply to aid in nominating that candidate who best represents the best tendencies of the Republican party, and especially those measures of reform already begun, and thus far so successfully carried out. My nomination by one of the delegates at large by the Utica Convention yesterday was entirely unexpected and unsought, and if there are any conditions attached to it incurring more than the support of the best man to carry on reforms and insure victory, I shall decline. The coming Presidential election will turn largely upon the question of general political reform, and especially the continuance and development of the new civil service policy. I do not at all mean to say that those who distinctly favor the new civil service policy are in the majority, but I am convinced that they form a deeply earnest and devoted minority scattered through the parties of the State of New York. There is in them something of the same fanaticism, so called, which animated those whose convictions were the germ of the Republican party in the old anti-slavery days. On these people ordinary political ties now sit very lightly. They believe that a return to better modes of government—national, State, and municipal—is the leading question. To them it is the only living question. No matter how much our trusted party leaders scoff at them as impracticable, they constitute a fact, and a fact of prime importance as regards the political future of the State of New York. They hold the balance of power in this State, and any candidate to be successful must give absolute assurance that he will go on fearlessly and thoroughly in the path already begun."

THE MAINE GREENBACKERS.

They Vote Against Fusion, and Favor the Nomination of Gen. Butler for President.

LEWISTON, Me., April 24.—The State Greenback Convention assembled here to-day. Col. C. S. Emerson of Auburn presiding. There is a wide difference of opinion among the 312 delegates, one faction desiring to nominate Dr. Ladd or adjourn until June, and the other wishing to nominate Dr. Eaton and threatening to bolt if the Democrats control.

On reassembling after recess Dr. H. B. Eaton of Camden presented a resolution opposing fusion with either of the old parties, either open or secret. After a limited debate the resolution was referred to a Committee on Resolutions. The committee reported in favor of laying the resolution on the table, but the Convention refused to table it, and, after a sharp fight, voted to adopt it.

A motion to nominate ex-Congressman Ladd for Governor fell flat, a dozen hands only being raised. A ballot was then taken, resulting in the nomination of Dr. H. B. Eaton of Camden. Four delegates at large were then chosen to the National Convention.

Resolutions were adopted declaring that the Government alone should exercise the function of issuing all currency; declaring against monopolies; demanding the enactment of laws to prevent the employment of young children in factories, and for their compulsory education; condemning the practice of exempting certain classes of property from taxation, and declaring that in the opinion of the Convention the question of a constitutional prohibitory amendment should not be made a party issue.

A resolution favoring the nomination of Gen. Butler for President was unanimously adopted, and the platform of the Chicago Convention of 1880 was ratified.

Delegates to the National Convention for the several districts were then elected; also two electors at large.

THE SEVENTEENTH DISTURBED.

An Unexpected Garfield Republican Turns Up and is Called a Crank.

With the remark that he had malice toward none and charity toward all, John J. Rabineau threw a firebrand into the Seventeenth District Republican Association's meeting last evening, in the gymnasium in Forty-seventh street, near Ninth avenue. Mr. Rabineau's firebrand was a preamble and resolution setting forth that the people of the whole country had expressed approbation of the Administration of Chester A. Arthur, and resolving that the association loved and honored him, and would welcome his nomination at Chicago.

John P. Frazer, a dry goods merchant, said that the resolution misrepresented public opinion. The mover knew that the people were not in favor of Arthur's nomination. The Utica Convention had expressed as much by its action.

Stephen McClave, a brother of ex-Alderman McClave, President of the association, inquired how Mr. Frazer knew that.

Mr. Frazer replied that he read public opinion as voiced in the Republican press. Mr. Arthur was a machine politician, totally unfitted to be President. He could not be elected President.

Mr. McClave—A higher power than man made him President.

Mr. Frazer—The higher power was the revolver, and the miserable assassin egged on by the Stalwarts.

A Custom House Inspector—That is a ——— lie. You are a liar.

Several Voices—That's so.

The Chairman, Mr. Bloomfield, pounded for order. Ex-Police Justice Flammer deprecated this reference to the act of three years ago. He said that the miserable Guiteau alone was responsible for the act. Mr. Arthur was probably as good a candidate as the party could present. The people feared Blaine, and believed that if he became President he would plunge the country into a foreign war. Edmunds would not do, because his nomination would revive the Electoral Commission cheat.

Mr. Upton suggested a resolution that if Mr. Arthur received the nomination he would get the hearty support of the association.

The Secretary said Mr. Frazer was a crank.

A resolution saying that the association will support Mr. Arthur if he is nominated was adopted.

MIXED RESULT IN OHIO.

THE CONVENTION CHOOSING A SHERMAN DELEGATE BY ACCLAMATION.

A Ballot Taken in One Case Only Results in the Choice of a Blaine Man—Two Delegates Who Are for Either Blaine or Sherman.

CLEVELAND, April 24.—To-day witnessed the most remarkable scenes ever known in the history of State Conventions in Ohio. The Sherman men, backed by an almost solid front from the southern part of the State, met in open warfare the enthusiastic Blaine men from the Western reserve. The Cleveland delegation alone of the northern Ohio men lent aid and sympathy to the friends of Sherman. At daybreak this morning the Shermanites felt confident of victory, and claimed 32 out of the 44 Ohio delegates to the National Convention. The friends of Blaine were confident, yet lacked leadership and organization, and displayed a growing tendency to weaken. They held a caucus and placed a list of delegates at large in the field. Last night a compromise was effected with the Sherman men whereby each side was to have two delegates at large. In the Convention all this was changed, and the result not only surprised the Sherman men, but astonished the followers of the Plumed Knight. The Shermanites had on their side the leadership, the brains, the tricks, and the party machinery. The Blaine men were upheld by popular sentiment, coming from the hearts and homes of the people.

The result of the Convention was the election of Judge J. B. Foraker of Cincinnati, the Hon. Wm. McKinley of Canton, Mark A. Hanna of Cleveland, and Judge Wm. H. West of Logan county as delegates to the National Convention by acclamation. Judge Foraker's first choice is Blaine, but to secure the support of the Hamilton county delegation he pledged himself to vote for John Sherman as long as Sherman's name was before the National Convention. Major McKinley is a Blaine man, more perhaps from necessity than from choice. His constituents are Blaine men to the backbone, and he would ruin his chances for another term in Congress if he went against their wishes. M. A. Hanna of Cleveland is non-committal. He declares himself as favorable to the best man. Hanna says he is for Sherman first and Blaine second. Other claims that he is an Arthur man sailing under false colors. Judge West, the aged blind orator from Logan county, is for Blaine and Lincoln, first, last, and all the time. Four colored men—John P. Green, Robert Harlan, the Rev. Mr. Poindexter, and C. Duell—were also selected as alternates. Of these Messrs. Green, Poindexter, and Duell are pronounced Blaine men, and Harlan is for Arthur, having been an officeholder under the Administration at Cincinnati.

Gen. Beatty, a Sherman man, and Gen. Comley, a friend of Blaine, were nominated for Presidential electors.

The following nominations for State officers were made: For Secretary of State, J. S. Robinson of Hardin county; for Judge of the Supreme Court, William W. Johnson, the present Chief Justice; for Member of the Board of Public Works, A. Flickinger of Defiance.

The Committee on Resolutions reported a platform containing the following with regard to the tariff question:

First—That it is in favor of collecting an adequate revenue to defray the economical expenses of Government from duties on imports so adjusted as to afford protection to the labor and the agricultural, manufacturing, and other industries of the country against competition with foreign capital and labor, and with a view to increasing our exports and aiding and improving the condition of our own laboring classes, and we condemn the Democratic doctrine of tariff for revenue only as destructive of the industrial interests of the country.

Second—That the reduction of duty on imported wools made by act of Congress passed in March, 1883, was an act of injustice to an important industry, which will, if it be not speedily restored, result in the extinction of wool growing in the United States and in transferring the same to foreign nations, and therefore the wool tariff of 1867 should be restored at the earliest practicable moment.

Third—That the doctrine of the Democratic party favoring the putting of what is improperly called raw material, such as wool, pig iron, lumber, coal, &c., free is vicious and dangerous, and if carried out will be destructive of the best interests of the nation.

The resolutions were adopted, but afterward the adoption was reconsidered because the first resolution implied no internal revenue, and the platform was recommitted. Subsequently the committee reported as follows:

That the Republican party approves the policy of protection in all economic legislation and it favors its application without discrimination to American industries, that will secure employment and to remunerative wages to American labor; that it is in favor of collecting an adequate revenue to defray the proper and economical expenses of the Government from duties upon foreign imports and internal revenue taxation, and that it condemns the Democratic doctrine of tariff for revenue only as destructive to the business interest of the country; that we deplore the Democratic party having the putting of what is improperly called raw material, such as ore, pig iron, wool, &c., on the free list as dangerous, and if carried out will be destructive of the best interests of the nation; that the reduction of duties on imported wools made by the act of 1883 has seriously injured the property of an important industry, which, if not speedily restored, more than a million of our citizens are engaged, and unless this legislation be amended the business of wool growing will be paralyzed, if it be not transferred to foreign nations; therefore we declare the restoration of the wool tariff of 1867, which gave the first and only substantial protection ever offered to husbandry in the United States.

A resolution declaring "that the Republican party stands by its legislation known as the Scott law," which had once been adopted and was again reported by the committee, was stricken out because objection was made to fighting a national campaign on State issues. The other resolutions were unanimously adopted.

The *Leader* will say to-morrow that it believes that all four of the delegates at large will go into the Chicago Convention friendly to both Blaine and Sherman. It regards to-day's Convention as more of a national than a State Convention, and the most exciting State Convention ever held in Ohio. It also asserts that there will be no antagonism between the friends of the Ohio Senator and Blaine.

The *Herald*, whose principal owner is Mark A. Hanna, who was elected a delegate to-day, and who is said to favor either Sherman or Edmunds, will say in substance to-morrow:

The delegation cannot be called a Blaine delegation, nor can the Convention be looked upon as a Sherman convention. The delegates selected will ably represent the Republican party and the State as a whole. Judge West is a pronounced Blaine man, but the other three delegates cannot be said to favor any particular candidate. The State ticket elected to-day means victory.

CINCINNATI, April 24.—Of the delegates at large elected at Cleveland to-day Judge West is only for Blaine. Hanna's paper, the Cleveland *Herald*, had a Sherman editorial this morning. Foraker and McKinley are ostensibly for Sherman, but the Blaine men claim that they are not immovable.

Political Straws.

The Tenth Massachusetts Congress District Republican Convention yesterday elected the Hon. W. W. Rice of Worcester and the Hon. Theodore G. Bates of North Brookfield delegates to the National Convention. They are for Edmunds. In the First district Jonathan Bourne of New Bedford and Frank S. Stevens of Swansey were elected. Bourne favors Edmunds and Stevens Arthur, but the latter will probably vote with the Massachusetts delegation for Edmunds.

The Republicans of the Third Maine district yesterday nominated Seth L. Milliken of Belfast for Congress and the Hon. Abner Coburn for Presidential elector. The Hon. J. Machester Haynes of Augusta and the Hon. Andrew J. Wiswell of Belfast were chosen delegates to Chicago. The Convention closed with three cheers for Blaine.

The Republicans of the First Vermont district yesterday nominated J. W. Stewart for Congress, and chose A. B. Valentine of Bennington county and Henry Ballard of Chittenden county delegates to Chicago. Both are Edmunds men.

The Republicans of the Fourth Iowa district have elected A. G. Stewart and T. H. Lyon delegates to Chicago. They are instructed for Blaine.

The Republicans of the Fifth Maryland district yesterday nominated James A. Gary of Howard and Dr. William G. Stewart of Prince George delegates to Chicago. Joseph S. Alston of St. Mary's was chosen as a Presidential elector. In the Sixth district George L. Wallington and Dr. J. McPherson Scott were elected delegates to the Chicago Convention. Friends of Blaine controlled the Convention.

The Hon. George Nichols, Secretary of State and Chairman of the Vermont Republican State Committee, who has been a prominent candidate for the Gubernatorial nomination, has withdrawn from the contest, and has written to Lieut.-Gov. Pingree favoring the latter's nomination for Governor.

The Republicans of the Third North Carolina district yesterday elected L. W. Humphrey and John S. Leary, colored, as delegates to the Chicago Convention. They are understood to be for Arthur.

The Dakota Republican Territorial Convention yesterday elected Blaine delegates to Chicago, and adopted a resolution instructing them to vote for Blaine and Lincoln as long as there was a possibility of their nomination.

The Republicans of the First and Second Maryland Congress districts yesterday elected Blaine delegates to the Chicago Convention. In the Fourth district the delegates were not instructed. In the Fifth district the Blaine men prevailed, and the Custom House delegates bolted, held another Convention, and elected contesting delegates, both colored men. The Blaine men nominated Henry P. Jordan and the Custom House men nominated Thomas Hayward for Presidential elector.

The Allegheny county, Pa., Greenback Labor party yesterday elected delegates to the National Convention, to be held in Indianapolis, and nominated Morris Foster for Congress from the Twenty-second district. Resolutions were adopted favoring Benj F Butler for President.

The Republicans of the Second Minnesota district yesterday chose A. M. Crosby and L. Z. Rogers as delegates to the Chicago Convention. Crosby favors Edmunds, but will vote for Blaine on the first ballot in deference to his constituents, and Rogers is for Edmunds, with sherman as second choice. The delegates are uninstructed.

Republican caucuses were held in several wards in Bangor, Me., last night, and elected strong delegations to the District and State Conventions. The delegates are favorable to Blaine.

The Republicans of the Fifth Minnesota district yesterday elected ex-Lieut.-Gov. Harto and H. G. Page delegates to Chicago. Harto prefers Edmunds, but will vote for Blaine in accordance with the wishes of his constituents. Page is for Blaine.

GREAT FIRE IN FALL RIVER.

The Sagamore Mill Burned—The Fire Believed to be of Incendiary Origin.

FALL RIVER, April 24.—Soon after 6 o'clock to-night, Sagamore Mill No. 1, situated in the northern part of the city, caught fire. The help had just left the mill. In a few minutes the flames had entered the tower in the centre of the mill, and the entire tower was soon a mass of flame. When first discovered the fire was burning among the cotton stored in the basement, which was on fire in three places, leaving little doubt that the fire was of incendiary origin. Three alarms were sounded, calling out the entire Fire Department, but it was soon apparent that the mill was doomed to destruction. The mill was supplied with perforated sprinklers connected with the city water works and controlled by valves located in the tower. An effort was made to turn on the sprinklers, but the fire was burning so fiercely in the tower that the men were driven away by the flames before all the valves could be opened.

Despite the strenuous efforts of the firemen the flames spread, and the headway so quickly attained was soon beyond all power to control. The flames climbed the elevator shaft and through the tower to the stories above. Soon after 7 o'clock flames were issuing from the upper stories, and at 8 the whole interior of the mill was a mass of flames. At 8¼ the roof fell in, carrying the remaining floors to the basement; then the south half of the east wall fell with a tremendous crash into the huge furnace of flame. At 10½ nothing was left of the main mill but the tower and portions of the walls, with the exception of the lower story of the engine house in an ell in the rear. The mill is a total loss, which will amount to about $600,000.

The insurance aggregates $500,000.

The mill was built in 1878 of brick, was five stories high, with a basement and a tower in the centre. What is left of the walls and tower will have to be overthrown. The corporation had a capital of $750,000, and ran two mills. The mill destroyed ran about 40,000 spindles and 10,000 looms, and furnished employment to about 500 hands, with a weekly pay roll of $3,000.

The Sagamore was one of the ten mills struck by the spinners twelve weeks ago, and was the one against which the efforts of the strikers were mainly directed. Notwithstanding the strike, the mill has been kept steadily in operation, and to-day nearly the full complement of machinery in the mill was running. In the present state of public feeling here there is a strong opinion that the strike and the fire are in some way connected. That the fire was of incendiary origin in the manner of its first appearance leaves no reason for doubt. A most careful investigation fails to show that there was anything among the cotton to cause the fire. The time of its discovery and the fact that the cotton was burning in three places are regarded as almost unmistakable evidence that it was of incendiary origin.

DEMANDING REVENUE REFORM.

Massachusetts Business Men Favor a Reduction of the Revenue.

BOSTON, April 24.—A significant movement among business men, irrespective of party, will be described by the morning papers. A call has been issued in which the signers represent that they believe that the present enormous surplus in the national revenues is demoralizing and dangerous, that it should be cut down without further delay, not by increasing the public expenditures, but by lessening the burden of taxation; that this burden should be removed from the necessaries of life, and not from whiskey and tobacco, and that the policy of taxing imports, not for the purpose of raising revenue, but of obstructing trade, is unsound and must ultimately be abandoned. They invite all those who hold these views to meet at Young's Hotel, Boston, on Tuesday, April 29, at 4 P. M., for the purpose of forming a league for their advancement. The men who conducted the canvass for signatures make the following statement:

Of the fifty-two national banks in Boston proper, thirty-four are represented upon the call by the signature of the President or cashier. Ten of the most prominent private bankers, being all who were asked to, signed the call. In the shoe and leather trade, twenty-four manufacturers signed and four refused. In the sugar trade, twenty signed and two refused. Twenty-one wholesale grocers signed and two refused. Except as above indicated no systematic canvass was made, but it appears from the reports of the men who have assisted in collecting names that fully three-quarters of all those who were applied to signed the call, and that many of those who refused seem in sympathy with the movement, but for various reasons were unwilling to give public expression to their views. The entire list of 750 names, with addresses, is to be printed for the information of Massachusetts Congressmen.

COL. VOSE TESTIFIES.

Telling Why he Sent Back the Resignations of his Line Officers.

The court of inquiry to look into the conduct of the line officers of the Seventy-first Regiment who sent in their resignations on Feb. 14 met last night in the Board of Officers' room in the armory. Sergeant Henriques and a guard with bayonets fixed patrolled up and down in front of the meeting room. They presented arms when Gen. Ward, President of the court, and Lieut. Edward Mitchell, the Judge Advocate, passed. They took Lawyer James D. McClelland for Gen. Shaler, and let him in unchallenged. They halted Capt. W. C. Reddy of the Twelfth Regiment. He said he was counsel for the ten line officers.

"We have orders to keep you out," the Sergeant said.

Col. Vose came out and talked for a few minutes with Capt. Reddy, and then let him in.

Col. Vose took the witness stand. His reply to the ten officers was put in evidence, and he was cross-examined by Capt. Reddy. The reply said his reason for refusing to accept the resignations was that a number reflected upon his management of the regiment, were defective in form, and gave evidence of ignorance, insubordination, and moral cowardice.

Col. Vose was asked what right he had to interrupt the resignations. He replied that he did not know.

"Were they not directed to the Adjutant-General?" he was asked.

"I believe they were," Col. Vose replied. "I saw they reflected upon me. I was not going to let a thing like that pass. I sent back the resignations, and suggested the inquiry."

The court adjourned until Friday, May 2.

Senator Pike Tires of Mr. Rollins's Counsel.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—The *Critic* reports that Senator Pike and ex-Senator Rollins of New Hampshire have ceased to speak as they pass by. They are not in good humor one with the other now. It happened this way: Since Mr. Rollins retired from the Senate he has presumed to have a guardianship over his successor, and has not been sparing in his advice to him. He has frequently advised Senator Pike to vote for this measure and against that one, and has not hesitated to give him his valuable opinion. Yesterday he went upon the floor of the Senate, sat down by Senator Pike, and began telling him what he ought to do on a pending matter. Senator Pike listened attentively, then, looking his adviser hard in the face, remarked with warmth:

"I want to just tell you, Mr. Rollins, that I am the Senator now, not you, and that I shall vote and do as I please."

"Yes," replied ex-Senator Rollins, "it is true that you are a Senator, and you are a pretty poor one, too.

Michigan's Delegates Mostly for Blaine.

GRAND RAPIDS, April 24.—The Republican State Convention met here to-day with 610 delegates present. The platform adopted expresses confidence that the wisdom and patriotism of the Chicago Convention will formulate a platform and nominate candidates that the people will approve, and that will next November call out from the State of Michigan the old time Republican majority. Delegates at large to Chicago were chosen as follows: Congressman Roswell G. Horr, W. F. Swift, Samuel C. Watson, and J. G. Burrows. The names of two colored men were placed in nomination, but they were not even chosen as alternates.

The preferences of the district delegates, as near as can be ascertained, are as follows: For Blaine, 10; for Edmunds, 4; unknown, 2. The delegates at large go uninstructed, and their preferences are unknown.

Presidential Preferences in Harvard College.

BOSTON, April 24.—During the past few days a canvass has been made of the Harvard College students for the purpose of ascertaining their Presidential predilections. Four years ago this week Theodore Roosevelt, who was then a senior, performed the same duty. The result this year is as follows: Whole number of votes, 1,036; Edmunds, 581; Blaine, 123; Bayard, 116; Arthur, 93; Tilden, 21; Lincoln, 16; Cleveland, 13; John Sherman, 12; Carlisle, 11; Grant, 10; Butler, 6; scattering, 21; no choice, 83. The second choices were: Edmunds, 175; Lincoln, 130; Arthur, 153; Blaine, 133; Bayard, 91; John Sherman, 66; Carlisle, 34; Cleveland, 24; Hawley, 15; Geo. D. Robinson, 11; Tilden, 11; Logan, 10; Gresham, 7; Randall, 7; W. T. Sherman, 6; Grant, 5; scattering, 38; no second choice, 82.

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OFF TO THE ARCTIC SEAS.

THE BEAR SAILS AWAY ON HER MISSION TO SMITH SOUND.

Great Crowds and a River Full of Shipping Send Godspeeds After Her—Commander Schley's Parting Words to the Brave Crew.

The rain came down in drizzling showers at the navy yard yesterday afternoon as the crowd of men and women began to gather along the bulkhead where the Greely relief steamer Bear was moored. A volume of thin smoke floated away from the funnel, and now and then a little whiff of white steam escaped through the safety valve. The whaleboats are snugly secured at the davits, and the dories were placed on the forecastle house.

On the trunk of the cabin skylight was a great polar bear's head made of white and red pinks, a model of the Bear in flowers, a floral dory, and around them were bouquets and cut flowers in profusion. The deck of the steamer was kept clear of visitors, and only a few sailors and occasionally an officer could be seen.

About 2 o'clock Commander Schley, accompanied by Commodore Fillebrown and Capt. Kirkland, came down the bulkhead, and the crowd, which at that time stood ten deep, made way for them to pass over the gangway. Lieut. W. H. Emory, commander of the Bear, received him and then ordered the officers and crew to gather aft. The men formed in ranks at the starboard side, while the officers stood in a group against the rail on the port side.

Commander Schley read the general order of the Secretary of the Navy already printed. When he had finished reading he said:

I call your attention to the fact that you are sailing on the day set, the 24th of April. You are off on time. I believe you will be able to accomplish the object of this expedition, and that is the rescue of Lieut. Greely and his party, or to determine their fate. I believe that you will aid in every effort made. I hope there will be no occasion to punish any man on the expedition; I think there will be none. I wish you good luck.

Then this telegram from Secretary Chandler to Lieut. Emory was read:

I wish you and all your comrades good health, good courage, and good luck. Good-by.

W. E. CHANDLER, Secretary.

"I say the same," added Commander Schley, after which he shook hands with the officers and the boatswain piped down.

Then the chain cables were cast off and the hawsers were singled up. The Government tug Catalpa came alongside and was made fast. The pennant of the American Yacht Club, of which Lieut. Emory is an honorary member, was run to the mizzen peak, and the large ensign sent by the club was run up on the flagstaff over the taffrail. Then a number of bales of the deerskin clothing, including one that had not been completely packed, were rolled down the gang plank, and after them a few barrels of other stores.

At 3 o'clock the crowd had increased to 5,000 people, and the navy yard band came down and stood under a ship house shed, where it played "Auld Lang Syne." When Boatswain's Mate John Quevado began to shin up the main stay some men who fouled fly the band played the more cheerful strain of "Sweet Girl Left Behind Me." The seaman cleared the fly with his hands as he clung to the slender shrouds with feet and limbs only. The crowd applauded him when he came down and jumped lightly to the deck.

In the mean time the tug Catalpa had pulled the Bear's head out from the bulkhead. Lieut. Emory mounted the bridge, while Executive Officer Crosby took the trumpet and directed the men about decks. Capt. Barrymore, the navy yard pilot, also took the bridge, and at 3¼ the last rope was thrown off, and the Bear forged ahead clear of the dock. Lieut. Emory took the dock not far ahead, and astern was the Thetis, taking coal from a Spanish steamer. The crowd had boarded all of these vessels, and stood wherever standing room could be had in view of the departing steamer.

When the Bear came to alongside of the Alert her engines were slowly backed, and then, as she began to make way toward the river, a hundred sailors swarmed up the rigging of the Alert. Taking off their broad-topped caps they gave three tremendous cheers for the success of the Bear.

The men on the Bear leaped into the shrouds, and, with the officers forward, returned the cheers heartily. Then the thousands along the shore took it up, and, with hats off and handkerchiefs in air, cheered and shouted till they were hoarse. Over on the receiving ship Colorado 250 marine and sailors climbed on the rail and cheered their good wishes to those on board the Bear. The big side-wheel steamer C. H. Northrup and half a dozen little harbor tugs were passing up the river. Their pilots saw what was going on, and their whistles awoke the echoes in prolonged blasts, which were answered by Lieut. Crosby at the whistle string of the Bear.

Well out in the East River the Bear headed down toward Governor's Island. Pier heads on both sides of the river, the windows of manufacturing establishments, and the vessels of all kinds were crowded with people, who were watching the departure. Flags were waved from the staffs on the tall bridge piers. The ferry boats added their whistles to the din raised by unnumbered tugs. Not since Evacuation Day has the East River seen such an ovation. A short distance below the bridge one of the Governor's Island tugs steamed alongside the Bear as an escort.

Off the Battery the big steamer Republic was seen coming down the North River, and when abreast of Bedloe's Island she joined the little fleet, dipping her flag to the Bear as she did so. At 5 o'clock the Catalpa cast off her lines, and the Republic, the Bear, and the tug passed on through the Narrows. The Bear and the tug were making about eight knots an hour, and soon dropped astern of the big steamer.

The Thetis received the last of her coal yesterday. She will sail next week. Riggers are overhauling the Alert. She will be placed in the dry dock for an examination of her bottom.

The following crew have been selected for the Alert and are now on the Colorado:

Able Seamen—William Bloom, Albert Jones, Joseph Doyle, Alex Watson, Thomas Beswetherick, Alexander Southerland, Thomas Morgan, Hans Nielsen, Salvador Tordegoes, Frank Blovins, Charles Tristram, Alfred Olsen, Charles Anderson, Chris Guyken, and Philip Schanck.

Ordinary Seamen—Herman Lara, Howard Delaney, and Edward F. Thompson.

Landsmen (servants)—Waldemar Wettergren and Alef Anderson; coal heavers, William Hass and John Wechter; second machinist, John J. Green; first-class firemen, John Kelly; second-class firemen, John Watts, Thomas Wilson and Thomas S. Roberts.

Gen. Logan Refuses to Speak to Mr. Lincoln.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—It is reported that Logan has determined to do the Lincoln boom all the harm he can. Logan avers that Gen. Garfield offered him the place of Secretary of War, and that he declined to recommended Lincoln, and that Lincoln has broken his promise to Logan when he went into the Cabinet not to permit anything to be done that would antagonize Logan's strength in Illinois, by the promotion of his own political prospects. Logan refuses to speak to Lincoln, and expects to be able to defeat his nomination for the Vice-Presidency. Logan is acting of late as though all who oppose his candidacy are personal enemies.

Insane People Herded Together.

Medical Superintendent Shaw of the Flatbush Insane Asylum has again called the attention of the Kings County Supervisors to the necessity of increased accommodations. "Disease and death," he says, "are threatened in the overcrowded condition of the buildings, and relief should be given at once. To-day there are 1,418 patients, 106 more than there were last year. It is contrary to all sanitary laws, very detrimental to any existing possibility of effecting cures, and contrary to all the dictates of humanity to compel human beings afflicted with the most dreadful of human ailments to live in such numbers in the institutions."

One Child Shot, One Stabbed.

Frank Goodwin, aged 12, of 126 Eighth avenue, was walking along Fourteenth street last evening, when Frank Haas, a boy of the same age, ran up to him, and pointing a toy pistol at his head, discharged it, tearing Goodwin