The Sun.

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SHERMAN WINS A POINT.

THE RESOLUTION OF ENDORSEMENT ADOPTED IN COMMITTEE.

His Opponents Promise to Make a Hot Fight Against It in the Convention To-day—A Fierce Attack on Blaine—Sherman Conducting His Fight in Person.

TOLEDO, July 27.—The feeling here to-day is of the most exciting kind. Senator Sherman arrived last evening, and has charge of his own interests. The spectacle of a United States Senator seeking an endorsement from his party for the office of President, in the face of a determined opposition, is not often witnessed, but it is beheld in Toledo now. Every device known to an ingenious politician is being worked to prevent a scene in to-morrow's Convention. Sherman has as his aids Congressmen Grosvenor, Taylor, Little, and a few of the smaller fry, but no move is made by them without the Senator's fullest knowledge. On Sherman's arrival yesterday the managers at once held a meeting, and at its close there was a wilder cry for endorsement than ever before. The tactics of the Sherman men emboldened the Blainites, and they too held a caucus for the purpose of measuring their strength. Judge King of Youngstown is the most outspoken against Sherman, and he is seconded by Gen. Asa Jones. This morning another meeting took place, and an agreement was arrived at as an ultimatum, it was that the opposition to Sherman will agree to the adoption of a resolution reciting Sherman's long service as a Senator, his eminent services to the Republican party, but no endorsement as Ohio's candidate for the Presidency. What answer will be given to this is not yet known, but its rejection without offering something to let down Blaine will precipitate a contest in the Convention.

Every one concedes that Sherman's followers can adopt any resolution they desire, but any reasonable opposition to it will entirely defeat its purpose. In fact, with the discussion that has already taken place, it is plainly shown that Sherman is not the choice of the great body of Ohio Republicans. That there will be a fight every one knows and none better than Sherman himself.

The arrival of a thousand personal friends from his home in Mansfield this afternoon gave new backbone to the Senator's boom, and he at once assumed the aggressive. His lieutenants have been working night and day, and the result of their labors was shown to-day at the district meetings when Sherman captured the State Central Committee, the Resolution Committee and the Committee on Organization. Flushed with victory Charley Grosvenor sprung the Sherman resolution on the preliminary meeting of the Convention. J. Warren Keifer, who had dropped from public gaze reappeared long enough to get the resolution of endorsement referred to the proper committee, and then sank into oblivion.

This move to refer to a committee shows the weakness of the position. The Sherman managers wanted time to do more work with the delegates, and got it, and probably before the Convention meets again will have overcome most of the opposition, but not all of it. Foraker sinks into insignificance in this fight. It is Sherman's Convention, and his alone. No matter now if Sherman is endorsed, the fact has gone forth that he is opposed in his own State by a large and dangerous element. There is comparative quiet in the hotel lobbies, as the fight has been transferred to the Committee on Resolutions.

Sherman, as predicted in these dispatches several days ago, will be the permanent Chairman, though he has up to this time denied it. The Convention promises to be full of vim, vigor, and vinegar to-morrow, and not, as Foraker wants it, vim, vigor, and victory.

The Convention was called to order at 4 P. M. by the Hon. Allen T. Brinsmade, Chairman of the State Central Committee, and opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Williams of this city. The Hon. Dan Ryan of Scioto was announced as temporary Chairman, and A. J. Donaldson as temporary Secretary. On taking the chair Mr. Ryan made a fifteen minutes' speech. He reviewed State finances, showed Democratic mismanagement and Republican capability; recounted the circumstances of the alleged bribery in the election of Senator Payne by the last Democratic Legislature; reviewed in condemnatory terms the Democratic platform adopted last week at Cleveland, and closed by a strong plea for union and harmony in Ohio Republicans in nominating Senator Sherman for the Presidency next year. His references to Sherman were received with cheers from the Sherman men. The names of the Vice-Presidents of the Convention and members of the various committees selected by the district delegations at their caucuses at 9 o'clock were then read. The Committee on Resolutions contains Dr. Graydon of Hamilton, who will nominate Foraker to-morrow; ex-Gov. Foster, the Hon. John A. Bingham, and Congressmen McKinley and E. B. Taylor. When the reading was ended the most intense interest was at once excited by the Hon. Charles Grosvenor of Athens rising to offer a resolution. He is one of Senator Sherman's strongest supporters, and all knew at once that it was the resolution of endorsement. Gen. Warren Keifer of Springfield at once rose and moved that all resolutions go to the committee without debate, which was adopted. Mr. Grosvenor then read the following resolution:

Recognizing as the Republicans of Ohio always have, the gifted and tried statesmen of the Republican party of other States, loyal and unfaltering in their devotion to the success of the organization in 1888 under whatever standard bearer the Republican National Convention may select, they have just pride in the record and career of John Sherman as a member of the Republican party, and as a statesman of fidelity, large experience, and great ability. His career as a statesman began with the birth of the Republican party; he has grown and developed with the growth of that organization; his genius and patriotism are stamped upon the records of the party and the statutes and Constitution of the country, and believing that his nomination for the office of President would be wise and judicious, we respectfully present his name to the people of the United States as a candidate, and announce our hearty and cordial support of him for that office.

No sooner was this read than Col. J. G. Munson of Zanesville arose and offered the ultimatum of the anti-Sherman men in the following resolution:

Resolved, That we hereby pledge the united and enthusiastic support of the Republicans of Ohio to the nominee of the next National Republican Convention, and, in this connection, we call the attention of the Republicans of Ohio to the eminent services and splendid career of the Hon. John Sherman.

At 11 o'clock the Committee on Resolutions passed the first Sherman resolution—the one absolutely and unqualifiedly endorsing Senator Sherman for its Presidency—by a vote of 18 to 5, which was afterward made unanimous.

The platform reaffirms the Dow law, and favors such additions thereto as seems to be demanded by the enlightened spirit of the age. It takes strong protective ground regarding the tariff, and is emphatic in its condemnation of the importation of foreign contract labor. It condemns the Democratic party of Ohio in strong terms, and on other points takes the usual Republican position.

Both resolutions were referred without debate. The places of meetings of the committees were then announced, and the Convention adjourned till 10 A. M. to-morrow.

The opponents of the Sherman endorsement prefer to let the second resolution pass unanimously, but declare that they will fight the Grosvenor resolution on the floor of the Convention to the bitter end. The committee went into session at 7 o'clock.

The two natural gas companies succeeded in reaching the city this afternoon with their pipe lines, and Toledo is brilliantly illuminated by several six-inch stand pipes, seventy feet high, on the principal street corners.

The *Blade* last night cast a bombshell into the Sherman camp, and to-night the *Bee* retaliates with a blow aimed at Blaine. It was in the following interview with Gen. J. Beatty, Ohio's Stalwart Republican:

"I see that you are opposed to Blaine. Now is it not true that he is the only Republican who would get the Irish vote, and is he not, therefore, your most available candidate?"

"Well, as to that, I have to say if the Irish question and the Irish vote are the main things sought, then Mr. Blaine had better seek office in Ireland. This is America, and the men on whom we depend in a national election are American citizens. In failing for big game it is not best to cast our net in a pool, but to seek the broader and deeper waters of the sea. For every vote he (Blaine) of the Plumed Knight would get by a direct appeal to Catholic Irish Democrats he would lose three votes of Protestant American Republicans. A vote based solely on personal grounds, not on principle, is sure to be offset by other votes similarly found. Magnetic men have their good points, but while the positive pole of a magnet attracts the negative repels. Blaine is not by any means as strong as he was in 1880. Those who know him best—and people are getting to know him pretty well—know that he is a political Jesuit, courteous in manner, cordial and plausible in speech, but secret, crafty, and unscrupulous in the promotion of his schemes; professing open friendship while stabbing secretly; keen in his scent of money, not particular as to the mode of its acquisition, and lavish in its expenditure for his own political advancement; brainy and fertile in resources. With an element of meanness so audacious that it does not always provide against exposure. He was Garfield's evil genius—his dark horse, while living and most conspicuous at his dead. He involved his Administration in needless and distressing complications, from the effects of which the country is still suffering. He used the power conferred by a high official position to enforce his private animosity and execute his personal vengeance. He encouraged his following of Half Breeds to strike down Secretary Folger for being a Stalwart, and thereby elected Cleveland Governor of New York by a majority of 200,000, and put it in the power of the solid South to obtain control of the executive office. He will never be forgiven in full for this treachery, and he never ought to be. His nomination in '88 would simply multiply the Mugwumps of New England by ten, and these would be reenforced in every Northern State by better Republicans than Blaine ever was. He cannot carry New York, he couldn't touch bottom in Indiana, and it is doubtful even if he could again carry Ohio. In short, he is a plumed knight who does his fighting with his jaw, and employs a substitute to incur the risks of battle. We have carried him on our shields too long. It is time now to probe him with our spears. The people have had enough of him and his spotted record."

The Mansfield delegation, 600 strong, arrived this afternoon with bands and banners. They marched up to the Boody House, where Senator Sherman was quartered, and were received by the Senator, who made the following impromptu speech, which was heartily cheered:

FELLOW CITIZENS: I am told that a good number of this great multitude came from Richmond county. If so, I want to tell them that they came too late. Everything is settled. The Republican party will be this fall a united and victorious party. If you won't tell the news papers, I will say that this Convention is going to be hearty and generous, and will exhibit the determination of the Republicans to win. From every county, from every portion of our State, from the lake to the river, from Indiana to Pennsylvania, every voice is for the renomination of Foraker for Governor of Ohio. It is because he deserves a renomination and deserves to be our Governor, and will stand by our principles, our hopes, and our aspirations from this time forth as long as he is Governor of Ohio. [A voice.—"And Sherman for President."] Upon the principles of old common law I cannot vote upon that question because I am interested in it. I congratulate you, my countrymen, upon the happy circumstances upon which we meet here together on the lake shore. We come to-day as we did in 1885; we come for the good of our State and our common country and from this henceforth I believe that this meeting to be held today and to-morrow is the beginning of the good time when the Republican power will be restored to the nation and State.

THE MARYLAND DEMOCRACY.

Elihu E. Jackson Nominated for Governor and President Cleveland Endorsed.

BALTIMORE, July 27.—The Democratic State Convention to nominate candidates for Governor, Comptroller, and Attorney-General assembled in this city to-day. Resolutions were adopted endorsing the Administration of President Cleveland, urging the delegates in Congress to work for a reduction of taxation, opposing the introduction of foreign paupers and convicts, and for an election law embodying the features of the Tilden law and such other provisions as may be necessary to assure the purity of elections.

Thes names of James Hodges, L. Victor Baughman, Frank Brown, Stevenson Archer, and Elihu E. Jackson were presented to the Convention for the nomination of Governor. On the sixth ballot Elihu E. Jackson of Wicomico county received a majority of all the votes and was declared the nominee. Mr. Jackson is a native of Wicomico, and not yet fifty years old. He was reared on a farm, and in his young manhood was a school teacher. Later he kept a village store, but some years ago engaged in the lumber trade, which has grown to large proportions. He is a man of firmness of character, and is highly esteemed on the Eastern Shore, where he has lived all his life.

The Hon. William Pinkney Whyte was named for Attorney-General and his nomination was unanimous. L. Victor Baughman of Frederick county, now President of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, was nominated for Comptroller. The ticket as nominated, it is declared, will heal all the dissensions in the Democratic party.

A BRITISH SEALER SEIZED.

The Vessel and Outfit Turned Over to the United States Marshal.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—According to official advices from Capt. Shepard, commanding the revenue steamer Rush, in regard to his cruise in Alaskan waters, the schooners Onward, Thornton, and Adelaide, captured by the Corwin last summer, are still moored at Ounalaska.

"Though the evidence of the intention of violating the law in regard to the taking of seal when opportunity offered," says Capt. Shepard, "is unquestioned, I do not feel warranted in seizing vessels or making arrests until I have unimpeachable evidence that the law has been violated." He asks the department for special instructions on this subject for his guidance in similar cases in the future.

On June 30 the Rush seized the schooner Challenge of Seattle, Washington Territory, H. B. Jones, master, for violation of section 1,961 Revised Statutes, she having skins of female fur seal and skins of unborn seal on board. The latter, the master admitted, were taken from a female seal killed by his crew. The Challenge, which was anchored at Akoutan Island, Alaska, when seized, was taken to Ounalaska, and the skins, numbering 151, were delivered to the United States Marshal there. Her arms and ammunition were taken on board the Rush. Her crew, numbering fifteen men, were shipped at Port Townsend.

On June 25 Capt. Shepard boarded and examined the steam schooner Kate and Annie of Portland, Oregon, Capt. Lutjens, master, ten miles northeast northeast of St. George Island in the Behring Sea. The vessel was furnished with a number of small boats and all the necessary implements for taking seal, and the master admitted that the vessel was on a sealing voyage, and had on board six sealskins which, he said, were taken before he entered the Behring Sea. Capt. Shepard informed him that in taking seal in the part of Behring Sea claimed by the United States, or in the Territory of Alaska or the waters thereof, he was violating the laws of the United States, and that if he was caught doing so he would be arrested and his vessel seized. He promised to respect the law, and the vessels parted company.

On the 2d of July Capt. Shepard, while near Cape Chaplin, boarded the British steam schooner Anna Beck of Victoria, B. C., Louis Oesen, master. He found on board about 334 sealskins, of which the Captain admitted nineteen were taken in the Behring Sea.

Her boats had recently been taken out of the water, and considerable fresh seal blood and gurry were found on deck, indicating that seal had been skinned and dressed on board that day. The vessel was seized and taken to Ounalaska, where the vessel and outfit were delivered to the United States Marshal. Subsequently the officers and crews of the seized vessels were placed on board the Challenge, in charge of an officer of the Rush, and taken to Sitka, Alaska, for trial before the United States District Court.

Assistant Secretary Maynard has telegraphed Capt. Shepard that the department approves his action with reference to the schooner Kate and Annie, and also his statement that he does not feel warranted in seizing vessels until he has unimpeachable evidence that the law has been violated.

A SMALL MODERN BABYLON.

Scandals Involving Prominent Men Unearthed in Ottawa.

OTTAWA, Ont., July 27.—The sensation which was caused at the capital of the Dominion over the startling revelations as to the traffic in young girls of from 13 to 14, in which a number of prominent citizens as well as several leading politicians are implicated, promises to develop into a scandal even greater than that exposed by the *Pall Mall Gazette*. Last night a meeting was held under the auspices of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty, with a view to devising some means by which the great stain on the capital's good name may be removed. Special legislation, it was decided, would be necessary to attain that end, and the matter must therefore be presented to the next session of Parliament.

It is possible, owing to the fact that the Chief of Police has evidence which would criminate several prominent politicians if brought into court, that such a measure, if introduced in Parliament, will be defeated, guilty members of the Senate and House of Commons, whose names are freely mentioned, fearing that their endorsement of such a measure and the subsequent investigation would criminate themselves.

A deputation of clergymen will wait upon the chief of detectives for the purpose of obtaining information as to the extent of the traffic in young girls.

More Invitations to the President.

MEMPHIS, July 27.—A very large meeting of representative citizens was held this afternoon at the Memphis Merchants' Exchange. Resolutions were adopted inviting the President and his wife to visit Memphis in October next. The President of the meeting was instructed to appoint a committee of one hundred citizens to visit Washington at an early day, and "in person signify to the President and Mrs. Cleveland our wish to see them in Memphis."

WASHINGTON, July 27.—A delegation from Lynchburg, Va., headed by Senator Daniel, called on the President and invited him to attend the state fair, to be held at Lynchburg in October next. The President promised to consider the invitation, and said he would give them a decided answer at a later day.

Through Traffic on the Harlem Road Resumed.

Traffic on the Harlem road will be resumed this morning, the washouts in the vicinity of Millerton, caused by recent rains, having been repaired.

TREMENDOUS JULY STORMS.

WIDESPREAD DESTRUCTION BY RAIN, WIND, AND LIGHTNING.

Several Thousand Dollars Damage Done in Pennsylvania—Farms Submerged in New Hampshire—Tornadoes in the West—New York Enjoys Mere Heat and Humidity.

PHILADELPHIA, July 27.—Last night's heavy rains did immense damage at Falls of Schuylkill. Rain began to fall early in the evening, and until midnight poured in torrents. The water rushed down the hilly streets, and at 1 o'clock this morning a roaring stream six feet deep poured down Mifflin street. On many streets the lower floors of houses were submerged, and a number of small buildings were washed away. The water was five feet deep on the ground floor of the police sub-station on Ridge avenue. As the streams of water rushed down the streets the terrified inhabitants left their homes and sought places of safety, taking with them such property as they could carry. Trees and large boulders were torn up and washed away, and the roads were badly damaged. Odd Fellows' Hall at Ridge avenue and Mifflin street was flooded, and many volumes were destroyed in the library of the Workingmen's Institute next door. Bewe's furniture store was washed out and $3,000 worth of new furniture was ruined. The total loss, it is thought, will reach over $100,000. At Manayunk the streets were washed out, culverts were broken, and houses and mills were flooded.

READING, July 27.—The damage done to railroad and private property by last night's storm within a radius of twenty-five miles of this city amounts to fully $150,000. At Coatesville the breast of the borough waterworks was washed away, and the water striking the Pennsylvania Railroad washed the track away for a great distance. The railroad company's loss is $45,000. Near Fritztown, this county, Isaac Wenrie's barn was struck by lightning and consumed, with several horses. Loss, $4,500. Near Hummelstown several repairmen took refuge in a wagon shed, which was struck, and four of them were rendered unconscious for ten hours. From all over this and neighboring counties come reports of railroad washouts, garden vegetables and truck carried away, houses and barns struck by lightning, and many animals drowned in the rapidly rising flood. Farm land is submerged and many small farm buildings have been capsized.

NEW BRUNSWICK, July 27.—As the Congressional limited train from Washington on the Pennsylvania Railroad approached the first signal station south of Plainsboro about 9 o'clock last night the engineer saw a red 9 o'clock signal ahead. A terrific thunder storm was raging, and the heavy flashes of lightning that now and then struck within sight of the train had caused the engineer to make all the speed he could. He was compelled to stop, however, until the operator at the station should get word from Plainsboro to turn on the white light. After a delay of fifteen minutes, during which time no personal operator had been called in vain, word was telegraphed to Jersey City that something was wrong with Plainsboro. Orders were sent back for the Congressional limited train to close in, meaning that the train should be run cautiously in spite of signals until Plainsboro was reached. When the train arrived at the signal tower at Plainsboro it was discovered that all the lights were out. The conductor and two brakemen climbed the narrow stairway that leads to the operating room.

On the floor lay George D. Mackenzie, the operator, his clothes torn off and his right arm and leg drawn under his body. Books, inkstands, and paper lay in confusion about the room, while the telegraphic instruments and part of the switchboard, shattered into fragments, filled the operating table. Mackenzie was breathing heavily, but he was unable to talk. The stroke of lightning had torn the wires from the glass insulators and shattered a part of the front of the tower. Word was sent to Mackenzie's home, nearly a mile away, and in half an hour he was taken away on a stretcher. He is alive to-night, but his physician says that he cannot live, as his right side is completely paralyzed, and that he has received serious internal injuries. The lightning raised a fine ridge along his arm and leg.

LANCASTER, Pa., July 27.—The storm in the northwestern end of this county last night was the heaviest of the season, and did a large amount of damage. Hammer Creek rose four feet in half an hour, flooding the surrounding country. The barn of the Rev. Christian Risser, near Clay, was struck by lightning and burned, causing a loss of $4,000. The barn of Richard Rickett, near Lititz, was also destroyed in the same manner. Loss, $5,000. Passengers are being transferred around the washout on the Pennsylvania Railroad at Coatesville, with a detention of travel of about an hour.

CONTOOCOOK, N. H., July 27.—The Contoocook River has risen since Monday, and is beginning to resume its back flow. Business here is almost entirely suspended because of the high water. The Warren River has overflowed, and many hay fields are submerged. Reports from various places about here show more or less severe damage by the floods.

FARGO, Dak., July 27.—The storm on Monday night was the most violent ever known here. The wind blew at the rate of eighty miles an hour. Much damage was done in blowing off of roofs and chimneys, breaking windows, and wrecking fences and small buildings. No persons in town were injured, but in the country Mrs. Rekelson Thompson, who took refuge in a tornado cellar, was killed by lightning.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 27.—A tornado struck Moland, near Glyndon, on Monday night, blowing down the houses of S. O. Lee, William Lloyd, Knuth Evanson, and Ole Knuttson; also several barns and granaries. S. O. Lee, Mrs. S. O. Lee, Ole Knuttson, John Doyle, and Martin Lee were badly hurt, and Mrs. Lee will die.

Rapid City hail covered the ground to a depth of four inches and did $10,000 damage. A freight train was struck by lightning, and forty mules were killed.

STILL HEATED AND HUMID.

The electrically charged cloud that cavorted over this city on Wednesday night and knocked the weather clerk on the Equitable building to his knees, by way of reminder, gave a final whisk to its tail about 2 A. M., and disappeared to the eastward. The young weather sharp in the signal service said yesterday that he didn't mind a little thing like a stroke of New York lightning. He has been here only a week, he for seven years he has been in the signal service on the summit of Mt. Washington, where positive and negative electricity play tag the year round. Until the young man catches a New Yorker in his arms who is struck dead by lightning in the signal service office on the Equitable building, as he once caught a New Hampshire man on Mt. Washington, he does not propose to mind the effete lightning of the city.

Dr. Wedekind of the Chambers Street Hospital, and Larry, who drove the Doctor's ambulance Tuesday night when the lightning struck it, awoke yesterday morning with several samples of what the doctors call areas of numbness scattered over their persons. Dr. Wedekind also had a stiff neck. By last evening Larry's areas were pretty nearly gone, and the Doctor was all right except for the stiffness of his neck and a small spot on the inside of one leg that had not yet recovered its sense of feeling.

A dead horse lay in Washington street, Brooklyn, near the bridge entrance, most of yesterday. The horse had been drawing a buggy and two people across the bridge Tuesday night just as the big flash of lightning covered the lower part of the city with tongues of blue flame. The bridge caught a good share of the electricity, and seemed enveloped in a sheet of blue flame, which snapped and crackled weirdly in the network of wires over the bridge. It was more than any vehicle, elated horse could be expected to stand, and the one that lay dead in Washington street yesterday made no effort to stand it, but ran away with such vigor and determination that when it stumbled and fell on the Brooklyn approach its neck was broken by the shock. The people in the buggy escaped injury.

Ann Lyons of 103 Park row was badly hurt during the storm early yesterday by plaster which the thunder shook down, falling on her as she lay in bed.

Yesterday morning's showers did not serve to clear the atmosphere. The morning dawned with the air charged with moisture, and everybody looked forward to an uncomfortable day. Everybody was right. At 7 A. M. the mercury was at 87, with humidity while the temperature was 75°. In the middle of the day the air was a little drier as the thermometer rose and a gentle southerly breeze fanned the city, but its effect was not perceptible to the crowds in the streets. Merchants sat in their doorways and fanned their brows, and men took naps in the street cars and on the elevated railroads.

The highest temperature recorded on the Equitable building was 83° at 3 P. M., but down at Hudnut's curious pedestrians added to their discomfort by finding the red column of liquid at 90°. The humidity was then at 69° As evening approached the humidity increased, and at 10 P. M. it was 84°.

At the signal service office it was said that a storm is breeding in the Gulf of Mexico, but that no indications of a cyclone on the Atlantic coast, such as had been reported by telegraph, has been shown in despatches from the Southern States.

L. T. Sheffield, D., M. D.,

is the most expensive dentist in the world. Teeth without a plate and gold filling a specialty. Send for pamphlet. 26 West 23d st., New York.—Adv.

DR. LOOMIS MARRIED.

He Takes his Bride Quietly in the Presence of a Few Friends.

There was a quiet little wedding at the Church of the Holy Communion yesterday before some people had finished breakfast and while the sidewalks were crowded with shop girls going to work. A little before 9 o'clock a half dozen carriages were driven up to the church and about a dozen people alighted and entered. The groom was Dr. Alfred L. Loomis of 19 West Thirty-fourth street, the celebrated physician, and the handsome, middle-aged bride was Mrs. Anna M. Prince, a widow, who lives at 27 West Thirty-fourth street, four doors from Dr. Loomis. They were married by the Rev. Henry Mottet. The ceremony was very quickly over, and in less than an hour the Doctor was back at his house seeing some of his patients, but he did not visit Mr. Sharp at Ludlow street jail, as was reported.

As one of those present said last night Dr. Loomis might have had any church in the city filled with his friends at his wedding, but he preferred a quiet ceremony. No invitations were sent out. He told only a few of his most intimate friends that he was to be married, and asked them to be present. Among them were Dr. C. E. Quimby and wife, Col. S. H. Paine, F. L. Stetson, and Dr. F. H. B. Drake. Dr. Loomis's son, Dr. Henry Loomis, and wife, and the bride's son and daughter were the only relatives present.

The bridal couple left on the 3 o'clock train for Saratoga. After a short stay there they will visit Lake George and then proceed into camp in the Adirondacks. Dr. Loomis has camped in the mountains every summer for many years. They will return in October.

Mrs. Loomis is the widow of John D. Prince and a daughter of the late Thomas H. Morris of Baltimore.

Dr. Quimby will look after Mr. Sharp in Dr. Loomis's absence.

MRS. JOHNSON KILLED BY SOME ONE.

She, However, had Got Over her Quarrel with her Son Frank.

The inquest in the case of Mrs. Emma Johnson ended last evening in Paterson in a verdict that she died of violence at the hands of some person or persons unknown. The testimony showed that Mrs. Johnson and her 17-year-old son Frank had a quarrel on Sunday afternoon. Mrs. Johnson was drunk. She did not like the way Frank was blacking his shoes, and she kicked him. He struck her and gave her a push. As she fell her face struck against the corner of an ice box, slightly bruising her forehead. She called out in her anger for the carving knife, but not finding it, she pulled off her shoes and chased Frank up stairs. He is of very slight build. Mr. Knapp went up and stopped the trouble, and they were friends half an hour afterward.

In the morning they were friendly, and Mrs. Johnson got up and gave Frank money to get his breakfast at a restaurant. Two hours later she was found at the side of her bed dead. Dr. Weyers testified that Mrs. Johnson had a remarkably thin skull. He did not think her broken nose could have been caused by falling from a bed. None of the wounds cut the skin in the slightest degree, and none was sufficient to cause death had not the woman's brain, liver, stomach, head, and kidneys been terribly diseased from alcoholism. The Doctor, however, thought the wounds on her nose must have been caused by a blow inflicted by some other person rather than by a fall, and that is the reason the jury found the verdict they did. There was no evidence to hold any of the persons who had been arrested, and they have all been released.

THE LOCKOUT OF THE LASTERS.

The Men Remain Firm, and Many Seek Work Elsewhere.

BEVERLY, Mass., July 27.—It has been very quiet in Beverly to-day. The lasters came out with a long statement this morning, giving exactly what has been published before, and containing only this essential statement, that the advance on patent tips asked in Beverly—one-fourth of a cent—makes the price per pair for these shoes only half a cent, while on the same shoe in Lynn one cent, a cent and a half, and two cents per pair is paid for lasting. This shoe is a difficult one to last, and for this reason only two of the Beverly factories deal in it very largely.

A laster said this noon: "I think we have made them a square offer. Now they can shut up if they want to for six months. I think that will be the duration of it, and I am so sure of it that I am skipping away to Philadelphia for a job. Trade is good all over the country. There is work enough and lasters are in demand. There were only forty-eight lasting jacks at headquarters this morning. Out of 180 lasters out of work when this lockout began, there are not fifty out of the whole lot that haven't got a job in some other town, and we can take care of the boys. There is $1,687 coming into Beverly every week for the boys that haven't got work from the New England unions."

The manufacturers were equally confident that there would be no long delay. All they wait for is the State Board of Arbitration, and that has been sent for. Applications are coming from lasters out of work all over the country, for as soon as the State Board is conferred with cutting will begin for force shop lasters, and it is believed by quite a number that they will soon be at work.

LEATHER MAKERS AND THE KNIGHTS.

The Latter Talk of Starting a Co-operative Tannery in Newark.

Newark leather manufacturers evade a direct answer to the inquiry of the Knights of Labor as to whether they intend to make their establishments non-union, but it is understood that at least six of the largest tanneries will close their hide departments on Saturday and keep them closed for thirty days, when they will reopen with non-union workmen only. The Knights of Labor are greatly exercised about the matter, and contemplate starting a coöperative tannery as soon as possible. They have tried in every way to get a statement of intentions from the members of the Leather Manufacturers' Association individually and from the association's officers, but have thus far got only equivocal answers.

District Assembly 51 sent a messenger to Philadelphia and invited a committee from the General Executive Board to go to Newark and obtain all possible information as to the situation. The committee arrived last night and a meeting was held with closed doors in the assembly rooms. It was understood that the chief subject of consideration was the establishment of a coöperative tannery.

No definite conclusion was reached at the conference, and it was adjourned to this afternoon.

Tragedy in Washington.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—This afternoon Henry Burgess, a colored ex-barber, shot and instantly killed James H. Burnett, also a negro barber. Burgess keeps a negro pool room and restaurant, and had a row a few nights ago with Burnett, whom he ordered to quit gambling in his place. Burnett is said to have drawn a razor on Burgess at this time, but put it up when he found the latter had drawn one on him. At 5 o'clock this afternoon Burnett met Burgess and immediately drew a black jack and put his hand to his hip pocket as though to get a revolver. Before Burnett could begin his intended assault, however, Burgess ended his life by putting a pistol ball in his forehead. Burgess was arrested.

The Pope and the Knights.

ROME, July 27.—The conclave of twelve American Bishops who were asked by the Vatican for a decision as to the advisability of the Roman Catholic Church interfering with the Knights of Labor, voted 10 to 2 against intervention. The technical decision reached was that "there is no occasion for the Church to make a special deliverance regarding the Knights of Labor." The Congregation here, after examining the question arrived at the same decision, and the Secretary of the Congregation communicated this resolution to Cardinal Gibbons. Subsequently an appeal was made from the United States to induce the Vatican to reverse this decision, but the Holy See refused to reopen the question.

Trying to Rob Bulgaria's Treasury.

LONDON, July 27.—At midnight on the 25th inst. an attempt was made to surprise and attack the building containing the Government treasure in Rustchuk. The guards fired upon the attacking party, who fled. Great uneasiness is felt because no assistance was sent from the Prefecture of Police or the military barracks, where, it is thought, the firing must have been heard.

Mr. Blaine Coming Home.

EDINBURGH, July 27.—Mr. Blaine's present intention is to start for New York in about a fortnight. He has been having a good time and has improved in health, but he longs for home again. Next Monday he will start on a tour of the Trossachs with his family. Both he and his family are greatly enjoying their visit to Scotland.

New Steamship Line to Hamburg.

BERLIN, July 27.—A syndicate has been formed among those connected with the late August Boltens firm, to establish a new line of steamers between Hamburg and New York.

CAPTURED BY SOCIALISTS.

UPROAR AT THE TENTH DISTRICT UNITED LABOR CONVENTION.

The Conservative Element Downed by the Socialists, Who Elect Their Delegates to the United Labor Convention at Syracuse.

The United Labor party of the Tenth Assembly District had a high time last night at 197 East Fourth street, electing three delegates to the Syracuse Convention. The Socialistic element, which is credited with 500 of the 3,700 votes polled in the district for George last year, overwhelmed the conservatives.

The ball was set going by a quarrel over the admission of members. When this subsided, August Meyer, the Chairman of the district, who recently decided that a member of the Socialistic Labor party could not be a member of the United Labor party, read a letter from Secretary William B. Clark of the County Committee reversing this decision. Then Mr. Meyer gave up the gavel to Socialist Edward Goldsmith, saying that he could not consistently preside in the face of Secretary Clark's declaration.

Chairman Goldsmith said nominations were in order. Somebody mentioned the name of Editor Sergius E. Shevitch. This brought twenty delegates to their feet with objections. August Meyer shouted excitedly: "He is not a resident of the State."

"I am," said Mr. Shevitch.

"I was told on good authority that you lived on Jersey City Heights."

"I never resided there. I lived during the winter in Hoboken, but now live in New York."

Joseph Soeder, a fat American printer, shouted: "We want citizens up at Syracuse."

"I am a citizen," retorted Mr. Shevitch. This colloquy followed:

Mr. Meyer—Did you vote here at the last election?
Mr. Shevitch—Yes, sir.
Mr. Meyer—I heard Mr. Shevitch say during the last campaign that he was sorry he could not vote for George, but he couldn't because he was not a resident of the State.
Mr. Shevitch—I am sorry to say to the Chairman of the district that, to put it mildly, he is misinformed.

Mr. Meyer reiterated his remark with emphasis. A dozen delegates arose to points of order and information, which they put in four languages and as many more dialects. The Chairman decided to hear a nervous little German speak. He said:

"Had the Socialistic Labor party a right to nominate in caucus at 89 First avenue the delegates that this Convention is to vote for?"

The Socialists greeted this with a prolonged hoot, and the Chairman declared the little man out of order. This did not bottle him up, however, for he yelled "I'll expose all this," and continued, while about three-quarters of the delegates present, gesticulating and talking.

Meanwhile Socialists Lawrence Groenlund, Max Boehm, and Edward Goldsmith were put in nomination. The conservatives put up Messrs. Bour, Keep, Ebelhare, and Meyer. The conservatives made a strong effort to have the socialistic delegates, who were in arrears in dues, excluded from the meeting. Editor Shevitch made the point that the meeting had nothing to do with the constitutional question of the eligibility of delegates, and the Chairman ruled the point well taken. Mr. Meyer appealed from the Chair's decision. In defending his appeal he addressed the delegates as "gentlemen," regretting the inability to call them "fellow citizens." Of course, the Chair was sustained. Then there was another uproar.

When the most ardent orators were exhausted the Chairman said nominations for tellers were in order. Three Socialists, including Bookseller Bordollo, were named. Pat Joseph Soeder moved that a member of the Socialistic Labor party be allowed to name the tellers. Somebody nominated Joseph, and the Socialists asked in chorus: "Who is he? Let him stand up." Joseph stood up and remarked:

"I'm big enough to be seen. I've lived 37 years in this city, and was born in this street; but I don't believe I'll get anything."

The Socialistic tellers were elected by a vote of 72 to 32.

Mr. Soeder threw out this suggestion: "To facilitate business, I move the men nominated by the caucus of the Socialistic Labor party be elected."

Max Boehm objected to this as a slur upon some of the delegates. Mr. Soeder further excited Mr. Boehm by saying: "I hope the member will pay his dues before he runs." Mr. Boehm appealed to the Chairman for protection. The Chairman kept up a gavel accompaniment to the vocal discord. Mr. Soeder got another shot during a lull. He said:

I believe the Stars and Stripes should be upheld in this district. Let the young American have a chance. Give something to those who fought for the movement long before some of you came to this country. That is the only way to gain votes.

A Voice—You are naturalized for Tammany.

Mr. Soeder—It's a lie. I'm here for the laboring man.

A motion to take a recess for five minutes was defeated by the Socialists, who feared the influences that might be used to get conservative votes during that time. The tellers then collected the ballots. They were dumped in one hat. After they were counted Teller Bordollo rose and in a loud voice announced:

"I protest against these votes. There are 140 ballots in the hat, and I know there are not that many voters here."

A crowd collected around the hat, and for a few seconds a fight over the ballots seemed imminent.

Delegate Bour diverted the attention of the wrangling by moving for the counting of the ballots as cast. The Socialists, who accused the conservatives of having stuffed the hat, roared dissent. The motion was put and lost by a vote of 67 to 24. Meanwhile the tellers had counted just 111 delegates present. Mr. Meyer said the others had got disgusted and gone home.

A second ballot was ordered. This time the delegates passed between the tellers, going from one side of the hall to the other. Socialists Shevitch, Boehm, and Groenlund were elected, receiving respectively 75, 68, and 72 votes out of the 87 cast. The conservatives received 3 and 4 votes each.

Mr. Meyer said as he went out: "Talk about Tammany. It can't hold a candle to this crowd. They've got the delegates, but where will they get 3,700 votes next fall?"

Delegate Bour said: "The United Labor party is buried in this district beyond resurrection."

A Smash Up on the Baltimore and Ohio.

CHICAGO, July 27.—An accident occurred to the Philadelphia and Chicago express on the Baltimore and Ohio Railway at York, Ind., this morning which resulted in the death of the engineer and fireman of the passenger train, and the injury of the freight engineer. The train left here at 6 o'clock last night, and at York, owing to a misplaced switch, ran into a siding and into a freight train which was standing there. Engineer C. Cramer and Fireman Edward Kooken of the passenger train were both killed, and W. K. Devine, the engineer of the freight, was badly injured, but will recover, it is thought. No one else was hurt. There is reason to suspect that the accident was the result of an attempt to wreck the train. Thirty minutes before the passenger train passed York an engine and tender passed over the switch, and after the accident it was found that the switch lock had been broken open with an oaken club.

Enforcing the Color Line in the Schools.

ATLANTA, July 27.—The Educational Committee of the House and Senate in joint session last night reported in favor of the Glenn bill, which makes in a penalty for any teacher to teach a white child in a colored school or a colored child in a white school, the schools being kept separate by a constitutional law of the State. The preliminary discussion of the bill created considerable excitement in the North. Its passage is accepted here as the new policy of the South. There was little discussion in the committee. Every white man voted for the bill, the two colored members of the committee voting adversely.

Five Men Killed on the Alton Road.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., July 27.—A construction train of the Chicago and Alton, on which were nearly 100 laborers, was run into at 3:30 P. M. to-day by a freight train, and the result was a dreadful smashup, with serious loss of life. The freight train was bound for Kansas City, and met the construction on Gwendorff Bridge, 25 miles from Bloomington. These men on the construction train were killed: Morton Dunseth, water carrier, Delavan; James Brown, Hopedale; Frank Drake, Petersburg; Blanc Barrows, Ashland; James Kellogg, residence unknown. Ten men were wounded.

Strike of the Chicago Carpenters.

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