

By Telegraph

Butler in Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 5.—General Butler arrived in Chicago from Boston this evening. He was accompanied by his secretary and several personal friends. A representative of the associated press met the party at Kingston, a few miles out from Chicago, and accompanied the party into the city. He did not take with extreme kindness to any discussion of the current politics or possibilities of the democratic convention, but said there would undoubtedly be a protection plank in the platform. Referring to the wrangle among the Illinois democracy which effereased so hotly at the state convention last Wednesday he glanced at the reporter with a peculiar expression in his eye, and said they needed a presidential candidate who would harmonize all factions. The inference was obvious. On the arrival of the train at the depot the distinguished visitors were waited on by a committee of the representative labor organizations of the city, headed by Mr. Muldoon, and after a short season of hand shaking, the general was escorted to a carriage and driven to the Palmer house. There he was met by a crowd of about 1,000 citizens, who greeted him with three cheers. The local labor demonstration in the Butler interest did not take place until nearly 10 o'clock. The labor societies selected Market street as a rendezvous, and from there proceeded to the Palmer house by a circuitous route, along which were large waiting crowds. The marching column numbered about 3,000, speaking strictly, and carried a variety of transparency, of all which bore the face of Butler, supplemented with such sentiment as "Labor Needs a Statesman," "If I am Not for You, I am Against You," "Butler to the Factory Churns of Lowell," "The Workmen Welcome Butler." Toward the rear of the column was borne a mammoth upon which was inscribed, "Butler Will Feed You All." The extreme rear of the line was made up of a broad brigade displaying the device, "Butler Will Sweep the Country." As the column approached the vicinity of the Palmer House the scene became an extraordinary one. The electric lighted streets for many blocks in every direction were filled with a mass of people, making fully twenty thousand who awaited the appearance of the Massachusetts man.

Getting Warm.

CHICAGO July 5.—Delegates to the democratic convention continue to arrive in straggling detachments which in a few cases is no more than five or six. They have thus far arrived principally as individuals. One-half of the Louisiana delegation, however, arrived this morning and the entire Iowa delegation, numbering twenty-six, came later in the day. A number of leaders reached here last night and their presence caused activity and animation at the hotels which delegations alone could not impart. National Committeemen Scott, Spinola and O'Grady were among those who arrived early this morning. Ex-Governor Morton, of Nebraska, was observed in the lobby of the Palmer house, and was afterwards seen in consultation with an advanced advocate of revenue reform. Governor Morton declares that the party in justice to itself, must declare for reform of the tariff laws. Congressman Morrison declares that the platform of the party must take precedence over everything else. The Tammany delegation hung out its red banner at the Palmer house this morning, and the New York county democrats also hoisted their placard. Around the New York delegation gravitates very largely the interest centered in the present race, and most widely diverging reports are current as to the comparative strength of the respective candidates in the delegation. Cleveland and Flower adherents to it stoutly claim a clear majority of the delegation, and it is conceded by both wings that Senator Bayard has a following.

Tammany and Irving Halls.

NEW YORK, July 5.—The Tammany hall delegation left for Chicago by the New York Central train this morning with over six hundred strong and a train of sixteen coaches. The Irving hall delegates left by the Erie road this morning. The Seventh regiment band accompanied the Tammany, and among those present were John Kelly, Police Commissioner Nichols, Charity Commissioner Brennan, State Commissioner Ed. Cahill, and Fire Commissioner Crocker. Before their departure John Kelly said: "The democratic party has a victory within its grasp this time, as it has not had within twenty-four years. We hope the convention will nominate a man on whom all can unite, the friend of corporations and the enemy of workmen is not such a nominee." Among the Irving hall delegates were Sheriff Davidson, Judge Cullahan, State Senator Campbell, and Excise Commissioner Stoughton. The delegation is 150 strong.

Gov. Ordway at Brookings.

BROOKINGS, Dak., July 5.—Governor Ordway reached Brookings last night to meet the examiners from the department of justice for the purpose of continuing the joint investigation into the conduct of Hugh J. Campbell, United States attorney, and also the governor's official acts. There were a large number of people present from all parts of the country to tender the governor a serenade. The governor delivered a short address appropriate to the occasion, after which, at the request of many present, he viewed the recent attacks which have been made upon him, and assured the people of Brookings county he should meet his accusers face to face in every county in the territory and so completely vindicate his administration that no shadow of wrong doing could rest upon him.

The Grand River Bridge Disaster.

ST. LOUIS, July 4. [Special to the Post Dispatch].—A dispatch from Moberly, Missouri, gives the list of drowned and wounded in the Grand River bridge calamity and is increasing as the work of clearing the wreck progresses; and it is now estimated that twelve men were drowned and as many more fatally injured. The names of the wounded received this morning were as follows: JOHN LONG; drowned. ROBERT BARTER; wounded. JAMES YOUNG; mortally wounded. A. FISHER; drowned. A. HAYWOOD; cut on head and internal injuries; cannot live.

WARD WEST, hips and back badly cut.

JAMES BRUCE; temple crushed. J. B. BRONSLY; leg broken and internal injuries. JOHN A. DILLON; drowned. GEORGE BROWN; thigh broken. PHILLIP BECK; engineer of the ill-fated train, badly crushed. JAMES DICK, fireman; crushed both arms and cannot live. JAMES McCORD; hips crushed and internal injuries; died since. JAMES HOGAN; back and hip hurt. ARCHIBALD HILL; badly bruised. Abraham Webb, of Cunningham, and John Long, of Sumner, are still in the vortex; J. H. Mopwell, of Sumner, sprained wrist and badly bruised hips and back; A. L. Short, of Sumner, ribs broken and internal injuries. Three more unidentified bodies have been recovered by divers off the bridge. The center span is about 150 feet long. The structure is what is called in railroad parlance a false work, and was forty feet from the water to the track. The cause of the accident is not clearly established. The engineer was backing the train on the bridge, and on checking speed to cross safely was brought to a stop almost in the center of the structure, and when extra steam was put on the frail bridge began to totter and soon began to sink beneath its ponderous weight. The engineer saw nothing could be done to prevent the disaster, and began sounding the whistle, which was continued until the engine struck the water. But for this alarm, not a single occupant of eight cars would have been saved.

Joseph Leighton Rebuked.

MILES CITY, July 4.—[Special.]—Judge Coburn, associate justice of Montana, yesterday enjoined the Custer county commissioners from bonding their county indebtedness, amounting to \$200,000. The order was issued on the complaint of Wm. Harmon and other interested tax payers. The scheme to bond the debt is supposed to be the work of Joseph Leighton, who was to receive \$14,000 for placing the bonds with Chicago parties. This restraining order is the first check Leighton has had to a brief but successful attack on the public treasury. It is said Leighton was depending on his commission for placing bonds to meet very pressing paper of the First National's here, of which he is president. Whether this be true or not it is positively known that he offered the plaintiff's counsel \$1,000 to dismiss the injunction proceedings, and failing in this asked them to name their sum. The proposition was indignantly rejected, but the consequences to the First National and to Leighton can only be surmised. [The above dispatch was probably written and sent by some party more or less prejudiced against Leighton.—Ed. TRIBUNE.]

Division in Democratic Ranks.

NEW YORK, July 4.—The Journal of Commerce, after attending to those republicans who have renounced their party allegiance because of a nomination against which they earnestly protested, will say: "There is a similar uprising within the party now in opposition to the better men among the democrats. It is feared they have too long submitted to the dictation of the worst enemies in their organization and that their most grievous mistakes have come from fear of disunion and its influence upon their success in the campaign. Already they have permitted the threats of such men as Kelly and his adherents to prejudice in a measure their duty at the coming convention. Nothing can be more fatal to success than such concession to the faction which has no right to speak for the men not governed by the corrupt regard for the spoils of office." JAMESTOWN'S INSANE ASYLUM. JAMESTOWN, July 5.—The laying of the insane asylum corner stone on the 4th at this place was witnessed by a large concourse of people. The Masons were assisted in the ceremonies by the Knights Templar. Hon. Johnson Nickes delivered an eloquent oration at the court house in the afternoon. The Daily Alert will not change to the evening field, but will continue a morning paper, taking the associated press report.

President Harris at St. Paul.

ST. PAUL, July 5.—President Harris, of the Northern Pacific railway, arrived at St. Paul today. He was escorted with Vice President Oakes all the afternoon and went to Lake Minnetonka tonight to spend Sunday. He will start Tuesday for an extended trip over the entire line of the Northern Pacific road. Vice President Oakes leaves tonight for New York.

Pleasure and Politics Combined.

JAMESTOWN, July 7.—Hon. E. P. Wells, chairman of the territorial republican central committee has issued a call for the committee to meet at the Lake Park hotel, Lake Minnetonka, July 12th, for the purpose of deciding upon a date for the holding of a territorial convention to nominate a delegate to congress.

A Whole Town Burned.

PORT PERRY, Ont., July 4.—The whole business portion of this place is burned. Loss \$150,000. FIFTEEN TELEGRAPH TICKETS. Fifteen internal revenue agents were discharged yesterday in compliance with the bill reducing the number from thirty-five to twenty. Work has been suspended at the Washington navy yard, owing to the failure of congress to make an appropriation. Tilden telegraphs Chairman Barnum that he means what he said in his letter of June 9, viz.: that he will not take the nomination if tendered. At Hutchinson, Kansas, a Mrs. Harris left her three children in the house while she visited a neighbor. Returning she found the house on fire and the children burned to death.

A Rumor.

CHICAGO, July 7.—A rumor is current late to-night that when the time comes for nominating speeches, John Kelly will present the name of Tilden, but owing to the lateness of the hour it is impossible to get confirmation or denial.

A Crowd.

CHICAGO, July 7.—The scenes of activity about the Palmer house, which is at present the great national political center, were renewed early this morning. By 8 o'clock the main corridor of the hotel and the thoroughfares leading up to it were filled with great masses of people. The crush is awful, made doubly worse because of the various headquarters being centered instead of divided among the various hotels, as in the case of the republican convention. The crowd in the city to be accommodated is much larger than that attending the republican convention, due to a great extent to the presence of marching organizations.

At the Grand Pacific the McDonald talk was the loudest.

Early today another Indiana club came surging into the hotel waving the McDonald banner and cheering for their man. THE NEW YORK DELEGATION. CHICAGO, July 7.—The New York delegation met at 2 o'clock and continued in session four hours. Great interest is centered in this meeting as having a very important bearing on the final action of the convention. It was understood that at a meeting late last night Tammany decided to insist on a two-thirds majority for the enforcement of the unit rule, and the question was whether that number could be mustered. There was a long and excited discussion the tenor of which has not been learned. Rumors of the result of the balloting crept out from time to time but could not be verified. The following is given as the ballot taken for president preferences. First, informal, ballot—Cleveland, 46; Flower, 23; Thurman, 1; Bayard, 1; Tilden, 1. Second, or formal ballot, after change—Cleveland, 47; Stoom, 15; Bayard, 9; Flower, 1. It is understood the Flower men complimented Sloan and Bayard with a view to securing the votes of Kings county in the convention. The vote on the enforcement of the unit rule stood, it is stated, 64 to 8.

THE BIG CHIEF TALKS.

In an interview with a Times reporter immediately after the adjournment of the caucus of the New York delegation this afternoon, John Kelly said: "If the delegation does not reconsider its action, and still insist on presenting Cleveland's name, Tammany will appeal to the convention. We shall state our case clearly and plainly, and attempt to have the unit rule broken. If the convention refuses to do it then the responsibility rests with it. We will have done our duty." Kelly says he is for Bayard or McDonald. CLEVELAND AHEAD. CHICAGO, July 7.—The Cleveland managers are in high glee, and say that the fighting work has already been done, and all that is necessary now is the setting of the convention to seal the victory. Very few of the states which performed organizations today took a test vote as to their presidential preferences. The position of Pennsylvania is known to be for Randall; Delaware for Bayard and Indiana and Kentucky for McDonald. It is given out that Connecticut will cast her 12 votes for Cleveland. Iowa today took a vote, and on informal ballot gave Cleveland, 21; Bayard, 2; Tilden 2 and blank 1. The Georgia delegation will likely be for Cleveland. Vermont instructed her chairman to cast the vote of the state as a unit for Cleveland. Massachusetts is solid for Butler, but in the event of his defeat believe the delegation would be divided rather evenly between McDonald, Thurman and Bayard. It is contended that the split in the Ohio delegation is in a measure healed. It is understood that McLean will be chosen for chairman. The adherents of Thurman are making this move, but it is claimed at the same time Thurman has twenty seven votes in the delegation. New Hampshire has instructed its delegates for Cleveland. A caucus was held today in John Kelly's room with the sole purpose of an organized campaign against the unit rule. The Massachusetts delegation had a meeting this afternoon which was addressed by General Butler, who said, "I will support the nominee of this convention, no matter whom he may be."

THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

CHICAGO, July 7.—A session of the democratic national committee was held today, all the states being represented. For temporary chairman of the convention there were several candidates nominated, but Gov. Rob't Hubbard, of Texas, got away with the cake. Mr. Prince was then selected for temporary secretary. GREAT EXCITEMENT. CHICAGO, July 7.—Tonight has witnessed a repetition of the crush at the hotels which signaled the republican convention when at its height, and outside the Palmer house from 8 to 10 o'clock was a countless horde, which made progress in any direction very laborious and well nigh impossible. Brass bands at the head of marching organizations paraded through the streets, and everywhere is the same din and confusion. SUMMING UP. The Tammany braves are the most active in the efforts to defeat the ostensible victory of the Cleveland people. They have succeeded in scaring a few delegates from the south, North Carolina giving as an excuse that she would be solid for Cleveland only for the fact of his being unable to control his own state delegation absolutely. She is now favorable to Bayard. Perry Belmont says the victory of Cleveland should not be accepted as final by the committee. He declares that the minority in the delegation from New York represent the majority in the state. Kentucky passed a resolution tonight in event of not presenting the name of Carlisle, the chairman will cast the vote of the state as follows: Bayard, 8; McDonald, 7; Thurman, 4; Cleveland, 1; Hard 1. Tammany received a severe blow tonight from Iowa. A New York county democrat asked leave to address them, but finding out first on which side he was the delegation adjourned by a unanimous vote. Maryland will probably cast 7 for Cleveland and 9 for Bayard on the first ballot. Maine will cast a solid vote for Cleveland, which is also true of Vermont. Both states will observe the unit rule. Arkansas has been instructed to observe the unit rule. Illinois took a test vote today, standing 40 for Cleveland and 2 for McDonald.

Michigan is divided between Cleveland, Thurman and Butler, the former having a majority.

Nebraska stands 9 for Cleveland and 1 for Bayard. New Hampshire instructs her entire vote for Cleveland, and the majority of Virginia are also for Cleveland. A Piece of Enterprise. CHICAGO, July 7.—By an arrangement between the Louisville Courier Journal and the Chicago Times, a Chicago edition of the former for the benefit of Kentucky, and occupying four or five columns including Hon. Henry Waterson's editorial correspondence, editorial paragraphs, etc., under the regular Courier Journal's head, will be published in pages of the Times each morning. Randall Bound for Chicago. WASHINGTON, July 7.—Randall left here immediately after adjournment of congress for Chicago. He wanted to get to Chicago to assist in framing the platform. The Regular Proceedings. CONVENTION HALL, CHICAGO, July 8.—The day opened auspiciously for all purposes of the great convention held in the next of July. The air was cool and bracing, and summer apparently did not burden the person. The crowds began to gather in the vicinity of the great hall in which the democratic national convention was to be held, at an early hour in the day, the door tenders and ushers reporting for duty at 8 o'clock, with people then in waiting to enter and secure their seats. Inside the auditorium, however, there was an approach to chaos, the laborers still being engaged in giving the finishing touches, after having been employed during the previous night. They did not desert the main platform where the decorations were being hung until within half an hour of the time announced for the opening of the convention. The picture presented was majestic. With its seating capacity of 14,000 auditors; every seat in the vast amphitheatre appeared to be occupied, the audience having its full quota of the fair portion of humanity in holiday attire. At 11:30 the scarlet coated band of the First Illinois regiment took position above the speakers' platform and burst forth with a martial air which also proved the signal for the arrival of the first of the delegates, the Tennesseans leading the van. From that moment the crowd streamed in without ceasing until at 12, the hour when the hall had its full complement of people. The approach of the hour for the assembling of the convention was marked by the arrival of delegates in large bodies and a great crush of people at the doorways, which provoked confusion. The presence of distinguished leaders among the delegates did not appear to be caught by the crowd until the familiar figure of Senator Thurman, of Ohio, was discerned, when a cheer arose which swelled into a roar as the audience came to know the occasion of the applauding. While the excite ment was at its height a California delegate named M. T. Tompkins, addressing the chairman who was not yet in his place, said: "The California delegation, after traveling 2,500 miles, catches the first glimpse of paradise in the person of Allen G. Thurman." (Cheers.) Soon afterward when the band struck up "Dixie," there was another great shout proceeding from the southern delegations originally, and as the import of the applause was understood was taken up by the audience. CALLED TO ORDER. At 12:40, Chicago time, the convention was called to order by Ex-Senator Barnum, chairman of the national democratic committee. Prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. C. Marquis. Chairman Barnum then said: "Gentlemen of the Convention: Harmony seems to be the sentiment of the convention, even the air seems saturated with a desire and determination to nominate a ticket for president and vice president which will be satisfactory to the north and to the south; to the east and to the west. Nay, more; a ticket that will harmonize the democracy throughout the Union and insure victory in November. Harmony prevailed in the deliberations of the national committee. No effort was made to nominate a temporary chairman in the interest of any candidate, but on the contrary one who shall preside over the deliberations of this convention with absolute impartiality. In that spirit and to that end I have been directed by the unanimous vote of the national convention to name the Hon. Richard B. Hubbard, of Texas, for temporary chairman of this convention. HIS ELECTION WAS DECLARED and the chair appointed Senator B. F. Jones, of Louisiana, Hon. George T. Bowers, of Georgia, and Hon. Abram S. Hewitt, of New York, a committee to wait upon Mr. Hubbard and conduct him to the chair. Mr. Hubbard, on taking the chair, gave thanks for the honor done him, and which he accepted not as a tribute to himself but as a compliment to the great state from which he came. Mr. Hubbard said: "The democratic party, in all its elements, is the same as it was when founded by the framers of the constitution, nearly three-quarters of a century ago. Men died as the leaves in autumn, but principles underlying liberty and self government were eternal, and the principles that underlay the democratic party could not perish from the earth, although their authors might cease to be. (Applause.) The democratic party had now the house of representatives, and would have the senate but for treason in the senate chamber itself. (Cheers.) It would have had the presidency too, but for the hands of robbers who struck down the expressed will of the people by means of perjury, bribery and corruption. That stealing of the presidency was the greatest crime in the nation's history. The great leaders of the party, Tilden and Hendricks, with the dignity which become heroic statesmen and patriots, had submitted with the courage of men who love their country better than self and power. (Cheers.) The democratic party now would reform, and should press forward candidates whose names would be in themselves a platform. (Cheers.) The rest of the temporary organization having been announced, Smalley, of Vermont, (a member of the national convention) offered a RESOLUTION that the rules of the last democratic convention shall govern this body, except that in voting candidates no state should be allowed to change its vote until the roll of the states had been called, and until every state had cast its vote. Grady, of New York, offered as an amendment the following: "And when the vote of a state, and announced by the chairman of the delegation of such state, is challenged by any member of the delegation, then the secretary shall call the names of the divided delegates from the state, and their individual preferences as expressed, shall be recorded as the vote of such state. (Laughter and applause.) John R. Fellows, of New York, said that the convention of his state had directed that in compliance with the immemorial usage of the state, the sentiment of its majority should be first ascertained, and that having been done, the vote of the New York delegation should there-

after be cast as a unit. The convention of New York having placed upon its delegates that trust, he challenged the right of this convention to strip the New York delegation of the rights thereby conferred. Such action would not pass without a protest from at least some of the members of that body. IN FAVOR OF THE AMENDMENT. Powers, of Michigan, advocated the amendment offered by Grady. "Why," he asked, "should a man be presented as a reform candidate and an attempt be nominate him by machine methods?" (Applause.) Harrison, of Illinois, argued that if the state of New York had instructed its delegates to vote as a unit and if they failed to do so they would be disobeying their state, but this convention had nothing to do with that. (Applause.) He would probably be found voting differently from Grady on the question of candidates but he wanted a free vote now. Jacobs, of New York, said that he was one of the minority and would exercise his privilege of voting against the choice of the majority, but as a democrat and as a man loyal to his constituents he would be obedient to the orders of the state convention and bow to the will of the majority. (Applause.) Grady asked him if at the Saratoga convention there had been a word of discussion as to the unit rule. Jacobs replied that there had not been but it was because everybody had agreed to it in advance. JOHN KELLY, of New York, advocated Grady's amendment. There were, he said, sixty-two counties in the state of New York, of which but ten or twelve were democratic. According to the argument of Mr. Fellows the great democrats counties of New York which would elect a democratic president if an opportunity were given to them would be disfranchised. That was the principle which was now presented, and he appealed to the sense and liberality of the convention in favor of Mr. Grady's proposition. Fellows, of New York, again spoke against the Grady amendment. There had been, he said, an extraordinary misconception of the issue. The question was whether the state of New York had a right to say how the will of her majority should be indicated. He asked Kelley how it was that they had obtained the credentials which permitted them to be here at all. Kelly replied that Mr. Fellows represented one democratic party in the city of New York and that he (Kelly) another. Fellows suggested that they represented different organizations in the democratic party. Kelly said that the gentleman's purpose now was to ignore him (Kelly) and not to allow him a vote in the convention. It was against that that he (Kelly) protested. (Cheers.) Fellows proceeded with his argument that all that the majority of the New York delegates desired was to do what their state had instructed them to do, and he asked whether the national convention would strip New York of her power in this matter. (Cries of No.) BRAGG, OF WISCONSIN, regarded the question as one whether an attorney with delegated power could be permitted to violate and exceed those powers, and whether the convention sitting as a judge on that question would recognize such violation and be bound by it. Burk, of Louisiana, spoke of the quarrels and controversies and claims of the two democratic factions of New York, and took the same view of the question as that presented by Bragg of Wisconsin. If it would be an outrage, he said, to deprive individual delegates of their own choice, it would be still a greater outrage to deprive a great state of her voice in the convention. He moved to lay the Grady amendment on the table. After some parliamentary objections, the motion to lay on the table was withdrawn and the previous question was moved and seconded. The convention then proceeded to vote on the amendment offered by Grady, of New York, requiring the individual preferences of delegates to be recorded as the vote of their state. There was great interest manifested during the taking of the vote. The vote of the state of New York was withheld temporarily, and when all the other states were called, the aggregate without New York stood, ayes 332, nays 391. THE VOTE OF NEW YORK was then called for and Manning, the chairman of the delegation, announced 72 votes in the negative. That vote was challenged by Cochran, but the temporary chairman had the vote recorded as announced. The general result was then announced as ayes, 350; nays, 445. The vote was then taken on the original resolution offered by Skelley, of Vermont, and it was adopted. A resolution was then offered and adopted for the appointment of a committee on credentials and permanent organization. A committee on platform was also ordered and it was ordered that all resolutions in regard to platform be referred to that committee without discussion. Francis, of Missouri, moved that when the convention adjourns it be until 11 o'clock tomorrow morning. The motion prevailed. The chair announced a correction of the vote on Grady's amendment as follows: Total vote, 735; for amendment, 332; against 403; not voting, seven. U. S. SENATORS PRESENT. CHICAGO, July 8.—Among the United States Senators present, either as delegates, alternates or simple spectators at the convention, are Hampton, Vance, Brock, Williams, McPherson, Gorman, Farley, Voorhees, Pendleton, Jones, of Florida, Hansom, Lamar, Jones, of California, and Harris. BASEFUL AND MODEST MEN. CHICAGO, July 8.—The trade and labor organizations of the city indulged in another parade this evening and again attempted to get a speech from General Butler. The workmen formed in procession on Market street, and accompanied by numerous bands and a great number of transparencies and banners marched through all the principal streets and finally brought up in front of the Palmer house where Butler was stopping. Here a repetition of the scenes of Saturday night occurred. The crowds in the streets soon became so dense and the cheers and yells so loud when Butler appeared at his window that it would have been impossible for him to comply with the demands for a speech had he been so disposed. He remained at the window for half an hour bowing his acknowledgments and then retired. PERMANENT CHAIRMAN. CHICAGO, July 8.—The committee on permanent organization met this evening and decided to recommend to the committee the name of Col. W. F. Vilas, of Wisconsin, for permanent

chairman, and that the remaining officers of the temporary organization be made permanent.

THE PLATFORM COMMITTEE. CHICAGO, July 8.—The committee on the platform of the democratic national convention met in the parlor of the Iroquois club tonight at 8:30, thirty-six members being present. Malcolm Hay, of Pittsburg, was made temporary chairman. Wm. K. Morrison, of Illinois, was nominated for permanent chairman of the committee on resolutions by the tariff reform members, and George L. Converse, of Ohio, by the protection element. A ballot was then taken on the nominations, which resulted in eighteen votes for Morrison against eighteen for Converse. This tie vote caused something of a sensation among the members, and another ballot was ordered, which resulted exactly the same. It being apparent there was a dead lock in the committee, it was agreed that the temporary chairman, Mr. Hay, should act as chairman during the formation of the platform, but that when the work was done the committee should elect a permanent chairman, whose duty it would be to present the resolutions to the convention. A chat with a member of the anti-tariff wing of the committee elicited the information that the representatives from the states of North Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi and Missouri, had voted for Converse. The anti-tariff people had relied upon these votes and had expected that with a full committee the vote would stand 15 to 23 in favor of Morrison. INDIANA HEADQUARTERS. CHICAGO, July 8.—The Indiana headquarters both at the Palmer and Grand Pacific were the scenes of activity tonight. Indiana's thirty votes were recorded yes in favor of abolishing the unit rule. In explanation of the vote the delegates say the motive of Indiana was to break the unit rule so as to weaken Cleveland in his own state and scatter the votes. The Indiana delegation are confident that McDonald is growing in strength, but evidences are obtainable that the delegation are keeping in view the second place on the ticket in case they fall on the first place. A ROOM FOR THURMAN. CHICAGO, July 8.—The night passed away very quietly at the hotels. The canvassing, however, went on as usual, and there was what appeared to be a final rally against the Cleveland hosts which claimed tonight that victory was clearly in sight. Numerous and conflicting rumors were floating about, but they all revolved themselves into the fact that it was only the field against Cleveland, with the opposition leaders devising plans to consolidate the scattering votes for some one as against Governor Cleveland. Maryland has decided by a majority of three to vote as a unit on the second ballot for Cleveland. It was stated in a very positive way, however, that the encouragement the Thurman movement had received would imply his formal nomination, and that the speech would be made by George Breckinridge, of Kentucky. OHIO HEADQUARTERS. CHICAGO, July 8.—At the Ohio headquarters the faction quarrel between the Thurman and anti-Thurman factions, to all outward appearances, is becoming more intense and bitter than when the delegates first arrived. The anti-Thurman element in Ohio are uncertain whom they shall support, but if Thurman's friends insist on presenting the latter's name after Hoadley, they will probably go to Cleveland. The entire California delegation visited the Ohio headquarters and Mr. Turpey, of California, speaking of his state, said that if the Ohio people would abandon the candidacy of Mr. Hoadley and accept in his place Mr. Thurman, the Pacific coast would guarantee to him a solid democratic vote. MINNESOTA REPUBLICANS. ST. PAUL, July 8.—The Republican state central committee met at the parlors of the Metropolitan hotel this afternoon, the following members being present: H. A. Castle, chairman; Mark D. Flower, secretary; W. P. Sargent, E. C. Wait, C. H. Pettit, Frank A. Day, D. F. Chamberlain, W. J. Ives, John Espey, proxy for E. G. Holmes; James C. Mold, proxy for Levi Nutting; H. A. Castle, proxy for W. J. Daniels. The chairman read the following letter of resignation, which was accepted: WINONA, Minn., June 1, 1884.—H. A. Castle, chairman state central committee, St. Paul, Dear Sir: In view of the many other claims upon my time that will make it impossible for me to attend to the duties arising therefrom, I hand you my resignation as member of the national committee. Respectfully yours, SIGNED: MATTHEW G. NORTON. On motion, Hon. C. K. Davis was unanimously elected as successor to Mr. Norton on the national committee. THE WARD TRIAL. GRAND FORKS, Dak., July 8.—Governor Davis arrived at noon, also Dr. Ward, the father of the unfortunate boys who were massacred at Devil's Lake. Col. Farrington, of St. Paul, the father of the defendant, sat within the bar of the court. When the case was called Col. Uline took his seat next his counsel, expecting to be tried first for the tragedy of the night of April 22, 1883. Each defendant will be tried separately, and the prosecuting attorney asked until tomorrow morning to decide which of the defendants will be tried first. It was decided to try B. W. Lair, of Devil's Lake, first. His case will be called tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock. HEAVY BLAZE IN CANADA. MONTREAL, July 5.—A fire at Lachine yesterday destroyed forty houses, principally occupied by poor laborers. Three hundred people are homeless. Loss \$50,000. TELEGRAPHIC TICKETS. Timothy Conners, a fireman on the Omaha line near Sioux Falls, Dakota, had his leg mangled by being caught under the caboose. Everything is in readiness at Grand Forks for the Ward trial. Northern Pacific people are pleased over the adjournment of congress without legislation detrimental to their road. Northern Pacific land sales during the fiscal year ending June 30, amount to 473,712 acres for \$2,155,325. Town lots, 1,384, for \$94,291. Assignee Davies has filed his inventory of Grant & Ward, showing the liabilities to be \$16,792,647 and the nominal assets \$27,139,098; actual assets, \$67,174. The cholera panic in Marseille is increasing. There were fourteen deaths Monday. The failure of Dyer & Co. was announced Tuesday on the stock exchange, New York. Two Detroit girls, aged 12 and 13, fell in with three young men Sunday and went out in a row boat. One girl was drowned by the upsetting of the boat and the other was rescued after clinging to the capsized boat for twenty-four hours.