National Republican.

VOL. XVI. WASHINGTON, D. C., MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 26, 1876. NO.

CAPITAL TOPICS.

THE SOUTH PASS JETTIES

SUCCESS OF THE ENTERPRISE

VESSELS PASS THROUGH SAFELY

POSTAL APPROPRIATION BILL

AVERAGE PAY OF CLERKS

THE FREE DELIVERY SERVICE

NEW SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

A CLEVER COUP D'ETAT

SAMUEL COX NEATLY DETHRONED

A COMPLIMENT TO MR. RANDALL

MR. BLAINE GOING HOME

Confirmations.

The Senate in executive session yesterday confirmed the following nominations: Vespasian Smith, to be collector of customs at Duluth, Minn.; Wm. H. Jenkins, postmaster at Charlotte, N. C.

The Treasurer.

Names for the office of United States Treasurer, made vacant by the resignation of Colonel New, continue to loom up proudly. Mr. Wyman, the exceedingly able Assistant Treasurer, is known to be in high favor in the highest quarter, and this lends great color to the supposition that he will receive the appointment. There are many applications for the office, persistently advocated by influential friends. Mr. George B. McCartee, ex-chief of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing has been prominently mentioned in connection with the high office.

The Postal Service.

A number of postmasters from the leading cities in the country will be here this week to confer with the Post Office authorities upon the new law reducing the postal appropriation. This reduction necessitates a reduction of salaries or a reduction of force. It is very evident that the Government interests would materially suffer should the last plan be adopted, and the reduction of salaries heretofore indicated must take place. There is no other recourse. The Postmaster General is, of course, bound by the law on the matter.

Postmaster General Jewell.

Reports have been in circulation that Postmaster General Jewell intends to resign his office at the end of the present fiscal year. How they could have originated it does not appear to any casual observer, as no indications of such an event have been presented to friends of Gov. Jewell, or to others who would likely know if such intentions were entertained by him. It may be set down as very certain that the change in the Treasury Department is the only one likely to occur between now and the 4th of next March.

Aboriginal Troubles.

There will soon be more Indian music from the plains. At last advices Gen. Terry was at Rosebud Creek preparing to take up the fight with the scalp-lifters that Gen. Crook left off for want of ammunition. Army officers look for serious conflicts. Sitting Bull's chief headmen and warriors have waxed fat and are very saucy since the grass appeared on the hill sides, and have evidently made some progress in the arts of war in this Centennial year.

The Coming Dead Lock on Appropriation Bills.

There is a general understanding that the two Houses will agree upon the Post Office Appropriation bill this week, though Mr. Holman says he does not now anticipate such an agreement on the railroad question in that bill. The committee had a meeting on it on Saturday night, but did not reach any agreement. But with the legislative, executive and judicial, army and sundry civil bills the two Houses seem equally determined to take a dead lock, no matter what consequences may be. The Senate made large additions to the legislative and army bills, and will add also to the sundry civil bill.

Compliment to Mr. Randall.

Saturday was the silver wedding anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel J. Randall. His friends in the House of Representatives presented him with a silver set of six pieces, inclosed in a walnut case lined with blue satin. The service cost $700, which was made up in a short time by seventy members, each contributing $10. On the centre piece was handsomely engraved, "Presented to the Hon. Samuel J. Randall by his Democratic associates in the Forty-fourth Congress, as a mark of their esteem." Many congratulations on the occasion of his silver wedding, June 24, 1876." Mr. and Mrs. Randall were also the recipients of a number of other presents from friends and relatives, among them being an elegant case containing several sizes of massive silver spoons and forks.

Mr. Blaine Going Home.

Mr. Blaine does not gain strength as rapidly as his physicians hoped, but was much better yesterday, and has determined to leave to-day or to-morrow, in a special car, for his home in Augusta, Maine, to seek absolute and undisturbed rest for several weeks, free from newspapers, telegraphs, politics and visitors. On the way he will remain a day in Chicago, and make the trip as quickly as possible. He will not return to Washington during the present session. His speech of last Monday night was too much of an effort. He says himself that he has lost the snap and vim he had before his attack, and that he has never had so light an appetite. He neglects his private correspondence, and seems to have no concern about business. He has consented to obey the physician's injunctions so far as to leave at once for a change of climate and new scenes.

The Army Bill.

The army appropriation bill as reported from the Senate Committee on Appropriations Saturday is changed in the following particulars: The committee entirely strike out the eight sections by which the House proposed to reduce and reorganize the army, and to establish lower rates of pay for the officers. Amendments are accordingly reported increasing the House items of appropriation to the aggregate extent of over three million dollars, so as to provide for continuing the present force of 25,000 men, and the salaries of officers prescribed by existing law, and also to more nearly conform to the estimates of Secretary Taft in other respects. The principal items of increase are $813,785, for pay of the army; subsistence, $291,000; quartermaster's department, $150,000; transportation, $400,000; hire of quarters, &c., $600,000. The committee recommend the retention of the House provision concerning officers' mileage, fixing it at eight cents per mile in lieu of all other travel allowances.

Success of the South Pass Jetties.

A telegram from Port Eads, La., to the New Orleans *Times*, dated on the 19th instant, says "the steamship City of Havana, of the New York, Havana and Mexican steamship line, reported as drawing sixteen feet eight inches, left your city yesterday morning, intending to go to sea through the Southwest Pass, where she arrived about 3 p. m. Finding the bar blocked she came to anchor, with the intention to go out when the bar was clear. There being no prospect of the ship which had blocked the bar getting off last night, she came around to this pass and went to sea at six o'clock this morning, without the least trouble. She was piloted by that veteran pilot, Captain Wilson, of the pilot-boat Haze. Besides the City of Havana, the following vessels went to sea and have come in through the jetties during the past week: Steamships New Orleans, City of New York, Knickerbocker and Brashear and schooner H. B. Locke."

Financial.

The Treasury now holds $541,752,750 in United States bonds to secure national bank circulation and $18,823,000 to secure public deposits. United States bonds deposited for circulation for the week ending Saturday, $111,000. United States bonds held for circulation withdrawn for the week ending Saturday, $728,500. National bank circulation outstanding, $321,466,318. Gold bank notes now outstanding, $3,059,190. Receipts of national bank notes forwarded for redemption for the week ending Saturday, as compared with the corresponding week of last year, 1875, $3,404,000; 1876, $6,616,500. The receipts for the last week were the largest for any one week since the formation of the bureau.

The receipts from internal revenue Saturday were $366,262, and from customs, $371,263. At the close of business Saturday the following were the balances in the Treasury: Currency, $16,778,613; special deposit of legal-tenders for redemption of certificates of deposit, $35,545,000; coin, $66,960,962; including coin certificates, $22,945,000; outstanding legal-tenders, $370,123,668.

The New Speaker Pro Tem.—A Clever Coup D'Etat.

On Saturday it was discovered that Mr. Cox, Speaker *pro tempore*, had gone to St Louis without leave of the House, and it became necessary to fill the chair during his absence. Mr. Holman, who had been itching to get even with Mr. Cox for a piece of his strategy last week, offered a resolution declaring Hon. Milton Sayler Speaker *pro tempore* during the temporary absence of the Speaker. The resolution was adopted by a large majority, when it was found that Mr. Sayler was not in the House. It appears that Mr. Sayler was at the Arlington, packing his trunk to go to St. Louis, when he received a dispatch to go to the House immediately. By the time he got there he found that he had been elected and that the House had adjourned. It was an utter surprise to him. He says he never dreamed that his name or anybody else's would be mentioned for the place.

The effect of the peculiar wording of the resolution is to displace Mr. Cox from the chair and put Mr. Sayler in it, and if Mr. Kerr should die Mr. Sayler's chances for the Speakership would be apt to be much better than those of Mr. Cox. A number of members gathered in a knot and came to the conclusion that Mr. Cox had no right to go on a political jamboree when no one had been delegated to sign bills in his place, and, besides, there had never been in the history of the Government a time when there was more than one Speaker *pro tem.*, making two persons in all authorized to sign bills as Speaker. So it was determined that Sayler should be quietly put in Cox's place. It is probable that not twenty members of the House realized the situation until after the vote. Nearly all thought they were merely voting to put Mr. Sayler in until the return of Mr. Cox. But the latter will have to "grin and bear it," because he is as much out of the chair now as Mr. Blaine, having been succeeded by a vote of the House.

Alabama Claims.

In the Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims, on Wednesday, the 21st instant, the following judgments were announced for loss of personal effects and wages by the destruction of various vessels; Case 1466, Frank Morriss, Albian, California, $480; case No. 1487, Joseph Costar, San Francisco, $500; case No. 1469, Antonio Jason, Mendocine, California, $315, case No. 1470, Manuel F. Garcia, Santa Barbara, California, $400; case No. 1483, Joseph F. Thomas, Crero Canon, California, $375; case No. 1491, Christain Lopez, San Francisco, California, $234.50; case No. 1978, Joaquin Joseph, New Bedford, Massachusetts, $524.50; case No. 1682, James M. Taber, Vineyard Haven, Massachusetts, $126.52; case No. 1648, Joaquin Joseph, Manchester, Massachusetts, $600; case No. 1712, Wendell H. Cobb, administrator, New Bedford, Massachusetts, $200; case No. 1637, Manuel Simmons, New Bedford, Massachusetts, $400; case No. 1719, James Lyon, New Bedford, Massachusetts, $22; case No. 1509, Freeman K. Johnson, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, $1,317.

Southern Rains and Floods.

A correspondent from Rutherfordton, N. C., in speaking of the long rain and heavy floods which have almost necessitated another ark in that section, says:

Refreshing showers of rain are very pleasant, but when it comes by torrents, such as never fell before since the doors of Noah's ark were opened, as fell in the western part of this State, commencing June 12 and ending 18—six days successive rain—and the whole country was flooded. Vast amount of level land was totally ruined. Every person owning land on the water courses lost all their growing crops, so much of it that starvation will follow next summer unless aided by the mountain people or the Government. Broad river, running through Rutherford county, and which leads through portions of South Carolina, has made its mark, and a mark, too, that the poor women and children of this county will weep and cry upon the night of the next winter. This river, where people build bridges only three feet above the ordinary water, could have floated all the American fleet. It was fifty feet out of banks, and we had almost concluded to the conclusion that the sign of the "rainbow" was a failure. Nevertheless, "we stood it." Hundreds of thousands of bushels of grain have floated toward the Mother of Waters; and, now, I will close for fear I will mention another, called "Green river;" it is about as large as Broad river, and runs through a wild portion of our country, along the lines of Rutherford and Polk counties, and it was upon this stream that (I have heard from) six illicit distilleries were washed away, which were hid in the cliffs, in such secret places that all the efforts of W. H. Inman, revenue officer, had failed to find them. They were hid in the crevices of the cliffs or caves, and could not be reached by any one except by water. The distillery built rafts and floated their materials to the mouths of the caves; but all was vanity. When the chief revenue officer came they were found, and stills, tubs and all were floated away.

The Postal Appropriation Bill.

One of the most troublesome things with which the Post Office will have to grapple will be the pay of clerks in post offices. In his estimates the Postmaster General asked for $3,560,000 for this purpose. The House committee reported $3,280,000 and the Senate committee adopted the reduction. It has now probably passed beyond the reach of legislation, and the Postmaster General will be compelled to enforce it on the 1st of July next. The ten largest offices employ nineteen hundred and twenty clerks, at an average annual salary or compensation of $990. The thirty-eight next largest offices employ six hundred and seventy-two clerks, at an average of $872 each. The seventy-nine third class offices employ four hundred and ninety-three clerks, at an average annual salary of $747 per annum. One hundred and seventeen of the fourth largest offices employ five hundred and ninety clerks, at an average annual salary of $582 each. There are scattered around in the remaining small offices in the country at distributing points nine hundred and nineteen clerks, who receive for their very moderate average pay of $281 each per annum, making a total of four thousand five hundred and forty-seven employes.

Thus it appears that the average pay of the clerks employed in all the post offices in the United States is but $756.54, each Congress cutting that down about 10 per cent. The result of the order the Postmaster General will be compelled to issue on the 1st of July will be to reduce the allowance for clerk-hire in every office in the United States from 7½ to 10 per cent. It is said by some members of Congress that the Postmaster General can let the service go on, and the next Congress will relieve him in case he has created a deficiency. But the Postmaster General declares that he shall expend one twelfth of the appropriation during the first month of the next fiscal year, and the same proportion for each month thereafter, and if any deficiency will be left for his successor when he comes into office on the 4th of March next.

In regard to the free delivery service, there are 2,766 letter carriers employed in the 87 free delivery cities. The pay in the large cities is $900 and in the small cities $800 per annum per carrier, dividing on the line of 100,000 population. The pay of these will be reduced from $50 to $75 per annum each. These letter carriers are a very hard-working set of men, as any one who has observed them in the cities knows. They are required by regulations to dress in uniform and to carry a satchel over their shoulders filled with mail matter, which makes it more expensive for them to dress; and it would appear that this $800 or $900 has not been an excessive payment, yet Congress, taking the ground that salaries should be reduced to correspond with the times, will no doubt make a reduction about as above indicated.

There are 1,040 railway post office clerks who distribute mails on the trains while in motion, receiving the average annual salary of $1,220. There are 400 route agents receiving the average salary of $957. These perform the same class of work as postal car clerks, only on a more limited scale. There are 222 of what are termed mail-route messengers, receiving an average annual salary of $622 each. This class perform the same duties as route agents, only differing in the number of miles run daily, which is of course less. The duties of these three classes of men require their absence from home about one half of the time, entailing upon them, of course, an additional expense.

There are one hundred and thirty-seven local agents for the purpose of transferring mails from one train to another at the railroad stations, being compelled to be on hand at the arrival and departure of trains. It is probable that the legislation of the present session for the next fiscal year will reduce the salaries of these last four classes from $50 to $60 each. Should the legislation contemplated be consummated the saving to the Government will be five or six hundred thousand dollars, all of which will come out of the pocket of the laboring man. Post Office Department, making an average reduction of $50 to $75 per man from the present salaries.

PERSONAL.

Hon. James N. Tyner and Mrs. Tyner returned from Indiana last night.

Mr. Ichabod Nettleship, who has been stopping at the Riggs House for a few days, left the city Saturday evening.

NEW YORK, June 24.—Robert Dale Owen was married at Lake George, yesterday, to Lottie Walton, an artiste of middle age.

The President, Mrs. Grant and General Sherman returned last night from Harrisburg, where they have been visiting for a few days Secretary Cameron and family.

P. B. Prince, esq., of the solicitor general's office, Pennsylvania Railway Company, at Philadelphia, paid a flying visit to his home in this city, arriving here Saturday evening, and returning to Philadelphia last evening.

Through the instrumentality of Congressman Joseph H. Rainey, of South Carolina, a liberal appropriation was engrafted in the House bill for the propagation of shad in the Congaree and Wateree rivers of that State.

Commodore T. H. Patterson, commandant of the navy yard, has returned from Annapolis, where he went to attend the annual examination of the cadets at the Naval Academy. The Commodore's son, Samuel A. W. Patterson, was a candidate for admission to the Academy, and passed a very creditable examination.

A Paris glove cleaner, who only charges ten sous per pair, has an immense custom through placing in his window gloves which he professes to have cleaned for Queen Victoria, Emperor Francis Joseph, King Victor Emanuel, and a violet pair for Cardinal Antonelli. When a customer recently remarked to the successful tradesman that it must have cost his august patrons a large amount of postage to send their gloves for cleaning, he promptly replied: "Oh! it costs them nothing; they send them to me in their Ambassador's mail bags, which pass free, you know."

A select hop took place at a hall in Corsing, and the programme announced "No German." A well-to-do Teuton saw it, and, stopping one of the managers in the street, he said: "Vot for you call dis a free guntry? Vot for you kick me out of mit your show all de vile? 'No German! Den I backs up mine goods and goes back to mine Vaderland, and I gets up one grand hipperty hop, and I say, 'No Yankee,' and see how you vilkes dem all de vile."

Elder A. L. Smith, who has been for some time in charge of the Mormon mission to the Sandwich Islands, left Honolulu on the 21st, accompanied by five natives who had King Kalakaua's written consent to embrace Mormonism and locate in Utah.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

Russian Exhibits—A Splendid Showing.

PHILADELPHIA, June 24, 1876.

Russia, the land of snows and bears, bids fair to have one of the richest exhibits here. The section is now almost completed, and the few additions to be made will not comprise anything different from the exhibits now ready. The first and most striking features in their section are the five cases of enameled gold and silver. In this work Russia excels, nothing nearly approaching it being sent from any other country. There is a barbaric magnificence and splendor about it that is greatly heightened by artistic beauty and fine workmanship. The greater part consists of gold and gilded articles, decorated with vitreous enamels. Large pitchers, salvers, decanters and cups are almost covered with the richest arabesque and Mosaic designs; in many cases jewels are inserted to add to their dazzling beauty. Spoons of gold have both sides of the handle and bowl ornamented; and cigar cases are equally rich in decoration. Decanters with little cups for either wine or tea are presented in an endless variety of shapes and styles, some in plain silver with designs in oxydised silver, and silver and gold mixed, in addition to the enameled gold spoons to match, accompany them, every part of their surface covered with rich designs. One favorite conceit of these metal workers are baskets of gold, simulating wicker work, on which a napkin of frosted silver is carelessly thrown. The napkin is perfect in imitation of texture, and the damask pattern and fringe are so very natural that it is with difficulty that some are convinced as to the the real material. The effect is rarely beautiful.

A PUNCH BOWL OF ENAMELED GOLD

has for a cover a napkin of silver, the edges of which are worked out in imitation of finest lace. This is the most deceptive of any, as all of the edges and folds are visible, and the silver in many places is not thicker than a damask doily. A small gold plate has a folded napkin of silver, on which rests a box, imitating a loaf of black bread in shape, and having the traditional salt-cellar on top. The napkin is so very perfect, and seems to be just the thing to protect the plate from scratches, that the attendant was obliged to unlock the case and take it out before he could prove anything to a party of ladies. These Russians are especially skillful in tinting silver and in their surface finish. A card-receiver of silver bears a wreath of morning glories, painted on enamel, that show to a fine advantage against the dull, stone-finished surface of the metal.

The profusion and elaborateness of this display is wonderful, and could only emanate from a semi-barbaric nation. It is disheartening to think that they will soon catch up with the age and begin to make cheaper and less artistic work. No one but the very wealthy can afford to have any of this enameled work, as, on account of the material, it is very expensive. Few Americans can buy cigar-cases at fifty and seventy-five dollars, cups at forty dollars each and spoons for twenty, although many would like to have specimens of the work. A single piece of repousse silver in a heavy frame represents the

BABE IN THE MANGER AT BETHLEHEM.

The piece is in shape a semi-ellipse about thirty inches in length and fifteen in height, the figures standing out in such high relief as to challenge unceasing admiration for the skill of the workmanship. It is offered for sale at $7,000, and it is only a question as to which Catholic church will purchase it for an altar piece. A case of jewelry is now open, but it will close in all next week. Its exhibited, as it is quite small, and only comprises heavy gold bracelets and a few pendents set with aqua marines, amathysts, oriental topax and turquoise. The bracelets are very heavy, and the exhibit of turquoise, and then Russia's display will leave nothing to be wished for.

Of the malachite mantel-piece, vases and tables mention has been made previously. The large case filled with small articles made of this almost precious stone, in the shape of beads, pins, crosses, earrings, paper-weights, boxes, caskets, bookcovers, and sleeve buttons, has already attracted purchasers, and many of the articles are ticketed. Besides malachite, lapis lazuli, labradorite and the exquisite pink marble called rhodonite are made into elegant trinkets and marked at astonishingly low prices.

The Russians have displayed their textile fabrics beautifully, the greatest skill and taste being shown in the arrangement of them. From heavy woollen goods down through gauzes, silks, satins and velvets to the heavy, glistening cloths of gold and silver, the eye is continually pleased with the graceful folds and drapings. The heavy damasks and velvets for upholstery surpass in magnificence anything yet seen, and the gold and silver cloths, both plain and brocaded with velvet, seem almost too gorgeous for even ecclesiastical purposes. In one case nothing is omitted. The finest and the rarest of every kind are shown. Among the stuffed animals are tigers and great shaggy bears, together with

FOUR COMICAL LITTLE BEARS,

rolling around together, that only Beard could paint. Their expression of fun and mischief is of every kind of fur are shown, and the most beautiful among them is a cloak of soft, silky astrachan, as black as jet almost. India rubber in every shape and article that a human being can be devised is exhibited in a beautiful little pavilion in the centre of the section. Quantities of hats and caps of all kinds, native costumes and military uniforms, give one an idea of how the Russians dress. A small case contains some of the finest hand embroidery to be found anywhere. Its beauty consists in fairly rivaling the fineness and delicacy of its embroidery. Native towels, embroidered in vines and patterns around the edges and finished at the ends in what is called lorchon lace, make housewives long for them. Woolen and silk cloths, embroidered in gold and silver, probably from the more Southern and recently-acquired provinces, are a dazzle of Oriental beauty. Antlers and horns are made to do duty as hat-racks, umbrella stands, cigar-holders and umbrella racks. Mounted with green velvet the effect is beautiful. There is a case filled with amber made into pins, earrings, pendents, bracelets, beads, cigar-holders, pipe-stems; and one of enameled or lacquered tin and wood, with waiters and boxes for gloves, handkerchiefs, cigars, cards and watches, all ornamented with paintings. Statuettes in marble, bronzes shown are fine design and superior finish, and the damascened swords are things of beauty. The handles of the swords and rapiers are ornamented with jewels, and the hand in shape resemble mostly the peaceful umbrella.

The collection of minerals is large and very complete, and when they are labeled will be a very interesting feature. The exhibit of maps comprises the charts, maps and books used by the pupils, and some very fine drawings in crayon and modeling in clay and wax executed by the pupils. Among these models are those of the different races and tribes of their own and other countries and models of the peasants in their native costumes.

A few pieces of furniture, comprising a billiard table, cabinets, tables and chairs of heavy carved oak are very creditable pieces of work, and greatly surpass the furniture shown by Austria, the nation across the lake. Some magnificent vases and plates are hidden far back in the section, but their beauty will soon attract numbers of admirers and purchasers. The favorite national colors, red, blue and orange, are used a few days will decide the fortunate possessor.

An unopened room in Memorial hall contains the art contributions of Russia, and it will be a great desire to see what this wonderful country can do in that line. RUHAMA.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

KEY WEST, June 24.—The flagship Hartforp, Admiral W. LeRoy, passed here at 10 o'clock this morning on her way to Port Royal. All well.

PHILADELPHIA, June 25.—Two unknown men were run over and killed within one hour this afternoon on the Pennsylvania railroad track, at Second and Orange streets.

PHILADELPHIA, June 25.—A number of Swedish commissioners and members of the United States Centennial commission attended divine service aboard the Swedish corvette Norrkopsig this morning.

TERRE HAUTE, IND., June 24.—At Robinson, Crawford county, Ill., last night a prisoner named Osborne, confined for murder, who assaulted the sheriff and endeavored to escape, was lynched by some citizens.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., June 24.—An immense meeting of citizens was held to-night, the largest in many years, and arrangements perfected for an old-time 4th of July celebration. All classes of people will unite in the demonstration.

THE PROMENADE CONCERT.

A New Uniform for the Marine Band.

There was an acceptable innovation in the usual programme of music at the President's grounds last Saturday by the Marine band, they appearing in their new and showy uniform. The only material change is on the coat, which is the same color as the old, but ornamented with black braid, white epaulettes and aiguillette. The musicians were generally complimented on the neat appearance they presented. They have worn the uniform once before on the occasion of the grand Templar parade in Philadelphia when they were with Washington Commandery of this city.

Hibernia, No. 1.

We are pleased to learn that this splendid organization will give their annual picnic at the new Scheutzen park, on the Seventh-street road, to-morrow, 27th instant, and we can safely say that it promises to be the grandest entertainment ever given by this society. The excellent committee appointed to carry out the final arrangements have spared neither time nor expense in making preparations for the enjoyment of all who may participate. As will be seen in another column the hobby-horses and all other pleasures are free of charge. The Marine band has been engaged for the occasion, so the lovers of pleasure will have amply opportunity to indulge in all their favorite amusements.

Pennsylvania Republicans.

The meeting advertised in another column will bring to the front the citizens of the Keystone State. Preparations are being made to enter into the "Centennial campaign" with more than usual vigor, and the "ball" will be started this evening which will roll on to a victory in November for Hayes and Wheeler.

ST. LOUIS CONVENTION.

ON THE FIELD OF BATTLE

THE NEW YORK MALCONTENTS

ANYTHING TO BEAT TILDEN

HANCOCK AS A CANDIDATE

VERY STRONG IN THE SOUTH

PREPARING FOR THE FIGHT

ST. LOUIS, June 24.—But few additional delegates have been added to the list of arrivals noticed yesterday. A fraction of the Illinois delegation and a part of that of Kansas came yesterday morning, and a few individual members from other States, but no full State delegation has yet arrived, that of California being still incomplete. Mr. Perry H. Smith, of the Cook county (Ill.) district, says: Of the delegates from that district six are for Tilden, and from the best information he has he places the State delegation at twenty-three for Tilden, ten for Davis, and nine for Hendricks.

Individual delegates from the Southern States talk pretty freely, but are careful not to commit their delegations to any particular opinion or line of action. One of them, very prominent in Alabama, is for Tilden, and he believed that most of the representative men of the South prefer that gentleman, though his observations since leaving home have tended to modify some of his views on the general situation, and he thinks it likely that such will be the case with many delegates from that section. Hendricks men say, he has gained largely in the South lately, and next to Tilden he is the choice of the Southern Democrats. Although the South has the majority of the Democratic votes necessary to elect a President, yet they do not propose to dictate in the least. They want a candidate who will carry the election—one who will lead them to victory and place the Government in the hands of the Democrats.

Governor Hendricks, this gentleman says, has little strength in the South; still, if it is thought he is the strongest man in the North, and can carry New York and such other States as will insure success, the South will gladly accept him and give him its full vote. If the South has any demand to make, it is that the nominee of the convention be one against whom there is nothing to the Federal Government during the late war not even a shade of suspicion can attach.

The nomination of Hayes by the Republicans has caused a feeling of apprehension among some. With Blaine, Morton or Conkling on the Republican ticket Tilden was by all odds the man for the Democratic nomination, but the negative qualities of Hayes have not been developed. Tilden, Davis, have modified views in the South to some extent, and although there is no doubt that Tilden is the choice of the South, it may be thought that some other man will be preferred as more successful before the people. Other Southern delegates express opinions similar to the above.

MAINE, NEW JERSEY AND GEORGIA.

ST. LOUIS, June 24, 12 m.—The Maine, New Jersey and Georgia delegations arrived this morning, and others are expected in during the afternoon and evening. There have also arrived some seventy gentlemen from Arkansas, who will hold a meeting or sit in convention here and elect delegates to the National convention.

Individual members desire an acknowledgment that the people of the Pacific States are right in their opposition to Mongolian immigration. A small portion of the California delegation have arrived. The delegation is instructed for Allen, but the members now here say they would accept Thurman, or perhaps Hendricks.

NEVADA UNFLEDGED.

ST. LOUIS, June 24.—Part of the Nevada delegation arrived this evening. The question is unpledged, but the members of it favor Tilden in preference to any one else. Hancock and Hendricks, they say, have many admirers in and west of the mountains, but there seems to be a general preference for Tilden, he being regarded as the representative of reform and as most likely to carry the Democratic party to victory. All the delegates from the Pacific slope seem anxious to have the Chinese immigration question discussed, and there will, no doubt, be an effort made to incorporate into the platform of the convention a plank on that subject.

All of the Ohio delegates, except four, are now here. Various opinions prevail in the delegation as to the second choice, but all are agreed on Allen for first, and stand firm for him so long as he has any chance of success. They believe that he can carry the State against Hayes. Thurman has strong friends for the second choice, whom, at the matter now stands, they would prefer, but the probabilities are that, when the delegation leaves Allen, the preference will be forced for Hancock, for whom there is a growing feeling. Opinions differ as to Thurman's ability to carry New York, but

ALL ARE SANGUINE

that Allen can carry that State and Indiana, and boast of his strength in the South. The sentiment is very emphatic against Tilden, and in no case is it asserted that he will get more than a few straggling votes from Ohio delegates. Allen is believed to be stronger than Thurman, not only in Ohio, but everywhere else. Some of the delegates say the country will be disappointed, and the result disastrous. If the convention does not put a

RESUMPTION PLANK

in the platform, and on this issue they believe they can carry Ohio with any acceptable Democrat. Calculations are now made by persons who claim to be well informed, that at least fifteen four hundred and four votes on the first ballot.

Under the two-thirds rule it will require 472 votes to elect. There has been some talk about compromise candidates, but the names of those most prominently mentioned is Henry B. Payne, of Ohio.

Senator Kernan, of New York, was serenaded at the Democratic house to-night, and made a speech advocating the nomination of a man who can wrest the Government from the party of corruption and place it in the hands of those who will administer it in the interest of honesty, reform and justice to all.

Henry M. Watterson, of the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, was serenaded at the Southern hotel. He responded briefly. Hon. Dan. Voorhees and others made brief remarks.

The New York delegation held a meeting tonight, and elected Senator Kernan chairman. There are still twenty-two members of the delegation absent. Several other delegations also held meetings, but owing to the fact that none of them were complete in numbers, no formal action was taken.

ST. LOUIS, June 24.—This has been a very busy day at the hotels. Delegates have poured in by every regular train, and several special trains have arrived heavily laden with delegates and friends of the various candidates. But few full delegations have arrived, and it is, therefore, difficult to ascertain the real political position thereof that State will take in the convention, and conversation with individual members discloses only to a degree the opinion of the whole. Prominent delegates insist that they shall wait until their delegation had no conference, yet they are without instructions, and will vote as the best interests of the party seem to indicate. It is claimed, however, that 18 of the 22

DELEGATES ARE FOR TILDEN.

Most of those who have delegations are arrived, and they assert they are for Hendricks first, last and all the time. Furthermore, they will listen to no compromise, nor will they agree to any arrangement looking to placing Hendricks in the second place on the ticket with Tilden. Whether they would favor Hendricks being placed second to any other man than Tilden is not known and does not seem to have been discussed. In reply to a question whether the Indiana Democrats would support Tilden if nominated, it was stated that the leading Democrats would, but there was much prejudice in the country party, which might not, and if there should be anything like a bolt the effect would be very disastrous on the election in that State.

It is asserted that Pennsylvania will give Tilden but two votes, that three fifths of the delegates are for Hancock and that these, in the event that it appears that Hancock cannot be nominated, will go to Hendricks.

It is claimed that Illinois, which has heretofore been reported twenty-three for Tilden, will give twenty-seven votes for Hancock, eleven for Tilden and four for Davis.

The Hendricks men claim that the vote of Davis will go to them ultimately. A prominent member of the Illinois delegation states that he intends to make a speech in the convention and bring charges against Tilden of a

VERY DAMAGING CHARACTER.

He says Tilden does not deserve the respect of the nation, and is anything but a reformer. John Morrissey arrived to-day, and has been a centre of attraction. He is very pronounced in his advocacy of Tilden as the best, strongest and most available man. There have been several quite heated disputes between the Tammany and anti-Tammany men, some of them of a rather exciting character. The Tammany men are hot for the defeat of Tilden at all hazards.

OFF FOR ST. LOUIS.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 24.—The Tammany special train of anti-Tilden representatives and delegates to St. Louis, numbering about two hundred, passed through here to-day.

The excursion of "Uncle Sam's" Centennial legion will leave this city to-morrow morning for St. Louis. The party number about five hundred, all in favor of Tilden's nomination.

LATEST FROM ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, June 25.—Additional delegations arrived late last night and to-day. Special trains will reach here early to-morrow morning with several hundred people from New York, New England and other parts of the country. A train with three hundred Tammanyites arrived this morning, and the opponents of Tilden from New York are now very numerous. The contest between the Tilden and anti-Tilden men has been very warm to-day, and in many cases quite bitter. The opposition to him on the part of the Tammany crowd is very strong and aggressive, but, notwithstanding this, Tilden's friends proclaim that he has gained strength. This is conceded by some of his opponents, but when attempt is made to ascertain how many votes he can command in convention now one will say.

EVERYBODY SEEMS TO BE AT SEA

and drifting. There is really no organization in favor of any candidate. The currency question is assuming more form and opinion upon that subject becoming more pronounced. A prominent Ohio delegate asserts that the nomination of Tilden and the adoption of his views on the money question will lose that State by 60,000 majority, and Indianans say that State will give 40,000 against him, while, if Hendricks is nominated, he would carry them both by handsome majorities. Kansas delegates say the Democrats of that State will not support Tilden, and if he is nominated there will be a Third ticket put in the field. The Southern delegates seem to occupy the same position they did three days ago. They are willing to accept any man who promises the best chances of success at the polls.

Hendricks men profess to be hopeful, but many of them express disappointment at the decrease of his strength during several weeks past. They cannot account for this change in sentiment, but admit that in the East and South especially his strength has materially diminished. Pennsylvanians say the day after their convention was held Hendricks had a three fifths majority of the delegates; now he has not one fifth. Similar reports are made by other Eastern and Southern delegation. The Hancock movement on the other hand has developed greatly during the past two days, and although he has not been regularly taken up he is in pretty general favor and talked of quite extensively as the second choice. The South seems to be strongly in his favor, and will probably rally to him if it is shown he can be nominated.

The Nebraska delegation held a meeting last night, and resolved to cast their votes as a unit from first to last for Tilden. The New Hampshire delegation is said to be almost solid for Tilden. Several Michigan delegates are said to have deserted Tilden, and Hendricks is gaining favor with that delegation. There are a number of prominent influential Germans from New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and other States, including several editors of widely circulating papers, who to-day had an informal meeting, at which the political situation was pretty freely discussed.

It was stated that in New York the Germans are for reform, and will be satisfied with nothing else. They believe Tilden to be the embodiment of this principle, and favor him. They care little for platforms or promises. They are largely Republicans, but are not wedded to party, and with the man who had shown himself, by every act of his official life, to be a reformer at the head of a party the German vote, with limited exceptions, will be cast for that party.

HAYES' WELCOME.

Speech of the Next President at Fremont.

CINCINNATI, June 23.—The following is Mr. Hayes' speech, delivered at Fremont, Ohio, last night:

Mr. Mayor, fellow-citizens, friends, neighbors and all. I need not attempt to express the emotion I feel at the reception which the people of Fremont and of this county have given me tonight. Under any circumstances an assemblage of this sort at my home to welcome me would touch me, would excite the warmest emotions of gratitude; but what gives the occasion which the distinctive character is the fact that those that are prominent in welcoming me at home I knew very well in the past have not acted with me or for me, and they do not intend in the future to vote with me or for me.

It is simply that coming to my home they rejoice that Ohio, that Sandusky county, that the town of Fremont, has received a distinction that honors them. I thank you Democratic fellow-citizens, Independents and Republicans, for this spontaneous and warm and enthusiastic reception. [Cheers.] I trust that in the course of events the time will never come that you will have cause to regret what you do to-night. It is a very great responsibility that has been placed upon me, to be the representative of forty millions of people; a responsibility which I know very well I am not equal to perform.

I understand very well that it was not because of my ability or talents in the course of events I was chosen. There were accidents and contingencies which caused this result; but that which does rejoice me is that here, where I have been in my childhood, there are those that come and rejoice at the result.

After an allusion to his early days and subsequent life in Fremont, he continued: If defeated, I shall return to you oftener than I go to the White House, and if I go there, I shall rejoice at the time when I shall be permitted to return to you, be a neighbor with you again. Events follow upon one another as wave follows wave upon the ocean. It is for each man to do what he can to make others happy. That is the prayer and that is the duty of life.

Let me say, friends, in every position undertaken to perform this. For me, I have no reliance except that which Abraham Lincoln had when he went from his friends at Springfield, when he said to his friends: "I go to a place where I am to assume a responsibility greater than that which has devolved upon any one since the first President, and beg you, my friends and neighbors, to pray that I may have that divine assistance without which I cannot succeed, and with which I cannot fail." [Cheers.] In that spirit I ask you to deal with me. [Cheers.]

If it shall be the will of the people that this nomination shall be ratified at the polls, well. If, on the other hand, it shall be the will of the people that another shall assume these great responsibilities, let us see to it that we who oppose him give him a fair trial and also our cordial welcome. I thank you for the interest you have taken in this respect, and that you have laid aside partisan feeling. There has been too much bitterness on each side. Let us forget it long as it is in our power to do so, and let us see to it that abuse and vituperation of the candidate that shall be named at St. Louis does not proceed from our lips. Let us on this Centennial occasion, the second century of our existence, set an example of what a free and intelligent nation can do.

In making the Chief Magistrate of the nation, the office that is to be the first of 45,000,000 of people, let us show all those who visit us how the American people can conduct themselves through a second century. If it shall be in the spirit in which we have met here to-night; if it shall be that justice and fairness shall be in all the discussions it will commend free institutions to the world in a way that never they have never been commended before. [Cheers.]

GREAT BRITAIN.

Patriotic America Abroad—The Coming Fourth.

LONDON, June 24.—The American residents of London are preparing to celebrate the coming Fourth of July in a manner, in which the diplomatic representative of the United States will preside, supported by Messrs. Russell Sturges, J. S. Morgan, Hugh McCulloch, S. G. Peabody, Osgood Field, Wm. A. Richardson and General Heintzelman. Mr. Tom Hughes has accepted an invitation to be present. The majority of the English notabilities who were invited have declined. Dean Stanley in reply to an invitation has written a letter in which recent deaths of his wife prevents his participating in any public affair of a like nature. He expresses his warm sympathy, and says, if on the Fourth of July any American visitor will call in view of Westminster Abbey, he will be happy to conduct them through it and point out the graves of some of their dead. Mr. John Bright, in response to an invitation, says he deeply regrets that the state of his health will prevent his attendance.

It is learned that Charles Brent, the Louisville forger, who was released on the 19th instant, has surrendered himself to Scotland Yard, and the money taken from him on his arrest, and that he will probably return to America.

SPAIN AND ENGLAND.

MADRID, June 25.—In the Congress yesterday the Government was asked whether