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## NEGROES AND REVENUERS

WERE HERE YESTERDAY IN FULL FORCE AND HARMONY. THEY HAD THEMSELVES HOARSE.

The Collectors, The Deputies, The Post Masters, The Gaugers, The Revenue Doodlers, The Blue Bottle Flics, Check by Jowl With an Army of Negroes, Met in a State Convention Yesterday—It Was a Mottly Crowd of Eaves-Droppers Who Compose a Battalion of the Bread and Butter Brigade—It Was a Noisy and Distracted Mob of Bellicent Bullies and Curly Partisans With a Few Quiet and Respectable Members Who Left the Convention Thoroughly Disgusted.

The Republican State Convention met in Metropolitan hall yesterday.

Nominations for permanent chairman were made in the afternoon and in the matter of variegated color it was quite "loud."

The convention was quite luxuriant in its roster and actions. The individual delegates, white and colored, snatched into the hall in a lecherous, laughing manner, most of them smoking cigars; and they moved up and down the aisles, shaking hands and greeting each other; white men cordially slapping "niggers" on the shoulders and vice versa and having a high old reunion time.

The white delegates looked just like they didn't propose to be downed or railed, or even dictated to in the slightest degree by any "nigger convention" on the face of the earth, but that was only on the surface as the convention showed.

One very prominent white Republican V. S. Lusk, of Buncombe, was heard to say:

"I am afraid that convention did the very thing we have been trying to keep them from doing for twenty five years. We have been telling them that we could not give them office because they are negroes. Now they come and demand office because they are negroes. When they begin to play that game, the white men will say 'Good-Bye, Uncle'; we have no further use for you."

On the night of the colored state convention, a delegate made a speech in which he urged that the colored people demand that a colored man be made permanent chairman of the State convention. No official notice was taken of the speech, but it had its effect, and it was anticipated that there would be a hole in the dam over this matter.

A western delegate said: "It is a body of office holders in the State, is here." And he was about right.

Was It a Bargain? Or Who Are The Lairs?

On the night before the convention the bosses had made a compact to quit the row that was imminent between the Eaves and the Mott factions. The bargain made was this: Eaves was to be unanimously elected chairman of the Executive Committee upon the promise that he would quit the collectors fight and recommend "a Republican from the Ninth district"—or in other words JETER C. PRITCHARD who has Mott men. When this understanding was effected, it was agreed that every effort should be made to have a decent and harmonious convention. The program was not carried out—it was denied—"somebody told a pack of lies" as a delegate remarked—and the longed-for harmony eluded the bosses. It was a rowdy mob—and nothing less. A disgrace alike to the Republican party and to the State.

Called to Order.

At 12:30 o'clock, J. B. Eaves, chairman of the Republican State executive committee, rapped the table and called the convention to order.

He made but few remarks, and announced that "Hon. E. E. Smith, (col.) ex-United States minister to Liberia, would act as temporary chairman of the convention."

Prof. Smith came to the chair and addressed the assembly. He plead for harmony and unity, and hoped that each and every delegate would act "as become gentlemen representing the principles of the great Republican party."

The roll of counties was called, and then the chair proceeded to appoint a committee on credentials.

Row Between a Revenue Officer and a Negro.

The announcement of the very first name of the committee on credentials raised a row. It was A. C. Lehman, a book-keeper in the Raleigh revenue office for the first district. Jim Young, of Wake, jumped up, and waving a paper, said: "Here is a certificate to the effect that Mr. Lehman came into the First ward meeting of the city of Raleigh, and was elected as a citizen of that ward, an alternate to this convention. Now, I want to know if a man can represent two or three counties here?"

Mr. Lehman—"I have handed up a proper certificate from the people of Martin county, and I am here to represent the people of the First district."

Lehman is a prominent revenue officer under Collector White, but Jim Young seemed determined to down him, and kept up the fight against him. Delegates, white and colored, began jumping up all over the hall.

"I rise to a point of order" was yelled out by several voices.

"Mr. Chairman" came from several parts of the hall, and once or twice three or four delegates were speaking at once.

Chairman Smith pounded the table with his gavel. He said: "We want peace here. You can't confuse the chairman with all your eloquence. If I sit here I'll have order."

Just here Lehman arose and said: "In the interest of harmony I withdraw my name as a member of the committee on credentials."

The Gavel Broken.

This action was applauded; but some of the delegates had the "gas fever,"

and wanted to blow off. Jim Harris tried to speak, but the chairman said: "We'll have no more discussion on this matter; Gentlemen, take your seats." And he slammed the table with his gavel till the gavel broke and fell on the floor. This incident showed, sure enough, that the "chairman couldn't be confused," and nobody tried it after that.

The committee on credentials was then completed.

The Reliable Called Out.

The Revenue collectors, gaugers, deputies, and negroes wanted to hear from the great Reliable Eaves. He was evidently a great favorite with the Bread and Butter gang who were present.

Eaves came forward and said: "I appreciate, my countrymen, this call. I have been in every Republican convention since the war, but I have never made a speech. I am not well and am very much worried from fatigue of my work, and you must excuse me. Let us have a harmonious meeting so that when we start home, Bossism will have taken its flight from North Carolina."

Jeter Pritchard's Harangue.

J. C. Pritchard, Deputy Revenue collector, was called out. He declared that nothing in God's world affords him so much pleasure as to address a Republican Convention. Your presence gives the lie to the Democratic statement that there is no Republican party in North Carolina. The Republican party is never livelier than now. The Democratic party does not consider that we are dead. The last Legislature did things to show that they believe the Republican party is very lively. He referred to what he called the bitter contest in '88, and said that the tide of Republicanism began to grow in the West, and if we had had a free ballot and a fair count in eastern North Carolina the Republicans would be in power in North Carolina. The star of hope has arisen: It is in the west. The people are more determined to break the back of Bourbonism than ever. Are the Democrats scared? He then went into an avalanche of bitter and mean and malicious denunciations of the changes made by the legislature in the Federal Election law. He misrepresented these changes and used such invectives as "infamous," etc., frequently to cover up the paucity of his ideas and his base misrepresentations. He then denounced the Force bill and declared, "I say amen to the Force bill," and he blathered and falsely declared that the change in the North Carolina laws made it necessary. When he declared that he was for the Force bill, the members of the convention cheered him heartily and lustily. In fact, no such enthusiasm was created during the convention as when Revenue Collector Pritchard declared his advocacy of the Force bill. He declared "we were having everything fair in North Carolina," and there was no use for a change in the election law. In the very next breath he declared that the Democrats stole the election in 1888. He did not stop to explain this double statement, and his audience was too entranced over his advocacy of the Force bill to ask an explanation.

He concluded by saying that the farmers had terrified Vance, and that the death-knell of Vance and all other Bourbonism had been sounded by the farmers. There is no negro question now, he said. Capacity, and capacity alone, he said, would hereafter be considered. A MAN'S COLOR WOULD MAKE NO DIFFERENCE ANYMORE.

District Attorney Cook's Violence.

Mr. C. A. Cook, District Attorney of East North Carolina, was called out and spoke to the assembly.

Having been given an office at the hands of the Republicans, he paid for that office by a violent speech. He tried to make the convention believe that the depression of the people was caused by the Democratic party, and he actually had the gall to say that since the national power had been wrested from the Democrats, the people and the country was prospering.

He almost stumped the Republicans by asserting that Oliver H. Dockery was elected Governor of North Carolina in 1888, and that he had been counted out by trickery and fraud and re-actuality.

McKesson Soars Aloft.

Chas. F. McKesson, of Burke county, U. S. Commissioner was called out.

He made a few preliminary remarks. Then he said there was one thing on which he differed with his friends. The clouds and the skies differed about it. The angels in their flight differed about it. The great God of the universe differed about it. McKesson went on at this rate of sky-scraping for a minute, and it began to be too much for the convention. Some smothered cries of "put him down," "take him down" were heard. McKesson was able to understand this, and said, "Now my friends I don't want to tire you. I thank you."

The Negro Crowds out the White Man.

Here cries for J. H. Harris interrupted the speaker, and he was snarled out.

Jim Harris made one of his riposting speeches. He said when he ceased to preach Republican doctrine, it would after he was safe in Abraham's bosom. He would hold no office under any man. He would hold no office under any man. He would hold no office under any man.

Harris said he never claimed anything for the negro because he was a negro, but because of his manhood. (Whenever Harris praised and applauded the negro, and declared that the negroes must have an equal place in the party, the white element of the convention broke out into applause.) Harris said the Democrats claimed everything—He never everything but one thing. He never heard of a Democrat who claimed the right to "Hades." He supposed the failure to claim this was because they thought they would finally come into it by inheritance. (And here the horde howled. Buncombe and stuff like this was the burden of Harris' speech, and that very stuff seemed to tickle his audience. Harris is a smart negro, and he knew how to tickle his listeners, and he gave them the dish best suited to their taste.)

Semper Virgilius Lusk Bares the Crowd.

V. S. Lusk was called out and spoke.

When he came into the convention in the morning he was wearing his hand in a sling; but when he got up to speak, he essayed to get up an arraignment against the Democratic party, and in this huge effort (the success of which required more ability than even Mr. Lusk possessed) he forgot his sling, and both his arms swept hundreds of curves and made hundreds of gyrations in the air. He made a number of harrowing, bugaboo statements about the election law, he dressed that measure in the most impossible garb and totally misrepresented it. He said the sun of God had never set upon a fair election in North Carolina since the inauguration of the present system of county government. He said the National Congress had heard "our cry of distress, and were trying to come to our relief by the Federal election law. Yes, and when that law was introduced, a great hue and cry was raised and it was called the 'Force bill.' Now they say, if that law passes, they will be fighting and bloodshed! If so, bring out your army and well meet YOU HALF WAY. I AM TOOTH AND NAIL IN FAVOR OF THAT LAW, and I want a President elected who will see that law enforced."

Yes; I am in favor of a president who will put a MAN OF WAR IN EVERY PORT FROM MAINE TO FLORIDA to see that the law is enforced; and I am further in favor of a president who will put a man with a BAYONET AT EVERY BALLOT BOX, to see the provisions of that law enforced. Lusk took his seat, and this mongrel convention actually moved to thank him for the infamous address he had made.

Chas. Price Speaks.

Hon. Chas. Price, of Salisbury, who has recently been paid for his tuncleary by an appointment as District Attorney of Western North Carolina, was called out, and made a shrewd bid for the negro vote for Chief Justice. It was an unheard of spectacle in North Carolina to see a candidate for Judge bidding for votes in a nominating convention. He said that there was no difference in the old Federal party and the present Republican party. He said that he was glad to see that such harmony existed in the convention. Any man who came here especially to see a Kilkenny cat fight, would be disappointed. Most of his speech was directed to a defense, Republican principles. He didn't speak very heartily in defense of these principles, for his heart isn't with them. His Republicanism is known to be "volice deep and dollar wide."

Prof. Leary Talks.

John S. Leary was called up. He said he was not sanguine of success in the coming contest because of the provisions of the Payne election law which would operate against his race. (There is no such thing as the Payne election law. It passed the State Senate in 1889, but was defeated in the House.) He was not confident of success in November, but he was more hopeful than Mr. Lusk.

The Son of His Daddy.

Revenue George Bulla moved that M. L. Mott be asked to speak. The Democrats had expected a fight, but were disappointed. He was for harmony always, because he endorsed the will of the majority. Boss rule is surplusage. There can be no boss. I know no boss. Men who talk about bosses want to be a boss. When I leave this convention I shall say the Republican party leads and I shall follow. He said he was a pension man to the backbone. The party had seen fit to take care of those who had fought for the old flag—and in that manner had used so much money it was impossible to keep the promises to pass the Blair bill and repeal the Revenue law, but the administration had two and a half years more to run, and in that time both those promises would be faithfully kept. In the West we will be imposed upon by the State election law, but we will have a free election and a fair count if we have to kill every DEMOCRAT IN THE WEST. They (the Democrats) may kill a few poor niggers but we will get all the Democrats. We will be taunted with threats that a nigger was chairman of this convention. Well, I have only to say that I am one who most heartily endorses it.

Report on Credentials.

The committee on credentials submitted their report which was adopted save as to Sampson county where there was some irregularity.

Wanted to Give White Folks a Chance.

A wrangle here took place in which a dozen or more black and white delegates were upon their feet. When John H. Williamson, colored, hopped up on a point of order, stating that "we niggers have had it all our way for the last two days and now let's give some of the white brethren a chance to blow off some wind." A general hub-bub for some time prevailed upon points of order, personal privileges, etc.

A Plea for the Majority.

One delegate jumped up and said he moved that all the gentlemen go out of the hall and give the fools a chance to speak and then let the gentlemen all come back.

This didn't stop the disorder and hub-bub. Chairman Smith begged the delegates to sit down, but they wouldn't down.

A Perfect Cyclone.

Finally one delegate managed to get to the door and moved that the convention proceed to permanent organization. This seemed to have been the signal for a whole cyclone.

Don't Want a Nigger.

The prospects of a permanent colored chairman was before the white members of the convention like a nightmare. Somebody moved that a committee on permanent organization be appointed, and then there was another uproar. Pritchard, of Madison, got mad and raised a hurricane about "committee business" and "stifling the will of the people," etc., and he wanted the majority to rule.

A yellow delegate arose to a point of order and said, "Nobody has said that the majority shouldn't rule here, and Pritchard is out of order."

The Mob Uproarious.

Then there was a dozen or more gas and spread-eagle speeches ALL AT ONE TIME, and nobody was able to hear anything anybody said. Some advocated a

permanent organization through a committee report. Others wanted to elect by a vote of the house.

Chairman Smith finally pulled the mob down to something like order, and when he put the question, the faction who wanted to elect by the vote of the house carried the question by a large majority.

Nominations for Permanent Chairman.

Nominations for permanent chairman were declared in order, and the following were put in nomination: C. A. Cook, of Warren; Jno. S. Leary, (col.) of Cumberland; A. E. Holton, of Yadkin; V. S. Lusk, of Buncombe; M. L. Mott, of Iredell.

Mott arose and declared he was not a candidate for the position and would not serve if elected.

Large Advocates the Negro.

J. C. L. Harris, of Wake, made a rousing "fighting and whooping up" speech in endorsing the nomination of Jno. S. Leary, (col.). He spoke at least ten minutes and begged the WHITE MEN TO HAVE THE COURAGE AND INDEPENDENCE TO RECOGNIZE THE COLORED ELEMENT OF THE PARTY IN AN HONORABLE WAY.

Surprised at Harris.

A colored man—Henderson—from Forsyth, got up and seconded the nomination of A. E. Holton. He said he was surprised that Mr. J. C. L. Harris could say that he had been coming to conventions for twenty five years, and had not yet seen a negro chairman, and just now thinks of putting up a colored man for a prominent position. What's this for? Oh! the people have spoken, and the bosses are trembling. They are trying to carry favor, now. They have seen that we, the negroes, 115,000 strong, cannot be longer used as a cat's paw. And now they want to elect a negro chairman for this convention, and say to the world: "See what the white Republicans are doing for the colored race!" and when the time for lucrative offices comes around, they can say, "look what you have had." I believe that Mr. Henderson and I are one of those who to Washington and advised the administration not to appoint any colored man to office in this State.

The Lie Given.

At this point Harris jumped up and said: "Any man who says that I was ever in Washington for that purpose is a liar, and the truth is not in him." Henderson said, "I'm glad you are here to say it."

A Henchman of Eaves.

Jim Young got up and said, "I am surprised at my friend Henderson's course. He was in a conference held here yesterday where Hon. Jno. S. Leary was endorsed for permanent chairman, and he did not raise his voice in protest. Furthermore he is known to be a henchman of Jno. B. Eaves, and henchmen tried to get a resolution through the conference endorsing Mr. Eaves."

Then there was a row between Young and Henderson which wound up with a belief on the part of the convention that Henderson was in a league with the boss, and was trying to defeat a colored man.

The Uproar here became terrific. There was a rushing here and there, and the disorder was indescribable.

The Chairman Gets Mad.

Chairman Smith began to get mad. He began to call names and make the delegates sit down. He called out: "Mr. Young (col) sit down. Mr. Pritchard (white) take your seat," and then the chairman began to order white men and colored men to get out of the aisles and windows, and declared he would not recognize a single soul till order was restored.

No Harmony, But Much Talk About It.

The row finally hushed, and a delegate from Wilkes got up and said that since he had come here he had heard nothing but harmony! harmony! but he had seen no harmony since he came into the convention. He said there was no necessity for drawing the color line, and that it was about to be done.

Talking Against the Color Line.

Then there were other protests against drawing the color line—all protests being made at once, and another terrible uproar began.

A Sure Enough Row.

There were cries of "voted you!" The chairman eddied for order, got mad, said he wasn't afraid of anybody—not a single man—and howled and yelled for the delegates to take seats.

He finally got the convention so he could make them look at him, and then said Mr. M. L. Mott, of Iredell, had been recognized by the chair, and wanted to withdraw the name of one of the nominees.

Mott opened on the convention and said: "Last night the slogan was Harmony. If we can't have harmony let us fix it where the responsibility belongs. I stand by all contracts in politics or otherwise. There was an understanding last night that Mr. Eaves should be chairman of the State committee by unanimous consent. 'Who made that contract?' asked a dozen negroes. 'There have been some new news,' hollered a negro. Forty men hollered at once and ten men spoke at hollered at once. 'A damn hell-hole. It was a bargain. A damn hell-hole mob,' a Republican said to the chairman begged for peace. O. J. Spears, of Harnett, tried to speak. Then began another scene of confusion and confusion. John Williamson said that if there were any dishonorable combinations he wanted to know it. Everybody got up in the aisles—everybody was mad and rearing.

Mr. Eaves said that if there had been any agreement he was no party to it. Every man was free. He had not promised himself. He had kept his hands clean. ("Somebody is a liar," said Loge Harris.) John Williamson, (col.) asked Eaves if he had made any agreement about the chairmanship. "Out of order," said a man; "I don't want us to show our dirty linen to the public."

Pritchard said, "I want to withdraw Mr. Cook's name. There has been no contract by Capt. Eaves or others. Because he led us in '88, we favor him again for chairman."

John Williamson didn't want to tear asunder the Republican party. He

asked Leary to have his name withdrawn in the interest of harmony. There is something wrong here. Bossism is showing itself here.

A white fellow from Caswell, named Adams, thought they had come here to fight Democrats, and not fight among themselves. He came from a county that had never elected a Democrat to office. A man had as soon doubt the divinity of Jesus Christ as to doubt A. E. Holton's Republicanism.

Stewart Gilson (col) got mad and said, "You will hear me." Smith said that he was not 'afraid of any man in this house.' The point was made that Stewart was not a delegate. Then there was another great row, and demands for the call Stewart protested against the "colleges" who were trying to run the convention.

Voting for a Chairman.

Chairman Smith showed weariness and disgust, and as a last resort he arose and took things into his own hand again, and amid a deafening and thundering roar, ordered the clerk to call the roll of counties for a vote on permanent chairman.

There were desperate calls of "Mr. Chairman" but the chairman wouldn't hear. He ordered the roll call to be proceeded with, and by adopting this method, he got the convention quiet and easy for the first time in four hours.

The roll was called. When Wake county was reached, there was a demand for a poll of the delegation, and J. C. L. Harris and J. Rowan Rogers voted for Leary (col) for permanent chairman, against Holton (white).

Holton Elected Chairman.

There was only one ballot, and only two candidates were voted for—Holton and Leary. Holton was elected, the vote standing—Holton 138; Leary 69.

The Office-Holders Won.

James Young got up and said: "I was one of the men who voted for Leary, and I thank God I went down with the sixty men in this convention who do not hold Federal offices."

Some fellow wanted to make Holton's election unanimous, but it didn't go.

Taking the Chair.

Holton was escorted to the chair by Leary (col.) and Pritchard (white). He made a speech in which he said something about "honoring" of presiding over such a convention!—"cordially appreciated the honor &c."—He backed against the Democratic party, but his words fell stale and flat.

He declared the convention opened for business.

Permanent Secretary.

V. S. Lusk nominated John C. Dancy (col.) from "the other side," (the colored side) as permanent secretary, and he was elected by acclamation. J. A. Crisp, however, voted against Dancy.

Committee on Resolutions.

The following was the committee on resolutions: 1st District, E. A. White. 2d " C. A. Cook. 3d " L. B. Chapin. 4th " J. H. Harris. 5th " J. W. Goslin. 6th " John Holloway. 7th " M. L. Mott. 8th " J. R. Henderson. 9th " V. S. Lusk.

SIX O'CLOCK SESSION.

Chairman Holton called the convention to order at 6:30 o'clock.

In Favor of the Negroes.

A telegram was read from W. P. Cannon regretting his inability to attend the convention and hoped the convention would demand for the colored Republicans an equal division of party patronage.

The Platform.

The committee on resolutions reported the following platform which was adopted. WE, THE REPUBLICANS OF NORTH CAROLINA, IN CONVENTION ASSEMBLED, DO HEREBY RESOLVE:

1st. That we hereby renew our faith and allegiance to the Republican party, reaffirm the principles of the party as expressed in the platform of 1888, and cordially endorse the administration of President Harrison as wise, just and patriotic.

2. We deplore the action of the Senate in failing to pass the Blair educational bill and earnestly urge upon our representatives in Congress to secure the passage of some such bill as will give the necessary aid to our public schools, and thereby enable the poor children of our State to become educated.

3. We denounce the Democratic party for the passage of the election law in the legislature of 1889, which was so formed and so intended as to enable corrupt politicians to defeat by fraud and trickery the honest will of the people and thereby nullifying that section of the State constitution which says: "All elections ought to be free."

4. We renew our demands for the repeal of the iniquitous "County Government System" and maintain that the same is in gross violation of Sec. 2, Art. 1 of the Constitution which declares that all political power is vested in and derived from the people; all government of right originates from the people, is founded upon their will only, and is instituted solely for the good of the whole.

5. That we sympathize with the farmers in their efforts to throw off the despotic yoke of Bourbon tyranny which has so long kept them in political servitude as "hewers of wood and drawers of water" for the aristocratic and autocratic leaders of the Democratic party.

6. That we demand that our elections shall be free, that all citizens, eligible to vote under our National and State constitution shall have the right to vote as they see fit, their ballots counted as cast and a true return thereof made, and while we prefer that the election of all officers should be had under one and the same law and yet we recognize the fact that the Democratic party has instituted a system of fraud through the medium of their State laws, to defeat the voice of the people in the selection of their representatives in Congress, and therefore endorse such legislation as may be enacted by Congress and will secure a free vote, fair count and honest return, and thereby the prompt seating in Congress of the honestly elected member.

7. That we cordially approve of the

policy of reciprocity inaugurated by Secretary Jas. G. Blaine as the best means of opening up the markets of the Central American States to the farmers, manufacturers and laborers of the United States.

Nominations for Chief Justice.

The chair declared nominations for Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

Talking to Fools and Idiots.

Mr. Chas. McKesson got up to make a nomination. During his remarks there was some disorder. He turned upon the convention in mighty scorn and said that he thought God he could talk sense, even though he was talking to fools and idiots. He nominated Chas. Price, of Rowan county.

Mr. W. F. Henderson, of Davidson, nominated Ralph P. Buxton, of Cumberland.

Mr. C. A. Cook seconded the nomination of Chas. Price.

Jno. Sharp, of Nash, nominated W. T. Faircloth of Wayne.

D. C. Pearson nominated Judge W. P. Bynum, of Mecklenburg.

A number of delegates said that Judge W. P. Bynum would not accept the nomination. J. C. Pritchard, of Madison, especially emphasized this fact, and seconded the nomination of Charles Price. Mr. John Sharp, of Nash, withdrew the name of W. T. Faircloth.

Mr. Adams, of Caswell, nominated James Boyd, of Guilford. The name of Ralph P. Buxton, was withdrawn.

The nominees before the convention were: Charles Price, W. B. Bynum and James Boyd.

Price Nominated.

The first ballot resulted as follows: Price, 138; Boyd, 52; Bynum, 9.

The nomination of Price was made unanimous, and he was declared the nominee of the Republican party for Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

Nominations for Associate Justice.

W. T. Faircloth, of Wayne, was put in nomination.

Col. V. S. Lusk, of Buncombe, was put in nomination.

The first ballot resulted as follows: Lusk 83; Faircloth 115.

On motion of Mr. Lusk the nomination of Faircloth was made unanimous.

Superior Court Judges.

The following were nominated for Superior Court Judges:

Second District—F. D. Winston, of Bertie.

Fourth District—O. J. Spears, of Harnett.

Fifth District—W. P. Bynum, Jr., of Guilford.

Eighth District—A. L. Coble, of Iredell.

Tenth District—J. H. Bowman, of Mitchell.

Eaves Regarded as Reliable.

For chairman of State executive committee, John B. Eaves, was nominated amid great cheering and hurrahs.

THE STATE TAKES A HAND.

Vice-President Webb Will Have to Get Down Off His High Stool of Independence.

[By United Press.]

ALBANY, Aug. 28.—At the meeting of the State board of arbitration to day the following motion was ordered served upon Vice-President Webb and Master Workman Lee:

RESOLVED, That in the judgment of this board it is best to inquire into the cause or causes of the controversy growing out of differences between the New York Central & Hudson River railroad company and certain of its employees who on and since the 8th inst. have gone on strike, and that such inquiry be commenced in the city of New York on Tuesday next, at 10 o