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AMERICAN.

Conkling, in presenting Grant, spoke with great deliberation, in clear tones, and in his usually impressive manner. His mention of the name of Grant was received with renewed demonstrations, lasting two or three minutes. The speech was an eloquent panegyric of the life and services of Grant. The need of the hour was not a man who can carry States which are surely republican, but who can carry doubtful States South as well as North. Grant could carry the doubtful States of New York and several in the South. [Applause.] Calumny against him had all been exploded. The powder had already been burned once, and left his name untarnished. When those who tried to tarnish that name shall have mouldered in forgotten graves [applause] Grant's fame will remain pure and bright in the hearts of the people. Never elated in success, he has manifested the very genius of success. He commended his civil policy in establishing international arbitration, in opposing inflation, and paving the way for specie resumption. To him immeasurably more than any other is due the fact that every paper dollar is as good as gold. With him as the leader we should have no defensive campaign, [applause] nothing to explain away, and no apologies to make. The shafts and arrows have all been aimed at him, and lie broken at his feet. [Applause.] He briefly reviewed the third term objections to Grant and urged that it was no objection to any man that he had been weighed in the balance and not found wanting, or that he had obtained experience which rendered him better fitted for his duties.

When he had occupied thirty minutes there were loud calls from the galleries of "Time." "Time," but he paid no attention and was soon permitted to proceed. A little later he referred to Grant as being without telegraph wires running from his house to the convention, which was evidently construed as an insinuation against Blaine. This was greeted with laughter and a storm of hisses, and loud cries of "Time," "Time," which continued until a delegate appealed to the American people to let the gentleman who asked them to hear him finish. He was then permitted to proceed until he referred to "electioneering contrivances," which excited another outburst of objections.

Towards the conclusion he said the convention was master of a supreme opportunity. It can make the next president, and also make sure of his peaceful inauguration. It can break that power which milder the south. The democratic success is a menace to order and progress. This convention can overthrow and emancipate a solid south. It can make the republican army march to certain victory, with its greatest marshal at its head.

As Conkling took his seat there was another scene of disorder and immense cheering among the supporters of Grant, continuing 15 minutes.

Bradley, of Kentucky, then seconded Grant's nomination in a brief, eloquent, five minutes' speech.

When Ohio was called, Garfield, amid great cheering, advanced to the same position which Conkling had occupied, and when order was restored he said that he was always touched by a sentiment in honor of a great and noble man. He had seen the sea in its fury of storm; it was a grand sight. But he remembered that after all it was the calm level of the sea from which all heights and depths are measured. He counselled them to calm and quiet consideration in the hour of determining their duties. [Applause.] He concluded by nominating Hon. John Sherman, of Ohio. The applause and noise which followed Sherman's nomination came from those who made up in persistent effort what they lamentably lacked in numbers. The chair did not seem to feel called upon to make any effort to check it, and so much additional time was wasted, until finally a storm of hisses reduced the unruly to comparative quiet.

Winkler, of Wisconsin, and Elliott, of South Carolina (colored), seconded Sherman's nomination, the latter taking the opportunity also to pay a graceful compliment to Blaine. He said if any candidate went into this canvass relying on the vote of any Southern States for his election he would fail. We may put the votes in the ballot box, but we are power-

less to have them counted for the nominee.

Vermont being called, Billings rose to put in nomination Edmunds, of that State. He said:

Gentlemen of the Convention:

That quiet state in New England, earliest born to the Union after the old thirteen, whose people have always been loyal to liberty, and enthusiastic, urges the name of her most distinguished son as the fittest nominee to be inscribed on the presidential banner. Her delegates bring that message here of joy and pride alike supreme, because they know no state that has a better right to name a republican candidate, and that no state can name a better man. [Cheers.] For the first time in her history although always in the advanced guard of the republican hosts, Vermont comes to the front in a national convention. She thus comes, not seeking a reward for the loyalty which she has shown in years gone by, nor making a condition for her loyalty which is never to alter in the years to come. Her republicanism is not born of selfishness. It is bred in her bone and it runs in her blood. [Applause.] Nor does she thus come because the man she names for the presidency sprung from her loins. He is no longer her's. He is the possession and the pride of the nation. [Applause.] Still more, Vermont would ask of her everlasting mountains to fall on her and hide her before she would thrust any more local pride or selfish ambition into the councils of this critical epoch. [Applause.] Vermont rises to the light of the occasion. She looks backward through the years, she looks forward through the years and she fears the infinite peril, the ignominy, aye, the cry, coming over this government under the administration of a revolutionary democracy (applause), and she longs for victory, the victory of patriotism at the polls and the victory of statesmanship after the polls (applause), and she implores this convention to let no unnecessary issues, to let no discords born of hot prejudices, to let no personal ambitions, to let no dissensions, to let not anything put that victory in peril. (Applause.) She prays you make that victory secure by going straight to the conscience and the intelligence of the people, not only by her platform, ringing with honor and honesty from money clear up to human rights, but by putting on a platform a candidate far better than the platform, because known everywhere throughout the length and breadth of the land as its very incarnation, long tried and never found wanting. (Applause.) A candidate weak nowhere, strong everywhere, he will compact the party, bring every independent into the line and win recruits from even the enemy. That is victory here and now, victory for years to come, and the course forbids disaster and scouts defeats for years to come. Such a candidate, healing all dissension, of wondrous ability, of aggressive integrity, of the largest experience in public affairs, of the highest statesmanship, is that brave, clean, vigilant man on whom rests no shadow of reproach, to whom in every crisis in the councils of the nation we turn with joy and confidence, the central figure and leader of the Senate, the foremost type and defender of what is best in the republican faith, the ideal candidate, seeking not the office, worthy of the best days of the republic, having the promise and the portents of victory—it is George F. Edmunds Vermont nominates for the presidency, and, gentlemen, we pray you to welcome this breeze from the Green Mountains. How quickly it will swell into a gale and how surely it will sway the land. (Applause.)

Billings was followed by J. E. Sanford, of Massachusetts. Cassidy, of Wisconsin, nominated Washburne, and Brandage, of Connecticut, seconded the nomination. After which the adjournment till 10 o'clock on Monday was taken.

CHICAGO, 5.—In the contest case of Utah, debate was limited to 30 minutes. The majority report retains the sitting delegates, who the majority of the committee say, were appointed according to almost the universal usage in Utah, by the central republican committee, while the contestants were chosen by an unauthorized and irregular body.

Haywood, of California, sustained the majority report, and stated that the action of the central committee met together, without any authority, and elected the two contestants. The committee on credentials was

almost unanimous in favor of the sitting delegates.

Adams, of Massachusetts, spoke in favor of the contestants.

Pixley, of California, followed for the majority report, but could not be heard by the reporters.

McBride, one of the contestants (having got leave to be heard in his own case) appealed for recognition as a representative of the "live Republicans" of Utah. He argued that he had been chosen by a convention representing representing twelve of twenty counties in the Territory—the other eight counties only polling about six votes opposed to Mormonism.

A colored delegate from Mississippi wanted to know whether the contestants or sitting delegates represented Brigham Young Mormons.

Hauch, of Tennessee, tried to be heard, but as the time for debate had expired, he was interrupted by loud calls of "question," which irritated him so that he became greatly excited and persisted in what appeared to be denunciation of those who were interrupting him, until a storm of hisses drowned his utterances.

The roll of States was then called; on the motion to substitute the majority for the minority report; and thus seat the Utah contestants, receiving, yeas, 426, nays 312. So the minority report was accepted. The vote was in no sense a test of the strength of the respective factions, the partisans of different candidates dividing. The convention then admitted the Utah contestants.

June 7.—Balloting was continued until late in the evening with no material change when an adjournment was taken until 10 o'clock, Tuesday. The result of the balloting can be found on our second page. [EDS.]

DETROIT, 5.—E. B. Washburne arrived to-night from the East. He will remain here until Monday. He states in the most emphatic terms that he is not a candidate. He is for Grant, and has no second choice, but the nominee who will receive his hearty support.

MUSKEGO, Ind., 7.—The Seminole Indians have found a veritable witch, an old woman and her dog. She has been lawfully tried, found guilty of witchcraft and will be executed on Tuesday next.

ASHLAND, O., 6.—A fire this afternoon destroyed the city hall building. Loss, \$38,000; insurance \$23,000. The loss falls upon the city and other occupants of the building.

LOUISVILLE, 5.—The Watterson ticket is elected. The interior counties report universal for Tilden.

DENVER, 7.—The *Tribune's* Santa Fe special says: An official report from Gen. Hatch at Fort Craig states that on the morning of the 5th inst. Major Morrow struck a band of hostile Apaches near Cook's Cañon, and fought and drove them out. A portion of Major Morrow's command, consisting of Indian scouts and Company L Ninth Cavalry are now in pursuit. Two Indians were killed and three wounded. One of the former is supposed to be Mannaeto, favorite son of Victorio. A large amount of stock was recaptured. There is another band in the Black Range whose trail leads into Mexico. A battalion of the Ninth Cavalry have been scouting the country on the east side of the Rio Grande.

Washington, 5.—Gen. Hatch telegraphs from Fort Craig, May 31st, that his four companies are reduced to about 100, and the Indian scouts are in pursuit of Indians going to Gay County. There are about 100 warriors in the party. The Indians are probably Mexican Indians and not Victorio's main force, as supposed by Lieut. Morey, as they have many wounded. The General, concluding, says: "I may catch them before they reach the line. My orders are such, I can follow them no further, and must look out for Indian bands in the mountains here. Cusack with four companies of 120 men is doing hard scouting and good work east of the Rio Grande. Should give me 50 Indian scouts now they would be more valuable than four times the number of recruits. The surprise made by the scouts on the 24th is more serious to the hostiles than at first supposed."

The following is Lieut. Morey's telegram, who recalled his scouts: "Fort Cummings, May 31. To General Hatch, Fort Craig: Trails lead from the west side of Hooker Cañon straight for the Florida Mountains. The hostiles are making for Mexico for the benefit of their wounded. The trail does not seem to consist of as many as formerly. I think the trail was made by Victorio's party almost entirely. (Signed) MOREY."

WASHINGTON, D. C., 7.—Among a large number of Senate bills passed by the House of Representatives on Saturday from the Speaker's table were the bill authorizing the Roman Catholic bishops of California to sell the college ranch in Santa Barbara County and the bill granting an American register to the bark *Annie Johnson*, owned by Crawford & Co., San Francisco. These bills were passed without amendment and go at once to the President.

The Senate on Farley's motion took up and passed his bill creating a new collection district with Wilmington as its port of entry. It provides for the appointment of collector of customs and deputy collector, with salaries of \$3,000 and \$1,000 respectively, and also authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to appoint such number of inspectors as he may deem necessary to enforce the customs laws in San Diego district on the Mexican border. This bill has yet to pass the House. The Senate also passed the House bill to provide for the increase of pay of night inspectors of customs (a measure originated and largely promoted by the efforts of the San Francisco inspectors), but inserted an amendment making the increase to \$3 per night discretionary with the Secretary of the Treasury instead of obligatory in all cases. The bill in regard to immediate transportation of dutiable goods in bond, which has at last finally passed both houses, was amended in the Senate on Farley's motion so as to include San Diego and Wilmington, California, among the ports to which the privileges of immediate transportation from the port of original entry to be united together with the various privileges granted by the new measure.

The Senate sub-committee on sundry civil appropriations bill, have decided to recommend an increase of the item for the Mare Island dry dock from \$75,000 to \$150,000. The committee of conference on agricultural appropriations bill have agreed to report in favor of retention of Horace Davis' item of \$5,000 for the collection of information concerning the agricultural needs of arid regions.

CHICAGO, 8, 10.30 a. m.—The delegates are assembling. Conkling and Garfield were loudly cheered. The convention was called to order at 10.36.

The members of the New York delegation assert that Grant will be nominated before one o'clock.

Discussion as to the vote of the absent delegate Fenn, Alabama, is going on.

The 29th ballot of Alabama gave Grant 15, Blaine 1, Sherman 3. Blaine loses one on Kentucky, Sherman gains it. Massachusetts gives Sherman 21. Minnesota gives three votes to Blaine. Mississippi gives nine for Grant. The New York vote unchanged. The vote of Virginia gives 16 for Grant, three for Blaine, three for Sherman.

On the 30th ballot Blaine gained two in Illinois, and on the 31st lost six in Indiana. On the 30th ballot Wyoming cast one vote for Phil Sheridan.

36th ballot.—Garfield 399, Grant 306, Blaine 42, Sherman 3, Washburne 5.

Conkling moved to make the nomination unanimous after congratulating the republican party on the choice. The motion was carried, making the nomination unanimous.

Logan spoke, also congratulating the people on the choice.

1.30 p.m.—The convention is wild with excitement. The cheering continues, and though the band has struck up it cannot be heard, for different States have seized their banners and gathered around Ohio, where Garfield sits. Cannons are being fired on the outside.

Bulletin No. 80 says: The audience are now singing "Union for ever."

A motion by Harrison, of Indiana, to take a recess till 5 p.m. was carried.

[This is the first news received concerning the shooting.—EDS.]

NEW YORK, 8.—The *Times* Cincinnati special has the following additional facts of the shooting of Eph Holland. Holland was passing the corner of Fourth and Race Streets, opposite the Commercial office, and when about 15 feet distant from Woodrugh, the latter leveled his revolver and fired. Holland gave a loud yell, staggered against a confectionery stand, sprang upon it twice, whirled around and finally staggered behind the man at the stand where he concealed himself. Woodrugh stood quietly under the gas lamp with his revolver in position to fire again, when he was disarmed and seized by the police. He

went quietly along with the officer. At the Station-house he has persistently refused to say anything in regard to the shooting. Holland, very seriously wounded in the groin but it is not known at this time whether there is a chance of his recovery. He has said several times recently that the ring was determined to assassinate him before meeting of the democratic national convention but he would stand ground. There would be men the convention who would not like to see him, and he would have something to tell that they would like to hear. The supposition general to-night that his assassination is directly connected with political work for Tilden and democratic party in 1876. The attack has caused much excitement all the streets where the news spread.

WASHINGTON, 8.—Senator Blaine yesterday received an account of first ballot before he left the Capitol. The result seemed to correspond with his calculations and he was all appearance perfectly cool. As he lightly passed down the Senate steps to his carriage he remained, although with unruffled calmness and even cheerfulness of manner, "I do not think I shall get the nomination."

CHICAGO, 8.—The Primaries the city yesterday for the Democratic Convention resulted according to the present returns in a clean sweep for Seymour.

Dennis Kearney arrived last evening to attend the Greenback Labor Convention which meets on Wednesday. He will visit Cincinnati after the conclusion of the business of the convention. He expresses the greatest contempt for the platform of the republican convention so far as it relates to the China question.



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