

man. I express my own deep regret, as well as that of every delegate from Indiana, and every delegate, and every citizen of Indiana who belongs to the republican party (cheers), when I stand in the Senate of the United States the peer of the noblest and the best. I utter a truth that will not be disputed by any republican in the United States of America. (Cheers.) But we feel that the time has come for us not to ask any longer that our friends shall stand by us. We thank them for the noble support that they have given us in this convention and in withdrawing his name Indiana casts 25 votes for Rutherford B. Hayes."

The cheering and applause and bells which followed this announcement lasted for fully ten minutes. The galleries were wild with excitement, gentlemen jumping up on the seats and waving their hats and canes in the air, while the ladies used their handkerchiefs to show their predilection. After adding, "and five votes for Benj. H. Bristow," Mr. Cumback returned to his delegation amid deafening cheers. Cheers come from every part of the hall.

When Kentucky was called, General Harlan stepped up to the platform. When the applause subsided, he said, "Mr. President and gentlemen of the convention—The representatives of the State of Kentucky feel deeply grateful for the very cordial support which our distinguished fellow citizen, Col. Bristow, has received from delegates of the various States, both north and south. We feel especially grateful to those gallant men of Massachusetts and Vermont and other States of New England which, when it was circulated from one end of this land to the other, that Benj. H. Bristow was not to be President because he was born and raised in the south, Massachusetts, Vermont, Rhode Island and Connecticut, have done him and us the honor to say that Bristow was true to the Republican party. (Applause.) Without degrading you any longer, I have upon this stage for the purpose of withdrawing the name of Benj. H. Bristow, and casting the vote of Kentucky for R. B. Hayes."

The cheering which followed was unlooked for announcement almost deafening. It came from all parts of the hall, with the accompaniment of hat waving, clapping and hand clapping. It was one of the most enthusiastic moments of the convention.

Mr. Cumback then cast the other votes from Indiana for R. B. Hayes. (Cheers for several minutes.)

New York cast 61 for R. B. Hayes and 39 for Blaine (furious cheers). Indiana changed her two votes to Hayes.

As soon as the roll call was announced, the victorious side abandoned themselves to shouts of triumph. The vote is—total 756 Hayes to choice 379, Hayes 384 votes and continued applause, led by the hands of music, to 351, Bristow, 31.

A chairman said—Rutherford Hayes, of Ohio, having received majority of all the votes cast, was elected the nominee of this convention for the office of President of the United States. It is moved that the nomination be made unanimous, and on that Mr. Frye, of Maine, has the floor.

Mr. Frye of Maine seconded the motion. The question is, shall the nomination be agreed to? It was agreed to without a dissenting voice.

Chair—It is unanimously agreed to. (Great cheering.) A motion was made to appoint a committee to be appointed to inform Hayes of his nomination. Carried. A motion was made to proceed to the nomination of a Vice-President.

Poland nominated Wm. Wheeler. Governor Hawley seconded Marshall Jewell. Mr. Hoar seconded Wheeler's nomination. A delegate from New York, in behalf of the delegation, nominated Gov. Woodford. Mr. Cumback seconded this. Mr. Bristow, in behalf of Kentucky, nominated Hawley, of Connecticut. Another delegate presented Frederick B. Hayes.

A delegate from Iowa seconded Wheeler's nomination.

Other nominations were made and those already mentioned were seconded.

Balloting began. Woodford, during the balloting, appeared on the platform and surrendered his claim in favor of Wheeler in a graceful speech.

When Tennessee had been reached, Wheeler received over 300 votes, and it was apparent that he was nominated. Thereupon Kellogg withdrew the name of Jewell, and moved that the nomination of Wheeler be unanimous.

The convention then agreed to suspend the roll call and made Wheeler's nomination unanimous.

On motion of Howard, of Michigan, a committee of one from each State was appointed on the nominees of the Convention and to solicit their acceptance on the platform.

The following resolution was, on motion, added to the platform—

"Resolved, That we present as candidate for President and Vice-President of the United States two distinguished statesmen, of eminent ability and character, and conspicuously fitted for those two high offices, and we confidently appeal to the American people to intrust the administration of their public affairs to Rutherford B. Hayes and Wm. A. Wheeler."

Mr. Lewis West, of Va., read a resolution of thanks to the president of the convention; adopted.

Other complimentary resolutions were passed, and the convention adjourned *sine die*.

DENVER, Col., 16.—A report was received here yesterday that the Sioux Indians had attacked a cattle ground up at Fremont's Orchard, about eighty miles down the Platte, killing fifteen men and driving off the stock. The settlers in the vicinity of the reported raid have left their ranches and taken refuge in the nearest settlements.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., 16.—Frank Webber, night herder for Pratt & Ferris, was killed by Indians on the 15th inst., near the Sidney crossing, on the Platte. His horse and revolver were taken. His body arrived at Sidney this evening.

NEW YORK, June 16.—A telegram from Constantinople reports that Hassan, after getting admission to the Council Chamber, locked the door and fired at Avni Pasha; the lamp was broken and only a candle was left burning in the room. The assassin then threw himself on Avni, and plunged a cut-throat into his body. He next fired at the minister of marine, and finally at Paschid Pasha. The police overpowered and captured him as he was attempting to kill Midhat Pasha. After he was seized he said he was sorry he failed to kill Midhat. The Minister of marine will probably recover. The two murdered ministers were buried during the day.

WASHINGTON, 16.—Bristow's resignation is confirmed. He retires on the 30th. His reasons are purely personal. No successor is yet designated.

COLUMBUS, O., 17.—Governor Hayes last night received the following telegram from President Grant:

"I congratulate you, and feel the greatest assurance that you will occupy my present position from the 4th of March next."

WASHINGTON, 17.—The following message was sent to Congress by the President to-day:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

The near approach of the new fiscal year and the failure of Congress up to this time to provide necessary means to continue all the functions of the government, makes it my duty to call your attention to the embarrassments that must ensue if the fiscal year is allowed to close without remedial action on your part.

The President then quotes certain provision of the laws and constitution, saying their effect is to prohibit any outlay of public money toward defraying even the current necessary expenditure of government, after the expiration of the year for which appropriated, excepting when those expenses are provided for by some permanent appropriation; and excepting in the War and Navy Departments. The number of permanent appropriations are very limited, and cover but few of the necessary expenditures of the government. They are nearly all, if not quite all, embraced in sections 3,657, 3,683 and 3,689 of the Revised Statutes. That contained in section 3,687 is applicable to the

expenses of collecting revenue from customs; that in section 3,688 to the payment of interest on the public debt, and that in section 3,689 to various subjects too numerous to detail. It will be observed that while section 3,679 provides that no department shall, in any one fiscal year, involve the government in any contract for the future payment of money in excess of the appropriation for that year, section 3,732 confers, by clear implication, upon the heads of the War and Navy Departments, full authority, even in the absence of any appropriation, to purchase or contract for clothing, subsistence, forage, fuel, quarters and transportation, not exceeding the necessities of the current year. The latter provision is specially exceptional in its character, and is to be regarded as excluded from the operation of the former, which is more general. But if any of the appropriation bills above enumerated should fail to be matured before the expiration of the current fiscal year, the government would be greatly embarrassed for want of the necessary funds to carry on the service. Precluded from expending money not appropriated, the departments would have to suspend services, so far as the appropriation should have failed to be made. Careful examination of this subject will demonstrate the embarrassed condition that all the branches of government will be in, and especially the executive, if there should be a failure to pass the necessary appropriation bills before the first of July, or otherwise provide. I commend this subject most earnestly to your consideration, and urge that some measure be specially adopted to avert the evils which would result from non-action by Congress. I will venture a suggestion, by way of remedy, that a resolution, properly guarded, might be passed through the two Houses of Congress, extending the provisions of all the appropriations for the present fiscal year to the next. In all cases where there is a failure on the first of July to supply such appropriations, each appropriation so extended to hold good until Congress shall have passed a corresponding appropriation applicable to the new fiscal year, when all moneys expended under the law enacted for this fiscal year shall be deducted from the corresponding appropriation for the next. To make my ideas on this subject more clear, I have caused to be drawn up a joint resolution embodying them more fully.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT.
ST. LOUIS, 17.—Frederick O. Prince, Secretary of the Democratic National Committee, arrived here to-day, and will act with the local committees in perfecting arrangements for the Democratic National Convention. Augustus Schell, Chairman of the Democratic National Convention, is expected here to-night, and other gentlemen of note will probably arrive next week. All the hotels are busily engaged completing arrangements for accommodating state delegations and other guests, and from present appearances there will be no lack for all who may visit the city during the session of the Convention.

PUEBLO, Cal., 17.—The Denver and Rio Grande Railroad is complete and running trains to Leveta, twenty-five miles southwest from Cuchard's and seventy-four miles from the San Juan gold region by the Fort Garland route.

COLUMBUS, O., 17.—The committee, appointed by the Cincinnati Convention to notify Governor Hayes of his nomination for President, proceeded to the Executive Chamber at 9 o'clock this evening, where they were received by Governor Hayes. Edward McPherson, of Penna., then stepped forward, and after shaking hands with Gen. Hayes spoke as follows—

"Governor Hayes, we have been deputed by the National Convention of the republican party, holden at Cincinnati on the 14th of the present month, to inform you officially that you have been unanimously nominated by that convention for the office of President of the United States. The manner in which that action was taken and the response to it from every portion of the country attest the strength of the popular confidence in you, and the belief that your administration will be wise, courageous and just. We say your administration, for we believe that the people will confirm the action of the convention and thus save the country from the control of those men and

the operation of the principles and the policy of the democratic party. We have also been directed to ask your attention to the summary of republican doctrine contained in the platform adopted by the Cincinnati Convention. If in discharging this agreeable duty we find cause of congratulation in the harmonious action of the convention, success. Ohio we know trusts and in the hearty response given by the people, we see the promise of assured honors you. Henceforth you belong to the whole country. Under circumstances so auspicious we trust you will indicate your acceptance of the nomination."

Gen. Hayes, with unusual agitation and in a tone of voice so low as to make it almost impossible to be heard, replied as follows—

"Sir, I have only to say, in response to your information, that I accept the nomination. Perhaps at the present time it would be improper for me to say more than this, although even now I should be glad to give some expression to the profound sense of gratitude I feel for the confidence reposed in me by yourselves and those for whom you act. At a future time I shall take occasion to present my acceptance in writing, with my views on the platform."

The delegates were then personally introduced to their nominee and spent considerable time with him in formally conversing on various subjects.

BOSTON, 17.—Wool dull, sales were almost exclusively confined to California, and prices still in favor of buyers. Manufacturers appear to be quite indifferent, and low prices are no inducement to operate beyond immediate wants. There is, in fact, nothing encouraging to notice. Goods are saleable only at very low prices, and manufacturers are now more anxious to reduce their stock of goods than to purchase supplies of raw material. Sales of Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces have been 104,000 lbs., which cannot be quoted. XX Ohio and Pennsylvania at over 38 @ 40, X 34 @ 36; Michigan and Wisconsin fleeces 30 @ 35, and there is pressure to buy at these figures. Transactions in California have been 760,000 lbs., mostly spring, from 15 @ 27, latter for very choice. The principal sales of this description have been in range of 20 @ 25, and include good average lots. Supplies continue to arrive quite freely, and there is a good assortment offering. Pulled wool is plentiful and dull, the principal sales have been in the range of 30 @ 35 for super and X. There has been scarcely any inquiry for combing during the week.

AUGUSTA, Ga., 17.—The rains have been general throughout this section for seven days past, and the crops on both sides of the Savannah have been submerged. There is a total destruction of the crops on the bottom lands. The river rose thirty feet.

NEW YORK, 18.
A servant girl, named Augusta Kassar, aged 19, to-day confessed that she poisoned Charles Hayne, aged 7 years, son of her employer, by mixing oxalic acid with milk. The child had had the scarlet fever, and it was supposed had died from a relapse. The girl tried to poison herself to-day. She says she did it because Mrs. Hayne had threatened to discharge her.

Schreiber, who was appointed cashier of the Methodist book concern in 1869, to succeed a defaulter, now turns out to be a defaulter himself. The amount now missing is about \$15,000. Schreiber is now locked up in Ludlow street jail.

The Herald's special from Sidney, Nebraska, 17, says the Indians killed forty men on Thursday, 15th, at a point sixty miles south of this place. They belonged to a Colorado roundup. Over 100 white men have been killed in this section within one week. The Indians belong to the Cheyenne agency, Indian Territory.

William A. Wheeler was serenaded at Garrison's, New York, last evening. He is stopping there temporarily, being a member of the board of visitors at the West Point Military Academy. A torch light procession and a band stopped under his window. He immediately appeared on the balcony and said:

"I thank you gentlemen for your congratulations, and for the honor which, probably, is as unexpected to you as to myself, and which has certainly not been sought for by me. I was not oblivious of the fact that my name had been mentioned by warm friends who

desired my success, but I neither looked nor hoped for such an overwhelming evidence of the Convention's favor. But I have been a soldier in the republican ranks too long, and have enjoyed its confidence too much, not to be aware of the high responsibility which accompanies that confidence. To be nominated, in times like these, by a great party, which, despite its occasional shortcomings, represents in its fullest extent the intelligence, the patriotism and conscience of the country, is indeed an honor. The so called tidal wave of 1874, which swept the democratic party into power in the lower House of Congress, has resulted in demonstrating to the American people the utter unfitness of that party for every one of the duties required of it for the past seven months. The democratic majority in the House of Representatives has been on trial before the nation, and the nation is ready to render the verdict that the democratic party has been false to its promises, false to its duties, and false to the opportunities for reform which were presented to it. It is to the republican party that we to-day are indebted for the privilege of celebrating the one hundredth anniversary of our independence; and it is to the same noble party that we intend to consign the government in the future. Do not doubt, gentlemen, that in the coming canvass we shall achieve a splendid triumph, with that honored soldier and patriotic citizen, Gov. Hayes, at our head, and the entire republican party of all shades and opinions supporting him, we have but to do our duty as honest voters and good citizens, and victory is ours. Again, gentlemen, I thank you for this manifestation of your approval of the convention's work."

The police made a descent on the Olympic Theatre, Brooklyn, last night, and closed it, preventing the performance of the can-can, which had been advertised.

ST. JOHNS, Quebec, 18.—This place to-day was visited by a most destructive fire. The entire business portion of the town, embracing a stretch of territory six hundred feet wide and a mile in length, was destroyed. Seven hotels, nine churches, custom house, court house, post office, United States consulate, two banks, docks, vessels in the river, a portion of a bridge over the Richelieu river, St. John's woolen mills, employing sixty hands, stone and china ware rooms and 250 stores and houses were reduced to ashes. The fire broke out this morning at the head of Richelieu Street in Boquet's steam saw mill. The strong southwest wind caused the fire to spread rapidly. The aqueduct water had been shut off to repair the engine, making it necessary for the few engines to draw their supply from the river which added to the delay. The steamer arrived from Montreal at half past eleven o'clock in the morning, and the engines and hose companies from St. Albans at one o'clock in the afternoon, but the fire had already swept the entire length of Richelieu street to the dock, and through Cross streets, St. George, St. James, St. Charles, St. Paul and Middle Streets to Champlain, burning all of the buildings on the east and some on the west side. The occupants of the burned houses had hardly time to escape with their lives. St. John's Bank saved its paper money, but everything else is in the vaults, and the Merchant's Bank left everything in its vaults. Miss Lay, a milliner, in endeavoring to save her goods, was burned to death. Mayor Rossiter, whose house and tannery were destroyed, was severely burned. The bank of St. John's was a beautiful cutstone building. A stone building, with iron shutters, supposed to have been fire-proof, burned like tinder. The woolen company had \$80,000 worth of flannel burned.

The houses were mostly of brick and stone. The total loss is variously estimated as high as one or one and a half million dollars. About two hundred families have been rendered houseless, most of them losing everything.

A large number of special police have been appointed to preserve order to-night, and arrangements have been made to provide for the destitute. Business men say the town will be rebuilt at once.

ST. PETERSBURG, 16.—The workshops and carriage sheds attached to the Warsaw Railroad station were burned to-day, and baggage to the amount of 200,000 roubles destroyed.