

BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINK.

AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 7.—Of the measures introduced in the Senate, 368 bills and 17 joint resolutions were indefinitely postponed, and six bills laid upon the table; in the House 14 bills and 3 joint resolutions were postponed indefinitely. A majority of the measures introduced in both Houses related to matters not of general importance, such as bills for private relief and pensions, for the erection of public buildings, dredging of rivers and other improvements of only local importance.

The following measures passed both Houses, and were signed by the President, in addition to the regular annual appropriation bills, and the river and harbor bill. The bill to reduce the rate of postage on newspapers and periodical publications of the second class when sent by others than the publisher or news agent, to one cent each for four ounces; to provide a civil government for Alaska; to extend the duration of the Court of Commissioners of the Alabama claims until December, 1885; to prevent and punish counterfeiting in the United States of bonds or other securities of foreign governments; to grant 15 days' leave of absence, with pay, in each year, to letter carriers; to authorize the Secretary of War to offer a reward of \$25,000 for the rescue of the Greely arctic exploring party; to establish a bureau of labor statistics; to make all public roads and highways post roads; to authorize the legislatures of the States of Illinois, Arkansas, Louisiana and Tennessee to sell or lease certain lands appropriated for school purposes; to remove certain burdens from the American merchant marine (commonly known as the Dingley shipping bill); to establish a bureau of animal industry, prevent the exportation of diseased cattle and provide for the suppression and extirpation of pleuro-pneumonia and other contagious diseases among domestic animals; to make it a felony for any person to personate any officer or employee of the United States acting under the authority of the United States, or any department thereof; to repeal the text of the oath act of 1862; to authorize the fitting out of an expedition for the relief of Lieut. Greely and party in the Arctic seas; to limit the time in which prosecutions may be begun against persons for violations of the internal revenue laws to three years; to relieve from the charge of desertion certain soldiers of the late war, who, after having served faithfully till after the close of the war left their commands without leave; to provide for the location in a State west of the Mississippi river a branch home for volunteer soldiers of the late war, and for soldiers of the Mexican war, and the war of 1812, whose disabilities were not incurred in service against the United States; to provide for the disposal of abandoned and useless reservations; to reorganize the corps of judge advocates of the army; to establish a bureau of navigation in the Treasury Department. The following measures have been incorporated in the regular appropriation bills and become laws: To appoint a commission to visit the several countries of Central and South America, to collect information as to the best mode of securing more intimate international relations between these countries and the United States; to provide that hereafter all estimates of appropriations and estimates of deficiencies in appropriations, intended for the consideration of Congress, shall be transmitted to Congress through the Secretary of the Treasury, and in no other manner; to provide that the number of deputy collectors of internal revenue, gaugers, storekeepers and clerks employed in the internal revenue service shall not be increased; to create a board of pension appeals to be appointed by the Secretary of the Interior; to provide for the appointment of a scientific commission, which may in the name of the United States Government conduct a National conference of electricians in Philadelphia in the autumn of 1884; to authorize the President, in case of threatened or actual epidemic, to use the unexpended balance of the appropriations not to exceed \$100,000 in aid of State and local boards, or otherwise in his discretion, in preventing and suppressing the spread of the same, and maintaining quarantine at points of danger; to prevent the admission to the Government hospital for the insane of inmates of the soldiers' home who are now or may hereafter become insane; to provide that it shall not be lawful for the head of any executive department, or any bureau, branch or officer of the Government to cause to be printed, nor the public printer to print any document or matter of any character whatever, except that which is authorized by law, and necessary to the administration of public business, nor for any bureau officer to embrace in his annual or other report to be printed, any matter not directly pertaining to the duties of his office as prescribed by law; to provide for the appointment of a Missouri river commission, with powers and duties similar to those of the Mississippi river commission; to appropriate \$3,750,000 to repay the rebate tax on tobacco.

DENVER, 7.—The Tribune Durango special: The Indian troubles in LaPlata county are assuming serious proportions. The Indians are anxious to get back to their farms near the agency, but the high waters cut them off except by passing through white settlements. Major Whiteside, who has had ten years experience in fighting the Apaches, has gone to the front with two companies of cavalry with orders to make it hot for the Utes. Eighty cowboys armed to the teeth, swearing vengeance against the Utes, left for the scene of action this morning and unless the Indians succeed in fording the streams it is believed a fight will occur in a few days.

READING, Pa., 7.—Reports from Berks, Lebanon and Montgomery counties state that yesterday's storm was a cloudburst several miles wide. The roads are submerged, bridges washed away, barns and houses unroofed, acres of fields washed out as completely as if the crops had never been planted.

MINNEAPOLIS, 7.—Journal's St. Vincent special: Great indignation is expressed at Emerson by the passengers held there over Sunday in consequence of a conflict between the Canadian custom house officials and the Canadian Pacific Railroad Co., who refuse to pay \$1,750 extra per month required by the custom house officials. All trains are delayed Sunday nights and holidays for regular inspection. The traveling public is protesting loudly.

FORT SMITH, Ark., 7.—The Choctaw troubles are reported to be increasing. Two brothers of Governor McCubarn and a company of Choctaws from McAllister, joined the militia. Governor McCubarn has determined to suppress outlawry at whatever cost. Milly Hoyt the head of the outlaws vows he will kill Governor McCubarn and both his brothers, and is endeavoring to get the Cherokees to join his standard. He has raised a flag and is organizing his forces.

CHICAGO, 7.—At a meeting to-day of a large number of California citizens and democrats, present at Chicago in attendance upon the National Convention, the following expression of opinion was unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The affront offered to Judge Field by the California State Convention was not an expression of the democratic party nor of the people of that State, but was a factional outburst of the convention, which was largely composed of delegates appointed by the county committees in denial of the people's rights at the primary elections, or other participation in the processes which are at the beginning of the party's entrance upon the Presidential campaign, and was without precedent and misrepresentative of the best party and most elevated public sentiment in California, and has seriously jeopardized the electoral vote which a united party would be proud to present to a victorious national democracy; and

WHEREAS, The people of the Pacific Coast, regardless of party, are justly indignant at the attempt to treat with contumely an eminent citizen whose fame belongs to his country, whose record is spotless in regard to democratic principles as taught by Jefferson, vindicated by Jackson and embodied in these latter days by Tilden, whose right to the Presidency in 1876 was so maintained by Judge Field as a member of the Electoral Commission as to give it the solemnity of an undisputed historical title; therefore be it

Resolved, That we esteem it the duty, as it should be the pleasure, of every true Californian, to give Judge Field's name its proper place of honor, foremost amongst the leaders of the democratic party, from whose number a Presidential candidate is to be chosen. Several other resolutions of similar import were passed.

The resolutions were signed by J. B. Carr, chairman, R. J. Fault, secretary; Edward Curtis, John P. Irish, State Senator Kelly, State Senator Dougherty, ex-Governor S. L. Johnson, and Judge S. S. Wright.

THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

The Democratic National committee began its work at noon to-day, its chairman, Barnum, presiding. The States were represented as follows: Alabama, C. C. Semple; Arkansas, John J. Sampler; California, James T. Farley; Colorado, T. M. Patterson; Connecticut, Wm. N. Barnum; Delaware, Ignatius C. Grubb; Florida, Samuel Paliser; Georgia, George F. Barnes; Illinois, W. C. Gundy; Indiana, Austin H. Brown; Iowa, M. M. Ham; Kansas, Charles W. Blair; Kentucky, H. D. McHenry; Louisiana, B. F. Jones; Maine, Edmund Wilson; Maryland, Outerbridge Harsey; Massachusetts, Frederick O. Prince; Michigan, Edward Kauler; Minnesota, P. O. Kelly; Mississippi, W. T. Martin; Nebraska, J. Sterling; Nevada, R. P. Keating; New Hampshire, A. Sulloway; New Jersey, A. Cleveland; New York, Abram S. Hewitt; North Carolina, N. W. Ransom; Ohio, Wm. W. Armstrong; Oregon, A. Nattner; Pennsylvania, Wm. L. Scott; Rhode Island, J. B. Barnaby; South Carolina, T. W. Dawson; Tennessee, R. F. Looney; Texas, F. S. Stockdale; Vermont, Bradley B. Smalley; Virginia, John S. Barbook; West Virginia, Alexander Campbell; Wisconsin, Wm. S. Vilas. Mr. Barnes of Georgia nominated Augustus Bacon of Georgia, for temporary chairman of the convention. Mr. Stockdale of Texas nominated Gov. Robert Hubbard of Texas; Mr. Martin of Mississippi nominated Charles E. Hooker of Mississippi. The committee proceeded to ballot with the following result: Whole number of votes 37. Hubbard received 22, Bacon 9, Hooker 6. On motion of Mr. Prince the nomination of Hubbard was made unanimous. On motion of Mr. Hewitt Mr. Prince was elected temporary secretary of the convention. The following were elected assistant secretaries:

E. L. Merritt of Illinois, George W. Guthrie of Pennsylvania, G. L. Johnson of Iowa, Robert M. Bashford of Wisconsin, Charles M. Vallandigham of Missouri, Henry J. Linden and Michael J. Barratt of New Jersey. The following were elected reading clerks: T. O. Walker of Iowa, Thos. S. Pettit of the House of Representatives, Nicholas M. Bell of Missouri, James E. Marrion of New York, H. L. Bryant of Delaware, Ansel Oppenheim of Minnesota. Official stenographer, Edward B. Dickinson, of New York; sergeant-at-arms Richard J. Bright, of Indiana. The committee was directed to recommend the convention that the rules of the last democratic convention govern this body until otherwise ordered, subject to the following modification: That in voting for candidates for President and Vice-President no State shall be allowed to change its vote until the roll of States has been called, and every State has cast its vote. As a result of long discussion the committee decided that undetached coupons would not be accepted for admission to the convention hall. The committee adjourned till 10 o'clock to-morrow, with no anticipation, however, of leaving any business on hand.

The strong point is being made for Justice Field that his opinions in cases involving constitutional questions present sound democratic doctrines as to the limitations of the power of the Government, and that his nomination would attract strong republican support.

The New York delegation has been in session since 11 o'clock, and are, at 1:45 p. m., still endeavoring to come to some agreement. It is reported in the lobbies of the hotels that a vote taken showed 47 for Cleveland, with the rest divided among Flower and Bayard.

The Connecticut delegation this morning agreed to cast 14 votes for Cleveland, and Vermont will vote as a unit for him.

The New York delegation met at 11 o'clock and continued in session for four hours. Great interest centered in the matter as having an important bearing on the final action of the convention, and the hallway in front of the room in which the session was held was filled with a throng of people anxious to secure early tidings of the result. It was understood that at a meeting late last night Tammany decided to insist upon a two-thirds majority for the enforcement of the unit rule, and the question was whether that number could be mustered. There was a long and excited discussion, the tenor of which is not yet known. Rumors of the results of the balloting crept out from time to time, but could not be verified.

The following is given as the ballots taken for presidential preference: First or informal ballot, Cleveland 47, Gen. Slocum 15, Bayard 9, Flower 1.

It is understood the Flower men complimented Slocum and Bayard with a view thereby of winning the votes of Kings county in the convention. The vote on the enforcement of the unit rule stood, it is stated, 64 to 6.

Chicago, 7.—At a mass meeting of journeymen plumbers last night, resolutions were passed that Butler is the only man that the democratic convention can nominate who can insure their votes. Although the majority are democrats, they will vote for Blaine unless Butler is nominated.

TEST VOTES.

Very few of the States which perfected their organization to-day took a test vote as to their presidential preferences. The position of Pennsylvania is known to be for Randall, Delaware for Bayard and Indiana and Kentucky for McDonald. It is given out that Connecticut will cast her twelve votes for Cleveland. Iowa to-day took a vote and will on an informal ballot give Cleveland 21 votes, Bayard 2, Tilden 2. One blank vote was cast. The Georgia delegation was addressed by General Faulkner of New York, who presented objections to Cleveland's candidacy. A reply was made for Cleveland by Joseph Pulitzer of the World, who spoke at length and with great earnestness. The impression on the delegation was favorable to Cleveland. While there was no formal vote it was understood the vote of Georgia would be cast for him. Vermont instructed her chairman to cast the vote of the State as a unit for Cleveland. Massachusetts is solid for Butler, but in the event of his defeat it is believed the delegation would be divided rather evenly between McDonald, Thurman and Bayard. It is contended that the split in the Ohio delegation is in a measure healed. McLean be will the choice for chairman. The adherents of Thurman are making this move, but it is claimed at the same time Thurman has twenty-seven votes in the delegation.

EXCITING.

The exciting event of to-day was the struggle in the New York delegation and the heavy poll in favor of the unit rule. It was argued it would force the Tammany opposition into a close corner, but notwithstanding what appeared to be a famous victory for Cleveland's followers, very few of the leaders were willing to concede the untrammelled success of Cleveland in the balloting, owing to the fierce nature of the struggle and the failure of a portion of the delegation to come out openly for the majority candidates. It has been acknowledged that if the caucus had ended with the certainty that New York would cast her full vote for Cleveland,

sufficient Western and Southern strength would be at hand to make his nomination a sure fact. The lack of unanimity in the delegation is now being used by the friends of other candidates in pushing their claims for recognition. Cleveland's managers, however, are in high feather, and claim as a result of the day's work that the fight has already been won, and that it only requires the sitting of the convention to seal the victory.

KELLY INTERVIEWED.

In an interview with a Times reporter immediately after the adjournment of the caucus of the New York delegation this afternoon, John Kelly said: "If the delegation does not reconsider its action and still insists on presenting Cleveland's name, Tammany will appeal to the convention. We shall state our case clearly and plainly and attempt to have the unit rule broken. If the convention refuses to do it, the responsibility rests with it. We will have done our duty."

"Whom else can New York present?" asked the reporter.

"Slocum" replied Kelly.

"Would he make a strong candidate?"

"I don't know. I am not clear on that point. He is popular in the State and has made good runs, but whether he would do for President I cannot say. In fact we want a candidate who has been enough identified with the National Government and who has had experience enough to be called a statesman. Cleveland made a good Mayor and a good sheriff, but as Governor he has been a failure. Slocum has made a good Congressman, but how he would do as a President is problematical. We want a man with experience and broad views."

"Are there any others who would fill these requirements?"

"Yes; Baoward and McDonald."

TILDEN DECLINES.

New York, 7.—The following is an authentic copy of the communication to Mr. Barnum, chairman of the National committee, from Mr. Tilden:

GRAYSTONE, July 7, 1884.

To Hon. Wm. H. Barnum, Chicago:

I have received your telegram informing me of the disposition to nominate me for the Presidency, and asking, "will you accept an unanimous nomination from the convention?" and also the telegram from Mr. Manning, saying: "It seems absolutely necessary that you should answer Mr. Barnum's telegram as soon as possible." Your enquiry was emphatically answered in the negative by my letter of June 10th to Mr. Manning.

Signed, S. J. TILDEN. CONVENTION Hall, Chicago 8.—The day opens auspiciously for all the purposes of a great convention held in the heart of July, save that there is a mist in the air which may turn to rain. The air is close and bracing, and summer apparel does not burden the person.

CROWDS BEGAN TO GATHER

In the vicinity of the great hall in which the Democratic National Convention is being held at an early hour in the day. Door tenders and ushers reporting for duty at 8 o'clock with people then in waiting to enter and secure their seats inside the auditorium; however, there was an approach to chaos, laborers still being engaged in giving the finishing touches.

After having been employed during all of the preceding night, they did not desert the main platform where the decorations are being hung to within half an hour of the time announced for the opening of the convention. When the workmen quitted the building and the scene was clear, the picture presented was majestic, and truly so with its seating of 14,000 auditors. Every seat in the vast amphitheatre appeared to be occupied, the audience having its full quota of the fair portion of humanity in holiday attire. It is conceded that in pictures, the arrangement and

DESIGN OF THE HALL EXCELS

that of the convention of four weeks ago.

At 11.30 the scarlet coated band of the First Illinois regiment took position above the speaker's platform and burst forth with "A matins" which also proved the signal for the arrival of the first of the delegates

TENNESSEE LEADING THE VAN.

From that moment the crowd streamed in without ceasing until at noon when the hall had its full complement of people.

The breach in the ranks of the New York delegation, as indicated in these dispatches last night, is being used as a very effective weapon by the opponents of Mr. Cleveland and there is everything to indicate that if the southern delegates favor

BAYARD OR McDONALD

they will work earnestly for his nomination; and to this end those who have been startled at the sign and character of the Cleveland movement are now working. Indiana is being urged to stand by their favorite and not to be tempted from their present line of action by a Vice President offer. Speaker Carlisle, who arrived from Washington this morning goes to swell the active force of revenue reformers now on the ground. The committee on resolution is generally regarded as having a majority for the conservative platform. [It contains however, extremists of both sides and a

member whose position has not been clearly defined. In any action of the committee these will be a majority and a minority report, and it is now believed that the subject may have to be fought on the floor of the convention. Another of the things which now appear certain to occur is a

FIGHT IN THE OPEN CONVENTION OVER THE UNIT RULE.

and notwithstanding the claims made yesterday by the Tammany portion, the Cleveland people declare they are ready for the contest also, and will defeat it by a handsome majority.

When the familiar figure of

SENATOR THURMAN,

of Ohio, was discovered, a cheer arose which swelled into a roar as the audience came to know the occasion of the applauding. While the excitement was at its height a California delegate named M. T. Tompkins, addressing the chairman, who was not yet in his place, said: "The California delegation, after traveling 2,500 miles, catches its first glimpse of paradise in the person of Allen G. Thurman, of Ohio."

Among the U. S. Senators present either as delegates, alternates, or simply as spectators, were Hampton, Vance, Beck, Williams, McPherson, Farley, Voorhees, Pendleton, Jones, of Fla., Ransom, Lamar, Jones, Call and Harris.

Soon afterward when the band struck up Dixie, another great shout arose proceeding from the southern delegation originally, and as the import of the applause was understood, was taken up by the audience.

At 12.40, Chicago time,

THE CONVENTION WAS CALLED TO ORDER.

by Ex-Senator Barnum, Chairman of the National Democratic Committee. Prayer was offered by Rev. D. C. Marquis of the N. W. Theological Seminary. He prayed for "a blessing on this great assemblage of the representative citizens that they should be endowed plentifully with that wisdom which is first pure then peaceable and gentle and easy to be entreated, that nothing should be done through strife or vain jealousy, but that they should be filled with charity which is not puffed up and does not behave itself unseemly." He prayed that their deliberations would be guided to such conclusions as would best promote the glory of God and the welfare of the nation.

THE UNIT RULE.

CHICAGO, 8.—Grady, of New York, offered as an amendment the following: "And when the vote of a State as announced by the chairman of the delegation of such State is challenged by any member of the delegation, then the secretary shall call the names of the individual delegates from the State, and their individual preferences as expressed shall be recorded as the vote of such State. ["Hi! Hi! Hi!" and applause.]

John R. Fellows, of New York, said that the convention of his State had directed in compliance with the immemorial usage in that State, the sentiments of the majority should first be ascertained, and that having been done, the vote of the New York delegation should thereafter be cast as a unit. The convention of New York having placed upon its delegates that trust, he challenged the right of this convention to strip the New York delegation of the rights thereby conferred. Such action would not pass without a protest from at least some of the members of that body. The speaker then read the instructions to act as a unit passed by the Saratoga convention. He continued by saying that so far the method by which the vote of the delegation should be governed, New York alone had the right to command it in the state convention. Every member from that State in this convention voted for the enforcement of the unit rule, and the delegation itself had declared by more than a two-thirds majority that its chairman should express the will of the State by casting its 72 votes as one. He bade them pause before they struck down ruthlessly the express will of the sovereign State of New York, as given in the resolutions which he had read.

Power of Michigan, advocated the amendment offered by Grady. "Why," he asked, "should a man be preselected as a reform candidate and an attempt be made to nominate him by machine methods?" (Applause.)

Harrison of Illinois, argued that if the State of New York had instructed its delegates to vote as a unit, and if they failed to so vote, they would be disobeying the State, but the convention had nothing to do with that. (Applause.) He would probably be found voting differently from Mr. Grady on the question of candidates, but he wanted a free vote.

Jacobs of New York said that he was of the minority, and would exercise his privilege of voting against the choice of the majority, but as a democrat, and as a man loyal to his constituents, he would be obedient to the orders of the State Convention and bow to the will of the majority. (Applause.)

Grady asked him if at the Saratoga convention there had been a word of discussion as to the unit rule.

Jacobs replied that there had not been, but it was because everybody had agreed to it in advance.

John Kelly of New York, advocated the Grady amendment. There were, he said, 62 counties in the State of