THE RECORD-UNION.

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NO BALLOTING YET

Blaine Managers Delaying Proceedings.

DEEP-LAID SCHEMES ON FOOT.

Midnight Meeting of Opponents of the Administration.

ANYTHING TO BEAT HARRISON.

McKinley Permanent Chairman of the Convention.

CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE WRANGLING WITH CONTESTS.

The Platform Committee Making Good Progress—The Silver Men Making a Determined Stand and Succeed in Having the Second Plank Deal With Their Pet Subject, Though They Failed to Carry Their Point as Regards Free Coinage—Little Change in the Relative Standing of the Leading Candidates, Both Sides Displaying Confidence.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 8.—The Presidential situation took a significant turn to-night. An extended conference, lasting nearly three hours, was held by the Blaine leaders in the Colorado headquarters, and nearly all the chief politicians of the various State delegations were summoned into the presence of the committee. At the meeting there was discused the availability of taking measures to bring one or more dark horses into the field in order to draw off the Harrison vote and thereby effect the demoralization of his forces, and result ultimately in nominating Blaine or one of the dark horses.

Several Harrison delegates from Iowa were invited into the conference, and the suggestion delicately conveyed to them that if the entire vote of the State of Iowa were cast solidly for Allison he would receive the vote of Delaware and possibly other scattering votes. The Iowa delegation, however, did not receive the suggestion with enthusiasm, and appeared disposed to abide fully by the result of the afternoon's conference, wherein it was decided that Allison should not be brought out until after the first ballot if it should fail to effect a nomination.

Certain McKinley men of the Ohio delegation were also summoned and the intimation conveyed to them that perhaps the Blaine people might look favorably upon the candidacy of McKinley if the Ohio Harrison delegates would give him (McKinley) their loyal support on the opening ballot. This time the suggestion was received with willingness, but no arrangement perfected, as one or two gentlemen summoned were unable to speak authoritatively for their Harrison colleagues of the Ohio delegation.

Harrison delegates of several other States were also interrogated as to the disposition to furnish a dark horse, but the conference finally came to a close without a definite agreement.

At the conclusion it was noticeable that the McKinley boom in some mysterious way had received an impetus, as the Governor's eligibility was freely discussed in all quarters.

A midnight report from the Indiana headquarters says: We held our lines unbroken, notwithstanding the terrific assaults made upon them to-day. Our returns show 521 votes for Harrison. This does not include the contested seats. The result of the day's work leaves us without the loss of a single vote, and confirms the accuracy of the work already done. We are ready at any moment to meet our opponents in nominating and balloting, but they, fearing the results, are making desperate attempts to postpone it.

WILD RUMORS AFLOAT.

June 9.—At 1:30 o'clock this morning ex-Governor Foraker was hastily summoned to the Colorado headquarters immediately after the adjournment of the Committee on Resolutions, and is in conference with the anti-Administration leaders.

Among the wild rumors afloat, is that in the event of the probable defeat of Blaine a compromise candidate in the person of McKinley, Allison or Sherman is to be sprung on the first ballot.

MISLEADING FIGURES.

The Claims of Managers Do Not Fully Materialize.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 8.—The seeker after accurate information as to the relative standing of the two prominent candidates to-night is compelled to discard as extravagant and misleading the figures issued from the headquarters of each, and a careful analysis of the expressed preferences of all delegations, together with the classification of uncommitted delegates, shows each candidate from twenty-five to fifty votes short of nomination. The balance of power, if a ballot were taken to-day, would be found with General Alger.

ENTHUSIASM SUBSIDING.

It can safely be asserted that the past quarter of a century never witnessed a convention where there was such a rapid subsidence of enthusiasm as is noticeable here on the eve of the critical day which should decide the contest. The delay in reaching a ballot has caused every faction to realize that the citadel of opposition is not to be carried by assault after all, and they now await the result of the ballot. Those who but twenty-four hours since were hilariously parading the streets, are now walking dejectedly to and fro and wondering how matters are going to end. The loyal toot of the horn and triumphant blast of the bugle and inspiring music of bands that buoyed the enthusiasm have almost departed from the contest.

There is evidence of consciousness on the part of the average layman that he is something of a puppet in this battle for a political master, and the reflection is not gratifying to the sovereign American elector, so that to-night it is not uncommon to see quietly conversing together a couple of privates, who, but a day or two ago, were arrayed in opposition factions and fiercely combating Presidential preferences. As they compare notes, each one finds that the other does not know much about the mysterious motives and unfathomable purposes of the gentlemen who are the ruling spirits of his particular crowd.

DIPLOMACY OF THE BLAINE FORCES.

The diplomatic triumphs of the Blaine element in securing control of the organization of the convention and the committees, which are to play such an important part in its labors, is the sensation of the day. No one, not even the leader of the Harrison forces, appears to know exactly when the conspiracy had burst or how carried into execution, but it forced itself upon every man that there is a deep motive, and that the plans of the Blaine leaders were cautiously laid. The most is made of the advantage of the situation by the constant declaration of the Blaine managers that as they have control of the convention, they will be able to control the nomination.

CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE PROCEEDING SLOWLY.

The Committee on Credentials is proceeding slowly and evidently not intending to make a report until the opportunity is afforded to judge of the importance which their recommendations may have in determining the result of the convention. Of the contests disposed of by this committee Blaine delegates were seated in every instance.

There is a possibility that the Committee on Credentials may not be ready to report by to-morrow, and if this should be the case there is pretty sure to be a row in the convention when the Chairman submits a request for further delay. The Harrison leaders are much irritated over the Blaine policy of delay and appear determined to force a ballot as soon as possible. It was stated to-night that when the Committee on Credentials makes a partial report to-morrow, as is probable, they will move to adjourn for an hour or two with instructions to the committee to wind up its business and report at that time. This may afford an opportunity for the first direct test between the two factions.

BOTH CLAIM GAINS.

The Harrison people claim to have gained a delegate or two to-day in Oregon, and say they won back a couple of the Texas delegates who yesterday went over to Blaine. The Blaine managers claim gains in Kansas, Illinois and Rhode Island, besides several other States which they failed to mention.

BOLD MOVE CONTEMPLATED.

The leaders of the Blaine faction to-night are contemplating a movement which is very bold, and if carried out will be a farewell greeting to the short-lived harmony and good feeling of the past twenty-four hours, whatever the effect may be in controlling the nomination. They have an agent selecting from the list of delegates and alternates those who are officers under the Harrison administration. They expect to compile a list, and add thereto the names of administration office-holders on the ground as helpers to effect the renomination of the President, and who are not delegates to the convention. The list will be given out as an indication of the pernicious example being set by Harrison of the effect of the administration to perpetuate itself in power. The Blaine managers also insist that ex-Senator Ingalls has been promised the Russian commission, recently vacated.

WHO WILL MAKE THE NOMINATING SPEECHES.

The Blaine people state this evening that it has not yet been decided whether the name of their candidate will be presented to the convention at all. It may be found advisable to vote for him without the formality of a nomination, but in case it is decided to place him formally in nomination, ex-Governor Foraker of Ohio will certainly make the leading speech, and George A. Knight of the California delegation has been selected to second the nomination of Blaine.

When asked this afternoon if his speech would be a long one, and if he had yet prepared it, Knight replied: "I never prepared a speech in my life. I intend to whoop it up without manuscript for about five or ten minutes. That is my idea of business."

Harrison will be placed in nomination by the venerable ex-Secretary Richard W. Thompson of Indiana, and the nomination will be seconded by Hon. Chauncey M. Depew of New York. Other nominating speeches will probably be made by ex-Senator Spooner of Wisconsin, Hon. John D. Massey of Delaware, Hon. Lewis E. McComas of Maryland, and possibly by ex-Senator John J. Ingalls and others.

Colonel Henry M. Duffield, leader of the Alger forces, claims that his candidate has seventy-five votes assured, sixty on the first ballot and certainly fifteen more on the second.

M'KINLEY AS A DARK HORSE.

Governor McKinley of Ohio continues to be the favorite among all compromise candidates whose names are mentioned. The Harrison people are not evincing any particular preference for McKinley as a dark horse, but the generally expressed belief is that it would be wiser for his friends to keep him out of the Presidential contest for a few years until the exact effect of the McKinley bill is determined. The Blaine delegates on the other hand, are apparently very friendly, with the possible exception of some of ex-Governor Foraker's friends in Ohio.

Among the Western and Northwestern delegates a friendly feeling is manifested toward Rusk. The feeling comes principally from the Western Harrison delegates. When the name of the Secretary of Agriculture is mentioned for first place it is generally in connection with Whitelaw Reid or some other prominent New Yorker for Vice-President.

CALIFORNIA DELEGATION.

The State of California, always a strong Blaine State, is sorely disappointing to the friends of the Plumed Knight. To-day the Harrison managers started out by actually claiming a majority of the delegation, and for a time it seemed as though the claim might be well founded. A reaction occurred this morning, when National Committeeman De Young, also a member of the delegation, received a telegram advising him that the State Central Committee passed resolutions declaring it to be the overwhelming sentiment of the people of the State that Blaine should be selected as the standard-bearer. The result of the telegram was the issuing of a call for a meeting this afternoon. Great interest was manifested in the outcome, but no very substantial results were realized.

The telegram received by De Young, as well as the text of the resolution of the State Central Committee, was spread before the delegation and the matter fully discussed. A vote was finally taken and the California delegation was definitely ascertained to stand five for Harrison, eleven for Blaine and two wavering and uncertain. Both factions to-night are claiming these wavering and uncertain delegates, but the gentlemen themselves are very noncommittal as to preferences.

General Otis, of the Massachusetts delegation says they stand nineteen for Harrison and eleven for Blaine.

At a meeting of the alternates of the California delegation to-day the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the alternates of the California delegation believe that the expressed wish of the people of their respective sections are unanimously in favor of James G. Blaine as the nominee of the convention, and regret that they have not the power to cast the votes of California for him.

E. C. VOORHEES, Chairman.
J. J. MATTHEWS, Secretary.

A POLITICAL BOSS OVERTHROWN.

The selection of R. C. Kerens for National Committeeman from Missouri is significant, as it indicates that the Kerens men have succeeded in overthrowing Chauncey I. Filley, who for years has been the boss of Missouri politics. In the present fight Filley is for Blaine and Kerens for Harrison. There was an exciting scene in the meeting of the Missouri delegation when Kerens was chosen, and Major Warner and District Attorney Reynolds, both Harrison men, came to blows. Reynolds was knocked down. A reconciliation was afterward effected.

BLAINE PEOPLE SURPRISED.

They Receive a Set-Back in the Credentials Committee.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 8.—The Blaine people met a surprise this afternoon in the Committee on Credentials. They found a counter-plan at work to defeat their purpose to approve the proceedings of the National Committee in the matter of contested seats, and when a vote was taken on delegates-at-large and one district in the Alabama contest they found themselves in the minority, after having confidently looked to a continued victory in all the contests. It was only by one vote they lost, and subsequently pulled themselves together and carried a motion to adjourn, with another motion to reconsider pending.

The Blaine men admitted the set-back, but predicted that before the report was prepared for submission to the convention they would again be in the majority. They said the fight would be renewed, and they would seat the anti-Moseley faction in Alabama, who were given seats by the National Committee. The news, however, gave great satisfaction and encouragement to the Harrison men.

It is not probable the work of the Credentials Committee can be completed and a report made before to-morrow evening, and a night session to-morrow must be ordered if a third day of the convention is to see it permanently organized and in full working order. This will throw the nominating speeches over until Friday, and later, if it be a hard fight against the report, as threatened by the Harrison men.

Upon reassembling after the adjournment, the Alabama contest was again taken up, but left for a time, and the Fifth Kentucky taken up, Matthews and Winstell being seated. Matthews is usually classed as a Blaine man, but it is not positively known.

It was decided unanimously to seat the delegates from the Ninth District of Lousiana, no contest being made on the one Harrison delegate.

DISORDERLY SCENES.

Blaine and Harrison Adherents Cause a Small Riot.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 8.—The white wings of harmony which fluttered over the convention to-day were put to flight in the tumultuous scene of disorder at the West Hotel to-night. Late this afternoon it was announced by the younger men of the Blaine faction that advantage would be taken of the beautiful evening to make a monster Blaine demonstration with banners and other insignia of the Plumed Knight, headed by bands of the various cities.

The Harrison people heard of the programme, and although the managers did not advise a counter demonstration, the young element determined that President and cause should not be entirely lost from sight in the hilarious Blaine demonstration. Both factions turned out and marched through the streets, and finally both headed for the hotel. There they met and marched around in circles to the tune of discordant yells and rival shouts for Blaine and Harrison.

At the head of the Blaine column was a banner carried by an Indiana man, bearing the inscription, "If Blaine is nominated he will carry Indiana by 10,000." Another Blaine man carried a similar banner bearing a still more irritating inscription, "If Harrison is nominated he will lose Indiana by 20,000."

The banners excited the ire of the fiery young Harrison men of Indiana and a rush was made. Before the Blaine people had an opportunity to defend their colors the two banners were torn down and pulled to pieces. Instantly the Blaine people retaliated by an onslaught on the Harrison forces, and banners bearing the portrait of the President and inscriptions certifying to his political grandeur were also pulled down and torn to pieces and trampled under foot.

This, of course, provoked a bad feeling, and for a time it seemed as though there would be a general fight. There was considerable scuffling, and the men were jostled against the marble walls, and there were also two or three fistic encounters of short duration, but the riot which for the time threatened was happily averted.

For two hours the hotheaded rival factions thronged the hotel rotunda, and made it impossible for the guests to pass, but shortly after 10 o'clock dispersed without personal damage to anybody, but after having created a great deal of serious discord in the ranks of the Republican party, particularly of the rival factions of the Hoosier State.

THIRD CANDIDATE STORIES.

An Effort to Create a Boom for Ex-Speaker Reed.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 8.—James Fairchild of Boston, an enthusiastic Reed man, made an effort this morning at the meeting of the Massachusetts delegation to commit the Bay State to Reed. A motion to that effect was made, but immediately a counter-motion to adjourn went through by almost unanimous consent, and the Reed vote was prematurely checked.

The growing prominence of McKinley as an available candidate is alarming the leaders of the Blaine and Harrison factions.

A report was in circulation to-night that New Hampshire, Vermont and Connecticut were in a combine to support McKinley. Senator Cullom also came in for a charge of the third-candidate stories.

PLATFORM COMMITTEE.

The Chief Difficulties Confronting the Convention Solved.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 8.—The chief difficulties confronting the convention in the matter of the platform was solved this afternoon. There was a lively time proceding this solution. Silver was the rock upon which the committee nearly split, which would result in discord and majority reports to the convention.

When the Platform Committee assembled this afternoon no reconciliation had been effected in the sub-committee appointed by Chairman Foraker to consider the silver problem. The first matter coming before the full committee was the tariff, and the silver advocates doggedly set out to contest every inch of ground and embarrass the opponents at every stage of consideration of the platform. The bold tactics proved successful, for at 4:30, when the Platform Committee took a recess, the victory was won. Instead of a free coinage platform, separate and distinct, they so shaped the tariff paragraph in accordance with what is supposed to be the heart's desire of the so-called silver States. Free coinage is let go by the board, and, instead, the silver men are gleefully accepting the clause pledging the Republican party to a policy of protective tariff on lead.

After the decision the report of the sub-committee on Miscellaneous Subjects was received. This committee dealt with the Nicaragua Canal and reported a plank recognizing the Nicaragua Canal as of transcendant importance to the United States in view of its necessity in time of war and great utility in forwarding the interests of American productions and commerce, and recommending that all proper steps be taken to procure its building by American capital.

The two planks already completed were placed in the hands of the Revision Committee, composed of Gore of Nebraska, Platt of Connecticut, Teller of Colorado, Brackett of Massachusetts and Thompson of Minnesota.

A recess was taken till 8 o'clock, and upon reassembling the silver men were apparently satisfied and stuck to their previous declaration that, with lead taken care of, the silver States could be carried by the Republicans, but as soon as the committee was fairly under way discussing what should be the second plank of the platform, the silver men trotted out free silver as fresh as ever. Another hot fight ensued, and a second victory resulted for the silver men, though, as before, not what they aimed at. The New York and New England committeemen proved far too strong to get anything like a flat-footed declaration for unlimited coinage or anything similarly radical.

The upshot was an agreement that the second plank should deal with the silver question. A compromise as to language was that the declaration should be substantially as follows: "The American people, by tradition and interest, are in favor of the bimetallic coinage of gold and silver; one dollar should be as good as another dollar; that silver should be coined at a ratio to be fixed by legislation, and the forthcoming international conference indorsed as probably furnishing a satisfactory solution of the vexed financial questions."

The following is the silver plank of the platform to be submitted to the convention to-morrow: "The American people, through interest and tradition, are in favor of bimetallism, and demand that both metals shall be used as standard money, under such regulations and provisions as may be established by the legislative department of the Government to establish and maintain the parity of metals and to make each dollar, whether of gold, silver or paper, the equal of any other dollar. We commend the wise and patriotic policy inaugurated of calling the international conference to establish the concurrent use of gold and silver throughout the commercial world."

SECOND DAY'S SESSION.

Permanent Organization Effected—Chairman McKinley's Speech.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 8.—Although the convention was announced to meet at 11 o'clock it was nearly noon before Temporary Chairman Fassett's gavel rapped the assembly to order.

As yesterday, while the delegates were assembling, the conspicuous members of the convention were received with applause when they appeared.

The Illinois delegation brought in and posted conspicuously a bright blue standard, with gold lettering and inscribed, "Lincoln, Grant, Logan."

The proceedings were opened with prayer by Bishop Whipple of Minneapolis.

Hon. L. E. Walker of Beatrice, Neb., on behalf of the Nebraska delegation, presented Temporary Chairman Fassett a gavel made from trees grown on the first homestead in Nebraska. The gavel, he said, was of wood of hard ingrowth, inlaid with silver.

Chairman Fassett, in expressing thanks, mentioned the name of Nevada instead of Nebraska. Amid much laughter he corrected himself by saying the mistake grew out of the fact there was so much silver in the presentation speech.

Cogswell of Massachusetts, Chairman of the Committee on Credentials, asked further time and permission to sit continuously.

Spooner of Wisconsin was instantly on his feet to spar for an advantage for Harrison, and having the advantage of the fact that Cogswell himself was an Administration man.

Spooner asked when the convention might reasonably expect a report.

Cogswell said it was a matter of personal opinion, but if the proceedings were attended with reasonable success he could not hope to report before to-morrow.

A wild scene ensued when E. C. Lockwood of Idaho of the Committee on Permanent Organization presented the name of Governor McKinley of Ohio for Permanent Chairman.

Fessenden of Connecticut, Spooner of Wisconsin and Mahone of Virginia were appointed a committee to escort McKinley to the chair.

A magnificent ovation greeted the Governor when he stepped upon the platform.

Temporary Chairman Fassett thanked the convention for its courtesy to him and presented McKinley of Ohio, while round after round of applause for the retiring and incoming Chairman resounded through the building. Before McKinley could say more than "Gentlemen of the convention," some one called "Three cheers for McKinley," and the building fairly shook with the response.

M'KINLEY SPEAKS.

When quiet was restored McKinley proceeded to deliver a brilliant and telling speech, punctuated by enthusiastic applause as point after point was made. Among other things he said:

"Republican Conventions mean something. They have always meant something. Republican Conventions say what they mean and mean what they say. They declare principles and policies and purposes, and when intrusted with power, execute and enforce them. The platform of the first Republican Convention in Philadelphia, thirty-six years ago, reads to-day more like the inspiration than the affirmation of a political party; that every provision of that great instrument is on the public statutes of our country to-day, which cannot be said of the platform of any other political organization in this or any other country. Whenever anything is to be done in this country, by this country, for this country, the Republican party is called upon to do it. This party alone can look backward without shame or humiliation and forward with cheer and exultation. We are here to-day to make a platform and a ticket that will commend themselves to the conscience, intelligence and judgment of the American people, and we will do it. Whatever is done by this convention, either as to platform or ticket, it will receive the approval of the American people in November. This is a Republican year.

"Rhode Island has spoken. Only yesterday Oregon spoke, electing two Republicans to Congress. When we get through this convention its conclusions will be the law for Republican action and an assurance of Republican victory. We are for a protective tariff and reciprocity."

The speaker continued: "Does anybody know what tariff reform is? ["No, no," and laughter.] That is to be the platform of our political opponents this year. What does it mean, you say. Study President Cleveland's utterances, from the first one he made in New York, when he said he did not know anything about the tariff, until his last one in Rhode Island, and you come away ignorant and uninformed as to what tariff reform means. Since the war there have been three great tariff reform bills proposed by the Democratic leaders, none of them alike, neither of them with the same free list, neither of them with the same tariff list, neither of them with the same rates of duty, but all made by the Democratic party upon the same principle, to symbolize and represent tariff reform.

"You may go to Mills; you may go to Springer, and you will find they differ totally, but you may go to the House of Representatives at Washington, which was elected distinctively upon what they call the tariff reform issue, with a two-thirds majority in the House, and what do you find? They have passed three bills; let me name them:

"First—Free tin-plate, leaving the sheet-steel, from which it is made, tariffed; that is, the finished product free and the raw material bearing a duty.

"Second—Free wool to the manufacturer and tariffed cloth to the consumer.

"Third—Free cotton ties to the cotton States, and tariffed hoop iron to all the rest of the States; that is their idea of tariff reform. Gentlemen of the convention, how do you like it?

"This contest that we enter upon is for the maintenance of protection and reciprocity [applause], and I want to say here there is not a line on that tariff bill that is not American. There is not a passage that is not patriotic. There is not a page that does not represent true Americanism, and the highest possibilities of American citizenship. [Great applause.]

"We are to declare ourselves upon another question here to-day. We are to declare ourselves upon the question of a free ballot and a fair count." [Applause.]

The speaker continued at some length in eulogy of the protective tariff and in ridicule of tariff reform, as exemplified in the efforts in that direction by the Democratic party, and was loudly and frequently applauded.

At the conclusion of McKinley's speech Hon. Fred Douglass, the colored orator, was called for. He bowed his acknowledgment.

PRELIMINARY WORK.

Hon. Henry Bingham of Pennsylvania presented a report of the Rules Committee making the rules of the Fifty-first Congress the rules of the convention. Adopted by acclamation.

Governor Foraker, on behalf of the Committee on Resolutions, requested further time, and the extension was granted.

The roll of States was then called for the names of the new National Committee.

When Iowa was called and Clarkson's name was announced cheer after cheer followed from the Blaine delegates. A similar demonstration greeted the report of the names of J. H. Manley of Maine and William Mahone of Virginia.

When Missouri was called and the name of Richard C. Kerens was presented, the Harrison delegates made a grand counter demonstration.

Various resolutions and petitions which had been sent to the clerk's desk were referred to the Committee on Resolutions without reading.

Chairman McKinley then said the next thing on the list is the nomination of candidates for the Presidency.

Senator Cullom rose and was greeted by loud applause, on the supposition that the distinguished Illinoisan had risen to place some one in nomination. Cullom said, however, that he arose merely to question the regularity of proceeding to nominating speeches before the adoption of the reports of the Committees on Credentials and Resolutions. A glance at the rules showed that nominations could not be made until the reports of committees had been received.

On motion of M. H. De Young of California the convention then adjourned until 11 o'clock to-morrow.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

Men Who Will Represent the Various States and Territories.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 8.—The new National Committee is as follows:

Arkansas—Powell Clayton.
California—M. H. De Young.
Colorado—J. F. Saunders.
Connecticut—Samuel Fessenden.
Florida—John D. Long.
Georgia—W. W. Brown.
Idaho—George L. Shoup.
Illinois—W. J. Campbell.
Iowa—J. N. Clarkson.
Kansas—Cyrus Lalande.
Kentucky—W. O. Bradley.
Maine—J. H. Manly.
Maryland—James S. Gary.
Missouri—R. C. Kerens.
Montana—A. C. Botkin.
New Hampshire—P. C. Cheney,
New Jersey—G. A. Hobart.
New York—S. S. Witherbee.
North Dakota—H. C. Hansborough.
Ohio—W. M. Hahn.
Oregon—J. H. Simon.
Rhode Island—I. M. Potter.
South Carolina—E. M. Brayton.
South Dakota—J. H. Kittridge.
Tennessee—G. W. Hill.
Vermont—M. R. Holburt.
Washington—Nelson Bennett.
West Virginia—M. D. Scott.
Wisconsin—H. C. Payne.
Wyoming—J. M. Carye.
Arizona—William Gyfford,
District of Columbia—Perry H. Carson.
New Mexico—T. B. Catron.
Alabama, Delaware, Indiana, Louisiana, Minnesota, Mississippi, Nebraska, Nevada, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Texas, Oklahoma and Utah asked for further time to make selections.

SUSAN B. ANTHONY ON HAND.

She Is There in the Interest of the Woman's Suffrage Question.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 8.—Woman's suffrage is particularly strong this year. Susan B. Anthony of New York is among the prominent agitators in this city. She is President of the National Woman's Suffrage Association, who number twenty-three State departments. The Executive Committee of this organization asks an amendment to the Constitution granting suffrage to women, and prohibiting the disfranchisement of citizens, without regard to sex. The committee also asks Congress to pass a law protecting the rights of citizens of the United States in the right to vote for members of the House of Representatives. Miss Anthony occupies a seat in the convention and is prepared to speak should the occasion arise. She hopes to have a hearing with the Committee on Resolutions, and will make an effort to have a plank placed in the platform to the effect that every woman of legal age be given the ballot as a weapon of defense for the protection of her property. A mass meeting in the interests of woman's suffrage will be held to-night. Miss Anthony will be among to speakers.

BENEFITS OF RECIPROCITY.

What Has Already Been Accomplished Under It.

Every Democratic vote in the Senate was recorded against the reciprocity clauses of the Tariff Act of the last Congress. Nothing but disparagement and sneers have been heard from Democratic orators in relation to that policy from that day to this. If the utterances of the Democratic leaders can be trusted to represent fairly the opinion of their followers, this policy will encounter their undying hostility, whether in power or not. Does any intelligent man who looks to a healthy and rapid extension of foreign commerce think it quite safe to intrust this great interest to the Democracy? Under the reciprocity sections of the last Tariff Act, arrangements have been concluded with Guatemala, Nicaragua, Costa Rico, Salvador, Jamaica, Cuba, Puerto Rico, Santo Domingo, Trinidad, British Guiana, Barbados, the Leeward Islands, the Windward Islands, and Brazil. These represent a population of 21,500,000 souls, and an annual commerce of $500,000,000. Partial arrangements of a like character have been made with France and Germany. More extended ones are still under way. Similar arrangements are in negotiation with other nations. The duties upon sugar, coffee, and hides imported from Venezuela, Colombia and Hayti have been restored by proclamation of the President.

The value of these treaties must depend, as the value of everything depends under our Government, upon private sagacity and enterprise. It is too soon to calculate the enormous advantage of these new relations. But even in their infancy we can see something of their results. Our exports to Brazil have increased more than $1,000,000 in value in the past eleven months, in spite of the disturbed political condition of that country, which has passed through three political revolutions and a serious financial crisis. Our exports to Brazil have gained 20 per cent. in eight months in a constantly increasing ratio. The export of flour to Brazil for February increased from $185,551 to 405,469 as compared with last year. The proportion of the imports of Brazil furnished by Great Britain was 71 per cent. of the whole in 1890. In 1891 it was 59.11 per cent. The United States increased in that year from 8.50 per cent. to 14.49 per cent. Our reciprocity arrangement with Cuba has been in force but six months. In that time our exports have increased from $6,895,637 to $10,155,085. Our exports of flour alone to Cuba have increased from $454,693 to $939,154, although as has been stated, the price of flour has fallen 20 per cent.—Senator Hoar, in Forum.

Mr. Reed's Revenge.

The conduct of the Democratic House must be intensely amusing to Thomas B. Reed of Maine, who has a fine sense of humor, and who, it was announced, would be well roasted at this session, like a Czar fallen among nihilists. But the roasting has not yet begun. The rules of procedure are about as arbitrary as during his reign as Speaker. The Supreme Court has practically sustained his view of ascertaining a quorum and putting it to practical use. He has heard the Democratic Speaker denounced by Democratic members in terms that were familiar to him from Democratic lips when he was in the chair. He has seen the Democratic House saved from the brand of free silver only by a timely Republican interposition, led by Mr. Burrows and himself; and, finally, he has been gently aiding the Democratic House to transfer to its own brow the diadem of a billion dollar Congress. We can imagine no more complacent countenance than that of the ex-autocrat as he surveys his late realm, and the antics of those who marched in triumphantly and dethroned him in the great names of retrenchment and reform.—Harper's Weekly.

A War Story.

A bright little boy, whose home is in a neighboring city, numbers among his adult friends a Grand Army veteran whose name for story-telling purposes may be called Rose. The boy had listened eagerly and with absorbing interest to Mr. Rose's description of the battles that he had helped to fight during the war of the rebellion. The story-teller, although not a braggart, had the true story-telling instinct, and he did not forget to mention the conspicuous part that he took in the various battles. The conflict of which Mr. Rose loved to talk was the battle of Gettysburg.

It was in that conflict that his own prowess shone to the greatest advantage. As his own recollection ran, he took such an important part in that fight that, in the imagination of his impressionable young listener, his personality dominated the historic scene. Not long ago the boy's father took him to see a realistic panorama of Gettysburg. The boy was all eyes and enthusiasm. He scarcely heard the terse description that his father undertook to give him of the famous battle, but after feasting his eyes upon the scene he turned to his parent and inquired: "Pa, is this the place where Mr. Rose worked?"

A man in the State of Washington has recently found a remarkable curiosity in the form of a sheet of paper made by nature. It was found in an open seam in a tamarack tree, and is a foot wide and two feet long.

Professor Marshall tells us that the oak in a general way requires to grow from 120 to 200 years before it is fit to cut for large timber.

SAN DOMINGO EXCITED.

Reported Cession of Samana Bay to the United States.

FOREIGN POWERS TAKING ACTIVE STEPS IN THE MATTER.

Over Three Hundred Houses Destroyed by Fire at Potccinki, Russia—Emin Pasha Dies in the Interior of Africa From an Attack of Smallpox—A Large Portion of the City of Vienna Flooded—Officials of the Birkenberg Mine Charged With the Responsibility of the Large Loss of Life.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

PARIS, June 8.—A dispatch from Kingston, Jamaica, says great excitement has been caused in San Domingo by the announcement that the port of Samana Bay, in the western part of the island, has been ceded to the United States and the cession confirmed. The Haytian Minister is alarmed, owing to the fact that American Minister Durham of Hayti, and in charge of affairs at San Domingo, has taken up his residence in the city of San Domingo. The German Consul at Port-au-Prince has received instructions to come to an understanding with the representatives of France and England in regard to steps to safely guard the autonomy of San Domingo.

BIRKENBERG MINE HORROR.

Officials Charged With the Responsibility for the Loss of Life.

VIENNA, June 8.—The Austrian Social Democratic Congress has made a report on the Birkenberg mine disaster, in which it is alleged the immense loss of life was due to officials driving miners back from the shaft when they were trying to escape just after the fire broke out, and insisting there was no danger. The key to the fire-engine house could not at once be found, and time was lost in searching for it, instead of breaking down the doors. When the key was found, however, the engines were of no use, as there was no water for them. The fire was caused from ignition by the lighted tapers of a small wooden altar erected in the lower galleries in honor of the patron saint of Bohemia.

PRICE OF SUGAR.

Wholesale Grocers Want a Uniform Basis Established.

NEW YORK, June 8.—The wholesale grocers from all the large Eastern cities are arriving to attend the conference to-morrow to secure from the Sugar Trust the adoption of a uniform basis upon which the Sugar Trust can establish a "limited price," from which a rebate of one-quarter of a cent per pound can be returned wholesale dealers who maintain the price. The proposition calls for a uniform price for each day by all the refiners of the trust, the telegraphic advice of the daily market to each jobbing center, and the equalization of prices for competitive points through a system of scheduling or freight allowance to retailers. A letter from President Havemeyer of the trust says the trust is disposed to cooperate with the grocers toward securing to them a fair compensation, and saying they must first agree on a plan.

Never Paid for the Letters.

NEW YORK, June 8.—The *World* to-morrow will publish the following letter:

BOSTON, June 8th.

To the Editor of the World: Will you please state in your columns that it is utterly false that I, or any one for me, ever paid, or offered to pay, Mary Nevins-Blaine, or any one for her, one cent, or any other sum, for any letters she holds. I have never heard of the subject, directly or indirectly, except in the newspapers. Respectfully, J. G. BLAINE.

Freight Train Wrecked.

HARTFORD (Wis.), June 8.—The freight train on the Milwaukee and St. Paul road was wrecked here last night. Engineer Fahl, Fireman Rood and Brakeman Roach were killed. A cloud-burst had flooded the track and unsettled the culvert. The train went into the river. The bodies are under the wreck.

To Command the Monterey.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—It is understood that Captain Louis Kempff will be assigned to command of the new coast defense ship Monterey, which is nearing completion at the Union Iron Works, California. In order that he may superintend her fitting out he will receive preliminary orders to her during the present month.

Democratic Factions in Alabama.

MONTGOMERY (Ala.), June 8.—The Democratic State Convention met to-day. The indications are that Governor Jones, who has the "regulars," will be bolted by Kold's followers, who, it is believed, will nominate him in a stump convention.

Columbia College Commencement.

NEW YORK, June 8.—The hundred and thirty-eighth annual commencement of Columbia College was held this evening. The degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred upon thirty senior members of the college.

Over Three Hundred Houses Burned.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 8.—A fire at Potccinki to-day destroyed three hundred and ten houses. The population of the town is about 7,000. Many occupants lost everything and are dependent upon charity.

Negotiations for Beef for France.

PARIS, June 8.—It is reported negotiations are pending between the United States and France for a treaty making concessions on cattle and refrigerator beef.

Emin Pasha Dead.

BERLIN, June 8.—The rumor of the death of Emin Pasha in the interior of Africa is confirmed. It is supposed death was from smallpox.

Boat Race Postponed.

ITHACA (N. Y.), June 8.—The Columbia-Cornell boat race was postponed until 4 o'clock to-morrow, on account of rough water.

Snow and Floods.

VIENNA, June 8.—A snowstorm here was followed by torrents of rain which flooded a large portion of the city.

Sidney Dillon Dying.

NEW YORK, June 8.—Sidney Dillon is reported weaker. The opinion of his physicians is that the end is not far off.

Silver Purchase.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—The offers of silver to the Treasury were 322,000 ounces. The prices paid for the purchases to-day were .9050 to .9070.