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GEORGE K. NASH FOR GOVERNOR OF OHIO.

Receives the Nomination on the Second Ballot.

Ex-Congressman John A. Caldwell Chosen as His Running Mate.

The Convention Harmonious and Concludes Its Work Without Any Such Protracted Session as Had Been Anticipated — A Strong Platform Adopted.

COLUMBUS, June 2.—The State ticket:

GOVERNOR, GEORGE K. NASH of Franklin.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, JOHN A. CALDWELL of Hamilton.

SUPREME JUDGE, W. Z. DAVIS of Marion.

AUDITOR, WALTER D. GUILBERT of Noble.

TREASURER, ISAAC B. CAMERON of Columbiana.

ATTORNEY GENERAL, JAMES M. SHEETS of Putnam.

MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS, FRANK A. HOFFMAN of Van Wert.

The Republican State Convention to-day nominated George K. Nash, the favorite of Senator Hanna, for Governor, and ex-Congressman John A. Caldwell, the favorite of George B. Cox, for Lieutenant Governor, with the other five nominations distributed among those of less distinct party affiliation.

What was generally called the Hanna-Cox combination controlled a large majority of the 813 delegates, but it did not exercise its power beyond the nominations of Nash and Caldwell.

The conference at which Senator Hanna, Mr. Cox and others reached a understanding did not conclude until 9 a. m. It was all over then with Mr. Daugherty and other candidates, and it was known that the convention would conclude its work without any such protracted session, as had been anticipated.

Guilbert and Huffman were nominated for second terms without opposition. When some of the delegates raised the cry of "slate," George B. Cox himself was the first to break the slate by changing the 86 votes of Hamilton, which he had cast on the first and second ballots for Judge Hull for Attorney General, to James M. Sheets. Judge Hull had been generally considered as a sure winner, as he had been slated. In this case the anti-trust, as well as the anti-slate element, cut quite a figure. The change of votes caused a stampede, and the rules were suspended and Sheets was nominated by acclamation before the call of the counties was completed.

This was the first break in the so-called Hanna-Cox slate, and it caused the convention to go wild.

The cries of "third term" and of "slate" were set up against Judge Bradbury for Supreme Judge, and on the third ballot W. Z. Davis was nominated.

Isaac B. Cameron, the successful contestant for Treasurer, was generally credited with being on the slate, and he secured the Hanna-Cox vote.

When the plank "commending the President for the judicious modification of the civil service rules, recently promulgated," was read, there was a very enthusiastic demonstration.

CONVENTION PROCEEDINGS.

THE AUDITORIUM, COLUMBUS (O.), June 2.—Owing to midnight conferences of leaders, the Republican State Convention did not come to order until 10:20 to-day. The hall seats 6,000, but so many tickets were given out that seat holders could not secure standing room. While the band discoursed, from the galleries there were wild demonstrations as leaders came into the hall.

The reports of the Committees on Rules and Order of Business and Permanent Oragnization were adopted.

Chairman Kerr returned thanks for the indorsement in making the temporary organization permanent, and proceeded to call for the report on credentials.

The report of this committee seating the Cox delegates from Hamilton County, the Holcomb delegates from Cuyahoga, the Nash delegates from Franklin and others, as previously reported, was adopted without opposition.

The following platform was adopted:

"The Republican party of Ohio reaffirms the principles declared by the St. Louis platform.

"We earnestly indorse the great administration of President McKinley. It is distinguished to a remarkable degree in the history of national administrations. Under the last Democratic administration, and as a result of the Democratic principles and policy our industries were destroyed, capital and labor were unemployed, the poor suffered as never before in our history, agricultural products could not be sold because consumers could not earn money with which to buy, and every branch of trade felt the blighting influence of the Democratic tariff reform hard times; the treasury of the United States was depleted and the gold reserve disappeared. The Government borrowed money to pay current expenses, increasing the public debt in time of peace by hundreds of millions of dollars.

"The Democratic party proposed to the people as a remedy for all these Democratic ills a depreciated and dishonest currency, which intensified every evil.

"During all that period of depression and distress the Republican party stood fast for the principles and policies under which American industries had been built up and flourished beyond example—the principles and policies under which the people had prospered and the nation had grown great for a generation; stood fast for a sound and honest currency, and in 1896 elected to the Presidency William McKinley, the best exponent of Republicanism and true American ideas and policies, the friend of every American industry, and the wise and patriotic defender and advocate of honest money.

"Under his splendid Republican administration our credit has been restored, the prosperity of the people has developed, our commerce has grown great, our trade, domestic and foreign, has increased to a degree never before known, and the people are looking with confidence for greater things to come.

"The magnificent achievement of the army and navy in the war with Spain for the liberation of the down-trodden and oppressed people of Cuba from the domination of Castilian despotism, accomplished under the master guidance of a Republican administration, are necessarily subjects for highest encomium by a convention of Ohio Republicans. To the same master guidance, controlled by the great principles that have shaped the high destiny of the Republican party, from Lincoln to McKinley, the people can safely commit the solution of the momentous problem of the future of Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines. Their wise solution will vastly increase our foreign trade, spread American civilization abroad and add to the honor and power and glory of this great nation.

"We commend the President for the judicious modifications of the civil service rules recently promulgated, for the national defense, for the reinforcement of the navy, for the enlargement of our foreign markets, for the employment of American workingmen in the mines, forests, farms, mills, factories and shipyards; we demand the immediate enactment of legislation similar to that favorably reported to each branch of the Fifty-fifth Congress at its last session, so that American-built, American-owned and American-manned ships may regain the carrying of our foreign commerce.

"We commend the action of the Seventy-third General Assembly of Ohio in passing the stringent law now on our statute books prohibiting the organization of 'trusts,' and we denounce such unlawful combinations as inimical to the interests of the people.

"We congratulate the people of the State upon the fact that a Republican Legislature enacted this law, and we demand its rigid enforcement.

"We pledge our party to such further legislation as experience may determine necessary to prevent the formation and operation of such iniquitous and dangerous combinations."

Other resolutions recommend laws for equalizing taxes, uniform system of selecting delegates for State conventions, protesting against lynching, and strongly favoring the Ohio centennial at Toledo in 1902.

The counties were then called for the presentation of names for the nomination of Governor, and it required a long time for these speeches.

The name of H. M. Daugherty was presented by James W. Holcomb, Chairman of the contesting Cuyahoga delegation that had just been seated.

The name of Judge George K. Nash was presented by Hon. Henry C. Taylor of the Franklin County delegation.

The name of Judge W. L. Hall was presented by Judge E. W. King of Sandusky.

After the usual seconding speeches, the Secretary began to call the eighty-eight counties for the first ballot, which resulted: Daugherty 211, Nash 289, Jones 76, Nevins 82, Hall 39, Durban 46, Douglas 60, Orr 17. Necessary to choice, 407.

On the second ballot Cox cast the eighty-six votes of Hamilton County for Nash, and there was a tremendous demonstration.

Chairman Holcomb of Cleveland attempted to move the suspension of the rules and make it unanimous before the ballot was completed, but the ballot proceeded.

The second ballot resulted as follows: Nash 466, Daugherty 210, Jones 27, Nevin 55, Douglas 43, Durban 31.

Senators Foraker and Hanna and ex-Governor Foster escorted Judge Nash into the hall, and he accepted the nomination in a vigorous speech for an active campaign.

Hon. Harry Daugherty made an eloquent speech, saying the convention had named the next Governor and he would not be behind anyone in contributing to that end. He cheerfully joined in the ratification of the nomination of such a worthy man.

Ex-Congressman John A. Caldwell was nominated for Lieutenant Governor. Captain E. S. Wilson of Ironton and J. Park Alexander of Akron were his only opponents, and Caldwell was nominated on the first ballot.

W. S. Gilbert of Caldwell was renominated for Auditor of State without opposition.

Isaac D. Cameron of Lisbon was nominated for State Treasurer, James M. Sheets of Ottawa for Attorney General, W. D. Davis for Supreme Judge, and Frank Huffman for member of the Board of Public Works.

The convention, after the usual routine business, adjourned at 3:45 p. m.

George M. Nash is a leading attorney of Columbus, 45 years of age, and a widower. He has been Prosecuting Attorney of Franklin County, Attorney General of the State, member of the Supreme Court, and during four campaigns Chairman of the State Committee.

Lands in Government Parks.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—The Secretary of the Interior has received a number of letters recently concerning the occupancy of patented lands within the Government parks in California. The letters apply alike to Yosemite, Sequoia and General Grant Parks. The uniform reply is that such lands can only be occupied when the boundary lines are plainly indicated, so that the guards may know when the owners are on their own premises and not trespassing on the park grounds.

Grounding of the Brooklyn.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—The Navy Department has ordered a court of inquiry on the recent grounding of the cruiser Brooklyn, in New York harbor. The court is composed of Rear Admiral Reamy, Captain Merrill Miller, Captain Wadleigh, with Lieutenant W. J. Sears as Judge Advocate. The court is ordered to meet at the navy yard, New York, at 1 p. m., Monday.

Mount Ranier National Park.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—The Interior Department will soon issue rules and regulations for the government of Mount Ranier National Park, in Washington, which was recently created by Congress. No appropriation was made for the pay of guardians of the park, and it is considered probable that it will be necessary to place a troop of cavalry there, as in the case of Yellowstone Park.

WORK OF SAMOAN COMMISSION.

The Inquiry Directed to an Examination of All Concerned

In Connection With the Trial and Proceedings in the Kingship Matter.

Hold Interviews With Malietoa and Mataafa—Chief Justice Chambers Informed by the Chairman of the Commission That the Powers or Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court Will Not be Interfered With While the Commissioners Are at Apia.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 2.—The steamer Alameda, from Australian ports via Apia, Samoa and Honolulu, arrived here to-day, and brings the following from the Associated Press correspondent at Apia, dated May 19th:

The United States steamer Badger, bearing the Commissioners of the United States, Great Britain and Germany, arrived at Apia on May 13th. The Commissioners have elected Mr. Tripp, the American representative, Chairman. On their arrival they received letters of welcome from King Malietoa Tanu and from Mataafa. Both letters were acknowledged.

The Commissioners are reticent as to their plans and their proceedings. It does not seem to be their purpose to hold any public sessions. Up to date they have been busily engaged in preliminaries and a careful study of the situation. They have had interviews with the three Consuls, the Admiral and Captains of the British warships, the Chief Justice and representatives of the London Mission Society and the Roman Catholic Mission.

Their inquiries seem directed to a thorough and exhaustive examination of all concerned in connection with the trial and proceedings in the kingship matter. This afternoon they are to have an interview with King Tanu, and to-morrow with Mataafa. Mataafa and five of his chiefs are coming up to Apia at the request of the Commissioners, and they have guaranteed him a safe passage to and from Apia.

In connection with the kingship proceedings, the Commissioners wrote asking the Chief Justice if he would forward them a copy of the docket on file in the Supreme Court. This the Chief Justice did. At the same time he, in writing, informed the Commissioners that he did so from a desire to aid them in their investigation; that he claimed for himself and his court, notwithstanding the presence of the commission in Apia, the full power and functions of the court as exercised in the past, and that his action must in no way be regarded as abrogating those powers or privileges; that the Supreme Court decision in the kingship matter was final, and was not subject to revision or alteration at the hands of the Commissioners.

The Commissioners in reply were strictly non-committal, and simply acknowledged the receipt of the Chief Justice's letter.

The Chief Justice has been informed by the Chairman of the commission that the Commissioners while in Apia do not intend in any way to interfere with the powers or jurisdicton of the Supreme Court, and that the court will pursue the even tenor of its way.

Dr. Solf, who was nominated as President of the municipality, arrived by the last steamer from San Francisco. He is on the horns of a dilemma. A President sent out by the three treaty Powers, and yet he is no President, for the reason that he was unable to get into office and assume his duties before the arrival of the Commissioners. Before he came to Apia he was informed that as there was only a provisional Government in Samoa he had better apply on his arrival to the Consuls to be put into office. The Berlin treaty requires that the President shall be appointed by the Samoan Government. When he got to Apia he found Tanu installed as King, and recognized by the United States and Great Britain, but not by his own Government.

Dr. Solf is an official on the foreign service list of the German Government. He could not and would not be allowed to act until he had obtained his appointment—but he could not, in the face of his Consul's and Government's attitude, apply to and thereby recognize Tanu and his Government. He waited the arrival of the Commissioners. They have superseded all hitherto existing authority in Samoa, and as such do not see the necessity at the present for a President.

Dr. Solf applied for the Secretaryship of the High Commission, but this has been conferred on Mr. Morgan, who came out as Commissioner Tripp's Private Secretary.

HAWAIIAN AFFAIRS.

Planters Accept Proposal of Italian Government for Laborers.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 2.—The steamer Alameda from Australia, Samoa and Hawaii, arrived to-day and brings the following advices from Honolulu dated May 26th:

At a meeting of planters it was decided to accept the proposal of the Italian Government for laborers on the same terms as those imported from the Portuguese colonies from time to time. It has been decided by the Cabinet and the Board of Immigration together that the importation of Italians should be allowed, with a single proviso, namely, that the laborers come from the northern provinces of Italy, and be the peasant class. The number to be ordered in the first lot has not yet been determined, but it will probably not be for over 1,000, although other orders will quickly follow.

The Government of the French republic has decorated S. M. Damon, Minister of Finance, by conferring upon him the insignia and ribbon and creating him an officer of public instruction. The order was presented to the Minister by M. Joseph Pollio, Consul General of the republic. The order ranks next to that of the Legion of Honor.

The United States steamer Centennial arrived from San Francisco on the 24th. She is taking on coal, and will probably sail for Manila about the 28th.

The schooner Mokulele, engaged in the island trade, was recently lost on the reef at Hanalei Bay, Kauai. The Mokulele was formerly the Bering Sea. She came here last June from Seattle with a general cargo. She was built about four years ago as a sealer, and made one successful seal hunting cruise. The she went into the Klondike trade, from Puget Sound ports to St. Michaels.

A second disaster to island shipping was reported late yesterday afternoon. The steamer Iwa was burned and sank at the entrance to Punaluu. The Iwa was the smallest of the inter-island fleet.

DISBARMENT PROCEEDINGS.

Charges Against a Well-Known Los Angeles Attorney.

LOS ANGELES, June 2.—Proceedings for the disbarment of Attorney Horace Bell, one of the best known lawyers of this city, have been instituted by Mrs. Constance Goytino, the wife of the editor of a French paper here. She alleges unprofessional conduct.

It is alleged that Bell entered into an agreement with Laurent Etchepaire in 1890 to recover a share of the estate of the late Miguel Leonis for the widow, Espiritu Chijuna de Leonis, he to receive 15 per cent. of what she received. Senator White had already been retained by the widow at a fee of one-half of all her interest in the estate. It is averred that Major Bell, not content with 15 per cent. persuaded the widow, through Etchepaire, not to communicate with her counsel.

NO CRACKER TRUST.

The Pacific Coast Combine Has Fallen Through.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 2.—The five million dollar combine of Pacific Coast cracker factories has fallen through, owing to the inability or the disinclination of its Eastern perceptors to make good the financial emoluments held out by them some time ago.

Options were secured on all the large bakeries on the coast, with the exception of that controlled by Bishop & Co. of Los Angeles. A part of the bonds of the combination were floated in the East, but the Western agents met very little success in disposing of the portion alloted to this coast. One by one options on Pacific Coast factories were permitted to lapse, until now there are but few outstanding options in the hands of the organizers of the trust.

An Insane Man Runs Amuck.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 2.—John Saville, a demented Russian, ran amuck in a lodging-house to-day, and after stabbing his brother ten times, escaped to the street, where he attacked a number of other persons with a knife before he was subdued and placed under arrest. George, the injured brother, is almost certain to die. In his attempt to escape the officers, the insane man jumped onto a crowded street car, but was beaten off by the conductor.

SPEAKERSHIP OF THE HOUSE.

CONGRESSMAN HOPKINS OUT OF THE FIGHT.

Withdraws From the Contest in Favor of Colonel D. B. Henderson of Iowa.

CHICAGO, June 2.—Congressman A. J. Hopkins this afternoon withdrew from the national Speakership contest in favor of Colonel D. B. Henderson of Iowa.

Nine of the fourteen Congressmen in the Illinois delegation were present at the general round up meeting held in the Grand Pacific Hotel this afternoon. After an hour's discussion behind closed doors, it was decided to withdraw Mr. Hopkins' name and support Colonel Henderson. The conference was perfectly harmonious.

Mr. Hopkins made the following statement:

"I have had a full conference with the Illinois Republican delegation in Congress to-day, and the situation of the Speakership contest was fully discussed, including the action of neighboring States in declaring for Colonel Henderson of Iowa.

"My colleagues and I recognize the great responsibilities devolving upon the fifty-sixth Congress, and the necessity for perfect harmony in the Republican party. To further prolong my candidacy, whether successful or unsuccessful, it is thought, might result in embarrassment to the successful candidate in the proper administration of his great office.

"Believing, as I do, that my retirement from the Speakership race at this time will simplify the situation and conduce to harmony in the party, with consequent best results to the whole country, I have, with the approval of the Illinois delegation, decided to withdraw from the Speakership contest.

"After my withdrawal and further conference by the delegation it was decided to support Colonel Henderson's candidacy for the Speakership, in which action I fully concur. My withdrawal and the subsequent action of the Illinois delegation were had without any consultation with Colonel Henderson or any of his supporters and without his or their knowledge."

At the conclusion of the conference Mr. Hopkins sent the following telegram to Colonel Henderson at Dubuque, Ia.:

"I have decided to withdraw from the Speakership contest, and the Illinois delegation has resolved to support your candidacy. I wish you every success."

Captain Henry Horn Dead.

LONDON, June 2.—Captain Henry Horn, the well known yachting editor of the "Times," and for many years associated with the "Field," died yesterday evening. He was a practical qualified master, formerly commander of yachts, and sailed in some of the first Americas cup races.

Henry M. Stanley Knighted.

LONDON, June 2.—The Queen's birthday honors were announced to-day. Alma Tallamad, the artist, and Joseph Boyd, Chancellor of the High Court of Ontario, are knighted. Henry M. Stanley, M. P., is made a Knight Grandier of the Bath.

THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE FAIR.

Strongly Indorsed by the Trans-Mississippi Congress,

Which Urges Favorable Action Upon the Congressional Loan Feature.

Warm Debate Over the Recommendations to be Urged Upon Congress Relative to Federal Aid to State Irrigation Projects, Subsidies for Merchant Marine and Grain Freight Rate Discrimination.

WICHITA (Kan.), June 2.—This was resolutions day for the Trans-Mississippi Congress. Debate waxed warm, but never actually acrimonious, over the recommendations to be urged upon Congress relative to Federal aid to State irrigation projects, subsidies for merchant marine and grain freight discrimination by railway lines as between domestic shipments and shipments for export.

The congress adopted resolutions favoring arid land cession to States, and Federal subsidies to merchant marine, and denouncing preference in rates to grain for export.

Ringing resolutions were adopted indorsing the Louisiana Purchase Fair, and urging favorable Congressional action upon the five million Congressional loan feature of the plan to raise the desired $15,000,000 fair fund.

The congress indorsed "free homes" and the opening of Indian reservation lands; Statehood for all the Territories; establishment of two Cabinet offices—mines and mining and commerce and industrial; establishing of a national academy for training consular officers, taking their appointment out of politics.

A plan was adopted looking to a permanent organization and the providing of a fund for expenses of the congress by admitting to membership any person in trans-Mississippi territory on payment of an annual fee of $5.

In the Resolutions Committee interest centered in the stubborn fight on the irrigation resolutions. The issue was squarely made between those who urged that the Trans-Mississippi Congress wholly indorse the policy of the National Irrigation Congress, advocating Federal storage reservoirs and the leasing of the public grazing lands by the States without cession, as against those who advocated the absolute and unconditional cession of all the public lands to the States and Territories.

After a long and stubborn fight between Governor Murphy of Arizona, supported by the members of the committee from Colorado and Kansas, who favored the State cession scheme, and George H. Maxwell of California, aided by I. D. O'Donnell of Montana and Colonel H. B. Maxson of Nevada, representing the National Irrigation Congress, an agreement was reached in the committee unqualifiedly indorsing the resolutions and policy of the National Irrigation Congress. These resolutions were adopted by the entire Trans-Mississippi Congress without a dissenting voice.

The delegates were treated to a regular Kansas soaker this morning. The rain fell in torrents, and the opening exercises were thinly attended.

By a rising vote the delegates adopted the following:

"Whereas, the acquisition of the Louisiana Territory by our Government in 1803 was fraught with incalculable import to the material welfare of the country and the preservation of the constitutional Government and republican Government; it is

"Resolved, That the centennial anniversary of that great event should be appropriately commemorated.

"Resolved, That the proposed International Exposition to be held at St. Louis in 1903 in commemoration of the Louisiana purchase centennial has the hearty indorsement of this congress.

"Resolved, That we hereby earnestly request our Representatives and Senators in Congress to aid that exposition by supporting the proposition for the Federal Government to extend a loan of $5,000,000 to the St. Louis World's Fair, celebrating the Louisiana purchase centennial.

"Resolved, That this Trans-Mississippi Congress cherises a proper interest in the centennial celebration of the acquisition of the Trans-Mississippi territory, and will promote its success by all legitimate and honorable means in its power.

"Resolved, That we recommend that every State and Territory in the Trans-Mississippi section have an exhibit of its products and resources at the St. Louis World's Fair, believing as we do that such exhibits will immeasurably aid to develop the incomparable prospects of the Mississippi section."

Professor Waterhouse of St. Louis made an address on "Ancient and Modern Canals."

Hon. Presley K. Ewing of Houston, Tex., followed with a talk on "Gulf Outlet."

Hon. Sidney Clark of Oklahoma then addressed the congress on "Statehood for Oklahoma."

The program for the afternoon session was as follows: "Free Homes," T. D. Homes of Oklahoma; "Merchant Marine," W. W. Bates of Denver, C. G. Coatant of New York and A. R. Smith of New York; "Inherent Commercial Powers of Western Waterways," John T. Cahill of St. Louis; "Transportation, or How To Be Saved," T. C. Henry of Denver; "Introduction of Corn as a Part of the Culinary Diet of Europe," Hon. W. L. Stark of Nebraska.

Houston was to-night selected as the next place of meeting.

Tom Richardson, Secretary of the Houston Business League, was elected Secretary.

The Hague Peace Conference.

THE HAGUE, June 2.—The special committee to which projects have been referred, has decided unanimously to discard all projects not coming directly within the precise aim of the conference. The third commission has finished the work treating on good offices and mediation. It has welded the various projects into one which will be submitted for decision on Monday. When the decision is concluded the committee will resume its examination, drafting a single arbitration scheme based on the various projects submitted.

LITTLE MARION CLARK.

The Kidnaped Child Back at Home With Her Parents.

NEW YORK, June 2.—Captain McCluskey expressed indignation to-day at the action of the officials of Sloatsburgh and Garnersville in refusing to give up Jennie Wilson, the alleged kidnaper of Marion Clark, or as she is said to be really named, Addie Wilson, and her husband, who called himself James McNally. Both are in jail in New City. Captain McCluskey said the refusal to deliver them to the detectives was an "outrageous piece of work." He said that the county officials had absolutely no charge to make against them and was holding them only on suspicion. The crime of abduction, he says, was committed in New York City and the prisoners should have been brought here at once.

The Captain says he will appeal to Governor Roosevelt if the prisoners are not immediately given up to him.

The baby passed a peaceful night in her home.

Captain McCluskey would not say a word about what he considered the motive for the abduction of the child.

Arthur W. Clark, the father of Marion Clark, to-day secured a warrant for the arrest of James and Jennie Wilson and Carrie Jones.

A crowd began to assemble about the Clark home early to-day. School children predominated, but there were many grown people who joined in the shouts for the sight of the baby. Finally Mrs. Clark went to a window, raised one of the sashes and held Marion up. The crowd cheered and yelled, and the mother and child laughed for sheer happiness. The cheers kept up for some minutes, and the child kissed her hand to her admirers.

Mr. Clark is determined to prosecute anyone who is anyway connected with the abduction of the child.

The man named Wilson is said to be George Beaureguard Barrow, a newspaper reporter. He is also said to be a son of Judge John C. Barrow of Little Rock, Arkansas.

NYACK (N. Y.), June 2.—James Wilson and Jennie Wilson, his wife, who were committed to the Rockland County Jail late last night to await examination on the charge of kidnaping Marion Clark, refuse absolutely to be interviewed. Sheriff Blauvelt will not allow the prisoners to be taken from this county until after their examination on Monday next before Justice Herbert of Garnerville. Chief McCluskey came up from New York, but decided the prisoners could not be legally removed.

FITZSIMMONS-JEFFRIES.

Both Profess Confidence of Winning the Big Fight.

NEW YORK, June 2.—Fitzsimmons is in fine fettle and humor. He evidently believes he has a snap, and that Jeffries will be an "easy mark." An expert who saw the fighter declares he is 10 per cent. better man than he ever was before.

Julian says: "Fitz has taken the scalps of all others, and now he will just hang Jeffries' on the line with the rest for good measure."

It has been decided that the Coney Island Club shall be fitted with an automatic clock, such as is used in the boxing clubs of San Francisco. It is considered better than the present system, as every one can see it, and there can be no chance for argument over the time of either the rounds or the rest.

Jeffries insists that he is entirely confident of defeating Fitzsimmons, though acknowledging that he has no "picnic" before him. "Why should not I win?" he says. "I was never in such condition in my life. I am as fast and clever and I have all the advantages of youth, strength, hight, weight and reach. I am down to 204 pounds, being fifteen pounds lighter than I ever entered the ring. I never trained for a fight before like I have for this one, and I have learned a lot of new tricks that may come in useful to me. I can hit a much harder blow than Corbett ever could, and granting that I can hit Fitz, why should I not win? In addition to the advantages already named, I have fully 35 pounds the best of it in weight, and that counts in clinches. It will tell greatly in my favor if the battle happens to go any considerable distance. Then I think I am just as clever as Fitz."

VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS.

No Present Necessity for Their Enlistment.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—The Cabinet at its meeting to-day decided that there was no present necessity for the enlistment of volunteers. The siuation was gone over at the Cabinet meeting very fully before this conclusion was reached. The President stands ready at any time it may appear necessary to authorize the enlistment of the volunteers should more men be deemed necessary, although believing that such a contingency may not arise.

General Otis is to be given the 30,000 men for whom he asked. The additional 5,000 or 6,000 troops to make up the 30,000 are to be taken from the regulars now serving in Porto Rico, Cuba and this country. The rainy season is now on in the Philippines, and aggressive field operations will have to be suspended for a couple of months at least.

A letter from General Wood, Governor of Santiago Province, was read at the Cabinet meeting, which was considered eminently satisfactory. General Wood reported that he had completed a tour of the province and had found things in an admirable condition. There were no appeals from any source for food, there were no complaints of banditti, all was quiet and orderly and the people were everywhere returning to their peaceful vocations.

The platform of the Ohio Republican State Convention was read to his assembled councillors by President McKinley, who had received a copy of it from the Associated Press.

Condition of the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—To-day's statement of the condition of the treasury shows: Available cash balance, $266,328,424; gold reserve, $228,832,223.

Pride is the prop of weakness.

NEW YORK INQUIRY VERY INTERESTING.

Sensational Scene at Hearing of the Mazet Committee.

Looked for a Time as Though a Tragedy Might Be the Outcome.

Attorney Henderson, Counsel for Police Captain Price, Draws a Knife When the Sergeant-at-Arms Approaches to Remove Him From the Room on the Order of President Mazet.

NEW YORK, June 2.—The Mazet Investigating Committee continued its session here to-day. Sometime before Chairman Mazet rapped for order Police Captain Price appeared in the courtroom. He said he was ready to substantiate on the witness stand his accusations made Wednesday against Frank Moss.

Resuming session, Captain Price was called.

"I ask you to specify the charge made by you against me on the stand, to the effect, as I understood it, that I had induced a witness to testify falsely before the Grand Jury," said Mr. Moss.

Mr. Henderson, counsel for Captain Price, said that in view of the fact that he was not permitted to examine witnesses, he had instructed Captain Price that he must not attempt to specify any more definitely than he had the charges against Mr. Moss.

Turning to Captain Price, Mr. Moss asked: "What is your answer?"

Captain Price said he would read his answer. He began with a general statement, and Mr. Moss interrupted with specific questions asking him to name the witness. Mr. Henderson instructed Price not to answer, and Price followed his advice.

Mr. Mazet told Mr. Henderson he would have to leave the room unless he kept quiet.

"I will not leave the room while my client is upon the witness stand, and while I live. That might just as well be understood now as at any time," said the lawyer.

Henderson was ordered to keep his seat or leave the room.

Mr. Henderson still expressed his defiance, but took his seat.

The examination of Captain Price ultimately led to the case out of which grew the Captain's allegations of subordination of perjury by Mr. Moss. Complaint had been made against the tenants of certain flats in Price's precinct.

When this point was reached in the examination, Captain Price shouted: "Yes, I saw the witnesses before the Grand Jury. You let Dr. Parkhurst into the Grand Jury room to commit perjury—not willful perjury, but to swear falsely—you did."

Price said that there was a job "put up" to indict him.

According to the attorney for Price, a suit for civil damages was brought by a man named Blessing as an outgrowth of an indictment against him returned by the Grand Jury in question, and as Moss is counsel for the defendant, it would be improper to go into the particulars just now.

"Against whom was the testimony directed that you say was perjury?" asked Moss.

"Against me," said Price, "by you; you put up the job. You were the witness."

"What was the false testimony?" asked Mr. Moss.

"I decline to answer that," said Price.

Mr. Mazet ruled that Price and his counsel must leave the courtroom.

Mr. Henderson declined to go, and claimed the right to remain as a spectator.

"I direct the Sergeant-at-Arms to remove him from the room," yelled Mr. Mazet.

"I will not submit to it," retorted the lawyer. "I have a right to remain here."

The Sergeant-at-Arms advanced toward Mr. Henderson, and the lawyer drew a clasp knife.

"You put that knife away," shouted Mr. Mazet.

"I have an absolute right here, and I will stay here," shouted Mr. Henderson.

Assemblyman Fellows, in the midst of the confusion, shouted to have it put on the records that Mr. Henderson took a knife out of his pocket.

"I did not draw a knife," said Mr. Henderson, still resisting the Sergeant-at-Arms.

"I saw you draw the knife," yelled Mr. Mazet.

Then turning to Captain Price, Mr. Mazet said: "I ask you as an officer of the law to assist the Sergeant-at-Arms to remove this man from the room."

Amid tremendous excitement and uproar Mr. Henderson left the room at the solicitation of Captain Price.

Mr. Mazet had it put on record that Mr. Henderson drew a knife. Then the Price incident ended.

John M. McPherson testified to breaches of ordinances and suggestive performances at the Dewey Theater.

Secretary Alger Off for Home.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—Secretary and Mrs. Alger left this evening for a visit to their home in Detroit, after which the Secretary will visit the lumber regions in Minnesota, where he has large private interests. Mr. and Mrs. Alger will go by way of Boston, where they will pay a visit to their son, Captain F. M. Alger, who is a senior at Harvard, and then proceed to Grandmere, Canada, to visit another son, Russell A. Alger, Jr. The Secretary expects to be absent about three weeks. During that period Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn will have charge of affairs in the War Department.

Islands Ceded to Germany by Spain

MADRID, June 2.—In the speech from the throne at the opening of the Cortes to-day it was announced that Mariano, Caroline and Palmois Islands were ceded to Germany by the late Cabinet.