THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL.

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MODEL

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MODEL

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Economy in railroad fares can be best secured by purchasing your tickets over the Kankakee line. We are offering more special rates than ever before, East, West, North and South. Excursions, conventions, conferences, assemblies in all parts of the country, are offering low rates to visitors to them.

Chicago, every day, one way, $3.70; Chicago and return, good fifteen days to return, only $5; and on the occasion of the Republican convention, June 16, 17 and 18, the rate will be the lowest ever offered--so low that everybody can go. Come and see us. We are afraid to publish the rate, it is so low.

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Depart	4:00am	10:45am	3:55pm	6:35pm
Arrive	10:45am	11:45am	5:19pm	10:50pm

CINCINNATI DIVISION—SUNDAY TRAINS.

Depart	4:00am	3:45pm
Arrive	11:50am	10:50pm

CHICAGO DIVISION.

Depart	7:10am	12:05no'n	5:31pm	11:20pm
Arrive	3:35am	10:30am	3:35pm	6:25pm

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J. H. MARTIN, Dist. Pass. Agt.

A MURDEROUS FIGHT.

River Desperadoes Successfully Resist an Attempt to Place Them Under Arrest.

ST. LOUIS, May 30.—At Musick's Ferry, near St. Charles, on the Missouri river, the sheriff of St. Louis county and a posse of three deputies endeavored to arrest a gang of river men, and a battle ensued, in which deputy Albert Ahlfeldt was fatally injured, deputy John Monohan was seriously shot through the bowels, and deputy C. C. Garrett was hit three times by bullets, but not dangerously wounded. Sheriff Allen escaped unhurt, it is believed, but cannot be found at this time. The trouble was brought about by Captain Smith swearing out a warrant against the Kuntz brothers and one Helman, charging them with stealing his ferry. The warrant was put in the hands of the sheriff, R. C. Allen, and last night he located the men and the ferry. Early this morning he drove to a point on the river a few miles from St. Charles with two deputies and there employed a boatman, John Monohan, to row them across the river. They approached the shore cautiously, but were met by Helman, who beckoned them to come on. Not satisfied but that the river man would give trouble, deputy Garret drew his revolver and advanced toward the man, who appeared quite peaceful. When within a few yards of Helman the latter dropped to the ground and sung out "Fire!" Four shots rang out, three of which struck Garrett. He returned the fire and an uneven battle was waged for several minutes. The deputies became separated, and finally Garrett reached the boat, assisting Monohan, who fell early in the fight. Ahlfeldt ran up the embankment and was assisted across the river by a woman. He there found a vehicle and was driven to St. Charles, where his wounds were dressed, but he cannot live. Sheriff Allen became separated from the party and has not been heard of since. It is feared that he also have fallen a victim to the desperadoes. There appears to have been seven men who lay in ambush. The whole party is known, and a posse is now in search of them.

Dishonest Bank Officers Arrested.

CHICAGO, May 30.—B. H. Jones passed through the city last evening in custody of an officer, en route to Stafford, Kan. Up to about two months ago Jones was the book-keeper of the First National Bank at Stafford, and was implicitly trusted by the bank officials. At that time, however, he became interested in a hotel enterprise, and it is claimed that in order to meet his obligations he began appropriating money from the bank. This ran on several weeks, when he suddenly decamped. He was arrested at Pittsburg. His defalcation amounts to about $2,000.

Great Men and Great Memories.

Xerxes could call by name every soldier of his immense army. Cato had such a wonderful memory that he thoroughly mastered the Greek language at eighty years of age. Great memories are made by Prof. Loisette's marvelous system, which he teaches by correspondence. Send for prospectus and testimonials to Prof. Loisette, 237 Fifth avenue, New York. A revelation for you.

WHEN INDICATIONS.

THURSDAY—Local rains, followed by fair weather.

"TEETOTALLY!"

That expresses it for the national convention that begins to-day. It also expresses it for the attitude of THE WHEN as to this: Would-be competition is

Teetotally Prohibited

It is the prices that do it.

We are willing, so far as we are concerned. We make our prices, and the other fellows can compete all they want to. If they are not able to, that is their misfortune, not our fault.

JEANS PANTS, 50 CENTS

Of all the sights for delegates to see, don't neglect such bargains as you will see only at

THE WHEN

P. S.—See our natural gas spouting flame at night.

LEADERS OF LOW PRICES

SHAWLS AND FICHUS.

A new lot of these cheap goods for this week. Every person should see our prices before buying. We can save you from 61 cents to $1.50 on our line.

STEVENSON & JOHNSTONE
37 East Washington Street.

THE METHODISTS.

The General Conference Devotes Itself to Business and Settles Important Points.

NEW YORK, May 30.—When the General Methodist Conference was called to order by Bishop Fowler this morning there was not a quorum present, and when the devotional exercises, led by a colored delegate from Texas named Lee, were over, barely 312 members, necessary for the transaction of business, were in their seats. After the journal was read and adopted, the committee on revisals presented a report referring to the admission of probationers into the church. After a brief debate the report was tabled. Bishop Andrews then asked the Conference to interpret the recently enacted law touching the pastoral term of five years, so that it might be made clear for administration during the next quadrennium. To this end Dr. Wheeler, of Erie, presented the following resolution which, passed. The new rule of pastoral service shall be applied as follows:

"At the session of any annual conference next following this General Conference a preacher may be appointed to a charge which he has not served for the three years preceding, and be continued thereafter in said charge for five years, and a pastor now serving a charge which he has not served for three years preceding his present pastorate, may be continued through a full term of five years. In all other cases the rule of five years in ten shall be strictly applied."

A discussion was precipitated by a report from the committee on temporal economy providing for the better care of superannuated ministers. This report recommended the creation of a board of conference claimants consisting of twelve members and twelve laymen, appointed by the General Conference, with a corresponding secretary nominated by the board of bishops, who shall travel through the annual conferences and secure pledges and make collections for a permanent and a disbursing fund. Many held that the present plan of caring for superannuates was sufficient, and others declared that too much could not be done for the men who had made Methodism what it is. It was finally decided to have the matter go over to the next General Conference.

The question, however, was immediately reconsidered, and Drs. Kynett, Buckley and others made stirring appeals for the adoption of the report. Little by little the conference seemed to wake up to the importance of the matter of perfecting a plan to better provide for men worn out in the service of the church, and, after listening to a pointed address from Chairman Craig, of the committee on temporal economy, the report was almost unanimous.y adopted. It was moved that St. Louis be named as the place where the new board of conference claimants should make its headquarters. Chicago was also named as the best place to locate the board, and when Chaplain McCabe said he hoped Chicago would be chosen, as the thing would be pushed through in Chicago, for they push everything through there, the conference voted to so distinguish the Lake City.

By unanimous consent the Rev. Dr. D. P. Kidder was made honorary secretary of the board of education.

The committee having in charge the arrangements for the next General Conference reported in favor of Omaha. This decision resulted from promises made by Omaha to furnish a place of meeting and to care for delegates free of cost. The committee also recommended that a commission of seven be appointed to confer with the Omaha churches as to railroad rates, etc., and if Omaha should fail to keep promises made, the commission should have the power to select another place. The report was adopted without discussion.

The next report was from the committee on the state of the church, and referred to the admission of women as delegates to the General Conference. The report recommended that during the months of October or November, in 1890, an election be held at every place of public worship of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States, and that every member of the church over twenty-one years of age be given a vote relative to his or her desire to admit women as lay delegates to electoral or general conferences. The result of this election is to be sent to annual conferences in 1891, which conferences could then take the necessary legal action in the matter. The report was adopted without debate.

The remainder of the session was taken up by a discussion on a report offered to bring about a uniformity of public worship. The report presented was attacked article by article, clause by clause, and word by word, and according to Dr. Buckley, 127 different forms of worship could be had under its adoption. All sorts of substitutes and amendments were suggested, and after much debate, one calling for the following order of service was adopted in place of the report presented:

First—Singing from Methodist hymn-book, congregation standing.
Second—Prayer, minister and congregation kneeling.
Third—Lessons from Old and New Testament.
Fourth—Hymn, standing.
Fifth—Preaching.
Sixth—Prayer, all kneeling.
Seventh—Collection.
Eighth—Benediction.

At this point the time was extended to permit of other reports being handed in, which, being unimportant, provoked no discussion and were passed.

The chair then announced as a committee on board of conference claimants: W. H. Craig, C. G. Truesdall and Arthur Edwards, after which the conference adjourned.

Drowned in a Kansas Stream.

HENDLEY, Neb., May 30.—Yesterday afternoon, while a Mr. Album, a resident of North county, Kansas, was out riding with his family and some friends, thirteen in number, in an ordinary farm wagon, he attempted to cross Sappa creek, in Furnas county, Nebraska. The stream was high from the recent rains, and when in the center of it, the box floated off the wagon and capsized. None of the party could swim, but all but two reached places of safety. Mr. Album's four-year-old girl and Bertha Burger, an orphan child, were drowned. Their bodies have not been recovered.

SONG, PRAYER AND POLITICS

The National Prohibitionists Are Enthusiastic on the Slightest Impulse.

First Day of Their Convention, in Which Numerous Speeches, Music, Cheers and Confusion Occupy Most of the Time.

Ready for Work in Appointing Committees and Organizing Permanently.

During the Afternoon Memorial Exercises of Delegates and Others Are Sandwiched Between Two Sessions of the Convention.

John P. St. John Is President, and Receives Many Honors from Admirers.

The Women Come to the Front with Demands One of Which, the Suffrage Plank, Causes a Prolonged Discussion in Committee.

SCENES AT THE CONVENTION.

Enthusiasm and the Distinguished Figures Among the Delegates.

The city is full of visitors. All the hotels are crowded and the streets are lined with them. Early yesterday morning—the day for the preliminary meeting of the convention—the delegates and their friends were astir. They were moving here and there in crowds—collecting and organizing for the work of the day. Long before the assembling of the convention, perhaps two hours before, there was a large crowd gathered around Tomlinson Hall and this continued to grow larger until the hour of assembling. At 9 o'clock the big doors of the building were thrown open and the crowd on the outside made a rush to the entrance. Much confusion was caused by many crowding into the corridors without tickets—persons who thought that seats were free to anyone who wished to claim them. The decorations of the hall were substantially the same as the day before, no change of any sort having been made. It is conceded by all that this work has been handsomely done, and the committee who had the matter in charge received many compliments for it. The various mottoes that adorned the wall attracted a great deal of attention and were read, pointed out and commented on by nearly every one in the vast audience as it was assembling. The flags waving over head and all around certainly served to make the whole scene an imposing one as the great crowd slowly filled up the seats.

During the gathering of the convention there was a great deal of spontaneous enthusiasm—the slightest event setting the crowd off into a wild cheer. It was enough for some one to stand up on a seat and wave his hat as the people didn't ask what was going on but immediately sprang to their feet and applauded vigorously. When Colonel Bain came in at the head of the Kentucky delegation there was tumultuous and prolonged cheering. Being well known to all the delegates, and at the same time a prominent candidate for the vice-presidential nomination, he was cheered on all sides as he walked down the left aisle to the seats assigned his delegation—on the extreme front row. The Maryland delegation, shouting for Fisk and Levering, was also greeted with considerable applause when he came in, but when the crowd saw the bannerbearer of New Jersey struggling for entrance at the east door, the most exciting scene of the convention took place. The whole audience arose and gave round after round of applause for the New Jersey men as they walked down the long aisles to their seats. On their banners they had everywhere the picture of General Fisk, and at their front marched a bald-headed individual with an immense yellow wooden "crank" held high above the head of the audience. Ex-Governor St. John was also greeted with great cheering when he came in and took his place among the Kansas delegation. During all the time that the audience was gathering there was continuous cheering for the different vice-presidential candidates. Some man would spring up in one corner and propose three cheers for one candidate, which would be responded to instantly by a similar proposal for another candidate, and so things went on cheering, waving flags and banners, and hurrahing for everybody that had ever been prominently connected with the prohibition movement until Chairman Dickie brought down the gavel and called for order. On the floor of the convention there was a considerable sprinkling of ladies, though not as many as was expected. They were in no case backward in making their presence known. They joined in every cheer, waving parasols, papers, banners, anything they could get hold of, and several times mounted chairs and became quite as demonstrative as the men.

The convention, in its personnel, presented a fine appearance. It is a clean-cut, honest-appearing and seemingly determined body of men. Among those who are prominently connected with the work, ex-Governor Saint John came in for the greatest share of attention. He was enthusiastically cheered whenever he appeared, and the mention of his name was sufficient to provoke loud applause. Chairman Dickie, of the national committee, was also received with great applause and attention whenever he spoke. He has a good, strong, penetrating voice that can be heard in any part of the room, and takes a prominent part in all the deliberations of the convention. The well-known and venerable Neal Dow, of Maine, with hair white as snow, was present, and, of course, was a prominent figure among the leaders of the Prohibition party. Walter Thomas Mills, of Ohio, was probably the liveliest and most nearly omnipresent of any one in the convention. He is greatly interested in the college prohibition clubs, and is doing all he can to forward that work. Small in stature, but a man of marked attainments and with a deep, full round voice, he is perhaps, as effective a speaker and as ready as any one in attendance. When he gets his plug hat on he rises about to a common man's shoulder, but when he poses before the convention as a speaker, on any subject, his insignificant appearance is forgotten. The sonorious voice of Sam Small, of Georgia, was also heard quite often. There was no difficulty in hearing him when he spoke—in fact he is one of the very few who seem to have the ability to talk to the delegates in the rear end of the immense room. Mr. Small wears glasses and is keenly alive to everything that is going on. Judge Black, of Pennsylvania, large and portly, but with a voice wholly incommensurate with his physical proportions, was another prominent figure. He is well-known in his own State as a temperance worker and is a man of ability and power. Courtland L. Parker, from New Jersey, the head of that delegation, is another distinguished personage. He is the leader of the Fisk boom and is a forcible, intelligent man.

There were quite a number of noticeable ladies present on the rostrum. Miss Frances E. Willard, of Chicago, president of the national W. C. T. U., was enthusiastically cheered by the audience when she came in to take her seat. She is so well known among all temperance workers, and has labored so long and earnestly in the cause that the whole convention regards her with great admiration and affection. She was accompanied by Mrs. Caroline Buell, of Chicago, the corresponding secretary of the W. C. T. U., and her private secretary, Miss Anna Gordon. A venerable lady from Ohio, with gold-rimmed spectacles, a beautiful, sympathetic face, and hair white as snow, recognized as Mother Stewart—one who has long been interested in the work of temperance reform. Other ladies well-known in the temperance work, seated on the rostrum, were Mrs. Josephine R. Nichols, president of the Indiana W. C. T. U.; Miss Clara Hoffman, president Missouri W. C. T. U.; Dr. K. A. Bushnell, of Chicago, superintendent of the Social Purity organization, and president of the White Cross Society; Miss Anna Shaw, of Massachusetts, and Miss Esther Pugh, of Chicago, treasurer of the W. C. T. U.

There were many newspaper men in attendance. Seated in the press department in front of the rostrum were: Henry M. Hunt, of the United Press; H. Littlefield, of the Associated Press; John A. Corwin, of the Chicago Tribune; Geo. F. Depinney, New York Times; Edgar L. Murlin, New York Tribune; H. D. Cunningham, New York Evening Post; D. R. Baker, Cincinnati Post, Cleveland Press, Detroit News and St. Louis Chronicle; F. C. Richardson and Wm. H. Davis, Baltimore Sun; T. R. Weddell, Chicago Inter Ocean; Mrs. Mary E. McPherson, Washington (D. C.) Evening Star; J. W. Sawyer, Southern Journal of Kentucky; M. M. Eroy and Anna Taylor, of The Voice; Arthur D. Cochrane, New York Pioneer; Chas. D. Sherlin, of Minneapolis; Geo. E. Plumber, Chicago News; Mary Allen West, Chicago Union Signal; Geo. C. Hall, Chicago Young Crusader; E. C. Siler, Chicago Christian Worker; F. B. Griffice, of the Ohio New Era; E. C. Dunwiddie, The Paper; M. E. Shiel, Southern Journal; M. O. Nelson, Wisconsin Prohibitionist; Edward Van Fleet, Chicago Lever, and representatives of all the city papers.

The music for the occasion was furnished by three quartets—the Silver Lake quartet, of New York; a colored quartet and a quartet of ladies from Nebraska. There was an organ on the rostrum, and this feature—the music—was one of the most popular of the convention. Temperance and prohibition songs of all kinds were sung and their sentiments were hailed with unbounded cheering and enthusiasm by the crowd. Whenever the business of the convention seemed to drag in the least, delegates were always ready to call for music, which soon aroused them to the highest pitch of enthusiasm and started things off with new life. It was an impressive scene in the convention yesterday when the choir led off with "America." The vast audience joined in with an enthusiasm that is seldom witnessed, and the great building fairly trembled in unison with the grand national hymn. It was an inspiring moment.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

Speeches and Preparations for Permanent Organization.

At 10:25 o'clock A. M. Chairman Dickie stepped forward to the front of the stage, and, rapping vigorously on the table, said: "Let the convention come to order at once. All delegates standing in the aisles will please be seated." After the hum of the hundreds of voices had in a measure quieted he asked all the members of the national committee and the several officers of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union to come upon the stage. The members of the committee were first to respond. They attracted no attention, but when the ladies at the head of the W. C. T. U. made their appearance they were greeted with great applause. Some one proposed three cheers for the W. C. T. U., and the audience, in responding, arose to its feet. When the echoes of the cheering had died away, Chairman Dickie said he would like to call to the platform those veterans in the cause, Judge Black and John Russell. Both men came forward, and were heartily applauded. "I want to add to that list," said Mr. Dickie, "the names of the candidates in 1876, Green Clay Smith and Gideon Stewart, if they are present." Neither gentleman responded and the chairman then called for the candidates in 1880, Neal Dow and Dr. Thompson. Both came forward and occupied seats on the stage, amid great applause, which culminated by giving three vociferous cheers for Dow. The enthusiasm of the convention was pitched a scale higher when the chairman announced that he wanted to add to the quartet already called to the stage ex-Gov. John P. St. John, of Kansas. He occupied a seat with his State delegation on the floor, and when he arose to make his way to the stage the delegates fairly went wild. They arose to their feet, threw hats and handkerchiefs in the air, and cheered lustily. When the cheering ceased some delegates got off that long white whiskered joke, "What's the matter with St. John!" and the convention responded, "He's all right."

"I am told," said the chairman, "that Green Clay Smith has arrived. Is it true?" A dozen delegates authoritatively announced that Mr. Smith would not be present, and the convention seemed to be much disappointed.

Then, preliminaries having been dispensed with, the chairman announced that the convention would be opened by the choir singing, "that stirring old song, 'America.'" The convention rose during the singing, and the delegates in the center of the hall kept time to the music with a big brass crank. Succeeding the song a request for silence was followed by Sam Small, of Georgia, leading in prayer. He asked the Heavenly Father to bless all the convention proposed to do. He trusted the delegates came to the convention in harmony with the divine purpose. He prayed for that wisdom which cometh only from on high, and that the thing to do might be shown already; that child-like purposes might be indulged in and that hearts might be freed from personal ambition; that harmony in this convention might be prophetic of the harmony that was to exist in the temperance cause. He prayed for relief from party animosities and from disturbing councils. In concluding he asked for a blessing on the convention, and the families therin represented.

The chairman, after prayer, called attention to what he considered a remarkable fact, that the eight men who had been the nominees of the Prohibition party for presidential offices were still alive and in active life, while the sixteen nominees of the two old parties for the same time were all dead but four. The announcement caused an overenthusiastic delegate from South Carolina to start an applause, and the unthoughtful irreverence created a great deal of laughter. As a fitting recognition of the great blessings which had been bestowed upon the leaders of the party, it was suggested that the convention join in singing "Praise God, from whom all blessings flow," which was done.

Chairman Dickie said it was no purpose of his to make an address; however, he desired to say that an interview with him in the Journal was not authentic. About two thousand delegates, with many friends, had not come to this convention without a cause and a purpose. They were inspired by patriotic purposes; by no animosities; guided only by the convictions that the exigencies of the times demanded the success of new principles in politics. They were here to further the movement that shall free the country from the saloon and shall banish sectionalism from politics. They were here for the purpose of furthering the cause that would dig the grave in which the old parties and the bloody shirt would be buried. In conclusion Mr. Dickie said that Rev. H. A. Delano, of Norwich, Conn., had been chosen temporary chairman. The selection was ratified by the convention, but before Mr. Delano presented himself, Capt. Eli F. Ritter deliverd an address of welcome on behalf of the Prohibitionists of Indianapolis and Indiana. After some preliminary remarks he said:

This assemblage of men and women from the extremities of the United States is not a matter of form or pursuit of pleasure. The character of this convention is not that of the people who are seeking a place of resort. I look into the faces of men and women from the extreme North and the extreme South. There went out a cry from the national capital in 1880 against Sunday-school statesmen.

The effect of that cry was to stifle the moral sentiment in both the old parties until they let the saloon into politics, and left the temperance question out. There would have been no temperance in politics today had it not been for the organization of the Prohibition party. We have held it like a burning light before the consciences of the people. The liquor traffic is a hard taskmaster. It has compelled its victims to solemnly affirm the best-established falsehoods in our history. It will not be long until the old parties will be called on to defend license on principle, and immorality on moral principles, just as Daniel Webster was driven to defend the fugitive slave law; and when he and his party reached that point, there was the grave-yard. [Applause and laughter.]

The only political organization in the land that stands by our history and by the land of our fathers is the Prohibition party. [Loud applause.] Statesmanship has almost gone to seed when a leader of a great political party declares as a plank for his platform that tobacco is a necessity. [Applause.] We are told that the issues of this campaign are to be the issues of other campaigns. Let me tell you, men of the North and men of the South, the war is over. [Loud and prolonged applause, delegates rising.] When the soldiers of the North unslung their knapsacks in '65, the brave men quit fighting. When the armies disbanded they yearned for peace above all other questions. Let us have peace. You may have been wrong in '60 and right now, or you may have been right then and wrong now; yet I, a native Hoosier, who was in the war from the beginning to the close, say I shall affiliate with men in this contest who are right now. [Applause.]

If you are what I take you to be, you are welcome to Indiana. [Shouts.] I understand this to be an army of destruction—to the saloon system. An army of relief to the helpless and homeless. We extend a warm greeting to all religious sects. We are not here to discuss rum, romanism or rebellion. Catholics are welcome. [Applause.] We Hoosiers welcome you Yanks; we welcome you Johnnies. [Applause.] I dare not dictate what you shall do, but let me urge you that you don't set the cause back twenty years. Welcome to Indiana! A hearty welcome to the capital city!

Captain Ritter was very enthusiastically applauded at the close of his address.

Rev. H. A. Dalano, temporary chairman, then assumed his duties, and in a brief speech responded to the welcome of Captain Ritter. In beginning he said he represented a little State, composed mostly of rock, and he supposed that was the reason he had been chosen temporary chairman. He said:

There are three parties in the country who are in the business of punctuating. Democrats ask, what are you going to do about it? The Republican exclaims, with a tear on the end of his nose, "Oh, alas!" The Prohibitionists come with a friend—which means a full stop. We are glad to meet in this beautiful city, in this city of Morton and Colfax. We are here, North and South, to stand for God, and home and native land. [Applause.] Old issues have passed away. Achilles pauses in his tent. A gentleman wanted to know if there would be many "cranks" here. I hope he is here to see for himself. [The speaker made fitting reference to deceased Prohibitionists.] Some have gone, but others are coming. I thought at New York it would require a special ecclesiastical law to keep the whole Methodist Church out of our party. [Much applause.] God is in this movement; it will go on. [Voices, "Yes, yes."]

At the conclusion of Chairman Dalano's remarks delegate Needham, of Kansas, secured the floor, and in a firey speech told how St. John had been hung in effigy in that State in 1884. Then, amid earnest applause, he presented the convention with a gavel made from the telegraph pole to which the effigy was hung. The temporary organization was completed by Mr. Dickie announcing the remaining officers, as follows:

Secretary—J. B. Cranfill, of Texas.
Assistants—Mrs. Mattie M. Brown, of Ohio, and George Wells, of Minnesota.

In response to loud calls Mr. Cranfill spoke briefly on assuming the duties of his office. After thanking the convention for the honor it had conferred upon him, he said the South, which he represented, had quit speech-making and gone to work. The South had reached out her hands to grasp the hands of the North, looking heavenward for the blessing of God on this new union and fraternal fellowship. He believed the Prohibition party of to-day represented the promise of the future of the United States. The country was standing on the verge of the grandest reform ever inaugurated. After Mr. Cranfill closed his speech he read a number of telegrams to the convention, some of which were very significant. All referring to woman's suffrage were cheered lustily. Among those read were the following:

LONDON, England, May 30.

God speed your glorious convention. Hurrah for Fisk and woman suffrage.

AXEL ZADEL GUSTAFSON.

GREENSBORO, N. C., May 30.

Greeting and God speed from Guliford county (North Carolina) Prohibitionists. Our object is the downfall of the saloon.

D. W. C. BENBOW, Chairman.

NORTHVILLE, Mich., May 30.

With Clinton B. Fisk as our nominee and a resolution favoring the enfranchisement of women, we will

"Strike for our altars and our fires;
Strike for the green graves of our sires;
Strike until the last saloon expires,
God and our native land."

E. S. WOODMAN.

NEW YORK, May 30.

Miss Frances E. Willard: Increasing interest in prohibition here. The people will look to your convention with great expectation. May you be directed in all that is wise and good. See Psalms cxxvii, 1.

S. A. KEAN.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 30.

Pioneer Council, No. 6, National Prohibition Federation of Philadelphia, sends greeting and proposes three cheers and one million votes for Gen. Clinton B. Fisk. H. W. HOOT.

RED WING, Minn., May 30.

Minnesota Women's Christian Temperance Union sends greeting. Read Isaiah xliii, 5-6.

H. A. HOBERT.

There seemed to be no disposition on the part of the convention to go to work, and the chairman called upon Gov. John P. St. John for a speech. In calling out St. John, Chairman Dalano referred to him as the "noble man who had been hung and burned in effigy." The ex-Governor, after saying he was very glad he could include the ladies in his address, said:

I read a little story in a paper about a man who came home late at night with his nose bleeding, and generally demoralized. "Why, John, what's the matter?" asked his wife. "I ran into a post out in the yard," was the answer. "But there is no post there," insisted his wife. "Yes there is," said the man; "come out and see." So they went out, and he pointed to what he thought was the post. "Why, John," said his wife, "that is only the shadow of a pine tree." "That don't make any difference," said the injured man; "it hurts just as bad to run into the shadow of a pine tree as in the shadow of a hickory tree." [Great laughter.] I am told that this gavel was made from the pine telegraph pole, which stood in Kansas on the 7th of November, 1884, on which I was hung in effigy. I don't know that it hurts any more to be hung in effigy on a pine telegraph pole than on a hickory pole. Our friends there know not what they are doing, although they meant well enough, no doubt. [Laughter.] They had to do something. They thought by burning somebody in effigy they would set the Prohibition party back twenty years, but they advanced it. We come here to-day with charity for all and malice toward none of the men who hung us in effigy in 1884 for opinion's sake. Thousands are now with us and more are coming. The old Democratic party went out of power a quarter of a century ago because of its spirit of intolerance. That ought to have been a lesson to the grand party of moral ideas, born of the spirit of freedom. No party can live or ought to live that burns people in effigy for opinion's sake. [Cheers.]

At this stage in the proceedings the chairman said that the convention ought to accomplish some work. Floyd Thomas, of New York, moved that a committee on credentials be selected. Motions in the way of amendments of various kinds were piled upon each other until the chairman was completely lost. He displayed his utter inability to handle the convention. He declared several motions adopted, and then to extricate himself declared them all out of order, and took a new start. Finally a resolution prevailed that committees on platform and resolutions, permanent organization, credentials and rules be appointed. Confusion reigned during the appointment of the committees; a dozen motions were made, points of order were raised, and such a furore was generally kept up that the plan of calling the States for the names of their delegates had to be abandoned, and each delegation was required to send the names of its representatives on the committees to the secretary on a slip of paper. The committees were finally constituted as follows:

Platform and Resolutions.

Alabama—Judge L. C. Coulson.
Arkansas—W. P. Grace.
California—W. R. Goodwin.
Colorado—John Hipps.
Connecticut—H. B. Brown.
Delaware—W. W. Brown.
Florida—R. J. Morgan.
Georgia—Sam W. Small.
Illinois—Frances Willard.
Indiana—Robert Denny.
Iowa—D. R. Dungan.
Kansas—S. F. Grubb.
Kentucky—Josiah Harris.
Maine—V. B. Cushing.
Maryland—Robert McLaughlin.
Massachusetts—George H. Vibbert.
Michigan—Mary T. Lathrop.
Minnesota—W. W. Satterlee.
Missouri—James Baker.
Nebraska—A. G. Wolfenberger.
New Hampshire—J. M. Fletcher.
New Jersey—Solomon Parsons.
New York—A. A. Hopkins.
North Carolina—J. M. George.
Ohio—Jay Odell.
Pennsylvania—James Black.
Rhode Island—J. W. Williams.
Tennessee—J. B. Cranfill.
Vermont—C. L. Story.
Virginia—Chas. Blivens.
Wisconsin—J. M. Olin.
Dakota—S. B. Cranmer.
Idaho—J. H. Egbert.
Montana—M. J. Hall.
New Mexico—Professor Chase.
Utah—J. W. Schonacker.
Wyoming—L. A. Switzer.
District of Columbia—J. H. Walker.

Permanent Organization.

Alabama—L. F. Whetton.
Arkansas—J. N. Weaver.
California—Jesse Yarnell.
Colorado—Geo. Wallace.
Connecticut—Allen Morehouse.
Delaware—M. I. Fisher.
Florida—E. R. Fuller.
Georgia—H. A. Scomp.
Illinois—Hale Johnson.
Indiana—J. T. McWhirter.
Iowa—Mrs. M. H. Dunham.
Kansas—Lee H. Dowling.
Kentucky—R. H. Easton.
Maine—Geo. M. Parks.
Maryland—A. G. Echelberger.
Massachusetts—Ed G. Conant.
Michigan—Alfred Dodge.
Minnesota—F. A. Richardson.
Missouri—John H. Root.
Nebraska—C. D. Benton.
New Hampshire—Eben Farrell.
New Jersey—Willis Dye.
New York—E. J. Wheeler.
North Carolina—T. L. Grandison.
Ohio—Morris Sharp.
Oregon—J. W. Webb.
Pennsylvania—A. A. Parker.
Tennessee—J. B. Cummens.
Texas—D. G. Stiahl.
Vermont—Clinton Smith.
West Virginia—J. S. Robinson.
Idaho—J. G. Egbert.
Montana—Davis Cotton.
Washington—Everett Smick.
District of Columbia—T. H. Walker.

Credentials.

Alabama—H. Diamond.
Arkansas—J. L. Palmer.
California—H. C. Whitmer.
Colorado—W. G. Sprague.
Connecticut—S. C. Bradley.
Delaware—J. J. Boyce.
Florida—J. M. Auld.
Georgia—J. O. Perkins.
Illinois—H. B. Ripley.
Indiana—B. L. Gordon.
Iowa—G. Farnham.
Kansas—J. H. Byers.
Kentucky—J. D. Barber.
Maine—L. J. Wheeldon.
Maryland—John Palmer.
Massachusetts—F. P. Dyer.
Michigan—Alfred Wise.
Minnesota—E. L. Cureal.
Missouri—A. S. Smith.
Nebraska—W. K. Bearss.
New Hampshire—J. C. Young.
New Jersey—F. C. Smith.
New York—J. W. Jones.
North Carolina—W. T. Parker.
Ohio—Wilbur Culvin.
Oregon—J. G. Warner and John B. Scott.
Tennessee—James A. Tate.
Texas—L. G. Jordan.
Vermont—A. R. Bixby.
West Virginia—Frank Burt.
Idaho—J. G. Egbert.
Montana—Davis Wilson.
Utah—Lucy A. Switzer.
District of Columbia—H. B. Moulton.

Rules.

Alabama—S. M. Kennedy.
California—Dr. McLean.
Colorado—Mrs. M. J. Talford.
Connecticut—Rev. B. F. Kidder.
District of Columbia—H. B. Moulton.
Florida—Rev. L. H. Cummings.
Illinois—David McCulloch.
Iowa—A. B. Brady.
Maine—C. T. Libby.
Maryland—Chas. W. Logan.
Michigan—D. F. Legendorph.
Missouri—J. S. Hughes.
Nebraska—Mrs. C. U. Woodward.
New Jersey—Minor S. Morgan.
New York—T. E. Baldwin.
North Carolina—James R. Jones.
Ohio—Mrs. Henrietta L. Monroe.
Pennsylvania—W. W. Hague.
Texas—J. S. Gooch.

The complete list of the latter committees was lost in the confusion attending the proceedings, and the above are the names of those who reported at the committees' meetings.

A resolution prevailed referring all resolutions to the committee on platform and resolutions, and the business of the opening session was completed. Mr. Dickie said the national committee had thought it proper and decorous for the convention to adjourn during the hours the citizens of Indianapolis were observing Memorial day, and upon his recommendation it adjourned until 3 o'clock.

MEMORIAL EXERCISES.

The Delegates Seem to Take an Hour for Enjoyment.

The memorial exercises by the Prohibitionists were of rather a singular character. They were held in Tomlinson Hall during the hour preceding the reassembling of the convention proper. To a spectator those at the meeting seemed rather to be having a roaring good time than expressing respect for the memory of the men who had given their lives that the country might be saved. The only features of the exercises which bore any semblance to solemnity were the prayer of Rev. Mr. Hector and the address by Mrs. Buell. A greater part of the time two quartets were engaged in singing comic and campaign songs. The delegates applauded and laughed uproariously, and the chairman of the meeting, Mrs. Buell, who seemed to see the impropriety of the proceedings, was unable to check the noise. The quartets were always compelled to respond to encores, notwithstanding but one hour had been set apart for all of the memorial exercises.

The attendance was very large, although the room did not fill up until 2:30 o'clock, while the exercises were announced to begin a half hour earlier. Considerable confusion was created at first by an announcement for delegates to take their regular seats in order to be ready for the convention when it began at 3 o'clock. Many of these seats were occupied by others, who began to move out of them, when Professor Hudson rescinded the order that had been made, some one suggesting that some of the soldiers might get offended. The soldiers, however, did not appear very numerous, and indeed, nine out of ten in the audience wore Prohibition badges of one kind or another.

Prof. Hudson called the meeting to order and asked ex-Gov. St. John, Rev. Mr. Boole, of New York, Mrs. Mary Hoffman and Mrs. Gen. Buell to come upon the stage. None of them were present but Mr. Poole and Mrs. Buell. The latter presided over the meeting. She made a good presiding officer and delivered the only address that was really made at the meeting. Although apparently past the middle of life she is still a woman of rare beauty, and some of the delegates were heard to remark that if she should advocate any proposition during the present convention it would be sure to go through.

Upon taking the chair Mrs. Buell said that the exercises would begin with music by the Herbert quartet, who then favored the audience with a prohibition song, "The swelling wave of temperance song is sweeping on." Rev. Mr. Hector, of California, a colored man wearing a Grand Army button, then delivered an eloquent prayer. He asked for the day to come when "that flag which these soldiers had wet with their blood would no longer wave over distillery or grog shop." The "South Carolina Jinglers," a quartet of colored men, were announced for the next song, and were heartily applauded as they came forward. At the close they received an ovation and were compelled to respond to an encore. At this point it was discovered that none of the speakers who had been announced were present, and the Herbert quartet was again called upon to entertain the audience. They sang "Good-bye, Republicans," also a song, each verse of which ended with, "What's the matter with prohibition? Why, it's all right."

Mrs. Buell then made a brief address, saying that the honor of presiding over such a meeting had been thrust upon her, without any previous notice, but that she could not but say something on such an occasion. She said:

In addressing you as comrades of the blue and gray, I feel that I am speaking advisedly. I remember on one beautiful summer during the war, when the two armies were camped on opposite sides of a Southern river. Many of the boys, both of the blue and gray, were out of their tents, and presently a young officer of rather a commanding appearance approached nearer than the others to the bank, which led a number of the boys in gray to shout, "Come over! Come over!" The young officer hesitated a moment, then laid aside his sword, and, turning around, plunged into the stream. A few swift strokes brought him to the other bank, and, going up to the boys in gray, he was met with outstretched arms. After shaking the hands of them all he plunged ahain into the stream, and returned to his own army. I think that sc