planks, but they have also been able to secure the views of men all over the country, whose opinions are worth having. The more the matter is considered the more probable it appears that the national platform will conform very close to that of the Indiana convention, with all reference to a ratio stricken out. The Indiana platform declares against the free and unlimited coinage of silver "at a ratio of 16 to 1." It is proposed to cut off the sentence quoted and end with a straight declaration against free coinage. It is asserted by the gold men that if the declaration is against free coinage "at a ratio of 16 to 1," it will give opportunity to say that there is no declaration against 15½ to 1 or 16½ to 1, or to any other ratio than that designated in the platform. The insistence is strong that there shall be no chance to declare the platform is a catch, or that it means anything more than what it says, or that it can be construed in one part of the country for silver and in another section against silver. It is quite apparent that there is a determination to make the platform for the single gold standard, but there is a desire to avoid a declaration emphatic in these words, as it is believed that it would be offensive to some sections of the country and particularly several States in the Mississippi Valley.

All expectancy of forming a financial plank that would be satisfactory to Teller and his followers from the silver producing States, has been long abandoned. Silver men so pronounced as those have also abandoned any idea, if they ever had one, that a straddle of any kind could be framed which they could construe for any possible use against a straight 16-to-1 declaration of the Democratic convention.

OHIO TARIFF PLANK FAVORED.

Other features of the platform are also under discussion, especially the tariff plank. While declaring for the American system of protection, it is quite probable that the Ohio platform will be closely followed. At least that has been the talk among McKinley leaders whenever the tariff plank has been mentioned. The deficiency in revenues will be declared attributable to the inefficient tariff, and, it is said, the financial difficulties, necessitating the issue of bonds, will be declared due to the failure of the Democratic party to provide sufficient revenue to meet the current expenses of the government. It is also expected that the platform on this subject will review at some length the conditions of the country and the depression, the financial disturbances and everything of that character will be attributed to Democratic control of the country.

It is understood to be a part of the programme to have the leaders of the various delegations confer and agree on a platform so that a committee on resolutions may be selected which will report a platform that will not precipitate a fight on the floor of the convention between those who favor an anti-silver declaration. A fight from the silver men cannot apparently well be avoided. The other portions of the platform will largely follow past declarations of the party. The main interest centers on the currency plank, and next to it in order of importance is the tariff, and these are the only themes that have thus far been discussed.

The meeting which it was announced the Republican advocates of silver would hold to-night was postponed on account of the non-arrival of prominent silver advocates who were expected to-day. Col. Trumbo, one of the delegates from Utah, to-night gave out the following as the declaration which he thinks the Western men would be willing to accept on the silver, lead and wool questions:

"The Republican party is in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver, the ratio sixteen ounces of silver being equivalent, in all the functions of money, to one ounce of gold when coined into dollars of the United States of America.

"Noting that under the tariff act of March 3, 1867, the wool industry was more prosperous than during any other period in the history of the country; and observing that the present free-trade policy of the Democratic administration has ruined that industry, the Republican party, not less eager to-day than in the past to uphold the interests of those engaged in the raising of wool, hereby stand committed to the reinstatement of the schedule on wool as enacted in the tariff law of 1867.

"The Republican party is in favor of the re-enactment of the tariff schedule of 1890, providing for a duty on lead ores, without taking note of the value of the silver associated with the lead in the ores imported."

PAYNE'S FINANCIAL PLANK.

Henry C. Payne, member of the national committee from Wisconsin, has prepared a draft of a financial plank, which has been passed around among a large number of delegates and members of the committee, and has met with quite general approval. Mr. Payne is a pronounced anti-silver man, and says that he could vote without the least hesitation for the plank which he has prepared. It follows:

"We are unalterably opposed to every measure calculated to debase our currency or impair the credit of the country. We are, therefore, opposed to the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, or any other basis, except upon international agreement which shall embrace the leading commercial nations of Europe. We favor the use of as much silver as is necessary for commercial purposes, and which is consistent with maintaining the parity of gold and silver as circulating mediums. The Republican party caused the enactment of the law providing for the resumption of specie payments in 1879. It will favor all measures designed to maintain the money of the United States, whether coin or paper, at the present standard, which is the same as that of the most enlightened nations of the earth."

The Indiana plank, which has sprung into such prominence, reads:

"We are firm and emphatic in our demand for honest money. We believe that our money should not be inferior to the money of the most enlightened nations of the earth. We are unalterably opposed to every scheme that threatens to debase or depreciate our currency. We favor the use of silver as currency, but to the extent only and under such regulations that its parity with gold can be maintained; and, in consequence, are opposed to the free and unlimited and independent coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1."

Robert G. Evans, member of the national committee and head of the Minnesota delegation, says that his State is against any free coinage. "I don't object," he said, "to a declaration against free coinage without an international agreement, but I do not want the party pledged to urge such an agreement and be compelled to take steps to further a conference looking to such an adjustment. It will continue the agitation, an agitation which will be useless and which will be injurious to the country. I am in favor of the present standard, and think we ought to maintain it and allow the country to enter on a period of prosperity which will follow a settlement of this question."

CONVENTION GOSSIP.

Bliss, Gear and Others Mentioned for the Vice Presidency.

ST. LOUIS, June 11. — Telegrams have been received here that Cornelius N. Bliss, of New York, with a large delegation of McKinley men from that State, are on the way to St. Louis. This immediately started a great deal of gossip, and among the rumors that were afloat was one to the effect that Mr. Bliss was to be pushed for the vice presidency, and that, although he had stated long ago that he could not accept the nomination, he would be prevailed upon to take the second place in order to strengthen the ticket in New York. This rumor had a running mate in one which stated that the information had been obtained saying that Governor Morton would accept the second place and that Mr. Platt had been consulted and said the arrangement would be satisfactory. It seems that these rumors have been started by those who think that the McKinley men, now in full control of the convention and everything connected with it, are under the necessity of placating one section or another of the country, especially where there have been disappointed presidential candidates. Senator Gear, of Iowa, has been given second place in one of these wild sweeps of the imagination, which has conceived a necessity for placating the State of Iowa because Senator Allison could not be nominated for President. The fact appears that there are a number of rather eager aspirants for the vice presidency, and for several of them there is very warm feeling in the McKinley camp.

Mrs. Whitney, chairman of the Equal Suffrage Club, of St. Louis, Mrs. Clara C. Foltz and a delegation of women suffragists called on T. E. Byrnes, sergeant-at-arms of the convention, and requested an hour's time in the convention to make an argument before the convention in behalf of a woman suffrage plank in the platform. They also asked for fifty seats in the convention hall. Mrs. Lillie Devereaux Blake will present the case of the equal suffragists to the committee on resolutions.

The convention hall was formally inspected to-day by Dankaman Adler, of Chicago, architect for the national committee. After thoroughly looking over the big structure he said that the requirements had been fulfilled. The acoustic properties, platform and seating arangements were all first-class, and he so informed the national committee. Col. Isaac Taylor, of this city, the architect of the building, and several members of the national committee accompanied Mr. Adler on his tour of inspection.

General Henderson and General Dodge, of Iowa, managers for Senator Allison, arrived to-night and expressed surprise that Mr. Manley had given up the fight. There was a rumor that Mr. Platt's arrival had stiffened up the opposition to further efforts against McKinley, but those who have been on the ground for the last two or three days said they could not see it in that light.

Chicagoans After Headquarters.

ST. LOUIS, June 11.—Chicago is engaged in an attempt to get the headquarters of the national committee removed from New York to Chicago. For this work the State central committee of Illinois appointed a committee to lay the matter before the new committee. The committee is as follows: C. P. Hatch, chairman; Dr. L. S. Wilcox, of Champaign; L. T. Linnell, of Cobden; C. S. Rennels, of Jacksonville, and Sheriff James Pease, of Chicago. This committee is here now, and with them several other gentlemen, among them Dr. T. N. Jamieson and C. M. Pepper. "All that we can do now," said Mr. Pepper, "is to find out who the new committeemen will be and work on them." Dr. Jamieson explained: "The fighting ground of the campaign will be in the South and West, and Chicago will be the geographical center of the battlefield. It will be a benefit to have the headquarters in the West and a detriment to have it in the East. To have the headquarters of a gold campaign under the shadow of Wall street would be a menace to the interests of the party. Chicago is accessible from all parts of the country, and will afford accommodations of the most elaborate kind for the committee. Chicago is a railroad and telegraphic center. The city will accommodate the headquarters in every way and will contribute largely to the funds."

Quay Was Silent.

PITTSBURG, Pa., June 11.—Senator M. S. Quay and son, Hon. Richard Quay, Senator Gallinger, of New Hampshire, Lieutenant Governor Walter Lyon, Dr. David McKinney and W. Wright, Senator Quay's private secretary, formed a party which left here at 9:20 this evening for St. Louis. On the same train were quite a large corps of newspaper correspondents from this city. Senator Quay refused to talk on the convention or anything pertaining to it.

Senator Gallinger is a strong Reed man, but says: "There is no doubt of Major McKinley's nomination. Speaker Reeds' name will have to go before the convention, and will get most of the New England votes." Speaking of the vice presidency, the Senator said: "If Governor Morton would take the nomination he could undoubtedly get it. There is a great deal of strength behind the suggestion of Gen. B. F. Tracy's name, and New York always has a great pull on the vice presidency if it wants it. I do not think there is much in the Manley boom."

What Philadelphians Want.

PHILADELPHIA, June 11.—The Union League, of this city, to-day appointed a committee of fifteen members to prepare and present to the St. Louis convention an address urging the convention to insert in the platform of the party "An open, clear and positive declaration, opposing the free coinage of silver and insisting on the maintenance of the existing gold standard of value," declaring for the policy of protection and reciprocity and demanding the enactment of laws which will give to the government an adequate revenue. The committee is made up of the following well-known public men: State Senator Boies Penrose, John H. Converse, Alfred C. Harrison, Winthrop Smith, C. William Bergner, Geo. D. McCreary, Wm. Sellers, Hon. John Russell Young, Congressman Bingham, Henry W. Brown, Jas. V. Watson, E. A. Hancock, Hunter Brooke, William H. Barnes and Hon. William Potter.

Addicks on the Way.

WILMINGTON, Del., June 11.—J. Edward Addicks left this place for St. Louis this afternoon. He said he did not expect much of a contest on the Delaware delegation, as his convention was the only lawful one and he would present the regularly signed credentials. He said he would fight for his seat and would get it even if the gods were against him. He carries with him a big batch of affidavits declaring that the Higgins men used money at the primaries. It is said that the principal claim the Higgins faction will make at St. Louis will be that Addicks is not a Republican, because he gave money to a Democratic campaign some years ago.

Bradley Will Go to St. Louis.

FRANKFORT, Ky., June 11.—Governor Bradley will go to St. Louis on Sunday night or Monday morning in company with the State officers and a delegation of friends who will join him in Louisville. Governor Bradley refuses to talk on any subject in reference to his presidential candidacy, but it leaked out that he had held another conference with friends to-day and they arrived at this conclusion for him to go to St. Louis.

More Pie Secured by Mr. Gowdy.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

ST. LOUIS, June 11.—Chairman Gowdy has secured the appointment of the following additional sergeants-at-arms: W. N. Clift, of New Castle; Charles Swain, of Richmond; C. W. Lichtenberger, of Mount Vernon; Al Moore, of Indianapolis, and A. M. Muddlestone, of Terre Haute.

General Notes.

The New Haven (Conn.) Leader says that it has positive information that definite assurance was given ex-Governor Bulkeley by the McKinley men during his recent visit in Cleveland that he could have the support of the McKinley delegates for Vice President if he desired it and that those assurances have since been repeated.

The New York correspondent of the London Times informs that paper under yesterday's date that "The sudden break in Wednesday's stock market is believed to be an expression of uneasiness of business men concerning what may happen in St. Louis next week." This correspondent also alleges that "telegrams from St. Louis are quite sufficient to account for the disturbance in Wall street."

Treasurer Cornelius N. Bliss, of the Republican national committee, Gen. Horace Porter, city chamberlain, Anson G. McCook and other prominent Republicans of New York left the big city for St. Louis yesterday in General Porter's private car, which was attached to the regular St. Louis express. Members of the party propose to inaugurate at St. Louis a movement for the nomination of Mr. Bliss for the vice presidency.

LOST HER GOLDEN HAIR.

It Was Cut Off, and Little May Conklin Swallowed Paris Green.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 11.—May Conklin, a ten-year-old girl became inmate of the Depeyster Industrial Home at Tivoli last week. According to the rules the child's hair was cut short. She became sullen and morose and on Tuesday took a dose of paris green mixed with sugar. She died to-day. The child told the matron that she took the poison "because my beautiful golden hair had been cut off and I did not wish to live without it."

Movements of Steamers.

GLASGOW, June 11.—Arrived: Prussian, from Boston; Corean, from Philadelphia.

CHERBOURG, June 11.—Arrived: Columbia, from New York.

MARSEILLES, June 11.—Arrived: Burgundia, from New York.

LIVERPOOL, June 11.—Arrived: Rhynland, from Philadelphia.

NEW YORK, June 11.—Arrived: Werkendam, from Rotterdam.

LONDON, June 11. — Arrived: Mobile, from New York.

BOSTON, June 11.—Arrived: Croatia, from Hamburg.

BOSTON, June 11.—Arrived: Sylvania, from Liverpool.

BREMEN, June 11.—Arrived; Spree, from New York.

Obituary.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—Rufus Prentice died here to-day at the advanced age of ninety-four years. He was a brother of George D. Prentice, who became famous as the editor of the Louisville Courier-Journal. The remains will be taken to Connecticut for interment.

Suicide of P. H. Carey.

CINCINNATI, O., June 11.—Phillip H. Carey, head of the Carey Asbestos Manufacturing Company, and very wealthy, committed suicide to-day by drowning. He was greatly depressed by poor health and left a note explaining his condition.

REFORMERS RELEASED

HAMMOND, RHODES, FARRER AND LEONARD OUT OF PRISON.

Given Their Freedom on the Payment of $125,000 Each to the Transvaal Government.

LONDON, June 11.—A dispatch from Pretoria says: At a special meeting of the executive council to-day it was decided to release John Hays Hammond, Colonel Rhodes, George Farrar and J. W. Leonard, the leader of the Johannesburg reform committee, on the payment of a fine of £25,000 ($125,000) each, or, in default, fifteen years punishment.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Chamberlain, has received a private telegram saying that the leaders of the reform committee have already been released subject to the fine. The dispatch adds that the conditions of their release were the same as imposed on the other reformers.

Dr. J. S. Jameson and his fellow-conspirators, who took part in the raid on the Transvaal, were again arraigned on remand, at the Bow-street Police Court today, fresh witnesses having arrived from South Africa to testify. Interest in the case, however, has fallen off entirely. Among the witnesses who testified to-day was Lieutenant Eloff, President Kruger's nephew, who related the story of his meeting with Jameson's party.

Later — The Reformers have paid their fines and have gone to the Rand. Col. Francis Rhodes declined to sign the conditions required and the sentence of banishment will be enforced against him.

Vice Consul Knight's Advices.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—United States Vice Consul Knight, at Capetown, South Africa, reported by cable to-day to the State Department that the imprisoned reform leaders had been released. The cablegram was as follows: "Reform leaders released. Fined £25,000. No banishment." This finally closes the Hammond incident.

Wilhelm's Yacht Wins Again.

LONDON, June 11.—Meteor, Britannia, Satanita, Ailsa and Hester set out to sail the forty-mile course of the Royal Southampton Yacht Club to-day. Britannia had a new topmast, apparently a little longer than the old one. The times of the yachts at the finish were: Meteor, 7h 52m 50s; Britannia, 8h 18m 48s; Ailsa, 8h 19m 50s. As Meteor allows Britannia four minutes the German Emperor's yacht wins by twenty-one minutes forty-four seconds. Britannia got second place on time allowance.

The Yachting World and Yachtsman published to-day agree that Emperor William's new yacht Meteor is far superior to anything on this side of the Atlantic. The Yachtman says: "Meteor, without any doubt, is able to beat Britannia in any kind of weather. She is far better in every way than Valkyrie III. In regard to Defender the only way to settle that point would be to send the later to Kiel or Cowes."

22,000 Coreans in Revolt.

VANCOUVER, B. C., June 11. — The steamship Empress of Japan, which has just arrived from the Orient, brings news that another rebellion is feared in Corea, owing to the protracted stay of the King at the Russian legation. The insurgents declared the King's absence a disgrace to the country. Twenty-two thousand men have already risen in revolt. Famine prevails in Tonquin, owing to the prolonged drought and consequent failure of the rice crop.

Thirty Matabeles Killed.

BULUWAYO, June 10.—Macfarland's column has had a sharp brush near Imguza with a Matabele force. The latter was routed with the loss of thirty killed. Two troopers were wounded.

Explosion on a French War Ship.

TOULON, June 10.—During the official trial to-day of the new French iron-clad, Jaureguiberry, one of her boilers exploded, injuring nine men.

Cable Notes.

In commemoration of his coronation the Czar has donated $75,000 to charities.

The Westminster Gazette says that valuable documents, strongly corroborative of the British case in the Venezuelan boundary dispute, were discovered in the Vatican during a search for data made in the history of the Jesuits.

Emperor William attended a meeting of the visiting members of the British Institution of Naval Architects, of which he is a member, at Charlottenburg, yesterday. His Majesty wore the uniform of the British Admiral and took the chair.

The Arctic steamer Windward has left Gravesend for Franz Jeseff land to bring home the Jackson-Harmsworth polar expedition. The Windward took a budget of letters for Dr. Nansen and stores for the expedition, and will call at Archangel for Russian ponies.

Mr. Hannis Taylor, the United States minister to Spain, who is now in Paris, is not dangerously ill, as reported, but is simply suffering from fatigue, and is resting himself, subject to the instructions of the United States government, to return to Madrid immediately, if necessary.

The Parliamentary Secretary to the British Foreign Office, Mr. George N. Curzon, answering a question in the House of Commons yesterday, said that negotiations were proceeding with the United States with the view of bringing about a settlement by arbitration of the Venezuelan dispute. But, he added, in the public interest the government could not make any further statement on the subject at present.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

The New York Yacht Club sailed its fifty-first annual regatta yesterday in glorious weather, a splendid, cool breeze, and with very few mishaps.

The diocesan convention of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Michigan yesterday decided to permit women to vote upon election of vestrymen and other church matters.

In a drunken rage John Wooller made an unsuccessful attempt at Chicago Wednesday night to kill his wife. He then shot and killed one stepdaughter and wounded another so seriously that her life is despaired of.

The battle ship Massachusetts was formally transferred to the United States government at the League Island navy yard Wednesday, and will join the North Atlantic squadron, Capt. Frederick Rodgers is in command of the new ship.

John R. Best, a wealthy lumber dealer, of St. Louis, committed suicide Wednesday at his residence by cutting his throat with a razor. His act was due to temporary aberration of mind produced by fright at the violence of the recent cyclone.

The R. Douglass Crockery Company, of St. Joseph, Mo., filed a deed of trust yesterday, naming George R. McInnich as trustee. The firm was one of the largest dealers in crockery, glassware, etc., in the West. Liabilities, $100,000; assets not given.

Henry B. Cragin, of Chicago, formerly Western manager for Washburn & Moen, of Worcester, Mass., and a very wealthy man who is prominent in various religious enterprises, has been sued for $50,000 by Oscar Clapp, for alienation of his wife's affections.

The one-hundred-and-forty-second commencement exercises of Columbia University occurred Wednesday at Carnegie Music Hall, New York. The address was by President Seth Low. Many prizes and fellowships for the students and minor gifts for the university were announced.

The trustees of Washburn College have elected George M. Horrick president, to succeed Peter McVicar, who was compelled to resign because of sickness. Mr. Horrick was for some years Western secretary of the Congregational Educational Society, with headquarters at Chicago.

At San Diego, Cal., the jury has disagreed in the suit for $100,000 for alleged libel brought by Dr. J. C. Hearne against M. H. De Young, proprietor of the San Francisco Chronicle. The jury stood 6 to 6. The alleged libel connected Hearne's name with the murder of Amos J. Stillwell, in Hannibal, Mo., eight years ago.

Among the graduates at West Point yesterday was Kessler, of Indiana, who stood ninteenth on the list. The following members of the fourth class were found deficient and discharged from the academy: Walter F. Huthsteiner and Henry W. Stealy, of Indiana; Frederick W. Oldenburg, Wisconsin; Joseph Wohlberg, New York; Alfred Wilson, Pennsylvania.

Drank Bar Polish.

NEW YORK, June 11.—John Lynch, a hanger-on at Bernard Reilly's saloon in this city, drank a bottle of bar polish today, thinking it sarsaparilla. In a short time he became ill and when he reached a hospital in an ambulance his face and neck had turned black. The physicians in charge said that they had never seen such a case and think he will die. All that Reilly knows about the polish is that it contains a "lot of quick dryer" and is patented.

PARADE AND PICNIC.

One of the Events of the National Saengerfest—15,000 Men in Line.

PITTSBURG, Pa., June 11.—The delegates to the twenty-eighth national Saengerfest devoted to-day to pleasure. The weather was delightful and the streets were thronged with thousands of strangers. The annual parade was the feature of the morning. Fully fifteen thousand men were in line, including large delegations from Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Milwaukee, Louisville, Indianapolis, Evansville, Dayton, Wheeling, Memphis, St. Louis, Columbus, O.; Erie, Pa.; Detroit and the surrounding towns. Many handsome floats were in the procession. This afternoon there was a picnic at Allquippi Grove, at which it is estimated there were 25,000 people.

The Saengerfest will close to-morrow with a business session. There is a contest between Indianapolis and Cincinnati for the Saengerfest, with the chances favoring Cincinnati.

IT IS SETTLED.

(Concluded from First Page.)

160 additional votes, caused me to make the statement that I did. I am as earnestly as ever for Reed and am, with his friends, doing everything possible to bring about his nomination, and I urge on his supporters throughout the country to make still greater efforts in his behalf.

"J. H. MANLEY."

Ex-Senator Carey, national committeeman for Wyoming, fully shares Mr. Manley's indignation at the course pursued by the committee in its treatment of contested cases. He furnishes over his signature this resume of the committee's work:

"Forty-eight contested cases have thus far been decided by the national committee and of this number forty-five have been decided in favor of Governor McKinley. The national committee has not attempted to go into the merits of the cases and no evidence has been examined. The contestants favorable to McKinley have almost without exception been placed on the temporary roll. There has been no organization in opposition to McKinley in the committee, the friends of Morton, Allison and Reed relying solely on the merits of the cases. If the convention is honest it will take up the report of the committee, consider the cases one by one and give the delegates duly entitled to seats their rightful place in the convention.

"J. M. CAREY.

"Ex-United States Senator from Wyoming and member of the national committee."

Mr. Platt's first inquiry when he arrived at the Southern Hotel was for Mr. Manley. To an intimate friend Mr. Platt commented on Mr. Manley's course yesterday in the most scathing terms. The New York leader will remain true to Morton and the Platt men in the New York delegation will vote solidly for Morton. At the same time it will not be surprising if Mr. Platt should accept the vice presidency for Governor Morton. Mr. Hanna is more than eager to offer the second place on the ticket to Morton and Mr. Platt is believed to be not unwilling, so that Hobart may be abandoned and the ticket may be McKinley and Morton.

Mr. Platt's advent to-day promises to make things lively in the national committee. He denounced the methods of national committeemen in the awarding to McKinley delegates as an "outrage." "If," said he, "they undertake to settle the New York contests with the same shameless disregard of decency and equity my friends will walk out of the convention."

The McKinley men have been quick to work to their own advantage the most unfortunate collapse of Manley. Reports are spread that a number of Reed men have made their peace with Mr. Hanna. It is openly asserted that Governor Cheney, a delegate at large from New Hampshire, has announced to Mr. Hanna that the New Hampshire delegation, will desert Mr. Reed and vote for McKinley on the first ballot and similar defections are reported in the Rhode Island delegation. Mr. Manley's statement is generally regarded as a blunder and at critical points in politics a blunder is wore than a crime.

Reed Men Surprised.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—The interview given by Joseph H. Manley, conceding the nomination to McKinley, was a surprise and a shock to Speaker Reed and his supporters in Washington. The Speaker refused to believe the report when it was shown to him last night, and denounced it as a lie. To-day he declines to speak of the matter. Mr. Manley took the step entirely on his own authority, without consulting Mr Reed or any of the Reed contingent in Washington. A letter was received at Reed's headquarters here, written by Mr. Manley, just before he left Augusta for St. Louis, in which he said that he had not given up hope of Reed's nomination. His last step is embarrassing to the Reed men. One of the Reed managers said: "The Speaker could not believe that Mr. Manley had spoken as quoted until we received a corroboration of the interview. He has made a mistake. We do not question his motives at all. Probably he was laboring under the discouragement caused by the adverse decision in the Alabama contests, which he had expected to gain, as the seats undoubtedly belonged to us. Perhaps he was discouraged, also, by the number of McKinley shouters who have arrived early on the scene. We know that no one can regret the interview to-day more deeply than Mr. Manley does. There are one hundred delegates to the convention instructed for McKinley who do not want to vote for him. Circumstances might arise under which the convention would see that the nomination of McKinley was unwise, and in that event Mr. Reed would stand the best chance for the nomination. We do not consider the fight hopeless, nor do we believe that Mr. Manley does to-day. He made a mistake, that was all."

A Bill That Should Have Become Law.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

In your paper of this date you publish an article in regard to the bills introduced in the last Legislature "to prevent the pollution of streams," etc. You say there were two bills introduced on the subject—Senate bill No. 244 and House bill No. 18, but you fail to mention House bill No. 54. House bill No. 54 provided "That it shall be unlawful for any person, firm, company or corporation, or any officer, agent or employe, or any trustee, lessee, or receiver of such firm, company or corporation, to put, throw or carry into, or cause to be put, thrown or carried into any creek, river or stream of running water, wholly or in part within this State, any straw in the process of decomposition, or any refuse matter, including straw, lime and muriatic acid, of any strawboard factory, or other establishment manufacturing goods in whole or in part from straw, etc." Also prescribing penalties for the violation thereof.

The bill was referred to the committee on rights and privileges. The minority report of the committee on rights and privileges, recommending the passage of the bill, was signed by J. P. McGrath, R. W. Harrison and J. G. Allen. The majority report of the committee, recommending that the bill be indefinitely postponed, was signed by Henry C. Petit, A. L. Woodruff, C. F. Wesler and Andrew J. Stakebake. On Feb. 15 the minority report was adopted, recommending the passage of the bill. A vote was taken on the bill March 5, which resulted as follows:

Yeas—Adams of Parke, Allison, Barber, Beeker, Billingsley, Binkley, Blakely, Blue, Boardman, Cardwell, Cozier, Dalman, Duncan, Feist, Fowler, Gaither, Hamrick, Hanna, Harrison of Shelby, Harrison of Elkhart, Higbee, Howe, Hundley, Hunter, Jackson, Kelly, Loring, McBeth, McCoskey, McGeath, McGregor, Moore, Newhouse, Nicholson, Poindexter, Remington, Remy, Ross, Smith of Tipton, Spitler, Stetler, Stotsenburg, Stutesman, Swope, Van Arsdel, Vonnegut, Willis, Wilson, Mr. Speaker—48.

Nays—Babilya, Booker, Culbert, Farrell, Garriott, Gibson, Griffin, Grimes, Harris, Hesler, Hunt, Kamp, Laidlow, Lambert, Leedy, Longwell, McCrea, Miller, Pettit, Porter, Robinson, Simmons, Smith of Huntington, Stakebake, Welch, Willoughby and Woodruff—27.

Thus the bill failed to pass for the want of a constitutional majority, but not until a gallant fight had been made by the friends of the bill for pure air and pure water for the citizens of Indiana.

R. W. HARRISON.

Shelbyville, Ind., June 9.

MIKE DORAN'S VICTORY

MINNESOTA DEMOCRATS VOTE DOWN THE FREE-SILVER PLANK.

The Old Leader, After Elected Delegate at Large, Gracefully Withdraws from the Contest.

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 11.—As a decidedly dramatic close to the most exciting Democratic State convention held in Minnesota for many years, Michael Doran, for a score of years the political leader and national committeeman from this State, to day defeated every move of those who sought to bring about his defeat, winning not only in the passage of a gold platform, but also in being chosen by a large vote to lead the Minnesota delegation at Chicago. After winning the third fight of the day and by a vote of 526 to 227 being placed at the head of the delegation, Mr. Doran took the floor. He denied several sensational charges that had been made against him during the day. After a spirited defiance of his enemies in the present convention, he begged to be allowed to retire from the delegation and asked that Mr. Daniel W. Lawler, of St. Paul, one of the best and most favorably known Democrats in the Northwest, be named in his stead. There were vigorous protests from the convention, but his request was granted, and one of the best-known Democratic leaders in the United States gracefully retired from the arena after winning one of the hardest fights of his life. The opponents of Doran selected ex-Congressman O. M. Hall as the most likely man to defeat the old leader and in the preliminary debate some very hard blows were given. The vote resulted Doran, 526; Hall, 227.

The delegates at large are D. W. Lawler, P. B. Winston, Chauncey Baxter and Logan Breckinridge. The financial plank that was adoppted is as follows:

"We are unqualifiedly in favor of the present gold standard of value. We favor the use of both gold and silver as money and believe that our government should coin and keep in circulation as a part of the circulating medium as large an amount of silver as can be employed without destroying or threatening to destroy the existing parity of value between the unit in gold and the unit in silver. We are opposed to a double standard or monometallism and particularly to a silver monometallism with its depreciated and depreciating standard of value. We are firmly convinced that the free and unlimited coinage of silver by our government at the ratio of 16 to 1—without co-operation on the part of the other great commercial nations of the world—would reduce this country to a condition of silver monometallism, entailing on us a financial panic and commercial and industrial disaster. We are utterly and irrevocably opposed to the adoption of any such policy."

Populist Defeated for Congress.

MONROE, La., June 11.—Charles J. Boatner (Democrat) claims that he is elected in the Fifth congressional district by between 6,000 and 7,000. Mr. Benoit (Populist) said, in response to a question: "It is hard to determine who is elected at this time. If honestly defeated I will acquiesce cheerfully, but if investigation shows that the majorities in Concordia and Tansas parishes are fictitious I will certainly file a protest."

Caldwell Not a Candidate.

GLENWOOD SPRINGS, Col., June 11.—Judge Henry C. Caldwell, of the United States Circuit Court, who is stopping here, was asked whether he would accept a nomination for the presidency from the Populist and the silver conventions at St. Louis. He replied emphatically that he would not. He stated that he wanted to vote for a silver man at the coming election, but he was afraid he might have to choose between two. He thought that if all friends of silver could be brought together they could win the greatest victory for the people since the days of Lincoln.

Hinrichsen for Congress.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., June 11.—In the Sixteenth congressional district to-day W. H. Hinrichsen was nominated for Congress by the Democrats. He is secretary of State at present and is a prominent free-silver man.

DETERMINED TO MARRY

CORNELIUS VANDERBILT, JR., NOT AFRAID OF DISINHERITANCE.

Despite His Father's Objection, He Will Wed Miss Grace Wilson Next Thursday Noon.

NEW YORK, June 11.—Apropos of the Vanderbilt-Wilson engagement the Press this morning says: "In riding rough-shod over every obstacle that has been placed in his way to prevent his marrying Miss Grace Wilson, Cornelius Vanderbilt, jr., may be throwing his prospective share of the Vanderbilt millions to the winds. The announcement of his intended marriage was received by letter by his father. The question as to whether Cornelius Vanderbilt will disinherit his son for defying the parental authority is intensely interesting to society folk, but Mr. Wilson, the father-in-law-elect, is not worrying about that. To a reporter he said yesterday afternoon that he did not care what Mr. Vanderbilt, sr., thought or said in connection with the wedding. It would take place, he said, at the time and place announced, and he said so emphatically."

The World says: "All doubt of young Cornelius Vanderbilt's intention to marry Miss Grace Wilson, in spite of the opposition of his parents, is dispelled by the invitations to the wedding which were sent out last evening. The number of them was limited, and most of them were indorsed with a personal R. S. V. P. from Miss Wilson. The ceremony will take place next Thursday at noon in Mr. Wilson's home, No. 551 Fifth avenue. It is probable that the Rev. John Wesley Brown, rector of St. Thomas's Church, will officiate. There may be a bridesmaid and possibly one or two ushers, but these details have not yet been arranged. After the ceremony Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, jr., will receive about one hundred and fifty of her friends before starting on her honeymoon."

Cass County's Roads.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

The following appeared in yesterday's issue:

"A. M. Ray and O. D. Schultz completed a trip through the northern part of the State last week, visiting Marion, Muncie, Logansport, Delphi and Kokomo. They report the roads fine, except in Cass county, where toll was charged."

Will you permit a word in defense of my native county. Cass county has no toll gates, those relics of barbarism having been relegated four or five years ago. There is a stretch on the Michigan road in Carroll county, extending to the Cass county line, which Charlie Landis maintains, to keep the citizens of Carroll county from trading in Logansport. Cass county has splendid roads and the wheelmen are welcome.

W. S. WRIGHT.

Indianapolis, June 9.

What Democrats Will Do.

Washington Post.

Ex-Congressman Hayes, of Iowa, was on the floor of the House yesterday. He used to be the chairman of the postoffice committee under Speaker Crisp, and is a sound-money Democrat.

"What proportion of Democrats in Iowa are against the free coinage of silver?" he was asked yesterday by a Post reporter.

"Thirty per cent., at least," was the reply.

"Will they vote for a Republican candidate in case a free-silver Democrat is nominated, or will they refuse to vote at all?"

"If McKinley should be the Republican nominee," said Mr. Hayes, "they would probably not vote at all. If Allison, or Reed, or Morton should be named they would vote the Republican ticket. Of course, if Boies should be the Democratic choice, the conditions would be different in Iowa, for the ex-Governor has a very strong personal following, and would come very close to carrying the State. If this personal sentiment is not a factor the anti-silver Democrats will not support a free-coinage candidate."

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THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER.

Bottled at the UJ HUNYADI Springs, Buda Pest, Hungary.

Considering the nature of the Hungarian Bitter Water Springs, it must obviously be desirable for the medical profession and the public to be assured authoritatively that the working of these Springs is carried on in a scientific manner, and not merely on commercial lines, and with this view the Uj Hunyadi Springs, from which "Apenta" Water is drawn, are placed under the absolute control of the Royal Hungarian Chemical Institute (Ministry of Agriculture), Buda Pest.

Prices: 10 Cents and 25 Cents per bottle.

OF ALL DRUGGISTS AND MINERAL WATER DEALERS.

Sole Exporters:

THE APOLLINARIS COMPANY, LIMITED.

DYNAMITE FOR CUBANS

DEPARTURE OF ANOTHER FILIBUSTERER FROM NEW YORK.

Steamer with Men, Arms and Ammunition Leaves Port—Ton and a Half of High Explosives Aboard.

NEW YORK, June 12.—The World this morning says: Gonzales De Quesada, secretary of the Cuban delegation in Washington, appeared at the office of the Junta last Tuesday afternoon. He returned on the midnight train. It has been learned that he came to New York to witness the departure of another Cuban expedition. Late Tuesday evening a steamer with a black hull and funnels dropped quietly down the North river and anchored off Liberty island. The name of the vessel has not been ascertained, but it is known that before daybreak Wednesday morning two lighters came alongside bringing a large cargo of arms and ammunition, with a portion of the crew, the remainder being already on board. There were 108 men in the party, among them a few Americans and Englishmen, besides two Russian Nihilists, experts in the use of dynamite. In the cargo was a ton and half of dynamite and several hundred Mauser rifles. Each man was provided with a brown canvas uniform and a panama hat. The commander of the expedition was Col. Henry M. Edwards, formerly an officer in the British army. Besides being a veteran of the Transvaal campaign of 1880 he has taken part in nearly every revolution which has taken place recently in South America. He is a tall, military-looking man and has a great reputation as a good soldier and disciplinarian.

Notes from Cuba.

HAVANA, June 11.—Major Wilson, in an engagement with the Spanish troops near Santiago de Cuba, was seriously wounded. He is an insurgent leader and is believed to be an American.

Raul Arango, the insurgent leader, with a numerous force, has attacked the forts of San Antonio, Rio Blanco, this province. He was repulsed, but in the meanwhile another force of insurgents burned the town, destroying ninety-five houses.

A dispatch from Santiago de Cuba announces that a prominent merchant of that place, named Emilio Becardi, has been imprisoned there. He was taken into custody this morning, charged with conspiring against the government.

The Lucha, whose comments on General Fitzhugh Lee have attracted some attention, is not the organ of Captain General Weyler, but a Republican independent newspaper.

Mr. Ramon O. Williams, the former United States consul-general here, took leave of the Captain General to-day and started for the United States to-night on board the Vigilance. The Marquis of Pinar del Rio, vice president of the Conservative party and a wealthy manufacturer of Cabanas, sailed on the same steamship.

Hard Times and Free Silver.

Galveston News.

The Nashville (Tenn.) Leaf-Chronicle has the following:

"1. There is not a first-class commercial country on the earth now that has free coinage.

"2. There is not a free-silver country on earth that has as much as $5 per capita in circulation—all kinds of money.

"3. There is in circulation in the United States $24 per capita, or $19.50 more per capita than any free-silver country on earth.

"4. We have more in circulation to-day than ever before, and more per capita than any free-silver country on earth.

"5. Our dollars will buy more sugar, coffee, flour, meat, meal, medicine, hardware and clothing than in 1873.

"6. A barrel of corn, a bushel of wheat or 100 pounds of tobacco will buy nearly double as much