

NOVOTETO-DAY

(Continued from First Page)

man quick. "There was so much silver in the speech that my mistake was involuntary." (Laughter.)

The next thing in order was the report of the committee on Credentials, and Gen. Cogswell, of Massachusetts, by direction of the committee, asked for further time and permission to sit continuously.

Spencer, of Wisconsin, was on his feet in an instant, in behalf of the Administration men, to spar for advantage and put some interrogatories to Cogswell, who was also an Administration man, but tied and bound fast in committee by an adverse majority.

Cogswell had in committee endeavored to bring about a report of uncontested cases before the permanent roll was made up as to contested cases.

Spencer asked when the convention might reasonably expect a report. Cogswell's reply was that it was a matter of personal opinion, but if its proceedings were attended with reasonable success they could not hope to report before to-morrow.

Spencer then inquired if the committee could now report. In uncontested cases, and in this got from Cogswell merely the simple declaration that the question almost answered itself, as, of course, the committee was ready to report this.

McKinley Named for Chairman. Delegate E. C. Lockwood, of Idaho, presented the report of the committee on organization. A wild scene took place when the committee reported Gov. William McKinley, Jr., of Ohio, for permanent chairman.

Delegate Samuel Fessenden, of Connecticut; ex-Senator Spooner, of Wisconsin, and Gen. William Mahone, of Virginia, were appointed a committee to escort Gov. McKinley to the chair.

A magnificent ovation greeted the governor when he stepped upon the platform. Temporary Chairman Fassett introduced his successor, and when Chairman McKinley led off his speech by saying that Republican conventions say what they mean and mean what they say, the sentiment received enthusiastic applause.

Mr. Fassett said: "Gentlemen of the Convention, before presenting to you your permanent chairman, the chair desires to thank you most heartily for the kind forbearance which you have extended to him. I now have the honor and the distinguished pleasure to introduce the Hon. William McKinley, of Ohio."

Temporary Chairman Fassett retired, amid great applause, and was welcomed and renewed cheers and waving of banners, after which Gov. McKinley spoke as follows:

Gov. McKinley's Speech. "GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION (cries of three cheers for McKinley). The vast audience arose and shook the building with cheers for our governor. After the applause had subsided Gov. McKinley proceeded as follows: "I thank you for the honor of presiding over the ninth National Convention of the Republican party. (Applause.) Republican conventions say what they mean and mean what they say. (Applause.)"

"They declare principles and policies and purposes, and when entrusted with power execute and enforce them. (Applause.)"

"The first National Convention of the Republican party was held thirty-six years ago in the city of Philadelphia. The platform of that great Convention reads to-day more like inspiration than the affirmation of a political party. (Great applause.)"

"Every provision of that great instrument made by the fathers of our party is on the public statutes of our country to-day. (Applause.) Every one of them has been embodied into public law, and that cannot be said of the platform of any other political organization in this or any other country of the world. (Applause.)"

"Whenever there is anything to be done in this country, and by this country, and for this country, the Republican party is called upon to do it. There is one thing that can be said about our organization that cannot be said about any other. It can look back with pride and honor to the past, and it can look forward with cheer and exultation. (Great applause.) That cannot be said of any political organization other than ours in the United States. (Applause.)"

"This, gentlemen of the Convention, we are here to-day to make a platform and a ticket that will commend themselves to the conscience and intelligence and judgment of the American people—(prolonged applause)—and we will do it. (Cheers.) Whatever is done by this Convention, either as to platform or as to tickets, will receive the approval of the American people in November of this year. (Great applause.)"

"We have already heard some of the notes of victory, for this is a Republican year. (Applause.) Yesterday Oregon spoke, and today Oregon representatives—three Republican representatives to the Congress of the United States, and when we get through with this convention his conclusions will be the law of the Republican party, as they will be the assurance of Republican victory. (Applause.)"

"We are for a protective tariff and for reciprocity. (Great applause.) We propose to take no backward step upon either one of these great Republican principles. (Applause.) We stand for a protective tariff because it protects the American farmer, the American miner, the American artisan, the American laborer, and the highest possibilities of American citizenship. (Applause.)"

"We propose to raise our money for public expenses by taxing the products of other nations rather than by taxing the products of our own. (Applause.)"

"The Democratic party believes in direct taxation—that is, in taxing ourselves; but we do not believe in that principle so long as we can find anybody else to tax. (Applause.)"

"Our protective tariff not only does everything which a revenue tariff can do, raising all needed revenues, but it does more. A protective tariff encourages and stimulates American industries and gives the widest possibilities to American genius and American effort. Does anybody know what a tariff reform is? (No, no, and laughter.)"

"That is to be the platform of our political opponents this year. What does it mean? You say study President Cleveland's utterances from the first one he made in New York, when he said he did not know anything about the tariff, until his last one in Rhode Island, and you come away ignorant and un-

informed as to what Tariff Reform means. Since the war there have been three great Tariff-reform bills proposed by Democratic leaders, no two of them alike, no two of them with the same free list, no two of them with the same tariff on any two of them, with the same rates of duty, but all made by the Democratic party upon the same principle, to symbolize and represent Tariff Reform.

"You may go to Mills. You may go to Springer. You will find they differ totally, but you may go to the House of Representatives at Washington, which was elected distinctly upon what they call a tariff reform issue, and what do you find? They pass three bills. Let me name them—First, free iron plate, leaving about steel, from which it is made, tariffed. That is the flat-footed product free and the raw material bearing a duty. Second, free wool to the manufacturer and tariffed cloth to the consumer. Third, free cotton ties to the cotton states and tariffed upon the ties to the rest of the states.

"That is their idea of Tariff Reform. Gentlemen of the convention, how do you like it? This contest that we enter upon is for the maintenance of Protection and Reciprocity—protection—and I want to say here that there is not a line in that Tariff Bill that is not patriotic; there is not a passage that is not patriotic; there is not a page that does not represent true Americanism and the highest possibilities of American citizenship. (Great applause.)"

"We are to declare ourselves upon other questions here. We are to declare ourselves upon the question of a free ballot and a fair count. (Applause.) No Republican platform should ever be made that does not reiterate that great constitutional guarantee; no Republican speech should ever be made that does not insist upon that resolution that that great constitutional guarantee shall be a living thing, bright—not a cold formality of constitutional enactment, but a living thing which the poorest and humblest may confidently enjoy and which the richest and most powerful dare not deny. (Applause.)"

"We will not have a committee on Resolutions the duty of making a platform that shall represent the best thoughts and the best ideas and the best wisdom of the Republican party. When we go out of this Convention upon a true Republican platform, we go out marching to victory, no matter who may carry the banner. (Great applause.)"

The Convention's Rules. Calls for Fred Douglas, the colored orator, elicited simply a bow of acknowledgment. Delegate Henry Bingham, of Pennsylvania, presented the report of the Rules Committee, and it was adopted by acclamation.

Ex-Gov. Foraker in response to the call for the committee on Resolutions, and the Convention burst into applause that continued for some time. When the committee requested further time to consider the resolutions an extension of time was granted, and the roll of States was called for the names of a new National Committee. When Iowa was called and the re-election of Clarkston, the Blaine leader, was announced, cheer after cheer followed from the Blaine delegates.

A similar demonstration greeted the report of the name of J. H. Manley, of Maine, and W. W. Mahone, of Virginia, and when Missouri was called and ex-A. H. Commander William Warner presented the name of Richard C. Eberes, the Harrison delegates made a grand counter demonstration.

Various resolutions and petitions which had been introduced and sent to the clerk's desk were read by title and referred to the committee on Resolutions.

"The next thing on the list is the nomination of candidates for the Presidency," said Chairman McKinley.

Senator Yellon, of Illinois, arose to question the regularity of this order of business, but the convention, supposing he had arisen to place some one in nomination, complimented the distinguished Illinoisan with prolonged applause. The Senator was slightly embarrassed, but quickly recovering, stated that he arose to question the regularity of proceeding to nominating speeches before the adoption of the reports of the committee on Credentials and Resolutions.

A glance at the rules showed that nominations could not be made until the reports of the committees had been received, and, on motion of Editor M. H. De Young, of California, the convention adjourned until 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

New National Committee. The new National Committee is reported to the convention as follows: Arkansas—Pewell Clayton. California—Michael H. De Young. Colorado—J. F. Saunders. Connecticut—Samuel Fessenden. Florida—John G. Long. Georgia—William W. Brown. Idaho—George L. Shoup. Illinois—W. J. Campbell. Iowa—James S. Clarkson. Kansas—Cyrus Leland, Jr. Kentucky—W. G. Landry. Maine—Joseph H. Manley. Maryland—James S. Garry. Massachusetts—W. Murray Crane. Michigan—George W. Merriam. Missouri—R. C. Eberes. Montana—A. C. Bokhn. New Hampshire—George C. Cheney. New Jersey—Garret A. Bokart. New York—F. S. Withersbee. North Dakota—E. C. Hansbrough. Ohio—William M. Hahn. Oregon—Joseph H. Simon. Rhode Island—Isaac M. Potter. South Carolina—E. M. Bryant. South Dakota—J. E. Kittredge. Tennessee—George W. Hill. Vermont—Mason H. Hubert. Virginia—William Mahone. Washington—Isaac M. Potter. West Virginia—N. H. Bostett. Wisconsin—Harry C. Payne. Wyoming—Jos. M. Carey. Arizona—William Gilford. District of Columbia—Ferry O. Carson. New Mexico—Thomas H. Catron. Alabama—Belavaver, Indiana, Louisiana, Minnesota, Mississippi, Nebraska, Nevada, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Texas, Oklahoma and Utah asked for further time in which to make their selections.

action likely to be taken on these contests, and the Harrison men are already accusing the Blaine managers of intending to use their majority of that committee in an unscrupulous effort to seat in the convention only those delegates who are favorable to the nomination of the Plumed Knight.

The Blaine people indignantly deny that any such purpose is in contemplation, and insist that every contest will be determined solely upon its merits, and that there appears to be no intention of extending the power of the Federal courts.

Other gentlemen who had long cherished projects for the consideration of the committee were also in waiting, but the committee decided to separate into sub-committees with the understanding that the assembling would be at some time during this afternoon, one hour later than the adjournment of the convention. About a hundred resolutions were introduced and referred to the sub-committees without reading.

The Tariff sub-committee, oddly enough, received the smaller quota. The silver group was well supplied, and the Foreign Relations sub-committee took up as leading topics Canada, discrimination against American shipping, the Nicaragua Canal and United States control of the Isthmus of Panama.

An important matter before the sub-committee on Monday was a World's Fair plank, prepared by Senator Culion and presented by Joe Cannon.

M. M. Esteve succeeded in getting a satisfactory hearing for the Nicaragua Canal before the Foreign Affairs sub-committee. Gov. Isaac Truitt, President of the Executive Committee of the National silver conference, was sent for to ascertain if he would not be content with a mild compromise as to silver, but upon showing little inclination that way, was not asked into the committee chamber.

The silver sub-committee of the convention on Resolutions has held its first session. Nothing was accomplished, and no report will be ready before to-morrow for the full committee. The silver men consumed most of the session, and they are pleased with the attention with which their associates in the convention have shown them. The silver men are making a determined fight to capture the whole of the delegates in dispute.

The Blaine people claim that they have everything to gain by a postponement of balloting, and have apparently accomplished their purpose in securing the postponement of definite action by the committee on Credentials.

The committee is making slow progress with its work. There seems to be no special haste in proceeding with the contested cases, and the halt outside the National Committee rooms is thronged with men who want to know whether they will have seats in the convention or not.

A poll of the committee would indicate that the Blaine men are in the majority and control the committee. The chairman appears to be Cogswell, of Massachusetts, reputed to be a staunch Harrison man.

After getting organized yesterday the committee immediately adjourned. Gov. Warmoth, of Louisiana, and his followers from Louisiana and the other southern States, both of which delegations were left off the temporary roll, were present in some force, as well as also some of the other interested parties.

The committee reassembled at 4 p. m., but the only result was a decision to adjourn until 10 o'clock at the National Committee headquarters to-morrow.

At 10 o'clock the committee assembled, but at 10 o'clock the first contest had not yet been taken up, and all that had been accomplished was to make up the roll of delegates in attendance at the Harrison camp.

The probabilities are that, with a possible exception or two, the decision of the National Committee in the contests will be affirmed in the committee on Credentials.

Soon after 10 o'clock the committee adjourned until to-morrow morning. The committee this morning decided to take up first the Alabama fight between the Mosely, or Mosely-holders' faction, and the anti-Mosely, or court-holders' faction. This case is complicated, and it took a ten-hour wrestling match in the sub-committee of the National Committee before the case was heard.

The case was presented for the anti-Moselys, who are at present on the floor of the convention with the prima facie title to the seats, by R. W. Anstie, Lewis E. Parsons and others. The Harrison men were in the minority, and they were not in favor of a third contest.

Mr. Thomas and Mr. Hepp were at first also supporters of Harrison, but the claim was subsequently withdrawn.

The claim of the New York delegates that they would carry thirty votes in the delegation for Harrison is absolutely and unqualifiedly denied by Mr. Platt, who authorized the following personal interview:

"The claim that is made as to the conference of the New York supporters of Harrison is without foundation. At the conference there were present by actual count 27 persons of whom several were counted in this estimate of Mr. Harrison's strength who were not members of the delegation. Ex-Senator Blaine was one, and there were at least three others not members, all of whom were present."

"Then, listed was stated to have been present. Everybody knows Gen. Husted has been confined to his room for several days, seriously sick, and will not be out for days. His alternate is a Blaine man."

"The claim that Mr. Platt has given in for Harrison is made up of bluff and blarney. Mr. Platt, made public to-night that he has been making speeches for Blaine, Goodale and Waters are at present disposed to vote for some new candidate."

The five men, Hepp, Sanford, McEwen, Sherman and Platt, who the Harrison men claimed as not present at the conference, but asserted that they are in sympathy with Harrison's side, are every one of them strong Blaine men. There are other inaccuracies.

"Some of the men present were induced to attend under the false pretense that it was for the purpose of securing support for the object of the meeting was to manufacture some basis for the claim that Blaine's supporters in the New York delegation are disintegrating, and to use this as a text in making a tour of the delegation for the purpose of securing support for Harrison. The necessity for such desperate acts has been painfully apparent all day. They are losing every where and have become very much demoralized. The situation is more encouraging to us than it has been at any time since the convention began."

"That, said Gen. Thomas, and he ridiculed the idea that he had gone over to the enemy. He remarked that he had ever been inclined to vote for Harrison, he would not positively do it now, because he had been slighted and not invited to this alleged conference."

Mr. McEwen, another of the five not present but counted, was very indignant when told that he was called as a member of the conference and replied that at the conference was held, he was making speeches for Blaine.

The membership of the sub-committees, too, thought the list was quickly posted by Gov. Foraker, as is promised, did not become very generally known to the delegates most directly interested owing to a combination of misunderstandings.

The work of formulating even the first rough drafts of separate planks of the platform had not made the slightest headway till nearly 9 p. m., and the taking up of the task was further delayed by the committee deciding to hold a general session, various persons who were in waiting, and other suggestions and speak on a great variety of subjects.

the convention, and though the vote of a woman from the platform would be an unprecedented occurrence in the history of the Republican party, she is prepared to speak should occasion arise.

The only woman who ever addressed a National Convention in Plumed Cousins, who was invited to speak by the last Democratic National Convention. Miss Anthony hopes to have a hearing from the committee on Resolutions, and will make an effort to have a plank placed in the Republican platform to the effect that every woman of legal age be given the ballot as a weapon of defense for the protection of property.

A mass-meeting in the interests of woman suffrage is to be held to-night, and the streets were filled with marching delegations, cheering and yelling as they went along, with brass bands in the van.

The Chicago Blaine Club and the Cincinnati Republican Club made a fine showing. The former carried their tri-colored plumes, while the latter were provided with red and white cotton umbrellas, which have proved decidedly useful since the Club arrived in town, for it has rained almost all the time. Towards noon the weather became threatening and the sky dark and overcast.

The Fort Wayne Blaine shooters started in force for the convention hall, and the streets were filled with marching delegations, cheering and yelling as they went along, with brass bands in the van.

The parade is dressed in fantastic attire, linen dusters and white plug hats being the prevailing type for both the Blaine and Harrison forces.

A Blaine club from Wisconsin wears a combination, with enormous pearl buttons and rough linen towels around their tall hats. The motto of the club, "Blaine, Protection and Reciprocity" is inscribed upon a large banner carried at the head of the procession, and the people on the streets cheered the column as it marched along.

Figuring at the headquarters of each faction is going on steadily. The Harrison men say now that they are absolutely sure of 400 votes for their candidate on the first ballot, while the Blaine reckoner puts the Plumed Knight's strength at 480.

The fact that the anti-Harrison element has captured the four committees is made much of by the followers of Blaine, and they contend that it shows the Harrison strength to be less than the Blaine strength. The committee on Credentials is in session this morning, and will send a sub-committee to the convention to report that it cannot complete its work before late this evening.

It is reported this morning that the Blaine men have organized and will make a hard fight in the committee on Resolutions to secure a plank in the platform favorable to their views. At all events they will insist upon nothing antagonistic to the silver issue appearing in the platform.

THE POLICY OF DELAY. (BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.) MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 8.—No one knows what a ballot likely to be cast, as the progress of the convention appears to be dependent entirely on the action of the committee on Credentials. This committee practically controls the political situation, as it is within its power, at any time, to exercise its prerogative to seat or unseat enough delegates to control the balance of power in the convention.

It is very manifest, that the proceedings of that committee are not to be characterized by that harmony which has been so strongly expected on all sides for the past twenty-four hours. The Blaine people have control of the committee, but the opposition has a very large and aggressive minority, and every advantage point is contested stubbornly and competently.

It has generally been the custom that the committee on Credentials appointed on the first day of the convention has been prepared to report on the opening of the second, but that will not be the case this year, and no one knows, not even the secret managers of the Blaine force, what the committee may deem it advisable to expedite its business and present its report.

The claims of all candidates, and the estimates and indications carefully gleaned from all quarters, show that the Blaine and Harrison forces are of almost equal strength at this time. The Blaine people have the advantage of the organization, not only of the convention, but of the important committees. The Harrison managers, however, succeed in keeping their forces well together to prevent the slightest appearance of demoralization.

The knowledge that McKinley is to be the Blaine candidate has added somewhat to the Presidential boom of the governor of the Buckeye State, which is being widely discussed by the more conservative delegates, and there is evidently a movement in some quarters to spring his name as a candidate. The occasion seems to indicate the probable success of such action.

Ex-Gov. Rusk, Secretary of Agriculture, and John Sherman, the Ohio Senator; W. B. Allison, the Senator from Iowa, and others are mentioned as possible candidates, but neither Blaine nor Harrison has any serious prospect of their nomination, and it is generally expected that the nomination will go to a dark horse in order to defeat the opposition.

Law Commissioner Carter said: "We fully realize that the opposition to the President will be a severe one. It is not the Blaine and Harrison forces, but the President's own supporters who will be the most formidable opponents. It is not the Blaine and Harrison forces, but the President's own supporters who will be the most formidable opponents. It is not the Blaine and Harrison forces, but the President's own supporters who will be the most formidable opponents."

"We do not intend to interpose any objections to the employment of all the time that any reasonable person may consider necessary for the investigations of questions at issue on credentials and the perfection of permanent organization, but when it becomes obvious that the convention is being obstructed to prevent the convention from expressing its free voice, we are satisfied that the convention will take the matter in hand and dispose of all frivolous and dilatory oppositions in very short order."

The supporters of the President in this convention rest in the consciousness of their strength, and are disposed to allow those who feel opposed to the President's re-nomination to have ample opportunity to satisfy themselves that he is not only the strongest candidate before the convention, but that the people in the doubtful States, through the press and other agencies, know that he is the only candidate seriously considered in connection with the nomination.

"The opposition has practically abandoned Harrison and are now skirmishing about in the endeavor to secure some candidate who will prove stronger in the convention than they have been able to show Mr. Blaine to be."

SCENES BEFORE THE CONVENTION (SPECIAL TO THE EVENING WORLD BY DIRECT WIRE FROM THE CONVENTION HALL.) CONVENTION HALL, MINNEAPOLIS, JUNE 8.—The town was very early this morning, for the convention was to resume its work at 10 o'clock, and the day's proceedings gave promise of unusual interest. At the West and Nicollet Unions there is great bustle and excitement.

The corridors are crowded almost to suffocation and great throngs collected in the streets in front of the center of political activity. People were every where in the way of the convention hall, and the streets were filled with marching delegations, cheering and yelling as they went along, with brass bands in the van.

THE MORNING IN MINNEAPOLIS. (SPECIAL TO THE EVENING WORLD.) MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 8.—The real work of the convention begins to-day. It is admitted by all that there are lively times ahead, though the situation early this morning appears to be practically unchanged. Reports from the Harrison and anti-Harrison headquarters are to be believed. If they are each gaining as steadily and surely as they say they are they must have secured at the present time at least 600 or 700 delegates apiece.

Information gathered from all sources seems to indicate at break that the Harrison men have made the most progress in winning over the doubtful ones, and that the present situation is simply a stand-off between the rival forces.

Each side is ready to fight to the end, and the leaders exaggerate their own strength in order to keep their lines intact, and encourage their respective followers to believe that they have the best of the fight. There is any amount of underground wire-pulling going on, but it is not to be expected that Harrison men are more frank and open in the fight than their opponents.

A surprising feature of the situation is the apparent weakening of the Blaine boom within the past twenty-four hours, with a corresponding increase in confidence of the Harrison organization. This, coming immediately after the enthusiastic predictions of the Blaine men's friends Monday night, has dampened the ardor of his followers considerably. It is due to the fact that many of the claims made have been shown to be unfounded.

The rumor is about to-day that the anti-Harrison men do not intend to put Blaine in nomination at all, and that they are only seeking to gain time to consolidate their strength and bring some third man on the convention.

Plotting for a Stampede. It is admitted by well-known friends of Blaine that he has not enough votes to make his nomination certain on the first ballot, and in that event it is necessary to draw enough votes from Harrison to make the latter's nomination impossible on the first ballot. If it is done, it is argued, and Blaine appears as a candidate, there will be a stampede to his standard from the Harrison ranks on the second ballot of those who voted for him on the first from a sense of duty.

The theory is that the large proportion of the Harrison delegates were appointed and instructed or pledged before it was known that Blaine was a candidate, and that while they are bound to follow instructions their hearts are for Blaine.

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O'NEILL'S 6th Ave., 20th to 21st St. SPECIAL. House Furnishing Dept (BASEMENT). Finely Cut Crystal Tumblers in Strawberry Diamond Pattern, 3.37 doz.; worth 5.00. Cut Crystal Water Bottles, Strawberry Diamond Pattern, 3.74 doz.; worth 5.50. English Toilet Sets, with Jar, 2.75 set; worth 4.00. English Toilet Sets, in Rich Gilt Decorations, 9.38 set; worth 15.00. Hardwood Ice-Chests, 4.98 to 9.29. Hardwood Refrigerators, 7.98 to 21.34. Agate Lined Water Coolers, 2.61 to 14.98. 14-inch Lawn Mowers, 3.29 each. Window Screens, 21c. to 59c. Steamer Trunks, 2.19 to 7.98. Ladies' Dress Trunks, 3.96 to 12.74. Packing Trunks, 92c. to 1.91. H. O'NEILL & CO., Sixth Ave., 20th to 21st St.

"THE TRUTH!" WHERE IS IT? READ THIS! (Extract.) "The most strenuous efforts to assert the rights of the Doughtier Brothers as dealers in GENUINE 'Jaeger' Underwear have thus signally failed." (Signed) L.E. BOUTILLER BROTHERS, 14th St. NOW READ THIS!

"I have assigned to DR. JAEGER'S SANITARY WOOLEN SYSTEM COMPANY, Nos. 827 and 829 Broadway, New York, the sole right in the United States and Territories, of the use of my name, publications respecting my system, patents, trade-marks, &c., and the sole right to sell in the United States and Territories, all articles of Clothing, Bedding, &c., in connection with my Sanitary Woolen System, and stamped with the Trade-Mark. 'Stuttgart, January, 1886.'"

Prof. Dr. J. Jaeger. Comment on the above, to an intelligent public, is unnecessary. THE GENUINE NORMAL SANATORY "JAEGER" UNDERWEAR Can be purchased, in this city, at our two stores only, 829 BROADWAY, near 13th St., and 153 BROADWAY. DR. JAEGER'S Sanitary Woolen System Co.

bullet, they say, his doom is sealed. Blaine or some dark horse is bound to win. The work of Quay among the Southern delegates is known to have secured some votes for Blaine, but these, the Harrison men allege, are already conceded to Blaine, inasmuch as the anti-Harrison delegates who have been seated by the National Committee. There are usually no holes in Quay's work, say Blaine's friends, and this thought gives them confidence.

Another rumor is that it is the intention to drop Mr. Blaine entirely. In case that the content proves too bitter to secure harmony by the nomination of either of the leading candidates, a third ticket, headed by either Reed or McKinley, may be brought before the convention.

Each side has gained somewhat in strength, and it is claimed this morning that he has forty-eight votes and is in the night. McKinley is relied upon to detach some votes in Ohio in case the dilatory tactics are played by the Blaine men.

Talking of Tom Reed. The Reed has been stimulated by the unexpected popularity shown by him at yesterday's session of the convention. The ovation which he received was apparently unprecedented and spontaneous, and could hardly have been more cordial and enthusiastic if the tribute had been given to Blaine himself. In fact, this incident is the chief topic of conversation among the delegates to-day, and in view of the uncertainty of the issue between Blaine and Harrison, Reed is looked to by many to fill the gap.

Each side is ready to fight to the end, and the leaders exaggerate their own strength in order to keep their lines intact, and encourage their respective followers to believe that they have the best of the fight. There is any amount of underground wire-pulling going on, but it is not to be expected that Harrison men are more frank and open in the fight than their opponents.

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Mayor Tillbrook

Hood's Sarsaparilla. The sore healed up, he became perfectly well and is now a lively, robust boy. Other parents whose children suffer from impure blood should profit by this example. Hood's Pills cure Habitual Constipation by restoring peristaltic action of the alimentary canal.

Head's Pills cure Habitual Constipation by restoring peristaltic action of the alimentary canal.