THE SEATTLE POST-INTELLIGENCER.

VOL. XXII., NO. 46. SEATTLE, WASHINGTON, FRIDAY, JULY 1, 1892. EIGHT-PAGE EDITION

Tennis Suits,
Straw Hats,
Balbriggan Underwear,
Neglige Shirts.

DIMOCK & CHEASTY
805 FRONT STREET.

OUR PLAN.

We do not give ESTIMATES,
Which are most unsatisfactory,
As they guarantee nothing; but we
Write in the policy the amount
Of cash and paid-up insurance
Which you get each year after
The second. If policy lapses
Our paid-up insurance participates
In the profits earned, which is
Not the case with tontine policies.
We will send you a guaranteed
Statement if you will send
Your age and address to the office
Of
F. A. WING, Manager
Mass. Mutual Life Ins. Co.
219, 220 and 221 Bailey Building.

There is no excuse for a young man to "get loaded" at this season, but a pipe load of "Seal" at your own fireside, or a load of "sweetness" at the old man's fireside. don't count.

SEAL OF NORTH CAROLINA PLUG CUT

Packed in Patent Cloth Pouches and in Foil.

Neglige Shirts.

CHEVIOT, MADRAS, OXFORD, ZEPHYR — $1.50, $2.00, $2.50, $2.75.
The LATEST—With Ironed Collars and Cuffs.

WARM WEATHER
Underwear and Hosiery.
BALBRIGGAN,
GAUZE,
MERINO,
PURE WOOL,
SILK.

RILEY BROS., 803 SECOND ST., Haller Building.

ALASKA STEAMER
STEAMSHIP
ALICE BLANCHARD
Now on berth for St. Michael's, Alaska, will have prompt despatch. For particulars apply to Z. A. Dixon, care S. Baxter & Co., Seattle, or Geo. Pope & Co., Portland.

PUGET SOUND
WIRE NAIL AND STEEL CO.,
Manufacturers of
STEEL WIRE NAILS AND SPIKES.
We meet Eastern prices delivered.
OFFICE AND WORKS, EVERETT, WASH.

Seattle Livery, Feed and Sale Stables.
O. H. HOLCOMB, Proprietor.
Horses bought and sold. First-class livery rigs for hire. Horses sold on commission. Horses boarded by the day, week or month. All orders for horses promptly filled.
Second and Spring Sts. Telephone 351.

W. P. BOYD & CO.
ASK YOUR ATTENTION
For a moment to the Special Offerings in
SUMMER GOODS.
The season is now well advanced and

WHAT YOU WANT — You want VERY CHEAP
WE HAVE IT — In the shape of the VERY BEST GOODS at the LOWEST PRICE.

Wash Pongees. Tennis Flannels. Japanese Crepes.
Outing Flannels. Zephyr Ginghams. Percales.

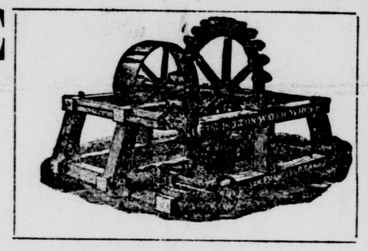
Special and Unexcelled Values!
A ZEPHYR GINGHAM—12 yards for $1.00.
OUTING FLANNELS—12 yards for $1.00. 10 yards for $1.00. 8 yards for $1.00.
WHITE GOODS—A superior line in plain, stripes, checks and plaids.

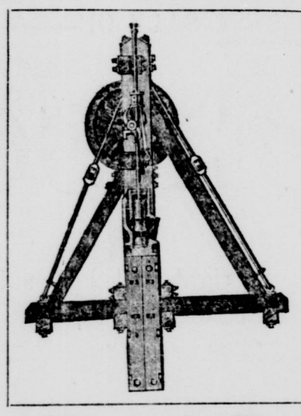
FRONT STREET AND PIONEER PLACE.

P. V. DWYER & BROS.,
DEALERS IN PIPE FITTINGS, VALVES,
PLUMBERS' STEAM AND GAS-FITTERS' SUPPLIES,
Bolton Hot Water Heaters, Pumps, Gas and Electric Fixtures.
907 FRONT STREET.

Before the Rose Fades from your Cheeks, the Perfume from your Breath, TRY
Adams' Pepsin Tutti-Frutti.

T. A. NOBLE
—AGENT FOR—
Pelton Water Wheel Co.,
Risdon Iron Works,
Belknap Motor Co.
Mining AND Hydraulic
MACHINERY





WATER WHEELS, WATER MOTORS, WATER PIPE,
STAMP MILLS, BRYAN ROLLER MILLS, ORE CRUSHERS,
CONCENTRATORS, SMELTERS, HOISTING MACHINERY,
ENGINES, BOILERS, PUMPS.
Estimates and information concerning
POWER PLANTS, FREE MILLING GOLD PLANTS, SILVER MILLS, WATER POWER PLANTS, HOISTING PLANTS, ENGINES and BOILERS and ELECTRIC LIGHT PLANTS
Furnished on application.
Room 6, Rengstorff Building.

GILMAN COAL
Reduced to meet "Hard Time Prices," on July 1st, as follows:
Double Screened, $3.50 per ton, at bunkers.
Average, in car loads, $3.00 per ton.
We not only advertise 2,240 pounds per ton, but we sell 2,240 pounds per ton, and guarantee weight. As our coal has been on the market only four years, we cannot claim for it that it has been "the leading coal in this market for twenty years," but we do claim that it is the DRIVING coal in this market now, as evidenced by the fact that the demand for it is constantly and steadily increasing. We are selling it at same prices that are being asked in this market for coals much inferior in quality. Orders by mail, telephone or otherwise will receive prompt and careful attention in future as in the past. Bunkers foot of Madison street; Telephone, 112; P. O. Box, 113.
SEATTLE COAL AND IRON CO.

At Cost! At Cost!
REFRIGERATORS!
Closing out our entire line of Refrigerators and Ice Chests at Cost.
M. SELLER & CO., 714 SECOND ST., BOSTON BLOCK.

ALBERT HANSEN
706 FRONT STREET.
Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry, Etc.
Celebrated Patek, Phillippe & Co. Geneva Watches, Chronographs and Repeaters.

BIDWELL THE NOMINEE.

Prohibitionists Choose the Rich California Pioneer.

THE FIRST BALLOT DECISIVE.

Political Side Issues Almost Cause a Serious Split in the Party.

Platform as Reported Favors Free Silver, but the Plank Is Stricken Out—Eastern Men Fail to Have Liquor Question Put Above Other Issues.

CINCINNATI, June 30.—The platform was a cleaver which threatened at one time to split the party, but tonight the national Prohibition party is united and, to all appearances, harmonious. The platform which caused the trouble is a broad, radical document. The absence of a "free and unlimited coinage" plank is noteworthy, however, for the convention refused to accept the plank of the majority of the resolutions committee and struck it from the platform without replacing it with any declaration on the silver question.

The friends of cold water got plenty of it today. There was a terrific downpour

JOHN BIDWELL.

of rain and the delegates to the national Prohibition convention straggled bedaggled into the hall this morning. The platform committee was still in session when the convention was called to order. The reference to the slave auction block in a speech last night by Mrs. Gougar led Delegate Gibbs, of Virginia, to offer a resolution soon after the opening this morning that it is the sense of the convention that unnecessary reference to the late unpleasantness should be avoided by the speakers. Adopted.

There was a call for Miss Willard, and in response to the urgent demand she came forward. Her first words were a denial that she favored or ever had favored fusion with the People's party or any other. She explained her actions at the People's party convention on the ground that she was willing to accept all the aid possible from the farmers and workingmen. She closed by pledging herself and the W. C. T. U. to stand by the Prohibition party.

Frances E. Willard

Dr. Abingdon, of Illinois, presented a plea for funds to carry on the campaign. Subscriptions of $1,000 each were made by *The Voice*, the Prohibition organ, and W. F. Wardwell, of New York; Pennsylvania gave $1,200; Virginia and Illinois, $1,000 each; California and Wisconsin $500 each, and other subscriptions brought the total up to $20,000. The convention then took a recess till 2 o'clock. On reassembling the report of the majority of the platfrom committee was read.

The convention followed the season's convention fashion and made a first-ballot nomination for president. General John Bidwell, the old California pioneer, formerly a congressman and now a wealthy land-owner of California, was the nominee by an unmistakable majority, received 590 votes out of a total of 974, 487 votes being necessary for a choice. The announcement was greeted with deafening cheers, whistles and cat-calls.

THE PLATFORM ADOPTED.

Free Silver Knocked Out, but Radical Prohibitionists Are Dissatisfied.

CINCINNATI, June 30.—Following is the full text of the platform of the Prohibition party, as submitted to the convention:

The Prohibition party, in national convention assembled, acknowledging Almighty God as the source of all true government and His law as the standard to which all human enactments must conform to secure the blessings of peace and prosperity, presents the following declaration of principles:

First—The liquor traffic is a foe to civilization, the arch enemy of popular government and a public nuisance. It is the citadel of the forces that corrupt politics, promote poverty and crime, degrade the nation's homes, thwart the will of the people and deliver the country into the hands of dangerous class interests. All laws that, under the guise of regulation, legalize and protect this traffic or make the government share in its ill-gotten gains are vicious in principle and powerless as a remedy. We declare anew for entire suppression of the manufacture, sale, importation, exportation and transportation of alcoholic liquors as a beverage by federal and state legislation, and the full powers of the government should be exerted to secure this result. Any party that fails to recognize the dominant nature of this issue in American politics is undeserving the support of the people.

Second—No citizen should be denied the right to vote on account of sex, and equal labor should receive equal wages without regard to sex.

Third—The money of the country should be issued by the general government only, in sufficient quantities to meet the demands of business and give full opportunity to the employment of labor. To this end an increase in the volume of money is demanded, and no individual or corporation should be allowed to make any profit through its issue. It should be made a legal tender for the payment of all debts, public and private. Its volume should be fixed at a definite sum per capita, and be made to increase with our increase in population.

Fourth—We favor the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold. [This plank was defeated.]

Fifth—Tariff should be levied only as a defense against foreign governments which levy tariff upon or bar out our products from their markets, the revenue being incidental. The residue of the means necessary to an economical administration of the government should be raised by levying a burden on what people possess, instead of what they consume.

Sixth—Railroads, telegraph and other corporations should be controlled by the government in the interest of the people, and no higher charges allowed than are necessary to give fair interest on the capital actually invested.

Seventh—Foreign immigration has become a burden upon industry and one of the factors in depressing wages and causing discontent; therefore our immigration laws should be revised and strictly enforced. The time of residence for naturalization should be extended, and no naturalized person should be allowed to vote until one year after he becomes a citizen.

Eighth—Non-residents should not be allowed to acquire land in this country, and we favor the limitation of individual and corporate ownership of land. All unearned grants of lands to railroad companies or to other corporations should be reclaimed.

Ninth—Years of inaction and treachery on the part of the Republican and Democratic parties have resulted in the present reign of mob law, and we demand that every citizen be protected in the right of trial by constitutional tribunals.

Tenth—All men should be protected by law in their right to one day's rest in seven.

Eleventh—Arbitration is the wisest and most economical and humane method of settling national differences.

Twelfth—The speculations in margins concerning grain, money and products, and the formation of pools, trusts and combinations for the arbitrary advancement of prices should be suppressed.

Thirteenth—We pledge that the Prohibition party, if elected to power, will ever grant just pensions to disabled veterans of the Union army and navy, their widows and orphans.

Fourteenth—We stand unequivocally for the American public school and opposed to any appropriation of public moneys for sectarian schools. We declare that only by united support of the common schools, taught in the English language, can we hope to become and remain a homogenous and harmonious people.

Fifteenth—We arraign the Republican and Democratic parties as false to the standards reared by their founders; as faithless to the principles of the illustrious leaders of the past, to whom they do homage with their lips; as recreant to the higher law, which is as inflexible in political affairs as in personal life, and as no longer embodying the aspirations of the American people or inviting the confidence of enlightened, progressive patriotism. Their protest against the admission of "moral issues" into politics is a confession of their own moral degeneracy. The declaration of an eminent authority that municipal misrule is the one conspicuous failure of American politics follows as a natural consequence of such degeneracy, and is true alike of cities under Republican and Democratic control. Each accuses the other of extravagance in congressional appropriations, and both are alike guilty; each protests, when out of power, against infraction of the civil service laws, and each when in power violates those laws in letter and spirit; each professes fealty to the interests of the toiling masses, but both covertly truckle to the money power in their administration of public affairs. Even the tariff issue, as presented in the Democratic Mills bill and the Republican McKinley bill, is no longer treated by them as an issue upon great and divergent principles of government, but as a mere catering to different sectional class interests. The attempt made to wrest the Australian ballot system from its true purpose and so deform it as to render it extremely difficult for new parties to exercise the right of suffrage is an outrage upon popular government. The competition of both parties for the vote of the slums, and the assiduous courting of the liquor power and subserviency to the money power has resulted in placing those powers in the position of practical arbiters of the destinies of the nation. We renew the protest against these perilous tendencies, and invite all citizens to join us in upbuilding a party that, as shown in five national campaigns, prefers temporary defeat to the abandonment of the claims of justice, sobriety, personal rights and the protection of American homes.

A minority, composed of almost half the members of the resolutions committe, through Wheeler, of New York, offered the following as a substitute for the financial and silver planks:

The issuing of national currency belongs to congress alone, as the representative of the sovereign power of the nation, and should not be delegated to private individuals or corporations. The insufficient production of gold and the variance in the relative values of gold and silver render it impracticable to rely upon either gold or silver for a safe, sound, sufficient currency. We favor, therefore, the issue of legal tender treasury notes, exchangeable in gold and silver bullion on a plan similar to that which now floats $340,000,000 of greenbacks on $100,000,000 of gold reserve and makes them more acceptable and convenient than either gold or silver coin. In extension of this plan, rather than the coinage of gold or silver, lies the solution of the monetary problems that are disturbing all nations.

For the tariff plank the minority offered the following:

Our tariff should be so levied as to furnish revenue for the needs of the government economically administered, relieving the necessities used by the mass of the people, and for the benefit of labor protecting American productions and manufactures against the competition of foreign nations. The details of our tariff laws having become the football of party politics, to the great disturbance and damage of our protective industries and commerce, we believe such details could be better adjusted by a tariff commission to recommend to congress duties to meet the wants of the government, so graduated as to protect American skill and labor against the competition of the world.

The following was offered by the minority as an additional plank to the platform:

Recognizing and declaring that prohibition of the liquor traffic has become a dominant issue in national politics, we invite to full party fellowship all those who on this one dominant issue are with us agreed in the full belief that this party can and will remove sectional differences, promote national unity and insure the best welfare of our entire land.

The majority report was taken up section by section, and no serious trouble occurred until the financial and silver planks were reached. An effort made to substitute the minority plank caused a parliamentary tangle, which was further complicated by an amendment offered by Hartz, of Illinois, having in view, as a substitute for both, a declaration for the free coinage of the American product under certain conditions. Professor Dickie endeavored to cut off the debate, but ex-Governor St. John demanded that it continue. The chairman recognized Dickie, but on an appeal from the decision of the chair it was reversed by a vote of 482 to 453, and there was a warm discussion of the silver question, St. John and Hill, of California, championing free coinage, and Cadden opposing it. Finally Hartz' amendment was beaten and minority report defeated by a vote of 337 to 316. Plank No. 3, relating to finance, was then adopted without division.

A vote by states was then taken on the fourth plank, it being rejected by a vote of 335 to 296. After the free coinage men were beaten an effort was made to strike out "unlimited" and adopt a resolution for "free coinage," but it was ruled out of order. A tariff fight followed, but it took only a few moments to defeat the minority plank and adopt the majority. The other planks went through without amendment, though meeting with opposition. Rev. George Foodby, a colored delegate from Nebraska, offered as an addition to the "mob rule" plank the following: "Believing in the purity of the ballot and freedom of elections, we denounce the two old parties for purchasing votes, fraud and intimidation." The amendment was defeated. The passage of the public school plank was greeted with cheers.

Consideration of the platform having been completed, the minority resolution, intended as an addition to the platform, inviting into the party all persons who agree with the Prohibitionists on the liquor question as a dominant issue, then came up and precipitated a fight. Mrs. Gougar, St. John and other strong antifusionists opposed it, and it was defeated. When St. John endeavored to put the platform as a whole on passage considerable confusion arose, and cries of "gag rule" were raised. Dodge, of Michigan, was recognized, and offered an amendment to insert the words "to consist of gold, silver and paper" before the words "should be issued" in the first line of the financial plank. It being discovered that the words were inadvertently omitted, they were reinstated. The recognition of Dodge was a dangerous precedent, giving an opportunity to renew the silver squabble, much to the annoyance of those who wanted to finish the work.

Ill-feeling was also engendered in another direction, and there was danger of a split, not only in the convention, but in the party, and of the bolt of some members of the New York, Pennsylvania and other delegations. The financial and other economic planks were extremely distasteful, and the minority resolution making prohibition the only test of party fealty was the principal tie still binding them to the party. Its defeat was taken hardly, and members acknowledged that some of their associates were thinking of leaving the convention. The trouble was known only to the leaders, and Stevens, of Pennsylvania, saw the light of the storm and moved to take the fealty resolution from the table and add it to the platform. Wolffenberger, of Nebraska, opposed it, while Chairman Dickie defended it. Mrs. Gougar, amid a scene of yelling and disorder, asked Wardell, treasurer of the Standard Oil Company, if he had made the statement that unless the convention adopted the plank he would walk out of the convention and desert the Prohibition party. When the uproar subsided Wardell denied the statement, which denial was greeted with great enthusiasm. After some further debate, and amid considerable disorder, a resolution was added to the platform and the star of peace once again shone on the party. The platform as a whole was then adopted, and afterward the following resolution, offered by J. C. Evans, of Illinois, was carried:

Resolved, That we favor a liberal appropriation by the federal government for the World's Columbian exposition, but only on condition that the sale of intoxicating drinks upon the exposition grounds be prohibited, and that the exposition be kept closed Sundays.

On motion of St. John it was ordered that the convention reassemble at 8:30 and proceed to ballot for candidates for president of the United States.

JOHN BIDWELL NOMINATED.

A Man Named Cranfill, of Texas, for Vice President.

CINCINNATI, June 30.—The evening session opened with prayer, after which Ex-Governor St. John, of Kansas, at the request of the California delegation, was given the floor to place before the convention John Bidwell, of California. He assailed the circulation of unsigned dodgers in the convention attacking Bidwell's record because the latter voted for the Pacific railroad and against the tax on wine years ago. He said Bidwell would stay in the race till November. He reviewed Bidwell's career, and said he was a man competent and able to administer the office of president if elected. John Hipp, in behalf of Colorado, seconded the nomination, and Connecticut and Florida followed suit. When Illinois was called Dr. J. G. Evans arose and announced the retirement from the field of David McCullough and seconded Bidwell's nomination. Iowa and Kentucky also seconded Bidwell, as did Michigan.

At last New York was reached and another name put in nomination. John Lloyd Thomas, on behalf of the New York delegation, nominated W. Jennings Demorest. He urged Demorest as a more available man than Bidwell, because there would be no charges to meet and no record to explain. C. N. Grandison, a colored college professor of North Carolina, seconded Demorest's nomination. L. B. Logan, of Ohio, earnestly put in nomination Gideon T. Stuart. When the call of states was finished a ballot was taken with the following result.

STATE.	Bidwell.	Demorest.	Stewart.
Alabama	4	4	...
Arkansas	...	...	...
California	12	...	...
Colorado	9	1	...
Connecticut	14	2	...
Delaware	2	1	...
Florida	6	...	...
Georgia	...	1	9
Idaho	...	5	...
Illinois	24	12	33
Indiana	22	10	6
Iowa	24	3	3
Kansas	27	...	...
Kentucky	22	5	4
Maine	4	3	...
Maryland	12	6	2
Massachusetts	24	3	10
Michigan	17	6	20
Minnesota	2	1	3
Mississippi	3	...	...
Missouri	22	2	3
Montana	...	1	...
Nebraska	12	8	...
Nevada	1	...	...
New Hampshire	2	2	...
New Jersey	25	1	2
New York	72	12	6
North Carolina	9	8	...
North Dakota	3	1	...
Ohio	2	68	...
Oregon	3	...	...
Pennsylvania	65	17	3
Rhode Island	9	...	...
South Carolina	...	...	...
South Dakota	3	...	...
Tennessee	30	...	...
Texas	11	...	...
Vermont	9	...	...
Virginia	9	8	4
Washington	6	...	...
West Virginia	9	2	1
Wisconsin	32	...	6
Wyoming	1	...	...
Totals	500	139	179

Louisiana, New Mexico, Utah, Arizona, Oklahoma and the District of Columbia did not vote.

The cries that greeted the announcement of Bidwell's victory lasted some time. On motion of Georgia Bidwell's nomination was made unanimous, and another outburst followed, ending with cheers for Bidwell and Demorest. John Lloyd Thomas, late secretary of the national committee, was presented with a purse of $200 in appreciation of services.

It was approaching 1 a. m. when the nominating and seconding speeches for vice presidential candidates got under way. The totals of the first vote for vice president were: Levering 380, Cranfill 386, Satterlee 26, Carskad 21. Enough changes were made before the figures were announced to give Cranfill, of Texas, 461, nine more than enough to win.

Dr. Cranfill was called to the stage, and made a stirring address. Before adjournment a bitter discussion sprang up as to the treatment of colored delegates at Cincinnati hotels. The adoption of resolutions censuring the hotels was favored, and at 2 a. m. the convention adjourned sine die.

The following candidates were presented for vice president: Sam Small, Georgia; William Satterlee, Minnesota; Joshua Lovering, Maryland; J. B. Cranfill, Texas, and Thomas R. Carskadon, West Virginia. Small withdrew before a vote was taken. He tried, as he had previously tried against Bidwell, to break the slate by urging Cranfill in place of Lovering. The result of the first ballot for the vice presidential candidate was no choice, but votes were changed as above stated.

JOHN BIDWELL.

A Forty-Niner, a Militia General and an Anti-Chinese Agitator.

John Bidwell was born in Chautauqua county, N. Y., August 5, 1819, both of his parents being New Englanders. While he was yet a boy his family moved to Ohio, and shortly after their arriving John was sent to Kingsville academy, Ashtabula county, for his education. His youthful life was very unsettled, and what limited education he did receive was at Kingsville academy, located at Ashtabula county, O. In 1838, at the age of 19, he left his home to seek his fortune in the West, single-handed and without means. He first went to Iowa, then into Missouri and up the Missouri river and the extreme western boundary of the state. In the spring of 1841, at the early age of 21, he helped to form the first party to cross the Rockies direct to California. At that time, General Bidwell thinks, there were not over 100 foreigners (Americans, British, Germans and other nationalities) in California, scattered all over the state from San Diego to Sonoma. It was in camp at Mount Diablo that General Bidwell first heard of General Sutter, who at that time had begun a settlement (and afterwards erected a fort) near the Sacramento river, within the present capital city of California to which the general made his way. Since that time General Bidwell's life has been a series of notable, stirring events. He engaged and remained in the employ of Sutter; enlisted in defense of California against insurrection of the native chiefs, Castro and Alvardo, in the revolt of 1844 and 1845, and acted as aid-de-camp to General Sutter till the war ended by the expulsion of the Mexican Governor Micheltorena. Shortly after California had been admitted as a state, young Bidwell, then but 27 years of age, was appointed by General Fremont as magistrate of San Luis Rey district. In the year of 1849, at the age of 30, he was chosen a member of the first constitutional convention of California at Sacramento, and in the same year was elected to the Senate of the first California legislature. In 1855 he was a delegate to the national Democratic convention at Charleston. Eight years later he was appointed by Governor Stanford to command the Fifth brigade, California militia, serving till the close of the civil war. In the same year he was nominated and elected to the Thirty-ninth congress. Two years later he was tendered a renomination, but declined. In 1875 he was nominated for governor of California on the anti-monopoly or non-partisan state ticket.

He was a delegate to the anti-Chinese convention held in Sacramento in March, 1886. Besides these he was the recipient of many other honors equally great. The following are General Bidwell's political sentiments as expressed by himself: "My politics are intensely Republican in the sense of that term as used to bring that party into existence in its mission to preserve the Union, but I am more than a Republican; I am a Prohibitionist, a native American and anti-Chinese, in the sense of wholesome restriction of all foreign immigration, and anti-monopolist in the truest sense of the term." Personally General Bidwell is tender, kind and benevolent to a fault, and a strict Presbyterian. By his benefactions he has acquired the sobriquet of "The Father of Chico." Among his most noteworthy donations are an elegant lot and $13,000 toward the Presbyterian church, a $5,000 site for the North California forestry station, and a $15,000 site for the Northern state Branch Normal school, besides many others of lesser note.

The Arizona Funding Act Bill.

WASHINGTON CITY, June 30.—The conferees on the Arizona funding act have arrived at a conclusion regarding the clause requiring interest on bonds to be paid in gold. They have discovered that the original funding act required the interest to be paid in gold coin or its equivalent in lawful money, so they simply inserted in the pending bill in place of the obnoxious phrase, "interest payable semi-annually under the old law."

The Mine Owners' Congress.

HELENA, Mont., June 30.—The executive committee of the national mining congress, which meets here July 12, convened today and announced that the convention would be strictly non-partisan, devoted entirely to the mining business. The announcement is made to correct a misunderstanding to the effect that the congress would be a rally for third party men.

STEWART WANTS IT.

Nevada Mine-Owner Seeking People's Party Nomination.

GRESHAM'S REFUSAL POSITIVE.

General Weaver Has a Hundred Instructed Delegates.

The Platform Will Indorse the St. Louis Resolutions and Denounce the Force Bill—Convention Will Meet on Saturday and Nominate on the Fourth.

CHICAGO, June 30.—A special to the *Inter-Ocean* from Washington City says: Senator Stewart sent a special messenger to Omaha tonight with a platform and an intimation to the third party convention that he will accept the nomination for the presidency on that platform.

OMAHA, June 30.—The People's party will meet in national convention at 10 o'clock Saturday morning. Indications are that the natal day of the republic, the Fourth of July, will witness the birth of the great political party which is to be a menace to the old organizations. There is not the slightest evidence of discord, and there seems to be a general resolve to make the convention harmonious. The three rival political organizations which hoped the People's party would divide over questions of principles and not be able to agree upon a common platform of declarations will be surprised to know that the People's party platform is already practically settled. It has been tacitly agreed that the St. Louis platform of February 22 shall be taken as a basis, and that the only extraneous matter to receive consideration will be denunciation of the force bill, a demand for broader reciprocity than is offered by the Republicans, condemnation of the recent state bank plank adopted at the national Democratic convention, and indorsing the Australian ballot.

Half a dozen prominent men of the great independent party are freely discussed for the presidential nomination, but no one has yet arrived upon the ground, and none are making the slightest effort for a great honor which any man might covet. Selection of the candidate is to be the last work of the convention, and the choice is to be made after mature deliberation. Walter Q. Gresham, of Indiana, could have the nomination by the merest signal of assent, but he has forbidden his friends to allow his name to be mentioned in the convention, and his friends are so loyal that they are disposed to accept his wishes.

Other gentlemen mentioned in connection with the presidetial nomination are: General James B. Weaver, of Iowa; Hon. Marion Cannon, president of the California Farmers' Alliance; Hon. Ignatius Donnelly; Hon. John Willets, of Kansas; ex-Senator Van Wyck, of Nebraska, and Congressman Davis, of Kansas. Weaver has probably 100 instructed delegates, but the remainder will come uninstructed and uncommitted. There is a disposition to give the vice presidency to some young campaigner of the party, and Tom Watson, of Georgia, could have the nomination if he would accept it. Hon. J. H. Davis, of Texas, is also mentioned for the vice presidency. The temporary chairman of the convention will be Hon. C. H. Ellington, of Georgia.

Chairman Taubeneck arrived this evening, and was soon in consultation with other party leaders. Some admirers were disposed to boom Taubeneck for the presidential nomination, but the Illinoisan discouraged the suggestion, and says he is for Judge Gresham if the latter can be induced to accept the nomination. Taubeneck this evening said the most important declaration in the platform would be denunciation of the Republican force bill. He said: "It will mean five states sure for us in the South, and I think will be the means of raising the total of the People's party states this fall to eight, with chances bright for twelve."

Kansas Republican Convention.

TOPEKA, June 30.—The Republican state convention was called to order at 10:30 a. m. today by Chairman Buchanan, of the state central committee. At the afternoon session D. M. Valentine was renominated associate justice of the supreme court by acclamation, and the convention then adjourned till evening. At the evening session, after a long delay, a platform was reported. It is as follows:

Indorses the Minneapolis platform; favors the prevention of gambling in futures; favors government control of telegraph and telephones and free delivery of mails in the country districts; demands a full, vigorous and manly enforcement of the prohibition laws; demands liberal appropriations by the state for the World's fair exhibit, and favors an amendment to the constitution allowing women to vote.

After a long debate the platform was adopted, and shortly after midnight balloting for governor began. The gubernatorial candidates were Smith, Morrill, Murdock, Wright and Riddell. After three ballots without choice the convention adjourned until tomorrow morning.

The Third Party in Nebraska.

LINCOLN, June 30.—The Independent state convention met here this morning. J. V. Wolfe was temporary chairman. John H. Powers and ex-Senator Van Wyck were chosen delegates-at-large. District delegates were also selected, the St. Louis platform indorsed, and the convention adjourned.

Ohio Congressional Nomination.

WARREN, O., June 30.—On the ninth ballot tonight the nineteenth district Republican congressional convention nominated Hon. S. A. Northway, of Ashtabula county, to succeed Hon. E. B. Taylor, who declined to run again.

Tammany's Accuser Goes Free.

NEW YORK, June 30.—The indictment against Rev. Thomas Dixon for libel today was dismissed. The district attorney says Dixon's utterances did not constitute a libel under the statutes.

Freight Train Wreck Near Missoula.

SPOKANE, June 30.—[Special.]—Freight train No. 57, west bound, on the Northern Pacific, was wrecked five miles west of Missoula this afternoon. James Corbett, the operator, forgot that No. 57 and the east-bound special freight were to pass at Missoula and allowed the former to depart. He discovered his error soon afterward and sent a light yard engine in pursuit. Freight No. 57 had met the extra on a straight track and stopped. The yard engine dashed into the rear of the freight, telescoping five cars. The fireman was fatally hurt, but the engineer jumped and broke his leg. All the trains are delayed twelve hours. Corbett was discharged.

Negroes Lynch a Colored Raper.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., June 30.—Three hundred negroes surrounded the calaboose at Haines, Leroy county, last night and took a negro named Donnelly from his cell and hung him to the limb of a tree. Donnelly had outraged a colored girl aged 12 years. The mob was composed entirely of colored people.

British Columbia's New Premier.

VICTORIA, B. C., June 30.—It is rumored that Hon. C. E. Pooley has been called on to form a new government, and had asked time to consider. It is expected that he will accept.