TO-DAY'S NEWS IN BRIEF.

BUSINESS.

Discount rates were 5 to 7 per cent on call and time loans. Clearances, $5,968,182; balances, $70,350. New York exchange, 10c premium bid, 20c premium asked; Louisville, 10c discount bid, par asked; Chicago, par bid, 10c premium asked; Cincinnati, 10c discount bid, par asked; New Orleans, 10c discount bid, par asked.

The local wheat market closed steady at 69½c June, 67⅞@67½c July, 67½c b. Aug., 69½@68c Sept., 70@70½c No. 2 red. Corn closed higher at 37½c n. June, 37½c b. July, 37½c b. Aug., 38½c b. Sept., 39@39½c No. 2. Oats closed at 22c n. June, 21½c July, 21½c Sept., 22½c No. 2.

At Chicago wheat closed lower at 69¼c b. June, 67c a. July. Corn closed higher at 38⅝c n. June, 37½c a. July. Oats closed at 21½c b. June, 21½c a. July.

The local market for spot cotton closed quiet.

LOCAL AND SUBURBAN.

John Sassenrath, a farmer living at Page avenue and Watson road, died yesterday from the effects of a dose of paris green, which he accidentally drank Monday evening.

At Pennsylvania avenue and Meramec street yesterday morning a mail car was blown up and partially wrecked by dynamite.

At a meeting between ex-Governor Stone, attorney for the strikers, and Attorney Fred W. Lehmann, representing the transfer company, a new proposition was suggested by Stone, but Attorney Lehmann, having no authority, would not act upon it.

The commencement exercises of Bishop Robertson Hall were held yesterday at the school on Compton and Lafayette avenues.

The second regiment of the Sheriff's posse is being formed at the barracks, No. 319 Washington avenue.

At a midnight session of the Belleville City Council the water appropriation was passed by a vote of 9 to 5. The city will pay $12,000 yearly for the service.

GENERAL DOMESTIC.

The Government crop report stated that the drought was partly relieved by the recent rains, but the Northern wheat country is still suffering.

The too-faithful dog of John Luetge of Davenport, Ia., prevented the rescue of its master, who had hanged himself.

The fourth annual meeting of the State Attorneys Association of Illinois began at Quincy.

Governor Tanner overruled the Illinois Board of Pardons and set at liberty Henry Lyons, sentenced for murder in Chicago.

A New Haven, Conn., concern began delivering hot meals at the doors of patrons.

Miss Hasbrouck, the Holyoke, Mass., teacher, dismissed for saying Christ was one of a family of ten brothers, found a defender who quoted the Scriptures as her authority.

Ladies and ministers worked at the polls in the city election at Casey, Ill.

Sherman anti-trust law upheld in Kansas City court and damages given against a coal combine.

Participants in Lancaster revenue stamp frauds pleaded guilty in Philadelphia.

Alabama mob, after torturing a negro in an ineffectual attempt to secure a confession to assault, returned him to jail at Mississippi City.

Joliet Steel Company was formally dissolved.

American Sugar Refining Company declared a quarterly dividend.

The Santa Fe Railroad has made a rate for harvest hands going to Kansas.

Illinois Sugar Refining Company has increased its capital and will build a glucose plant at Pekin, Ill.

RAILROADS.

A company with a capital of $4,000,000 will build a new line from Fort Laramie to Netherton.

The Pennsylvania stockholders met and elected a new Board of Directors.

The Santa Fe has declared a 2½ per cent semiannual dividend on its preferred stock.

More legal complications may grow out of the sale of the Peoria, Decatur and Western.

The Frisco Board of Directors will elect a successor to President D. R. Robinson to-morrow.

Southwestern lines will probably make a new rate for the National Democratic Convention at Kansas City.

The largest locomotive in the world has been turned out by the Pittsburg works at Allegheny, Pa.

The Mobile and Ohio will build two iron freight houses in East St. Louis.

Southwestern lines have granted two more conventions reduced rates.

WASHINGTON.

William J. Bryan stated that he had never unqualifiedly advocated an amendment to the Constitution, giving Congress the power to regulate trusts. He did not consider an amendment necessary.

Representative Levy of New York introduced a resolution to provide for the United States Government using its good offices to get France to reinstate Captain Dreyfus.

The House refused to concur in the Senate amendments to promote Miles and Corbin.

SPORTING.

Tuesday's winners—Joe Frey, Tenole, Capron, The Sprite, Dollie Wiethoff and Harry Pulliam.

Marine Intelligence.

New York, June 5.—Arrived: Koenigen Louise, Bremen.

Yokohama, June 4.—Arrived: Coptic, San Francisco, via Honolulu, for Hong-Kong.

Liverpool, June 5.—Arrived: Minneapolis, New York.

Plymouth, June 5.—Sailed: Patricia, Hamburg, for New York.

Glasgow, June 4.—Sailed: Siberian, Philadelphia.

New York, June 5.—Sailed: Tauric, Liverpool; Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen, via Cherbourg and Southampton; Belgravia, Hamburg, via Cherbourg.

New York, June 5.—Arrived: Aller, Genoa, etc.

New York, June 5.—Arrived: Oceanic, Queenstown.

COLONIAL APPOINTMENTS.

Hawaiian and Porto Rican Officials Nominated.

Washington, June 5.—The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate:

John A. Russell of Illinois, to be Attorney General of Porto Rico; Samuel C. Bothwell of Porto Rico, to be Marshal of the Supreme Court of Porto Rico; William H. Elliott of Indiana, to be Commissioner of the Interior of Porto Rico; W. F. Frear of Hawaii, to be Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Hawaii; Clinton A. Galbraith and Antonio Perry of Hawaii, to be Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of Hawaii.

Judges Circuit Courts of Hawaii—Abram S. Humphreys of Hawaii, First Judge, First Circuit; R. B. Sillihan of Hawaii, Second Judge, First Circuit; John W. Kalua of Hawaii, Second Circuit; W. S. Eddings of Hawaii, Third Circuit; Gilbert F. Little of Hawaii, Fourth Circuit; J. Hardy of Hawaii, Fifth Circuit. William Haywood of Honolulu, to be Collector of Internal Revenue, District of Hawaii.

Oratorical Contest.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Eureka, Ill., June 5.—An intercollegiate oratorical contest was held here to-night between Bethany College of Indiana and Eureka College. S. E. Fisher, Eureka, spoke on "The Genius of History." John R. Carr of Butler spoke on "Our Country and Our Immigrants." P. B. Cochran of Bethany spoke on "The Habit of the Strong." The closing oration of the evening was given by J. L. Garvin of Hiram, whose subject was "The Nation's Struggle for Social Democracy." The judges' decision gave first honors to S. E. Fisher and second place to John R. Carr.

This is first contest between colleges under the control of the Christian denomination, but it is hoped to make it an annual occurrence.

During the Past Fifty Years

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING, with PERFECT SUCCESS. IT SOOTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS THE GUMS, ALLAYS THE PAIN, CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHŒA. Ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup."

LORD ROBERTS REPORTS OCCUPATION OF PRETORIA.

Fall of the Boer Capital the Signal for Beginning of Guerrilla Warfare.

No Mention of Surrender of Burghers or Seizure of Cannon—Free Staters Capture a Battalion of Irish Yeomanry at Lindley.

SPECIAL BY CABLE.

London, Wednesday, June 6.—(Copyright, 1900, by the New York Herald Company.)—With the fall of Pretoria the great movement of the war is ended. The conflict is now likely to split into a series of minor campaigns in half a dozen sections of the two Republics. Several of these campaigns may end very quickly through the collapse of the Boer resistance, but in other sections hard fighting, and probably severe losses, are before the British.

When London wakes this morning the jubilation of last night will be followed by feelings of a very different character in reading the report from Lord Roberts of the capture by the Boers of the Irish Yeomanry and Lord Methuen's unsuccessful attempt to rescue them. The Boers in the northeast of the Orange River Colony will certainly be inspired by their feat and even less inclined than ever to surrender. This disaster is an example of what may be expected to be repeated on a greater or less scale during the remainder of the war.

It is interesting to note that the entry of Lord Roberts into the Boer capital was on the anniversary of the collapse of the so-called Bloemfontein conference of last year between President Kruger and Sir Alfred Milner.

London parted with its wits again yesterday and last night in celebrating the occupation of Pretoria. The scenes witnessed on Ladysmith Day and Mafeking Day were repeated, but with much more rowdyism. It was an uncomfortable night for quiet-loving citizens to be out viewing the illuminations. The streets were for the most part in the possession of the roughest element of London, a roaring, jostling crowd, that delighted in throwing about not harmless confetti, but dirt of all kinds and in insulting women. The illuminations, however, were very brilliant. London was a blaze of light from one end to the other. In the clubs and theaters the event was celebrated with tremendous enthusiasm.

Judging from Lord Roberts's message, the occupation of Pretoria was not accompanied by any loss of life. What has happened to the Boer forces which so insistently opposed the British advance at Six Miles Spruit can only be surmised. But presumably they have got away for the present, at any rate, with their artillery.

ROBERTS'S REPORT.

London, June 5, 11:07 p. m.—The War Office has received the following from Lord Roberts:

"Pretoria, June 5, 12.55 p. m.—Just before dark yesterday the enemy were beaten back from nearly all the positions they had been holding, and Ian Hamilton's mounted infantry followed them to within 2,000 yards of Pretoria, through which they retreated hastily.

"De Lisle then sent an officer with a flag of truce into the town, demanding its surrender in my name. Shortly before midnight I was awakened by two officials of the South African Republic—Sandberg, military secretary to Commandant General Botha, and a general officer of the Boer army—who brought me a letter from Botha proposing an armistice for the purpose of settling the terms of surrender.

"I replied that I would gladly meet the Commandant General the next morning, but that I was not prepared to discuss any terms, as the surrender of the town must be unconditional. I asked for a reply by daybreak, as I had ordered the troops to march on the town as soon as it was light.

"In his reply Botha told me that he had decided not to defend Pretoria, and he trusted women, children and property would be protected. At 1 o'clock a. m. today, while on the line of march, I was met by three of the principal officials with a flag of truce, stating their wish to surrender the town.

"It was arranged that Pretoria should be taken possession of by her Majesty's troops at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

"Mrs. Botha and Mrs. Kruger are both in Pretoria.

"Some few of the British prisoners have been taken away, but the majority are still at Waterval. Over a hundred of the officers are in Pretoria. The few I have seen are looking well."

Irish Yeomanry Surrenders.

Following is the text of a dispatch from Lord Roberts announcing a disaster to the Thirteenth Battalion of the Imperial Yeomanry:

"Pretoria Station, June 5, 12.55 p. m.—I regret to report that Thirteenth Imperial Yeomanry had to surrender to a very superior force of the enemy on May 31, near Lindley. On receiving information of the battalion being attacked, I ordered Methuen to proceed with all speed to its assistance.

"Methuen was then on the march, on the Heilbron side of Kroonstad, and half an hour after the receipt of my telegram on June 1 he started off. By 10 a. m. of the following day he had marched forty-four miles in twenty-five hours, but he was too late to rescue Colonel Spragge's Yeomanry.

"Methuen attacked the Boers, who were between two and three thousand strong, and after a running fight of five hours completely routed the enemy.

"It is a very regrettable circumstance, but I trust it will not be very long before the Irish Yeomanry are released from captivity."

The captured battalion probably numbered 500, most of these volunteer mounted forces, consisting of four companies of 121 men each. Of the companies one at least came from Dublin, another was the Earle of Donoughmore's corps and a third was the "Irish Hunt" contingent, officially known as the Forty-fifth Company. The latter company was under the command of Captain the Earl of Longford. Lord Ennismore was another officer.

BEFORE PRETORIA'S FALL.

London, June 5.—The War Office this morning issued the following dispatch received from Lord Roberts:

Six-Mile Spruit, 8.20 p. m., June 4.—We started this morning at daybreak and marched about ten miles to Six-Mile Spruit, both banks of which were occupied by the enemy. Henry's and Ross's mounted infantry, with the West Somerset, Bedford and Sussex companies of yeomanry, quickly dislodged them from the south bank and pursued them nearly a mile, when they found themselves under a heavy fire from guns which the Boers had placed in a well-concealed commanding position.

"Our heavy guns of the naval and royal artillery, which had purposely been placed in the front part of the column, were hurried to the assistance of the mounted infantry as fast as oxen and mules could travel over the great, rolling hills surrounding Pretoria. The guns were supported by Stevenson's brigade of Pole-Carew's division, and after a few rounds drove the enemy from their positions.

"The Boers then attempted to turn our left flank, in which they were again foiled by the mounted infantry and yeomanry, supported by Maxwell's brigade of Tucker's division. As, however, they still kept pressing our left rear, I sent word to Ian Hamilton, who was advancing three miles to our left, to incline toward us and fill up the gap between the two columns. This finally checked the enemy, who were driven back toward Pretoria. I hoped we would have been able to follow them up, but the days now are very short in this part of the world, and, after nearly two hours' marching and fighting, we had to bivouac on the ground gained during the day.

"The guards brigade is quite near the southernmost fort by which Pretoria is defended, and less than four miles from the town.

"French, with the Third and Fourth Cavalry brigades, and Hutton's New South Wales Mounted Rifles are north of Pretoria.

"Broadwood's brigade is between French's and Hamilton's columns, and Gordon is watching the right flank of the main force, not far from the railway bridge, at Irene Station, which was destroyed by the enemy.

"Our casualties, I hope, are very few."

HOW JOHANNESBURG FELL.

"Robs" and an Innkeeper's Little Daughter Great Friends.

Johannesburg, Friday, June 1.—The entry of an armed force yesterday into this large, modern, populous town afforded such a strange contrast to the previous incidents of the war as to make the occasion peculiarly memorable. Soon after 10 o'clock, Lord Roberts and his staff left the camp, followed by the guards and Stevenson's brigade and a few newspaper correspondents. Preparations had been made on a large scale to welcome the Field Marshal. The space around the Courthouse was thronged and the balconies were filled with ladies. In front of the Courthouse the "vierkleur" (Free State flag) still flew.

At about 2 o'clock cheers in the distance heralded the approach of Lord Roberts. The din increased, and became deafening as the Commander-in-Chief, calm and collected, leading the column into the square, reached the front of the Courthouse. The crowd became almost unmanageable, trying to break through the cordon formed by the bodyguard, in order to get closer views. Cheers and cries of welcome and "Well done, Bobs," resounded on all sides.

After his introduction to the chief officials Lord Roberts dismounted and entered the Courthouse, made a short speech accepting the surrender of the place and requesting the officials to retain their offices for the present.

General Roberts afterwards left the building, remounted and the "Vierkleur" was hauled down, midst hurrahs from the nondescript population. But there was visible emotion on the part of many of the rugged burghers. Tears streamed down the faces of the big, bearded men, at the sight of the loss of the flag they had fought for so well.

After a brief interval the rattle of drums and shrieking of fifes heralded the approach of General Pole-Carew's guards. The troops were drawn up around the flagstaff and the Union Jack worked by Lady Roberts was hoisted, the fifes playing "God Save the Queen." As the music ceased, a great roar of cheers broke out, followed by a chorus of "God Save the Queen."

There was a significant instant. During the singing of the anthem a tall Free State artillerist, who was watching the ceremony, refused to remove his hat and a bystander tried to force him to do so, when a British guardsman forcefully interposed, saying:

"Leave him alone. He fought for his flag. You are too cowardly to fight for any flag."

A march past subsequent to the march through the town closed the ceremony.

Lord Roberts's headquarters was at a small inn in an orange grove. There was a characteristic scene there at the close of his victorious day. One of the staff officers approached in order to discuss a matter of importance and found the Field Marshal with the innkeeper's little daughter on his knee, trying to teach her to write. When the officer interrupted, Lord Roberts looked up, with a smile, and said:

"Don't come now. Can't you see I am busy?"

FIGHTING IN TABLAS.

Americans Capture Forty Filipinos and Ammunition.

Manila, June 5, 11:30 p. m.—Major Johnson, with two companies of the Twenty-ninth Infantry and twenty-five men of the Eighteenth Infantry, sailed from Romblon to the neighboring Island of Tablas, where they disembarked simultaneously in four columns, converging upon a central point. The Americans encountered about sixty rebels, who retreated, and they captured forty, including all the officers, together with 10,000 rounds of ammunition and twenty-four rifles. Forty men of the Twenty-ninth Regiment, with a Lieutenant, were left as a garrison. The others returned to Romblon.

Company E of the Thirty-fifth Regiment and Company G of the Fourth Regiment, encountered fifty insurgents behind some trenches in the high mountains near Norsagaray, Province of Baladan. There was persistent fighting, and several Americans were wounded. Finally Company G, by a flanking movement, carried the trenches. Trumpeter Speaker of Company G has been commended for "determined bravery" by General Funston.

Troop G of the Fourth Cavalry, Company G of the Thirty-fourth Regiment, and Company A of the Twenty-second Regiment, are pursuing the captors of Charles D. Roberts, who was taken by the Filipinos while scouting near San Miguel de Mayumo, May 29. It is reported that the Filipinos have separated in the trackless forests.

TO ROLL CONKLING.

Report That the Secretary May Not Be Re-elected.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Kansas City, Mo., June 5.—Because of his energy in trying to defeat J. M. Seibert for chairman of the State Committee, Secretary Virgil Conkling may be rolled. This is given out by a member of the committee, who declares he is cognizant of all the facts. Ewing Mitchell of Springfield and Ed Orear are spoken of as possibilities as his successor in case the plan is accomplished. The secretary will be elected by the committee. The Stephens influence, it is said, will be thrown to the support of the anti-Conkling candidate.

Rate Made Harvest Hands.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Topeka, Kas., June 5.—The Santa Fe Railroad, upon petition of a dozen prominent wheat raisers of Kansas, to-day granted a one-and-one-fourth rate to harvest hands sent to Kansas from the East. The Missouri Pacific, Rock Island and Union Pacific will probably grant a similar rate.

DEMOCRATS IN CONVENTION.

Continued from Page One.

question could be put, a delegate in the front row of the Second District delegation jumped to his feet and frantically shouted: "No! no! Keep the police out! We don't want the police in here!" This provoked an outburst on the part of the convention that was somewhat unexpected.

The convention almost to a man arose and drowned the objector under a flood of cries of "Sit down! shut up! Reed! Reed!"

The motion was put to a vive voce vote and was carried by the vote of every delegate present, excepting the original dissenter, whose stentorian "no" on the vote provoked a burst of derisive laughter.

The chairman dispatched a messenger to hunt up Mayor Reed, who was not in the convention hall. While the messenger was absent, the convention became impatient, and there were repeated cries for Attorney General Crow. These were offset by the cries for Reed, which were renewed and continued until they were lost in the deafening cheer which arose as the delegates caught sight of Mayor Reed on the platform, making his way toward the Speaker's desk.

Mayor Reed made a brief speech, referring to the glorious record of the Democracy of Missouri, and dwelling on the national issues, which will be paramount in the coming campaign.

Dave Ball on a Table.

The messengers sent in search of Attorney General Crow were unable to find him, and Dave Ball, former candidate for Governor, was called upon.

Mr. Ball is a man of small physique, and when he began his remarks, the delegates in the rear seats, unable to see him over the heads of those in front, clamored for a sight of him. Somebody suggested that he climb on the table. The speaker hesitated to act on the suggestion, but before he was aware of it, he had been seized by those on the platform and placed on the chairman's table.

Mr. Ball is a natural humorist, with a face the counterpart almost of Sol Smith Russell, with a droll expression which adds to the effectiveness of his delivery. He is possessed of a fund of quaint anecdote and his peculiar phraseology, interlarded with homely but striking simile and metaphor, kept the convention convulsed with laughter every moment of the time he was speaking. He kept the delegates and spectators in the best possible good nature until the special committee was ready to report.

Mr. Ball referred briefly to the Chicago platform, saying that he considered it the highest expression of Democratic principles. He would add to it only two planks—one against trusts, and another against imperialism. Trusts, he said, were created by law, and by law only could they be destroyed. A trust, he said, was the combination of two or more corporations.

"There is only one effective remedy against trusts," he said, "and I am in favor of its application. It is a harsh remedy, but I do not care for that. Every corporation that is connected with a trust should have its charter forfeited. More than that, every stockholder who owns stock in such a corporation should be held liable to the full extent of his private fortune for its debts."

The committee appointed to wait on the Committee on Credentials appeared at the conclusion of Mr. Ball's remarks, and announced that the Credentials Committee could not be able to report before 8 o'clock. Thereupon a motion to adjourn until that hour was made and carried in the face of some opposition.

Evening Session.

The temper of the country delegates on the question of the contests in St. Louis and Kansas City was clearly indicated at the evening session, and from their attitude it was clear that they would brook no delay in settling these contests. When it was seen that there was no probability of the committee being able to report at the hour set, the country delegates evinced a desire to bring the contests on the floor of the convention and settle the questions themselves.

As more than one delegate remarked during the discussion which followed the announcement that the committee would not report: "There are only fifteen in the committee, and I guess the other 1,200 of us are more intelligent than they, and as competent to decide the contests. If they have been unable to make more progress in the four hours' deliberation than they appear to have done, I believe we ought to take the matter out of their hands and settle it ourselves."

The action of the convention was interpreted to mean a temporary defeat for the Reed following in Kansas City and the Hawes-Butler men in St. Louis.

The whole effort of the opposing factions had been directed toward having these contests aired on the floor of the convention, where it was expected the country delegates, disgusted with the delay occasioned by them and influenced against the Reed-Hawes-Butler factions by the cry of politic interference, would make short work of the contests in favor of the Stahlnecker-Brady factions, but the subsequent action of the Committee on Credentials shattered this hope of the Brady-Blos and the Shannon men.

Call for the Committee.

When the convention was called to order at 8 o'clock, the Committee on Credentials was not ready to report, having adjourned at 5:30 to reconvene at 8. When this was announced to the convention, Mr. Hamilton of Daviess arose and offered a resolution reading as follows:

"Resolved that this convention orders the Committee on Credentials to report immediately to the convention, and that a committee of three be appointed by the chair to notify the said committee of such action."

When this resolution was read a score of delegates arose in different sections of the pavilion and loudly and excitedly protested against its adoption. The convention was in an uproar in a minute. The country delegates were loudly accusing the adoption of the resolution, while the delegates from Kansas City and St. Louis, and their friends in the convention, were clamoring to prevent the chairman from putting the question.

A delegate from the Fifth (Kansas City) District obtained the floor after the tumult had partially ceased, and said the resolution was unjust to the committee and to the convention. The committee, he said, had to pass upon contests from three districts, two of which were of such an intricate and complicated nature that it was impossible for the committee to judge them impartially on their merits in the limited period allotted them. He asked the convention to give the committee more time.

This request was met by jeers and cries for the question from the opposition, and again the chair rapped vainly for order while fifty men were on their seats clamoring for recognition. In the hubbub a half dozen members moved to adjourn, but their motions were unheeded.

Jack Slate of Marion was finally recognized by the chair, and after order had been restored he seconded Hamilton's motion to order the committee to report immediately. He said that the matter of the contests was not of sufficient importance to consume the time of the convention and delay the consideration of more momentous matters, and declared that if he were a member of the committee he could find a means of expediting the work.

His remarks were greeted with loud cheers by the country members, and another uproar resulted.

While the contending factions were shouting themselves hoarse to compel the recognition of the chair, T. B. Yates offered an amendment to Hamilton's resolution, ordering the Committee on Credentials to report at 9:30 to-morrow morning. This amendment was accepted by Hamilton and carried with little opposition.

The convention then adjourned to meet to-morrow morning at 9:30.

WILLIAM F. SMITH.

WARD CONTESTS DECISION.

Credentials Committee's Report Will Throw the Fight Into the Convention.

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.

Kansas City, Mo., June 5.—The Committee on Credentials late to-night effectually settled all contests in St. Louis and Kansas City, so far as the committee is concerned. By a close vote the Kansas City affair was settled on a compromise.

The regular or Butler-Hawes delegates will be recommended for seats when the convention meets in the morning. This determination was arrived at without hearing any argument on either side. It was discussed only in committee behind closed doors, and the vote was practically unanimous. After the Kansas City contests had been settled the St. Louis contests were taken up.

This means the fight will come up on the floor of the convention.

The Brady-Lemp-Rowitt faction in St. Louis were taken by surprise by the action of the Committee on Credentials in refusing, without a hearing, to seat all their delegations. They held several conferences without arriving at any definite conclusion as to the advisability of continuing the fight on the floor of the convention to-morrow. It is predicted by many that they will drop their contests.

The members of the Committee on Credentials, after the convention took a recess, met in Division No. 1 of the Circuit Courthouse. J. J. Butler of St. Louis was made chairman, and Peyton Parks of Henry County secretary. The committee adjourned until 2:30 o'clock.

On reconvening, the contest from the Eighth Ward was taken up without delay. Each side was permitted two attorneys and allowed thirty minutes to make statements and arguments. Both sides were allowed to introduce three witnesses and four sworn affidavits each.

The Eighth Ward contest was rather tiresome and devoid of much incident. The contestants on the Reed faction were represented by Ed Silver and M. A. Fyke, while Frank Walsh and William H. Wallace acted for the contestees.

Mr. Fyke alleged that the judge in the Eighth Ward primary had refused to count their ballots and said they had to hold a meeting at the polls, elect new judges and clerks and proceed with the balloting.

Mr. Walsh declared the police had tried forcibly to secure the ballot box, and when they did not succeed in that they got a soap box and held a rump primary a few doors away, without any authority from the regularly constituted committee. He said the Reed faction had engaged in a general scheme to carry the primary and that interference by the police was conducted under their direction. Affidavits were read, and the three witnesses were heard by the committee.

G. W. Hudson, who acted as one of the judges in the rump primary, was placed on the stand. He said between the hours of 4 and 7 o'clock 270 ballots had been cast for the Reed delegation and three for the anti-Reed delegation.

Chairman Butler asked him how it was possible to cast so many ballots in such a short space of time. Mr. Hudson asked to be permitted to figure it out on paper, but Mr. Butler would not permit it, again asking him how it was possible to cast more than a ballot a minute when it was necessary for judges to place their signatures on the back of each ballot. These questions by Mr. Butler were considered significant under the circumstances.

The committee at 8 o'clock took a recess until 8, having informed a delegation from the convention that an early report was impossible.

Clash Barely Averted.

James Black was placed on the stand by the Shannon-Walsh faction after supper. During the course of the cross-examination by Mr. Fyke the latter asked him a question intimating he had cast fraudulent votes.

Black was on his feet in an instant. He started toward Mr. Fyke with his hand drawn back ready to strike.

"Do you mean to say I stuffed the ballot box, Mr. Fyke?" said he.

Mr. Walsh interposed his hand and told him to keep his seat. Mr. Fyke then said he did not make such a charge, and Mr. Black quieted down.

Mayor Reed, who was in the room, took a position right behind Mr. Fyke.

After listening to evidence until 12:30, the committee went into executive session. Nearly all the members talked on the matter.

Committee's Decision.

On a vote, the committee decided to divide the delegation, giving three votes to each faction.

In the Tenth and Twelfth wards the contestees were permitted to retain their seats.

The decision of the committee will not prevent a minority report being made to the convention to-morrow. The leaders on both sides had determined upon this before the contest began. The vote was considered close enough to warrant the belief that it might be changed by the convention.

SURPRISES IN CAUCUSES.

Brady Element's Unexpected Victory in the Eleventh District—Hawes Threatens Revenge.

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.

Kansas City, Mo., June 5.—At the meeting of the congressional district caucuses this morning in the Courthouse, the interest of the St. Louis delegates centered in the proceedings of the Tenth, Eleventh and Twelfth districts. The Hawes-Butler faction received a severe setback in the result of the election in the Eleventh District, which upset all the calculations of the leaders and made Hawes wear a worried look.

The Hawes men had confidently expected to name the members of the Committee on Credentials from these three districts. A count of noses at a caucus held yesterday assured them of a safe majority in each district. The Brady men, however, must have worked industriously and quietly last night, for when the crucial moment came to-day the Brady-Barrett men defeated them by the close vote of 41 to 40.

Thad C. Harris from Hawes's own ward, the Twenty-fifth, went over to the Brady-Barrett side, voting for James Walsh, the Brady choice for the Committee on Credentials. Conrad Bloemecke, of the Nineteenth Ward, it is said, also left Hawes in the supreme moment. Hawes declares that Thad Harris sat in the caucus yesterday which had decided on Patrick Fitzgibbon for the Credentials Committee, and in consequence the Hawes-Butler people are saying some severe things against him for his defection.

After the meeting Hawes said: "The throw-down given us to-day is a job in the interest of Pitts. The Brady people traded votes for State Committeemen in return for sufficient votes to secure the selection of Walsh on the Credentials Committee. Walsh is a brother of Frank Walsh of Kansas City, who aspires to the chairmanship of the State Committee, and his presence on the Credentials Committee will strengthen the Pitts-Walsh following, according to their figuring. But we purpose to do some figuring ourselves, and will do all in our power to defeat Pitts.

"In the Tenth Congressional District, Tony Stewart administered a crushing defeat to his political and business rival, Charles J. Lemp. William Swift was selected for the Credentials Committee, J. B. Sullivan on permanent organization, and J. W. Booth on resolutions. Henry Quellmalz and Ernest Marshall were selected as members of the State Committee by a vote of 40 to 11.

"In the Twelfth District the Hawes-Butler people also won. Jim Butler is on the Credentials Committee, and he and William J. Flynn were chosen to represent the State Committee.

"In the Eleventh District the Hawes-Butler forces narrowly escaped another crushing defeat, and it is, we lost one of the places they expected to gain. Two State Committeemen, Thomas E. Barrett and James P. Miles, were nominated by the Brady faction, and Major Cullinane and Thomas J. Ward by the Butlerites. Barrett and Ward each received 42 votes, Miles 39 and Cullinane 38. The Hawes-Butler people had anticipated supplanting Barrett with Cullinane.

WILLIAM F. SMITH.

RINGING RESOLUTIONS.

Arbitration of Labor Troubles—Franchise Taxation.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Kansas City, Mo., June 5.—The Committee on Resolutions, of which Robert Hickin of Lafayette was chairman, adopted sweeping resolutions denouncing the present system of corporations obtaining valuable franchises without proper return to the State, and also pledging the Democratic party to the idea of arbitrating difficulties between capital and labor.

It also adopted a resolution indorsing the Stephens administration. This resolution was adopted, it is said, by a vote of 8 to 7, and a minority report is expected when the committee meets to-morrow.

The resolution relating to arbitration was the cause of a lengthy discussion in the committee, and was only adopted after the original resolution had been amended. The original draft read as follows:

"We favor the arbitration of difficulties between employers and employes, and recommend the carrying out of this principle."

This resolution was not acceptable in this form to the majority of the committee, especially the St. Louis members. Representative Barrett of the Twenty-third Ward in the Twelfth Congressional District objected to it, on the ground, it is said, that it was a milk-and-water resolution, committing the convention to nothing, and might just as well be left unwritten.

He declared that a stronger resolution was necessary to voice the sense of the convention, and offered an amendment to commit the Democratic party to the principle of arbitration. Barrett's amendment proved popular and was adopted by the committee by a majority sufficient to insure its adoption by the convention, it is believed. The resolution as adopted reads:

"We favor the arbitration of difficulties between employer and employes, and pledge the Democratic party of Missouri to carry out this principle by appropriate legislation.

"We view with deep concern the struggle between corporate wealth and organized labor, and affirm that laborers have the right to organize for their mutual protection, and a denial of this right is contrary to the spirit and letter of the Constitution."

The resolution in regard to the taxation of franchises is as follows: "We believe all corporations doing business in this State should bear their just proportion of taxation; we, therefore, demand the taxation of all corporation franchises, both domestic and foreign, doing business in this State."

When the Committee on Resolutions assembled the member from the Fifteenth District was called out to see a sick friend, and he requested Colonel Phelps to represent him at the session of the committee till he could return.

A platform was presented for the consideration of the committee, reaffirming in general terms the Chicago platform. Judge Evans of Howard County offered an amendment, which not only reaffirmed the Chicago platform, but also, in specific terms, indorsed the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1.

Colonel Phelps supported the Evans amendment, saying that in 1894 the Republicans carried Jasper County by 2,000; the Republican Congressman was elected in the Fifteenth District by a majority of 3,000; they elected every man on their ticket in Jasper County, and but two Democrats were elected to the Legislature in the entire Congressional district. In 1896, on a platform declaring for the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, Bryan carried Jasper County by 2,200, the entire Democratic ticket in the county was elected, both Legislature districts were represented by Democrats, and Benton was elected to Congress by a majority of 7,000.

Colonel Phelps said that the Democrats of Missouri were just as much in favor of free silver to-day as they ever were, and that he thought Democrats should be honest with themselves and make a bold, specific declaration in favor of the principles to which they adhere. The amendment was adopted with but two dissenting votes.

HARD FIGHT ON STONE.

Phelps Stephens Canvass Is Progressing Rapidly.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Kansas City, Mo., June 5.—The contest over the delegates to the National Convention, which will be determined at Jefferson City, is assuming monumental proportions. William H. Phelps, assisted by Ed T. Orear, Cornelius Roach of Carthage, and Martin L. Clardy, has been busy among the delegates all day.

Colonel M. F. Bell is engaged in pushing the Stone boom along. The friends of the former Governor are beginning to feel somewhat alarmed at the situation, and telegrams urging him to come to Kansas City have been sent. Mr. Phelps is making no bones about his candidacy, and is working quietly.

Colonel Moses C. Wetmore, it is said, has stated that he will not be a candidate in case Phelps and Stephens are selected.

The rumor that former Governor Stone would not ask to be made a delegate-at-large is generally credited, although the prospect is that if the fight made on him by Mr. Phelps becomes too warm he will conclude to take an active part in the controversy, and stand for the delegateship without qualification.

Ed M. Harlser of Trenton has also been doing some good work, and he says he has the solid support of the Second and Third districts.

Mr. Ball, too, has made many friends by his speech in the convention here to-day, and if his friends insist on his candidacy he may be a formidable foe in the contest.

The forces under Stephens and Phelps are said to be lining up solidly against Stone, while it is expected the latter may take some action against Stephens in order to demonstrate his position in Missouri politics. If Mr. Stone arrives to-morrow, as is expected by his friends, the fight will probably assume a most interesting phase.

Mr. Phelps's friends assert he has one of the places without question. With the convention's final adjournment at least a day off, other developments in the contest may be expected.

FLORY SAYS HE IS HOPEFUL.

Candidates Address Republican State Committee.

After the Republican State Committee had elected officers yesterday and a new Executive Committee had been appointed, Joseph Flory, candidate for Governor, addressed the committee, and was followed by other candidates on the State ticket, all of whom were present except E. F. Allen, nominee for Lieutenant Governor. Mr. Flory represented himself as confident of election, but declared his intention of stumping every county if possible, and visiting all the hamlets in the State, which he could reach. The remarks of the other candidates were in a similar vein.

The election of officers was without incident, no opposition being developed to Col. Clay Ross, St. Louis, as vice chairman, and the reelection of A. F. Shriner as secretary. Hitherto the Executive Committee has had the selection of the treasurer, but at its meeting in the afternoon decided that he should be appointed by Chairman Thomas J. Akin. The selection will be made in the next few weeks. The Executive Committee, as appointed by Mr. Akin, is as follows: Cyrus P. Walbridge, Louis P. Aloe, Major Zieglenhein and Charles Schweckardt of St. Louis; P. S. Brown, Jr., Kansas City; Frank D. Robertson, Springfield; Doctor Eli R. Clements, Macon; Ralph O. Stanford, St. Joseph; Joseph J. A. Parish, Vandalia; Charles D. Roberts, Trenton; Henry Lamm, Sedalia; H. P. Kilsoulang, Moberly; Thomas M. Allen, Classville; J. P. O'Bannon, Buffalo, and W. J. Wightman, Bethany.

At the afternoon session a resolution was adopted thanking Colonel R. C. Kerens for past favors, the sense of renewed liberality being left to be understood. It was announced to the committee that Walter Jones of Howard County, Presidential Elector from the Fourteenth District, had resigned, State Senator Asbury Burkhead of Ava, Mo., having been selected by the District Committee to succeed him. The selection was ratified by the State Committee. The remainder of the afternoon session was taken up with a discussion of plans of campaign, which probably will open on July 1, although no date has been set formally.

NEW STATE COMMITTEE.

Selections Made Yesterday at Kansas City.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Kansas City, Mo., June 5.—The new State Committee selected is as follows:

First—Thomas Wagner and John Bramford.

Second—Virgil Conkling, Carrollton, and N. J. Winters, Sullivan County.

Third—J. M. Sallee, Harrison, and J. R. Murray, Clay.

Fourth—James Todd, Maryville, and T. J. Lysaght, St. Joseph.

Fifth—William Aull, Lexington, and Frank P. Walsh, Kansas City.

Sixth—L. S. Hickman, Johnson County, and W. P. Carroll, Cedar.

Seventh—Doctor E. H. Chinn, Boone, and Emmett Newton, Greene.

Eighth—J. W. Armstrong, Pulaski, and J. H. Edwards, Cole.

Ninth—Ed Glenn, Pike County, and W. L. Gumpton, Montgomery.

Tenth—Henry Quellmalz, St. Louis, and Ernest Marshall, St. Louis County.

Eleventh—Thomas E. Barrett, St. Louis, and Thomas J. Ward, St. Louis.

Twelfth—James Butler, St. Louis, and W. J. Flynn, St. Louis.

Thirteenth—J. O. Lang, Washington, and W. L. Hiett, Texas.

Fourteenth—C. B. Elkins, Ozark