

TODAY'S FORECAST.
FOR THE DISTRICT OF SOUTH-CALIFORNIA: FAIR WEATHER; COOLER ON THURSDAY; WESTERLY WINDS.

The



Herald

THE ELECTRIC GETS IT.
THE CONSOLIDATED BUYS THE ENTIRE CABLE RAILWAY SYSTEM FOR OVER A MILLION DOLLARS.

VOL. XL. NO. 177

LOS ANGELES: THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 5, 1893.

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Black, Blue and Gray Clay Diagonal Prince Albert Suits.
Three and Four-button Cutaway Coats in the same goods.
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9-7-17

A LITTLE TOO SWEEPING.

Northern Democrats Modify the Tucker Bill.

They Offer a Substitute for the Measure.

It is Proposed to Retain Part of the Election Laws.

Senators Butler and Blackburn Speak Against Unconditional Repeal of the Sherman Act—Washington Notes.

By the Associated Press.
WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—In the house today, after the presentation of several resolutions, Peel, from the committee on public lands, reported adversely Bowers' resolution calling on the attorney-general for information as to whether the United States could be made a party to the cases of the Southern Pacific now pending to dispossess settlers in California.

The house passed a joint resolution expressing to the foreign governments participating in the world's fair celebration the acknowledgements of congress.

Under the call of committees, Oates reported the bankruptcy bill and McCreary reported a substitute for the Everett bill, amending the Geary exclusion act.

After a rather heated debate on the propriety of recognizing war claims of a class of white persons who had been paid by the Confederate government, the elections debate was resumed by Compton of Maryland in support of the measure.

Sweet of Idaho denounced Cleveland for his course on the silver question and said Andrew Johnson was impeached for acts less odious. Cleveland imagined himself a dictator.

Lane of Illinois maintained that armed men at the polls should be withdrawn now and forever.

Murray, a colored Republican from South Carolina, closed the day's debate, "If I own allegiance to the government," said he, "then the government, which squeezes my life's blood out in taxes, owes protection to me. The vulture of state's sovereignty is again hovering about the dome of the capitol. I submit that men armed with rifle and shot-gun, who stand at ballot boxes to murder or terrorize us to prevent us from voting, are as much armed enemies of the United States as an invading army."

Just before the house adjourned, Chairman Fitch of the committee reporting the bill introduced an amendment which strikes out the section of the revised statutes empowering the military to keep peace at the polls, and repealing all laws regarding the appointment of supervisors or deputy marshals. The substitute would leave in force the election laws relating to the punishment of private individuals for bribery, and above all leave in force the declaratory principles of the fifteenth amendment. The northern Democrats, after an informal conference, decided that the Tucker bill is too sweeping, and this substitute was formulated to meet the objections.

The house then adjourned.

SENATE PROCEEDINGS.

Two Forceful Speeches Against Unconditional Repeal.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—When the senate met this morning there were by actual count one Democrat and six Republicans present. After some delay a quorum was secured.

Morgan of Alabama reported from the foreign relations committee a bill making appropriations to enable the secretary of the treasury to enforce the Chinese exclusion acts. Referred.

Morgan offered a resolution, which went over, instructing the committee on judiciary to report what provisions, if any, of the coinage act of January 18, 1837, were in force.

A resolution by Dolph calling for information as to pensions paid persons residing in foreign countries was agreed to.

The repeal bill was taken up and Butler (Dem.) of South Carolina, addressed the senate. He said it was apparent it was the purpose of those senators who favored the bill, to force it through the senate without regard and consideration of the rights of the minority. The minority of the senate were not attempting to force any bill on the majority, but to be coerced themselves. There was no despotism so oppressive as the despotism of a majority unrestrained.

"I am asked," said Butler, "what is to be done? I reply: Compromise. Compromise is the solution of the struggle, but we are sold compromise means defeat—surrender to the majority. Come promise is the very essence of our form of government; not a measure which is contested in this house or the other, becomes a law, except as the result of compromise."

Butler denied that there had been filibustering on the repeal bill, and ridiculed the idea that the proceedings of the opponents of repeal were revolutionary or treasonable.

Butler then took up the alleged interference of the president in legislative matters. He could not believe the president had attempted to use his high office to influence legislation.

Blackburn of Kentucky addressed the senate in opposition to the bill. He said he was a bimetalist in the broadest and truest sense of the word. The repeal of the Sherman law would not cure the troubles under which the country labored. The tariff system must be revised and the prohibitive features eliminated. Wider markets must be obtained for the products of labor. The financial system must be reorganized. Gold and silver must be made the standard of value. Paper money must be based upon this stand-

ard and issued direct by the government, and not filtered through the agents of petted and fostered national banks. The 10 per cent tax on state bank currency must be repealed. The government must be economically administered, and the present list purged of speculation and fraud.

Blackburn had but one condition to impose upon compromise. Unless the doors of the mints to silver metal. The people were demanding the settlement of this question.

Blackburn then entered into a long defense of the administration. Call spoke in opposition to the bill and the senate adjourned.

CARLISLE'S EXPLANATION.

Why He Has Not Purchased the Full Quota of Silver.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—Secretary Carlisle sent the house his reply to the resolution of that body asking him why 4,500,000 ounces of silver bullion were not purchased during July and August as required by law. The reply says: As the United States is the largest purchaser of silver in the world, the secretary of the treasury, after an examination of the offers and quotations each day, should determine what, in his judgment, is a fair market price. He either has to purchase 4,500,000 ounces at dealers' prices, no matter how unreasonable or exorbitant, or he must employ such means as are at his command to ascertain the actual market price. The effort of the department since June 12th has been to simply ascertain the face market price of bullion on each day, as it was offered for sale, and when ascertained make purchases at that price.

CHINESE EXCLUSION.

Poor Prospects for Speedy Legislation on the Matter.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—Strenuous efforts have been made by the congressmen favoring and those opposing the McCreary substitute for the Geary bill, to agree upon a time when the bill shall be considered. It is feared there will be no quorum in the house as soon as a vote is taken on the federal election laws repeal bill. Efforts will be made to get the bill as soon after this vote as possible. Some of the opponents want to put it off until the first of next November to wait for a quorum. There is little doubt expressed that the bill will go through as soon as a vote can be reached. Several western members are proposing amendments which will severely arraign the administration for the non-enforcement of the Geary law.

Money in Circulation.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—According to a treasury statement issued by Secretary Carlisle, the total amount of money in circulation in the United States is \$1,701,939,918; the average circulation per capita, estimating the population at 57,800,000, is therefore \$29.28. The net increase in the circulation during September was \$21,377,247, the greatest net being gold coin, viz: \$14,829,741.

THE WAR IN AFRICA.

Spain Conducting a Hot Campaign Against the Moors.

MADRID, Oct. 3.—The war office has ordered all the available men at Malaga to proceed to Melilla. The force will number 3000 men, and instructions have been given to the commanding generals to attack the Moors with the utmost vigor. The government is determined that the Moors responsible for the assault on Melilla shall be promptly punished. Other troops will probably be sent from Seville. The captain-general of that place has been ordered to have the troops ready to start for Morocco at once, should it be found that the force already forwarded should not be strong enough to cope with the Moors. A large quantity of munitions of war and provisions has already been sent to Melilla.

Melilla, including 5000 cavalry, are surrounding that place. The Moors swear they will never permit the erection of a Spanish fort at Guadacha. The ministry here has decided to erect a fort at any cost. Reinforcements are being sent to the front as rapidly as possible. The gunboat Cuervo has arrived at Melilla and has been shelling the Moorish forts on the Rif coast all day.

HELD WITHOUT BAIL.

Dr. West to Be Tried for the Murder of Addie Gilmour.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 4.—Dr. Eugene F. West was today held to answer for the murder of Addie Gilmour, the girl who so mysteriously disappeared after having been under the care of Dr. West at his office. At the close of the examination the defense claimed that there was no evidence connecting West with the murder, but he was held to answer to the superior court without bail.

EASTERN ECHOES.

Fifteen Business Houses, together with one residence, were destroyed by fire at Fulton, Ark. The total loss is \$50,000.

A fast Chicago express bound south on the New York Central and Hudson River railroad, while at full speed ran into a stock train on Lacey's switch. The engine went into the river. The freight cars, which were heavily loaded with passenger coaches were derailed, but none of the passengers were injured.

A special from Oswego, N. Y., says: The steamer Colonial, of Buffalo, is ashore on Pigeon island, and it is thought both the boat and cargo will be a total loss. A furious storm is raging. It is impossible to reach the boat from any point, however, while the gale lasts and if the weather does not moderate soon the crew will find a watery grave.

For sunburn and freckles use only Perfecta Face Cream; safe and sure. For sale by A. E. Littleboy, druggist, 311 South Spring street.

A sea bath at home with Turk's Island salt is exhilarating. Recommended by all physicians. For sale by all druggists; 15c a package.

DEATH AND DESTRUCTION.

Appalling Storm Effects in the South.

More Than 2000 Lives Lost in Louisiana.

Over Five Million Dollars Worth of Damage Done.

The Country a Sea of Corpses Below New Orleans—Similar Desolation in Alabama—The Half Not Yet Told.

By the Associated Press.
NEW ORLEANS, La., Oct. 4.—Over 2000 killed and nearly \$5,000,000 property demolished is the record of the great Gulf storm in Louisiana. There has never been anything approximating it since the country was settled. More than half the population in the devastated region are dead. Everything is wrecked, and the survivors are without food, shelter or clothing. The deaths so far reported and confirmed aggregate over 2000, as follows: Cheniere-Caminda, 820; fishermen at Dea, 240; Shell Beach, 212; Adams Bay, 200; Bayou la Fond, 110; Grand Isle, 100; Bayou Cook, 87; Bird Island, 47; fishing settlement, 43; Bayou Clearton, 40; Pass a l'Ouvre, 40; Bayou Andre, 40; Oyster Bayou, 28; Grand Bayou, 26; San Malo, 25; Daisy postoffice, 20; Bayou Cabbage, 20; Rosario Island, 20; Weber, 20; Simon Island, 18; Pleasant Point, 10; Tropical Bend, 10; Bayou Lafour, 10; Hospital Bay, 8; Grand Back, 8; Buras Point, 8; Sixty-mile point, 6; Barthly, 6; Fort St. Phillip, 6; Razor Island, 5; Grand Prairie, 5; St. Cross, 5; Port a la Hache, 4; on a lugger, 4.

Over 70 others are reported lost in the bogs and at various places. Over 120 fishing vessels were in the gulf fishing when the storm broke over Cheniere. Not a word has been heard from them or the occupants since.

STORIES OF SURVIVORS.

The Country Below New Orleans a Sea of Corpses.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 4.—Matthew Schurts of Goulsboro, one of the survivors of the Cheniere-Caminda calamity, arrived this morning and brought a harrowing tale of the loss of life there. He was engaged there in constructing a schoolhouse, and boarded in a house where 25 people lodged. The house was demolished, and he believed about all the inmates were killed. Schurts himself was frightfully knocked about and bruised and his clothes were torn to shreds. He estimates the loss of life on Grand Isle, Cheniere, and in Grand Adams bay, and the Cook, Chalton and Oyster bay settlements at 800 to 1000 people. When he left Cheniere island yesterday he counted but five houses standing out of a total of about 300. The land was covered with corpses.

As the wind increased in severity it picked up roofs as though they had been shaved from the rafters with a great knife. Then the buildings began to rock violently, and one by one were torn to pieces, crashing down upon and killing the occupants, and then rapidly drifting away with the horrible current sweeping across the land. The shrieks and groans of the unfortunates were heard throughout. After the house in which Schurts resided was swept away heeling to floating debris until he saw a light twinkling in a house not far away. He swam to it and was admitted. He had hardly entered, however, when the structure also went to pieces, and of those in it Schurts, a lady and a child escaped. Schurts managed in getting to the boat, and baby into a tree, where they remained all night, the high waves continually dashing over them. The wind was blowing a hurricane and rain was falling in torrents.

When daylight broke the picture of desolation was awful to behold. Only the stumps and the stumps of houses, where were merely foundations to mark where houses stood. Furniture, bedding, clothing, etc., were scattered about in promiscuous confusion. Everywhere were ghastly faces turned upwards to the skies; on many were still evidences of the terrible agony they suffered before death. Some lost their lives in the wrecks of their homes; some were drowned after escaping from the houses; many, mortally wounded, lived through the night, but with nothing to quench their thirst and no medical assistance at hand, gave up the struggle. There were broken arms and legs, bruised and battered bodies, faces slashed out of all human form.

The Cheniere settlement was even more thickly populated than Grand Isle. It comprised a colony of 1400 souls, the Spanish race predominating. Hundreds of fishing smacks owned by the residents were either beached or demolished. A priest who looked after the spiritual welfare of the islanders, is among those saved, and a lady who occupied a house with him as housekeeper was likewise spared. The fate of Dr. Fry and family is unknown, but he is missing and probably his entire family perished. The body of Miss Annie Douglas, a school teacher, was found among the wreckage. The scores of bodies lying around were beginning to show signs of decomposition, and for the safety of the rest of the colony it became necessary to bury them immediately. There was no time to make coffins, nor material for implements, so the living dug trenches in which to deposit the remains. Up to 12 o'clock Schurts assisted in the gruesome task, and participated in the interment

of not less than 500 persons, men, women and children.

Rebe Rando saved herself, his wife and two children by swimming about until he gathered sufficient lumber to make an impromptu raft. He put his family upon it and the drifted to a place of safety. Tom Valence, his wife and several children are believed to be drowned, as well as his brother Tony, his wife and three children.

It will not be accurately known how many lives were lost. The population of Cheniere was about 1400 and Schurts thinks at least a thousand are missing. It is impossible as yet to give the financial loss, but it runs into hundreds of thousands of dollars. Unless steps are immediately taken for relief, it is not unlikely that many will perish from starvation and thirst. All the provisions on the islands are swept away. Fresh water is so scarce that there is not sufficient to relieve the thirst of hundreds who are now without anything to drink and have scarcely anything to eat.

Schurts was one of a party of 13 that came to the city on the lugger Good Mother. Each had a thrilling story to relate.

There is only sadness in the news from Bayou Cook and the places tributary thereto. There has been a frightful loss of life throughout that section. Houses have been blown to pieces and smacks destroyed and wrecked. Many bodies were carried into the marshes and will never be found. Train crews arriving on the Grand Island road report the track strewn with bodies, and a large number have already been buried. The country is a scene of wreck and devastation. A passenger said no less than 87 bodies were seen along the road. Throughout the Bayou Cook country the distress is appalling.

Trains arriving today brought many survivors to the city, all relating a terrible tale of suffering. Anthonia Gevotsh saw his wife swept by him in a torrent, appealing piteously for help he was unable to render. He witnessed scores of people drown about him. Many who did not drown had their lives crushed out by wreckage. George Signorovich saw his wife and children perish before him while in the water up to his chin.

It is variously estimated that from 200 to 500 people perished on Bayou Cook. The deaths at other points will swell the total to not less than 2000 according to the best information obtainable.

At Grand Bayou not less than 26 perished. On Rosario and Linden islands the loss of life has been considerable. The old fort on Grand Terre has been considerably damaged, but the light house is still standing.

It is difficult to establish the correctness of the report of great loss of life on Grand Island. There were only about 200 people resident on the island, and no one has yet arrived directly from there. Several boats have also left the city, stocked with provisions for the sufferers.

Shell beach was visited by the storm and 12 or 13 people lost their lives there. St. Malo island is reported to have been visited. Twenty-five people resided on the island, and so far as known no one is left to tell the tale.

Ex-Congressman Dudley Coleman and party succeeded in reaching the city from Moreland and report two schooners lost with 10 men. Along the bayou were many Chinese engaged in the occupation of drying shrimps. They were in the track of the storm and many undoubtedly perished.

THE HALF NOT TOLD.

Terrible Destruction by the Hurricane

MOBILE, Ala., Oct. 4.—The tale of the storm is not half told. Not only daily but hourly reports reach here of additional disasters, and with them comes the sad tidings of more lives sacrificed upon the altar of the storm king. From Baldwin county comes reports of great destruction to property, but no news of human sacrifice. All reports are unanimous that for 40 miles along the shore the forests are devastated. Every steamboat wharf, private wharf and bath house along this entire stretch of coast succumbed, partially or wholly, to the devastating powers of the winds and waves. Many summer hotels and houses were either badly damaged or demolished.

The total loss cannot be estimated. The following are known to be lost: T. J. Graham, Ed Brewer, Mrs. Stephen Walter and niece, Miss Carrie Weise, Ike Wier and several negroes. Lewis Graham and Miss Huron, school teachers, are among the missing. On both sides of the bay many villages have been totally destroyed, and the inhabitants are on Nave cave, and it is supposed the crew is all lost.

A Georgia Town Wiped Out.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 4.—The little town of Hagan, Ga., was demolished by a cyclone. Nine houses were blown down and George Barnett was killed.

COAST CULLINGS.

The state grange is in session at Petaluma.

Fire destroyed \$50,000 worth of property in Turlock, Tuesday night. Over \$4000 has been paid over by the county of San Bernardino in the last 60 days for bounty on rabbit scalps.

A petition has been filed in the probate court at Redwood City, to set aside the will of the late Creed Raymond.

Experts who have been figuring on the value of the property of the late Senator Stanford, vary in their estimates from forty to seventy million dollars.

The California miners' association has established headquarters at the Palace hotel and engaged Pioneer hall for their state convention, which opens in San Francisco on Monday.

It is important to know that a correct fit in fine sailing can be had at moderate prices from H. A. Getz, 112 West Third street.

Ladies' hats cleaned, dyed, reshaped and trimmed. California Straw Works, 264 South Main street, opposite Third.

Conn band instruments. Agency at Fitzgerald's, cor. Spring and Franklins.

Buffalo Lithia. Woolacott, agent.

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

The Premier Newsgatherer of America.

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[The following report of the proceedings of a special meeting of the Associated Press in Chicago last night is published for the purpose of giving the readers of the HERALD an insight of the workings of the greatest newsgathering agency in the world. The HERALD has the honor of being a member of this admirable association, and its patrons, therefore, have the benefit of this unparalleled news service. It is gratifying to note, also, that the Associated Press has recently practically driven its only competitor, the United Press, from the field, and in doing so has improved and enlarged its news service, all of which is greatly to the advantage of the various members of the association and their patrons. The moral of all this is: Read the HERALD and get a prompt, complete and reliable report of the daily events of interest throughout the world.]

CHICAGO, Oct. 4.—The members of the Associated Press held a special meeting at the Grand Pacific hotel in this city today. It is the first time in the history of the organization that the newspapers embraced in the Associated Press membership were ever called together in extraordinary session, as it has never before been deemed necessary to call the owners of the great newspapers of the country together, outside of the regular annual session. The special purpose of the meeting was to provide for an increase in the capital stock of the organization to enable the management to widen the field of its operations so as to include the entire country.

Hitherto this association has confined its membership to the territory west of the Alleghany mountains, although its news has embraced information of the entire globe, and it has had working alliances with all of the leading news-gathering organizations of the world. The attendance was larger than at any previous meeting of a press association ever held in this country. This was largely due to the fact that a deep interest had been aroused by the machinations of three men, under the leadership of a Chicago banker, looking to the seizure of the business of the gathering and distribution of news and the conversion of it into a private trust. The menace, alike to the newspaper profession and the general public, involved in this attempt was so great as to create general alarm and a call for prompt and heroic measures.

The following members were in attendance: Gen. Horace Rublee, Sentinel, Milwaukee; P. C. Boyls, Derrick, Oil City; H. H. Coleman, Edgar W. Coleman and W. J. Fohn, Milwaukee; Charles A. Barr, Pittsburg Post; W. D. Brickell, Columbus Dispatch; Fred J. Grant, Pittsburg Dispatch; A. J. Aiken, Evening Wisconsin, Milwaukee; E. A. Eaton, Sentinel, Indianapolis; F. F. Fritchell, St. Paul Pioneer-Press; W. J. Richards, Indianapolis News; S. F. Farber, Chicago Evening Journal; Robert Simpson, Pittsburg Commercial Gazette; Victor F. Lawson, Chicago Daily News; Charles W. Knapp, St. Louis Republic; H. H. Kohlman, Chicago Inter-Ocean; Carter H. Harrison, Jr., Chicago Times; H. C. Verdad, Salt Lake of the Toledo Commercial; E. Hersimann, manager and treasurer of the Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph; L. Swift, manager Minneapolis Journal; H. H. Hawley, manager of the Denver Times; W. J. Murphy, Minneapolis Tribune; W. G. Bannister, Paul Globe; W. G. Ball, Terre Haute Gazette; E. McNeely, Evansville Journal; W. W. Ross, Evansville Journal; J. H. Woody, Jr., Milwaukee Sentinel; D. B. Cooper, Nashville American; Charles Ray, Milwaukee Sentinel; Charles H. Tansley, Wheeling Register; E. G. Danning, Columbus Dispatch; G. Cooper, Denver Republican; John Arkin, Rocky Mountain News; George Thompson, St. Paul Dispatch; A. L. Markbreit, Cincinnati Volksblatt; J. D. Ellison and D. L. Bowersmith, Ohio State Journal, Columbus; Robinson, Locke, Toledo Blade; L. Markbreit, proxy, San Francisco Volksfreund; A. W. Campbell, Wheeling Intelligencer; Jas. E. Scripps, Detroit Tribune; Marshall Halstead, Cincinnati Commercial-Gazette; L. F. Mack, Sandusky Register; W. McDonald, Kansas City; W. A. Bunker, Kansas City Journal; Eugene H. Perdue, Cleveland Leader; Charles P. Taft, Cincinnati Times-Star; A. G. Boynton, Detroit Free Press; W. D. Bickham, Dayton Journal; George M. Allen, Terre Haute Express; F. T. Toledo Blade; Victor Rosewater, Omaha Bee; L. E. Holden, Cleveland Plain Dealer; A. H. Belo and E. G. Lowe, Galveston News; William D. Ruhe, St. Louis American; D. M. Hooser, St. Louis Globe-Democrat; John Schroers, St. Louis Post-Dispatch; William A. Collier, Memphis Appeal-Avalanche; Harry S. New, Indianapolis Journal.

Four papers only, members of the association, were reported as having no representatives present, and three of these, who were unable to reach the city from the Pacific coast, telegraphed their loyal adhesion to the association and their acquies-