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FINANCIAL QUESTION AT ST. LOUIS

Latest Estimate as to the Standing of the Various States.

STATEMENT GIVEN BY THE LEADERS

Free Silver Advocates Hopelessly in the Minority.

A Comprehensive Glimpse at the Great Battlefield Just on the Eve of Conflict—Most Remarkable Feature About the Gathering, so Far, Has Been the Utter Absence of Anything Resembling Bad Blood—The Financial Question the One Great and Absorbing Theme.

ST. LOUIS, June 15.—The latest estimate tonight of the division of the states on the financial question is given to the Associated Press from the leaders in the various movements and has been submitted to them in tabulated form and approved. The results are as follows:

FOR GOLD STANDARD, WITH THE WORD GOLD IN THE PLANK.

State.	Votes
New York	72
Tennessee	24
Connecticut	12
Delaware	6
Wisconsin	24
Maine	12
Maryland	16
Massachusetts	30
Minnesota	18
New Hampshire	8
New Jersey	20
Pennsylvania	64
Rhode Island	8
Vermont	8
Washington	8
Total	330

FOR FREE SILVER COINAGE.

State.	Votes
Colorado	8
Idaho	6
Montana	6
Nevada	6
South Dakota	8
Utah	6
Wyoming	6
Arizona	6
New Mexico	6
Oklahoma	6
Indian Territory	2
Total	66

AGAINST FREE COINAGE, BUT WITHOUT MENTIONING GOLD.

State.	Votes
Alabama	22
California	18
Georgia	26
Kansas	20
Kentucky	28
Louisiana	16
Michigan	18
Mississippi	18
Nebraska	16
Ohio	46
Oregon	8
South Carolina	18
Texas	30
West Virginia	12
Total	304

DOUBTFUL STATES.

State.	Votes
*North Carolina	22
**District of Columbia	2
**Alaska	2
Illinois	48
Indiana	30
**Arkansas	16
***Missouri	34
Total	154

* Probably silver.
** Probably gold.
*** Present standard.

EVE OF THE TROUBLES.

Yesterday Was an Exciting and Interesting Day in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, June 15.—On the eve of the tenth national convention of the Republican party, St. Louis resembles a bride decked for the coming of her liege lord.

The buildings flame with bunting; the windows are adorned with pictures of the various candidates; the air beats with the pulsating of martial music as parading clubs go sweeping by; the streets surge with people borne along in resistless streams, while the hotel corridors are choked with a jostling, pushing mass of humanity.

It is estimated that 75,000 strangers are the guests of the Mound City tonight.

The Southern and Planters' hotels, where the headquarters of the principal delegations are located, were thronged to the doors all day.

Bands played in the rotundas and kept the crowds that pushed their way up and down upon the marble staircases, until they seemed to creak under their burdens, in a good humor, while delegations met and leaders conferred behind closed doors as to

THE FINAL DETAILS.

The most remarkable feature about the convention, so far, has been the absence of bad blood among the partisans of the various candidates. The triumph of McKinley has been so complete thus far that his friends can afford to be magnanimous and his opponents can do nothing but acquiesce in the ascertained will of the majority. The partisans of Reed, Quay, Morton and Allison still wear their buttons, and are as staunch as ever in their loyalty, but they realize the hopelessness of making shrieking or offensive demonstrations in favor of their champions, and the managers of the anti-McKinley candidates have practically sheathed their swords. This does not mean that they have abandoned the field, with the exception of Governor Bradley of Kentucky, who dropped out last night. The names of

THE OTHER CANDIDATES

will be presented and voted for, and will probably poll their full strength. Indeed, the Reed men today have labored assiduously to rally the followers of the Maine man. They have appealed to his friends to go down with colors flying. So, too, with the followers of Morton, Allison and Quay. But no one ventures to suggest the possibility of McKinley's defeat. The real struggle that is going on is over the financial plank in the platform. Beyond the disputes in the various delegations over the supremacy of men and factions, it is almost the sole object of plot and counter plots. It is the real battle ground. Upon the tariff, upon all other questions there is substantial unity, but the differences upon it are as wide as the continent. Free silver and gold are as

IRRCONCILABLE AS THE POLES,

and the radical silver men are prepared to stake their all upon the issue. Knowing they cannot succeed, they are even now formulating the manifesto that will sever their allegiance to the Republican party. But these radical silver men are largely outnumbered. Headed by Senator Teller of Colorado, they have only mustered five states and perhaps one territory—less than fifty delegates in all, out of a total of over 900.

The real struggle is between those who favor a bold declaration for the maintenance of a gold standard except through an international agreement, and those whose friendliness to silver, although opposed to free coinage, makes them seek to avoid a specific declaration for the gold standard. The meetings of the state delegations today demonstrated emphatically that the convention will not dodge the issue or equivocate in language. Twenty-eight states, comprising the territory east of the Mississippi and almost the entire south elected members of the resolutions committee and instructed them to vote for

A GOLD DECLARATION.

Wisconsin, Minnesota, Nebraska, Oregon and Washington also took strong grounds for gold. In Indiana General Lew Wallace was chosen a member of the resolutions committee after he had declared he would not stand on the Indiana plank and the utterance in favor of the gold standard could not be made too strong for him. Minnesota, with her eighteen votes, instructed ex-Governor Merriam to insist upon a declaration for the gold standard. Michigan and several of the southern states, Georgia, Mississippi and Louisiana, announced their opposition to free coinage, but did not favor a too radical declaration in favor of the gold standard. Iowa was

PARTICULARLY SOLICITOUS

and feared it might carry the northwest into the Democratic camp in case the Chicago convention pronounced later for silver. The eastern delegates are overjoyed at the outcome and believe the result of today's action removed the last uncertainty as to the character of the financial plank. The exact language of the plank has not yet been drawn.

Mark Hanna, to whom all eyes are turned and to whom all are agreed belongs the distinction of being the dominating power in the convention has had many planks presented to him but all mean practically the same thing, the maintenance of the gold standard until an international agreement can be reached and unalterable opposition to free coinage.

Coupled with these declarations will be undoubtedly a declaration in favor of such use of silver as the needs of commerce demands, but not beyond the point where the

MAINTENANCE OF THE PARITY

would be endangered. Senator-elect Foraker of Ohio, who is to be chairman of the committee on resolutions, has prepared a rough draft of a platform covering most of the subjects to be presented and this will furnish the basis for the work of constructing the platform. The selection by the various state delegations today of their membership on the committees was not marked by sensational incidents save in New York and Missouri. In New York all the smouldering bitterness between the Platt and anti-Platt factions broke forth and ex-Senator Warner Miller the head of the anti-Platt faction, threw down the gage of defiance to the New York leader. He made a ringing speech in which he spurned the leadership of a man who had declared that McKinley was unfit for the presidency and moved to depose him by making Chauncey M. Depew chairman of the delegation. There were hot words on both sides. Thurlow Weed Barnes denounced the Herkimer statesman, who had been instructed for Morton, as a traitor. The anti-Platt faction polled seventeen out of the seventy votes in the delegation voting and Mr. Platt was reelected chairman.

In the Missouri delegation, Chauncey I. Filley, who for many years had been the Missouri representative on the national committee was defeated in his ambition to again be a national committeeman and Richard Kerens was elected. This is the outcome of a long struggle for supremacy. The situation

AS TO THE VICE-PRESIDENCY

continues indefinite. Opinion does not seem to crystalize. The talk of Hobart of New Jersey, Lippett of Rhode Island, and Evans of Tennessee goes on, but does not seem to be regarded seriously. There was a strong belief early in the day that perhaps the New York delegation could agree on some one who would be satisfactory to both factions, and there was a renewed discussion of Governor Morton and ex-Secretary of the Navy Tracey, but when the factions declared war to the hilt, all idea of New York furnishing the tail of the ticket was abandoned. Although the Maine delegation is not advertising the fact, it is almost certain they will present the name of ex-Governor Cleaves. Representative Dingley of Maine, who was spoken of, does not covet the honor. There is still a lingering hope among a vast number of the delegates that Speaker Reed will be nominated by a spontaneous outburst in the convention. If he is, it is not believed he could decline any more than Logan could in 1884, or Hendricks and Thurman could when they were placed on the Democratic ticket in 1884 and 1888 respectively.

Tonight the streets were brilliantly illuminated and a monster McKinley demonstration was made.

FIRST RIPPLE.

Smooth March of McKinley May Be Interrupted.

ST. LOUIS, June 15.—The first threat of a ripple to mar the smooth march toward the nomination of Major William McKinley came late tonight, in the shape of a report that the Missouri delegates, owing allegiance to Chauncey I. Filley, had determined to break from McKinley to Reed. The first report was that five delegates had signed an agreement to vote for Reed, while others were preparing to do likewise

The development grew out of the de-

(Continued on page 2.)

BREACH BOTH WIDE AND DEEP

Chauncey Depew, Warner Miller and Thomas C. Platt the Principals.

SOME EXCITING SCENES

Language That Would Disgrace a Beer Hall.

"Sneak," "Coward," "Crawler," "Traitor," "Jayhawker," "Betrayer of Trusts," "Liar," "Kicker," and "Serpent in the Campaign," a Few of the Choice Expressions Used—Depew's Misunderstanding.

ST. LOUIS, June 15.—The gossip of the corridors tonight is the dramatic and excited meeting in the New York state delegation, the result of which, succinctly stated, is the throwing down of the gauntlet by the anti-Morton Republicans, who are numbered among the friends of William McKinley.

The result has proved interesting, because in the bitterness of the battle that has been going on in that state delegation, it was apprehended that perhaps if Mr. McKinley was the choice of the convention he would suffer at the polls. But tonight, while the dramatic scenes are discussed with interest, the McKinley people point to the open pledges made by Mr. Platt's adherents that Mr. McKinley or any other Republican will receive the vote of New York. As a result of the meeting it is found that 17 out of 70 will cast their votes, not for the convention choice, but for William McKinley. The delegates are: George H. Negins, T. B. Willis, G. H. Roberts, W. B. Atterbury, John Milliken, E. J. Klatenbach, C. N. Bliss, S. V. Cruger, A. G. McCook, William Brookfield, General Collis, R. J. Wright, W. H. Robertson, Albert Story, George E. Matthews, W. C. Dudley, N. V. Fanchot, E. A. Curtis.

PLATT SURPRISED.

It is believed that this vote is surprising even to Mr. Platt. This leaves just 55 votes for Mr. Morton, and it is believed this will be his entire strength in the convention.

But the main topic of conversation tonight is the breach that undoubtedly exists between the three well-known leaders, Chauncey M. Depew, Thomas C. Platt and Warner Miller. To the observant looker-on this afternoon it was apparent that Mr. Platt had laid a trap for Miller, into which he was tumbled by his own friends when they sought to pit him against Mr. Platt.

The result was that Mr. Platt's oratorical friends, who stood for their chief, lashed and buffeted Mr. Miller.

Mr. Miller denounced Mr. Platt.

Mr. Depew suavely told Mr. Miller that he had mistaken his (Depew's) attitude, and Miller told Depew, politely as he could, that

HE WAS A PREVARICATOR

and had purposely mistreated him. The arena for the battle had been arranged with the greatest care.

When Mr. Depew stepped to the chair he faced a small circle of delegates three deep. Right in the center sat Thurlow Weed Barnes and Edward Lauterbach. To the right sat Warner Miller, surrounded by about ten of the fifteen McKinley adherents. In the second row on the right, sat Platt, and just in front of him John Raines, of excise fame, sat forward awaiting the time when he could attack Miller. The latter seemed to apprehend trouble, but was evidently not prepared for the withdrawal of Depew from the race for chairmanship of the delegation. The preliminarly sparring over, Mr. Depew stated that he had misunderstood Mr. Miller's request about the chairmanship and that he had decided to withdraw. The sudden change of this gave Mr. Miller's adherents such a shock that they

AT ONCE FELL INTO THE TRAP

laid for them. Without a candidate, they naturally thought of Miller and before the latter, preceiving the trap, could stop it, General McCook had mentioned his name. The Platt men were so jubilant that they laughed aloud "Ha, ha, now we have him;" "that's the issue—Miller against Platt;" "now, we'll fix him," were the cries.

Stepping out of the circle, tall, gaunt Thurlow Weed Barnes turned and faced Miller, who had given Depew the lie about his acceptance of the office of chairman. Towering over the old man like an avenging angel, he gave him a lashing of bitter words that made even the Platt adherents who surrounded the delegates look on with amazement.

"Sneak," coward," "crawler," "traitor," "jayhawker" and "backslider," were a few of the expressions used and Miller sank back in the seat with his lips trembling, his face white with anger but his lips sealed.

Following Barnes came John Raines and he was even more bitterly personal in his remarks.

"Betrayer of trusts," "liar," "kicker" and "serpent in the campaign," were some of Raines' expressions, and he would stride across the floor and put his finger almost

UNDER MR. MILLER'S NOSE.

Mr. Miller made no answer to the attack, and the vote elected Mr. Platt by a tally of 53 to 17.

After this sensational meeting had ended Mr. Miller said: "I fail to understand how Mr. Depew could have possibly misconstrued my meaning. After the meeting this morning, when everybody understood the situation thoroughly, Mr. Depew talked with me and made no attempt to withdraw. His excuse at this time, it seems to me, is rather flimsy. I am not disturbed by the personal attacks upon me, but I am disturbed at Mr. Depew going back on his word to me. But," he added, significantly, "the fight is on in New York, and we now know who our friends are."

Mr. Depew tonight reiterated his statement that he had entirely misunderstood Mr. Miller's proposition.

In some quarters tonight, it is said the Platt contingent has agreed to support Mr. Depew for vice-president in the convention. A rumor is also current that the New York delegation may present the name of Frederick D. Grant, of New York, for that office. The delegation will meet early tomorrow.

ST. LOUIS, June 15.—The meeting of the New York delegation today was marked by an attempt to retire Thomas C. Platt. The Platt adherents were forced to take a recess until 3 o'clock this afternoon to marshal their forces, when it was understood that Chauncey M. Depew was to be named chairman of the caucus and Platt as chairman of the delegation. There had been no hint of any opposition, but Warner Miller had been in conference all morning with the McKinley managers and Matthews of Buffalo, and when the double proposition was made he was upon his feet instantly.

"I move, Mr. Chairman, that the name of Depew be substituted for that of Mr. Platt," he said.

Surprise was written on all faces and even Depew seemed taken back.

"I did this because the most distinguished man on this delegation had been entirely neglected," said Miller.

CRIES OF "NO."

There were cries of "no" and a motion was at once made to divide the question.

Depew was selected as chairman of the caucus by unanimous vote. The question was put as to the selection of Platt for chairman of the delegation.

Miller renewed his resolution to substitute Depew.

Depew sat silent. Congressman Quigg, opposing the substitution, attacked Miller in a vigorous and most vicious manner. He said in part: "Miller knows that Platt and Depew are at this time working in harmony and he takes this peanut policy as a chance to try to make discord. The instructions of the last Republican convention in New York are open to doubt and suspicion."

Before Miller could answer Quigg, Frederick S. Gibbs moved that the delegation take a recess until 3 o'clock this afternoon. Gibbs characterized Miller as a "chronic kicker" and "washer of dirty linen" and "political outcast." Miller was not allowed to respond but recess was taken until 3 o'clock.

MILLER CRITICIZED.

Shortly after 2 o'clock the New York delegation met again and at once Mr. Sutherland made a motion for the admission of the press. This was carried.

Mr. Lauterbach obtained the floor and criticized the action of Mr. Miller in the morning and proceeded to say that while it was conceded that there would not be any use in carrying to the committee on credentials and convention the seating of the anti-Morton delegates, still he thought that the delegation should enter a protest against the seating of these delegates by the national committee. He thought the unseated delegates should be allowed to vote on this question.

General McCook, one of these anti-Morton delegates, objected and made

A HEATED ARGUMENT

in favor of his own right in the premises. The matter was noted on the minutes. Then Mr. Depew made a brief statement. He said:

"I have no desire to occupy any other place in this body or to have any other honor except that of presenting the name of Governor Morton. My friend Mr. Miller, has made a mistake in misconstruing my answer to his remarks made to me about being chairman of the meeting. I will not stand for chairman unless my election is unanimous."

Mr. Miller arose and stated: "I did ask Mr. Depew if he would accept this nomination and he answered yes, and since the meeting this morning he again assured me that he would accept. I stand here to repudiate the leadership of the man who has declared that McKinley is unfit for the office of president. I cannot stand under his banner. I cannot go silently forward with the world pointing its finger at me and saying 'How can you vote for a man whose ability you have questioned.'

"I regret, Mr. Chairman, that you will not accept the office. I, for one, will not follow the leadership of Platt."

Mr. Thurlow Weed Barnes then, standing directly in front of Miller, talked at him in some of the

MOST VIOLENT LANGUAGE

that has been heard, while the majority of the delegates applauded.

"This man," he said, "who was elected to represent the state of New York as preferring the candidacy of Levi P. Morton has turned over to William McKinley. Why, who is the traitor?"

(Cries of "Miller, Miller.")

"What is the issue? Why, it is Miller against Platt and that alone. The people do not want to follow a traitor's lead."

General McCook strove to break into the affair by moving to proceed with the vote. Miller tried to get him to not withdraw Depew's name, but he insisted and named Warner Miller.

"That's the issue. That's it—a traitor against a Republican," shouted Delegate Aldridge.

Then Senator John Raines arose and in scathing terms denounced Miller. He said:

"Now the gentleman has placed himself in the position he coveted. Shall we choose a Republican or a kicker?

A CHRONIC KICKER FROM HERKIMER;

a man whose place is never known; who was never faithful to any man or any party? That is the issue. I hurl back into the Herkimer statesman's teeth the statement that Mr. Platt has maligned Mr. McKinley. When election time comes and New York Republicans cast their votes for president, whether he be Morton or McKinley, he will get Mr. Platt's support and the support of New York Republicans, but he can never rely upon the vacillating and treacherous statesman from Herkimer, Warner Miller. His name will go down to ignominy."

The roll-call began and some of the delegates explained their votes. Mr. Sutherland said:

"I vote for Levi P. Morton's friend, Thomas C. Platt, instead of one of his enemies."

When the vote was announced as Platt 53 and Miller 17, there was a burst of applause. A motion was made to make the nomination unanimous, but Mr. Matthews of Buffalo objected.

Then Abraham Bruber starred up the row again by offering a resolution to endorse the candidacy of Governor Morton. The vote was taken with this result: Ayes, 56; noes, 13; not voting, 3.

Mr. Cornelius Bliss offered this resolution:

"Resolved, That the New York delegation favors and heartily supports the strongest statement that can be devised recognizing the imperative necessity of maintaining the present gold standard of value and condemning the free coinage of silver."

Mr. Quigg offered this substitute, which he and Mr. Lauterbach said was favorably received by a majority of the state delegation, and was originally passed by the state convention of Washington:

"We favor the maintenance of the present gold standard, and are opposed to the free coinage of silver except by the international agreement for bimetallism with the leading commercial nations of the world."

This was finally agreed upon by putting the two resolutions in conjunction, using Mr. Bliss' as a preamble and Mr. Quigg's for a resolution.

"KEEP YOUR BOODLE HOME"

A Southern Republican Gives the Northern Republicans Good Advice.

PERNICIOUS INFLUENCE

How Men and Money Went South in 1880.

Both Were Used to Corrupt the Vote in Favor of Blaine and Against Grant and the Man Behind the Scheme Is Now an American Senator—National Republican Committee Adjourns—Carter's Farewell.

ST. LOUIS, June 16.—The Republican national committee had under consideration today the resolution offered by Mr. Payne of Wisconsin, providing for a change of basis of representation in the national convention. Mr. Payne has amended the resolution since first prepared. As presented it is as follows:

"Resolved That the national committee recommend to the convention that hereafter the basis of representation from the several states shall be fixed at four delegates at large and one additional delegate for each 7,000 votes or majority fraction thereof cast in each state for the Republican electoral ticket at the last preceding election, and that each territory and the District of Columbia be entitled to six delegates, and that the delegates be apportioned to the several congressional districts of each state upon the same basis."

Mr. Payne made a speech in support of the amendment, saying that the states who cast Republican votes should have an increased representation at the conventions, and that the representation ought to be on the

BASIS OF REPUBLICAN VOTES.

"If," he said, "Nevada casts 25,000 Republican votes and Mississippi, for instance, casts the same number, Nevada should have the same representation in congress that Mississippi has, but that cannot be under the present system."

He declared that the Republicans of the north were emphatic in their demand for reform in this respect. He hoped that the time would come when the Republicans of the south would be able to cast an increased vote, and insure its being counted, but under existing circumstances he thought the proposed change necessary and hoped the committee would recommend the change to the convention.

Mr. Clayton opposed action on the resolution by the committee, contending that the question was a proper one for the convention, to deal with, but not for the committee. He, however, would vote for the consideration of the question, and he would not say that he would not vote for this or some similar proposition in the convention, but he did not believe the national committee had any power to consider it. His good friend, Mr. Payne, he said, seemed to doubt the south. The southern Republicans had been told that they must work out

THEIR OWN SALVATION,

and they had been trying to do that. Furthermore, he declared, growing very earnest, they would have succeeded if they had been left alone.

"If northern money had been kept out of the south there would be no reason for the charges now made," a southern member interrupted to say.

Continuing, Mr. Clayton said he referred to no especial candidate's effort to control in that section, but that all influence from the outside was pernicious. Yet, bad as were affairs in the south, they were no worse than it had been shown that they were in some of the great northern states, to which the resolution proposed to give more representation.

Mr. Leonard of Louisiana supported the resolution, saying he hoped to never again see a presidential candidate

NOMINATED BY SOUTHERN VOTES

and defeated at the polls.

Mr. Hill of Mississippi complained of Mr. Payne's want of consistency in proposing to take three votes from Mississippi and add six to the District of Columbia. He denounced the plan as one calculated to disfranchise the south on the democratic plan.

Mr. Sutherland supported the proposition, saying he never wanted to again have to hear the recital of such disgraceful scenes as had been detailed here during the past week. He thought the national committee should be instructed to require the certificate of all delegates by the state committee.

Mr. Youngblood of Alabama made quite a sensational though brief speech in opposing the resolution.

"We will be all right in the south," he said, "if you will keep your boodle and emissaries of your candidates from the north at home. It is just as well to be plain about it; this is the influence which demoralizes the south. When a campaign is on, the south is overrun by these emissaries, who come among us, get our men out and give them money to fix things for their candidates. The money seldom goes farther than to the first man to whom it is handed, but it has

A PERNICIOUS INFLUENCE

all the same. Now, I repeat, just keep your corruption allies at home and your boodle, also."

Continuing, he said that the southern Republicans conducted themselves with all due decency until 1880, when men were sent through the south to corrupt the vote in favor of Blaine as against General Grant and asserted that the man who was responsible for the inauguration of the system now held a seat in the United States senate. He said that the adoption of the resolution would merely open the doors for more fraud.

Mr. Scott of West Virginia, the original author of the plan proposed, declared as a southern man that the present system was wrong and asserted that but for the large vote of office-holders in the Minneapolis convention, many being from the south, General Harrison could not have secured the nomination.

Ex-Senator Carey of Wyoming opposed the resolution on the ground that it would give the larger states an undue influence in national affairs.

At the conclusion of the debate, Mr. Clayton of Arkansas offered a resolution as a substitute for all motions and amendments, to the effect that the committee shall disclaim jurisdiction to make any such recommendations to the national convention.

INEXPEDIENT.

At the request of Mr. Fessenden of Connecticut the resolution was modified to read:

"That this committee deem it inexpedient to make any recommendation whatever to the national convention on this subject."

The resolution as modified was adopted by a yea and nay vote—31 to 4.

The negative votes were cast by Wilson of Delaware, Scott of West Virginia, Payne of Wisconsin and Hatch of Alaska.

Chairman Carter stated that the national committee had been receiving resolutions from chambers of commerce, boards of trade and other organizations on a variety of subjects and it was promptly decided to refer them all to the committee on rules and order of business at the convention.

Mr. Carter then stated that the rule of the Republican party requiring that the national committee shall give

SIX MONTHS NOTICE

of a meeting of a national convention gave the opposition party some advantage. It was usual for the party in power to hold its convention first and the other party could have the advantage, if any should accrue, to the holding of a later convention.

The Democratic party was compelled to give but sixty days notice. In the future, it might be of great advantage to have a shorter notice than six months as at present.

Mr. Fessenden offered a resolution directing the chairman of the committee to present to the committee on rules and order of business a statement that it was the sense of the present committee that the interests of the party would be advanced by authorizing the committee to reduce if it desired the time limit of notice from six months to sixty days. At this point

A VERY PLEASANT EPISODE

occurred. Mr. Clayton offered a resolution tending the thanks of the committee to Chairman Carter for the able, impartial and dignified manner in which he had presided over the committee during its deliberations. The resolution was amended to include thanks to Mr. Manley and other officers of the committee for the satisfactory manner in which they had performed their services. The resolution was passed unanimously by a rising vote.

Mr. Carter, responding, said it was the last meeting of the full committee in business session. He wished to express his sincere appreciation of the kindly words which had been adopted.

"I wish," he continued, "to thank the committee as a whole and each member of the committee individually and the party throughout the country for the manner in which the officers of the committee have been sustained. It was the misfortune of the committee to meet an overwhelming party defeat. I am grateful and the officers of the committee are grateful that neither the party press nor the party as a whole made any effort to shirk from the party at large to the men who were struggling in the campaign."

CARTER'S FAREWELL.

Mr. Carter referred in a touching manner to the death of members of the committee and continued:

"As we now disband to meet no more as an organized body, I want to say that the four years that I have presided over this committee has given me some of the most delightful remembrances of my life, and I shall carry the sentiments of the most generous and kindly feeling for every member of it."

Mr. Carter said that if in the heat of debate and opposing views harsh words had been spoken, he felt sure they had never been meant to wound or offend, and that the present committee adjourned with the best of fellowship and individual esteem for each other.

The committee adjourned until 4 o'clock, which meeting is simply for the purpose of distributing tickets.

REED IS MUM.

He Politely Declines to Say Yea or Nay.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—Speaker Reed received some very encouraging reports from St. Louis today. The exact nature of the information and the source from which it came he discretly kept to himself. He was, therefore, not disposed to discuss the possibility of his accepting second place on the ticket. A well authenticated report from Boston to the effect that large numbers of Massachusetts Republicans, including many of the most substantial business men in Boston, had petitioned him to accept the vice presidential nomination, was brought to the attention of the speaker at the Shoreham house tonight. It was stated that a petition numerously signed was mailed to Mr. Reed from Boston last Friday.

"You may say that I decline to discuss that subject at this time," said Mr. Reed.

"Have you received such a petition?"

"I must decline to say yea or nay."

"Has such a petition reached Washington?"

"Really I must decline to make any statement on that subject," he answered in his mild and gentle way. "You may state," said Mr. Reed, "that I have received a number of telegams from St. Louis today indicating that there is considerable trouble ahead for the McKinley people. There is serious danger of a disagreement among them over the financial question, and there may be some sensational developments before the thing is over."

THEY ARE IN A MOOD TO BOLT

Utah's Delegates in a Position Embarrassing and Uncomfortable.

A HERALD MAN INTERVIEWS LANNAN

Will Not Support a Goldbug Nominee.

Judge Goodwin, However, Shapes the Policy of the Paper—Cannon Will Be "Faithful to the Doctrines of the Republican Party"—Allen is Reticent—McCornick and Kearns Are Evasive—Brown Apparently Prefers Protection to Silver—Trumbo Says "Bolt? No."—As Others See Them.

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(Special to The Herald.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 15.—The Utah delegation to the national Republican convention is in a mood to bolt the Republican party if, as is now certain, the platform declares for the maintenance of the existing gold standard and against free coinage of silver at any ratio (without international agreement.)

The Herald correspondent learns from a thoroughly reliable source that this financial plank has been decided upon.

P. H. Lannan, of the Tribune, made a very candid statement to the Herald correspondent tonight. He said:

"I am not a delegate, so I can speak freely. The platform will declare for the present gold standard, and against free coinage at any ratio (without international agreement). Judge Goodwin is the editor of the Tribune, and shapes its policy, but I do not believe that the editorial policy of the Tribune will be to support a single gold standard candidate. As for myself, I have no hesitation in saying that I will not support a gold man for president."

EXCEPT BROWN.

The others were afraid to express themselves as positively as Mr. Lannan, though it is apparent they are all in a "bolting mood" except Senator Brown.

Mr. Cannon said: "The Utah people know well enough where I stand. I will be faithful to the doctrines of the Republican party, even though I stand alone."

He would not utter a word more than this. Evidently Cannon meant that he would bolt the gold bug ticket, though he did not dare say so.

Representative Allen said: "I do not care to express myself now, you can readily understand why I am reticent." Mr. Allen did not give his reason, but it is understood that he (like the others) hesitates to express himself positively in favor of bolting, fearful that his title to a seat in the convention might be questioned.

McCornick and Kearns were likewise evasive, but from the tenor of their remarks it is safe to say that they will not support McKinley on a gold platform.

The only exception is Mr. Brown, he wrote out the following statement for The Herald:

"I was sent by the Republicans of Utah as one to represent them at this convention and until it is concluded I shall do it. I shall support any Republican in preference to any Democrat and shall belong to the protective tariff party as long as there is one."

BOLT? NO."

Colonel Trumbo said: "Bolt? no. I was sent to this convention to represent the Republicans of Utah on the question of free coinage and protection, and to do everything possible to try and adjust any differences within the party lines, and I will not be a boy among a body of gentlemen. The people can bolt at the polls."

Mr. Salisbury declined to say anything for publication. It is believed that the silver men of the far western states have reached an understanding not to nominate an independent ticket, but to support the nominee of the Chicago convention if its platform is for free silver.

AS OTHERS SEE THEM.

Story Told by the Associated Press Agent.

ST. LOUIS, June 15.—Delegates from the silver states have again postponed their meeting, and it is now uncertain whether the joint conference of the delegates from the different states will be held until the committee on resolutions act upon the platform. The change of plan is due to the fact that a difference of opinion has been developed in some of the states as to the most advisable course to pursue. In instances there is a division as to the wisdom of a bolt, whatever the platform. This fact was brought out at meetings held in the different state delegations today it may yet be possible to secure an understanding upon which delegates may act together, though it is conceded this is not altogether probable.

Division exists in the Montana and Utah delegations.

The Montana delegation is evenly divided, Senator Mantel heading the wing favorable to walking out of the convention, and Senator Carter heading the forces opposed to this. There being three delegates on each side, this subject formed the basis of quite a stormy scene at the meeting of the delegation today.

Senator Carter advanced the idea that