

WOULD FREE IRELAND. Convention of Patriots From All Over the Globe. ONE WOMAN DELEGATE. Messages of Encouragement Received From Americans and From Abroad. TO BUILD UP A NATION THE CRY. Chairman Finerty Reviewed the Work of Centuries in the Struggle for Independence.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 24.—The first convention of men of Irish blood and lineage hailing from all parts of the globe held since a similar gathering came together a decade since in Chicago was opened to-day in the auditorium of the Young Men's Christian Association building. The delegates were slow in assembling this morning in the convention hall, which had been elaborately decorated with the stars and stripes, interwoven with the beloved green and the harp of Irish song. Over the platform were suspended banners bearing the coats-of-arms of the Irish provinces. Mayor Fitzpatrick of New Orleans strolled in leisurely just before 10 o'clock and took a seat in the left wing. Close behind him came O'Donovan Rossa, the old-time revolutionist, looking less fierce and more aged than when in the sixties and seventies his appeals to his fellow-countrymen were a source of continual disturbance to the Russell, Derby, Disraeli and Gladstone governments. The Ancient Order of Hibernians was next represented by President Patrick O'Neill of Philadelphia and the National secretary, M. D. Slattery of Albany, N. Y. After a while the visitors began to pour in steadily. These were noted among the arrivals: O'Connor McLaughlin, New York; Mayor J. Mulcahy, Houston, Tex.; John Graves, Omaha; O'Neill Ryan, St. Louis; Cal Finucane, Los Angeles; Matthew Kearns, Denver; Maurice F. Wilhere, Patrick O'Neill, Patrick Kelly, Philadelphia; J. P. Sutton, Attorney Langan, Judge E. M. Shannon, C. J. Riley, New York; W. D. Clark, Butte City; J. S. Smith, P. F. Hannan, J. M. Connor, Boston; Andrew J. Hoolen and J. J. O'Connor, St. Louis; Judge Savage, Benicia, Cal.; Timothy Mahoney, New Orleans; P. A. Davoren, Dallas, Tex.; John J. Cassidy, Wilmington, Del.; Thomas E. Barron, Washington, D. C.; Frank J. Killeen, Buffalo; James Dwyer, Utica, N. Y.; J. P. O'Connell and John O'Connor, Dayton; G. W. Sweeney, Cincinnati; N. P. Murphy, Minneapolis; John O'Toole, Altoona, Pa.; Jeremiah Sheehy, San Francisco; Edmond Lynch, Kansas City; J. M. Kennedy, Anacosta, Mont.; M. P. Mooney, John Walsh, J. P. Madigan, M. C. Malley, M. P. Cummings, William Gavin, J. P. Cannon, Hugh Bambrick, all of Cleveland, O.; James McElroy and John Coleman, Buffalo; J. M. Clarke, Milwaukee; Thomas H. Grevy, Altoona, Pa.; T. M. Kennedy and James Killilea, Nashville; Patrick F. Butler, Hartford, Conn. While the delegates were finding their seats in the respective State sections a life-sized oil painting of Robert Emmet and a canvas with the inscription "God save Ireland," together with pictures of Allen, Larken and O'Brien, the "Manchester martyrs," were elevated over the proscenium arch. A flutter of excitement marked the entry of the solitary woman delegate, Fannie O'Grady, who represented the United Daughters of Erin. The convention had been called to assemble at 10 o'clock, but at that hour none of the promoters and but a handful of delegates had put in an appearance. Unrecognized, save by a very few, P. J. Tynan, whose name is linked with the tragedy of Phoenix Park, and who as "No. 1" is known the world over, came in quietly and took a seat in the rear. It was not until 12 o'clock that, in response to repeated manifestations of impatience, the convention was called to order by J. J. O'Connell, chairman of the local committee. At this time not more than half of the seats on the floor of the hall were occupied, and a large number of those whose names had been given out by the local committee as having registered at headquarters were conspicuous only by their non-appearance. During the interval of waiting fully a hundred cablegrams and domestic dispatches wishing success to the new movement were received, and some of the more significant were subsequently read to the convention. From a large number of places in Massachusetts, Connecticut, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin and some of the Southern States the dispatch read in this stereotyped form: "God speed the new movement for an Irish nation, separate and independent." This came from San Francisco: "California sends greetings, and with all the vigorous manhood of our race on the Pacific coast we endorse the new movement, and ask the convention to declare for Ireland's independence. We have thousands upon thousands of dollars for active work, but not one cent for parliamentary agitation. KNIGHTS OF THE RED BRANCH. Among the cablegrams were the following: LIMERICK, Sept. 24.—Limerick men are with you. GALWAY, Sept. 24.—Irish of Galway wish you success. MURPHY. M'CALLIVAN. CORK, Sept. 24.—Munster with you for Irish independence. CORK. KINSALE, Sept. 24.—South Cork with you in the struggle for independence. HOLLAND. PARIS, Sept. 24.—Irish colony of Paris join your efforts for Irish freedom. MAUCONNER. DUBLIN, Sept. 24.—The men of Dublin are with you for National independence. (No signature.) DUBLIN, Sept. 24.—Mayo's men all with you for Ireland as a nation. (No signature.) In calling the convention to order, Mr. O'Connell said it was a spontaneous congress of the people of the Irish race, born of the fact that the Irish-Americans were dissatisfied with the parliamentary campaign on the other side, and of the further fact that the parliamentary party had betrayed its supporters and proved faithless to its trust. This was greeted with loud

applause, which was renewed when the speaker concluded by prophesying that out of this convention would be born and established an Irish republic, built on the plans of this great Republic. Ex-Congressman John F. Finerty of this city was greeted with prolonged applause on being presented as temporary chairman. The original and subsequent calls for the convention were read by John P. Sutton of New York, secretary of the Irish National League of America, together with a resume of these telegraphic dispatches: "Durnley, England.—The Irish of Durnley are with you in the fight or in any other policy you may determine upon. As Secretary Sutton read the cablegrams he omitted the names of the signers. A delegate from New York demanded to know who signed the message and the secretary brusquely responded: "None of our business. The men who signed these messages are not going to expose themselves to the British Government." This was applauded by a portion of the convention and there were no further interruptions. The reading of the dispatches finished, Chairman Finerty delivered the opening address. Briefly reviewing the successive efforts for centuries of the advocates of Irish independence, he said that whenever the Irish fought the British on the open field they lost more than they had lost since the passage of the union act. The Fenians were the first body that had ever made the English Government listen to reason. [Great applause.] Since that movement the sword of the Irish people had been sheathed, and they had given the conduct of their affairs to men who had sought by argument and by reason that small boon of self-government that was given even to the little Isle of Man. Isaac Butt [cheers] and Charles Stewart Parnell [great applause] had done all that human genius could do to make the English Government listen to reason. They had seen the results, they had heard the usual promises, they had seen one of the greatest of modern statesmen quail before one of the greatest leaders of the Irish race. England had passed a bill, a sort of home-rule bill, but between it and the House of Commons stood an insuperable barrier of terror and tyranny in the shape of the House of Lords. While that barrier stood there was no chance for the Irish to obtain even a modicum of justice. Should the great Irish race give up the struggle because the House of Lords said and says that it shall remain enslaved? There were prolonged cries of "No!" in response to this interrogatory, and the speaker went on to say that the "noes" came from 20,000,000 Irish hearts on this continent and from 50,000,000 more of all nationalities, whose hearts beat in sympathy with Ireland's struggle. There were some who thought that the convention might do something to implicate the Government of the United States with England. Did the display of stars and stripes before them, did the showing of National colors all about them, intimate that they intended to do anything that would harass the American Government? [Cries of "No!"] Let him remind them that there were thousands of places in the United States that bore the name of Lafayette, who broke the neutrality laws to aid the struggle for American independence. When neutrality laws did England observe when in the Civil War she gave her colors and her ships under false pretenses to sweep American cutters from the sea? What neutrality laws did she observe when she enlisted men in this country to help her beat the czar in the Crimea? "Neutrality laws stand as nothing against a nation's freedom," went on the speaker, while the audience cheered and shouted in turns, "else what means these overwhelming manifestations of sympathy for Cuba throughout our country. I am about as loyal as any man to the American flag and a respecter of American laws, but I would not be ashamed to stand on the platform with Lafayette, with De Kalb and with Pulaski and hail the superb vision of 100,000 armed men breaking the neutrality laws to liberate Cuba, or of 500,000 breaking them with England in behalf of Irish independence. [Great cheering.] We are here to proclaim to the world that the Irish race is neither dead nor disheartened. We are not of a breed that runs out. There are more of us now than ever before. We are a wall of fire that cannot be extinguished. We will never give up the struggle. We are here to consolidate all forces for an aggressive move against England whenever we can strike her under the law of nations. She is surrounded by enemies. France, Germany, Russia, all hate her. For twenty-five years the foreign policy of America has not been what it should be, and if the Government had been as patriotic as is the American Nation, the day that the British marines land in Corinto would have heard the broadsides of the American fleet. "From to-day," concluded the speaker, "let us inaugurate the new movement. Let us work for the establishment of an Irish republic, free and independent." The chairman resumed his seat amid applause that continued for several moments. Then committees on credentials and resolutions were organized and appointed, and at 12:55 the convention took a recess of an hour. The afternoon session was of less than an hour's duration, and devoted to the appointment of committees on credentials, rules and other business. A cable dispatch from London, signed Ryan, and reading: "The Irishmen of London are with you in the Irish cause. Let us act unitedly and all will be won," evoked loud applause. Several additional dispatches from Boston, Philadelphia, Albany, New York, Augusta, Ga., San Francisco, Holyoke, Mass., and other cities, were read by Secretary Sutton. Some pledged funds without limit for any earnest effort to free Ireland; others urged the convention to ask for nothing more than complete independence and accept nothing else; others voiced the sentiment, "complete separation, no matter by what means accomplished." A lengthy dispatch from the Emmet Guards of Philadelphia ended: "The new movement must end only in the complete autonomy of Ireland." About 700 delegates, representing nearly every State and Territory, were in attendance at the afternoon session. There was no local "packing." Chicago and Illinois not having more than twenty-five of the total. Delegates will reassemble to-morrow morning. For over a year there have been mutterings of discontent among a large portion of the Irish race in this country which has been identified in the past with home rule as well as with more revolutionary members for Irish freedom, concerning what has been regarded as the lukewarm

Continued on Second Page.



THE NEW SOUTH. (Reproduced from the New York Herald.)

BACK TO CALIFORNIA. Collis P. Huntington on His Way to This City.

AN ANNUAL INSPECTION. There Will Be No Withdrawal of Trains, Says the Magnate.

AS TO THE GOVERNMENT DEBT. It Would Be a Very Easy Thing to Settle From a Railroad Point of View.

OMAHA, NEBR., Sept. 24.—Collis P. Huntington, president of the Southern Pacific, accompanied by Mrs. Huntington, Miss Huntington, his niece Miss Cameron, and private secretary, Mr. Miles, arrived in Omaha and left this afternoon for San Francisco over the Union Pacific.

Mr. Huntington was asked about the rumors that the Southern Pacific contemplated taking off its through connecting trains with the Union Pacific at Ogden. "It is doubtful if anything of this kind will be done," remarked Mr. Huntington. "It was all news to me, and when I read it in the Eastern papers I at once communicated with the traffic department. The facts in the case and the foundation for the rumors are that there was a council held when the advisability of taking off the local trains between Ogden and Reno was discussed. That is, one train each way a day. The trains do not pay, in fact, they lose money, and for this reason it was thought best perhaps to discontinue them. But it is doubtful if even this will be done. The relations between the Southern Pacific and the Union Pacific are very friendly and there will be nothing done so far as the Southern Pacific is concerned to mar them.

"I presume that Congress will take some action in the matter of the Pacific roads, that is the Southern and Union Pacific, at the next session," continued Mr. Huntington. "The settlement of the debt to the Government is a comparatively easy thing to do. It was never expected that the roads would pay the debt except by a percent of the earnings and service for the Government. The Government built both north and south of the Pacific roads, and it granted to the Northern Pacific vast tracts of land. These lands are of great value. The Government must have known that by building both north and south of the Union and Central Pacific railroads business would be drawn away from them and that their earning capacity would be decreased correspondingly."

ALL THE ACTS ILLEGAL. Decision in a Contempt Case That Is Very Far-Reaching.

Property Worth Half a Million Dollars Was Disposed of Wrongfully by a Receiver.

WICHITA, KANS., Sept. 24.—Judge John A. Williams of the United States District Court has made a decision in a contempt case that appears to be far-reaching in its effects and may involve property rights to the value of half a million dollars or more. In 1893 Coler L. Simm was appointed receiver of the Davidson Investment Company, this city, on a suit for money brought before Judge Williams. In April, 1895, suit to foreclose a mortgage on the Larned Water Works was commenced and J. W. Rush appointed receiver by the State court. Rush immediately took possession of the plant, throwing out the man whom he

found in possession. Rush was ordered to appear before Judge Williams and show cause why he should not be committed for contempt in interfering with and dispossessing a receiver appointed by a Federal Judge. He claimed that there was no receiver for the Davidson Company, as the suit on which a so-called receiver had been appointed was a money suit and the Judge had no power to appoint such officer, there being no suit in equity. Judge Williams ruled that the court had no power to appoint a receiver and therefore erred, and that Mr. Rush was legally in possession of the Larned property.

THEY FOUGHT IN A BULL PIT. Fierce Duel Between Rival Mexicans at the Atlantic Show. CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 24.—A special from Atlanta, Ga., says: In the ring built for the bull-fights a fierce duel with swords took place this morning between two Mexican bull-fighters, Genero Zetucko and Don Carlos Garcia. They were both aspirants for the smiles of a pretty American girl who acts as cashier at the Mexican village on the exposition grounds. They had been friends, but quarreled, each claiming to be the favorite suitor of the girl. They agreed to fight with swords and repaired to the ring. Before the police or any one could interfere Garcia received several cuts and is now in the hospital, but not dangerously wounded. His antagonist was arrested.

THREE RECEIVERS RESIGN. Men Who Conduct the Northern Pacific Road Want to Retire.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 24.—The three receivers of the Northern Pacific resigned their positions late this afternoon, handing their resignations to Judge Jenkins of the United States court. Judge Jenkins immediately announced that he would set Friday, September 27, when the resignations will be acted upon. The receivers are Henry C. Payne of Milwaukee, Thomas F. Oakes and H. C. Rouse of New York.

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DEFEAT OF THE TIGER. Tammany Cannot Shut Out the Regular Delegates.

WILL SWALLOW THE PILL. Democracy of the State to Be Given a Fair New York Representation.

HILL FOR THE CONTESTANTS. In the Convention There Will Be Adopted a Conservative Sunday-Closing Plank.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 24.—Barring Tammany's fight against the admission of the Grace-Fairchild faction, the convention to-day was harmonious. The attendance was large, the enthusiasm great, and the long string of candidates made matters lively before and after the opening session. Perry Belmont, who is said to be in training for the next gubernatorial nomination, was temporary chairman, and in his speech he sounded the slogan of battle and outlined the policy of the party on the issues which will be uppermost in the fall campaign in the Empire State. By far a better class of men are in attendance at the convention than have been seen at a similar gathering in years.

The day of the tug and the saloon-keeper in politics seems to be passing, and men of standing in the community are taking their places. The new faces are many and the new blood infuses new life and new ideas into the proceedings. The big men of the party from all over the State are all here, but the delegates are running the convention. Tammany is fighting tooth and nail against the recognition of the State Democracy, but it seems to have undertaken too big a contract. Last year it succeeded in shutting out the men who set up the rival organization in New York City, but matters are different this year.

The plank in the platform which will be most talked about in the coming campaign—that relating to excise and Sunday observance, has been framed. Weeks have been spent in its preparation and the brainy men of the party have struggled with hundreds of suggestions. The plank is intended to be acceptable to the German-Americans and other liberal-minded people without offending the more straight-laced Democrats. It is most cleverly worded. The plank has been submitted to the German-Americans and it is satisfactory to them. It is also satisfactory to the Tammany men, who announced some time ago that they were out for legislation to do away with Rooseveltism. Just how the Democrats of the rural districts will take it is a question which the November election will solve.

The plank is a slight modification of the following, which was submitted by the committee of the German-American organization of the city of New York: "The Democratic party being, as it has ever been, strictly in favor of respectful observance of Sunday, especially by abstaining from all save necessary labor and avocations, and yet, mindful of the right of every citizen to the enjoyment of worship and comforts and recreations according to his own conscience and wishes, as far as compatible with due regard to the beliefs and desires of others, we promise to propose to endeavor to obtain from this coming Legislature a law which will enable each community to determine for itself by popular vote whether the sale of food, beverages and other necessities shall be permitted on the first day of the week during certain hours and in a manner so restricted as not to interfere with religious observance, to be specified by statute." Senator David B. Hill did not attend the convention to-day, but remained in his room at the hotel. He was present at the hearing of the contests this evening, and listened closely to the arguments of the Grace-Fairchild people, and also to the replies of the Tammany orators. Senator Hill is throwing all his influence in favor of admitting the contestants, and so bitter

is the fight that Hill and Sheehan, who represents Senator Murphy, who is laid up at the hotel here with rheumatism, and also Boss Croker, who is in New York, scarcely speak to each other. Tammany refuses to listen to arguments, and will fight to the end against allowing recognition to be made to the men who helped defeat its local ticket last year. The general belief is that Tammany will be compelled to swallow the bitter pill, and that the State Democracy will be given one-third of New York City's representation. Tammany made a strong fight in committee to-night, and if the report is against it will make another fight in open convention to-morrow. At 12:17 ex-Governor Flower arrived and received great applause of welcome. Mr. Flower took his place with the Jefferson County delegation. All the spectators' seats were occupied, and standing room in the rear of the chairs and at the sides was taken up. Chairman James W. Hincley of the State Committee called the convention to order. Chairman Hincley announced that he was directed by the State Committee to say that the regular and Shepard delegates in Kings County are to be placed on the roll, regulars to have two-thirds votes and the Shepards one-third. A resolution commended by the State Committee that in the event of a division on Kings County the regular or McLaughlin organization shall be entitled to use the party emblem to the exclusion of all others was unanimously adopted on motion of ex-Mayor Gilroy. Chairman Hincley then announced the recommendation of the State committee that the committee be named from Senate districts instead of from Congressional districts. It was unanimously adopted. Chairman Hincley then announced as the choice of the State committee for temporary chairman, the Hon. Perry Belmont.

Mr. Belmont was greeted with applause upon his appearance on the platform. He addressed the convention. Mr. Belmont finished his speech at 1:35. His reference to home rule and his mention of party heroes was generally applauded. When Mr. Cleveland's name was mentioned the applause lasted fully a minute. Hill's name drew out another burst of applause. The roll call of delegates by counties was then gone through with by Secretary DeFreest. At the close of the roll call several contests were presented and referred to credentials committee when appointed. It was agreed that the platform committee should consist of one member from each Senatorial district. Committees on permanent organization and credentials were appointed, and the convention adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning. The committee on permanent organization met at the Yates House to-night. The committee will report ex-Governor Flower as permanent chairman of the convention. The committee on credentials before whom the contests for admission were carried also met at the Yates House. David B. Hill was an interested spectator.

After the contestants from Oswego and Queens counties had been heard, the contest of the State Democracy for a representation from New York City was taken up and the contests in all the Assembly districts were argued as one, the same question arising in each. Charles Fairchild said he and Francis M. Scott and one or two others would argue his side. Mayor Gilroy said that Judge Thomas F. Grady and three or four other speakers would answer for Tammany Hall. The contestants were heard first. Among those with Mr. Fairchild were Corporation Counsel Francis M. Scott, Wheeler H. Peckham, President J. Jerolman, Everett P. Wheeler and James Byrne. Mr. Fairchild opened for the contestants, the New York State Democracy, and spoke for five minutes. Thomas F. Grady responded on behalf of Tammany. He spoke in impassioned tones and his voice rang through the corridors as he proceeded and his eloquence grew. When Mr. Grady referred to the State Democracy as a band of Indians a smile broke over the faces of Messrs. Fairchild, Peckham, Wheeler and Scott. Mr. Peckham sat next to Senator Hill, and the glances of the two met as their countenances became wreathed in smiles. Mr. Grady spoke for over an hour and enthusiasm was unbounded among his admirers as he unfolded. Mr. Fairchild said his side did not desire to reply to Mr. Grady.

Ex-Mayor Gilroy said that if the State Democracy was satisfied with the presentation of the case as it stood his organization was perfectly satisfied. Chairman Bell then declared the contest closed, and the committee went into executive session at 10:30 o'clock to formulate its decisions. The committee on resolutions, which had in charge the framing of the platform, met in the Yates House to-night. The session was a protracted one, the excise plank causing much debate. Daniel Lockwood of Buffalo, who at the last moment was transferred to the committee, presided. The excise plank, which was drawn up in advance of the selection of the committee, met with considerable opposition owing to its quiet tone. It simply called for home rule on the excise question. The committee on resolutions adjourned shortly after 12 o'clock after adopting the platform, with the exception of the excise plank. A committee to draw up a special excise plank and report to the whole committee to-morrow was then appointed. The platform, as adopted, declares gold and silver the only legal tender; denounces all money not convertible into coin; favors the gradual retirement of greenbacks; declares against the free and unlimited coinage of silver and favors the improvement of State canals. One clause of the excise plank, which was practically agreed upon, reads as follows: "We condemn the hypocrisy of the Republican party in persistently refusing to enforce the excise and Sunday closing laws in Republican cities, which demanding such enforcement elsewhere."

In the Oswego and Queens counties contests the committee decided in favor of the sitting delegates. The convention will meet at 10 a. m. to-morrow and will probably complete its work in one continuous session, ending about 3 o'clock. Filed to Mexico. COLUMBUS, Ohio, Sept. 24.—A special from Zanesville to-night states that George Brown, the defaulting treasurer of Springfield Township, Muskingum County, has disappeared. It is supposed to have fled to Mexico. It is thought that his shortage will reach \$20,000.

At the evening session of the association International President Sir Oliver A. Howland, M. P., delivered his annual address. He commended the work of Secretary Flower, and continuing, said: "If the people of the United States and Canada can be induced to labor as comrades in a conquest over the obstruction of nature never again will they be capable of regarding each other as strangers. This is a convention of practical men for practical work. It is our desire to lay broad foundations for the future good of our fellow-men. We have three classes of obstacles to overcome. First, we must convince the governments of the practical utility of our scheme, and this is already well accomplished. The second is the jealousy we may expect from the powerful railroad world. Even this may be overcome, but still pressing upon us we will find international jealousy and distrust. We should not deceive ourselves about these facts."

"Let us not relax the effort to bring these great nations to an agreement for establishing the securities for peace and international justice upon what we believe to be broad, rational and perpetual foundations." The regular programme was set aside, the informal debates being passed until to-morrow, to give the delegates time to study the papers. Congressman Towns of Duluth and Governor Burke of North Dakota concluded the session by delivering short addresses favoring a canal from the great lakes to the sea.

SMOKE La Belle Creole CIGARS, 3 for 25c-10c Straight--2 for 25c ASK DEALERS FOR THEM. RINALDO BROS. & CO., Pacific Coast Agents, 300-302 BATTERY ST., S. F. For Pacific Coast Telegrams see Pages 2, 3 and 4.

GREAT WATERWAYS. First Annual Convention of the International Association. GREAT LAKES TO OCEAN. People of This Country and Canada May Overcome Obstacles of Nature. CLOSER RELATION ADVOCATED. Commercial Men of Two Nations Argue the Great Advantages to Be Derived.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 24.—The first annual convention of the International Deep Waterways Association was opened at 3 o'clock this afternoon. General Ed. C. O'Brien of New York, president of the New York Dock Commission, and ex-Commissioner of Navigation of the United States, was selected chairman. Mayor R. E. McKisson, on behalf of the city of Cleveland, delivered an address of welcome. He spoke of the importance of the deep waterway movement and of a water connection between the lakes and Atlantic seaboard. International President Oliver A. Howland responded to the Mayor's address in behalf of the association. His remarks were brief, as he was on the programme to deliver his annual address in the evening.

E. V. Smalley, president of the St. Paul Chamber of Commerce and publisher of the Northwest Magazine, responded to the Mayor's address of welcome on behalf of the American delegates. He said: "I remember when a banquet was held in this city to celebrate the beginning of work by the Government on your new harbor, and when glowing speeches were made predicting that the time was not far distant when vessels would load in Cleveland and sail direct for Europe. That prediction has not been realized as soon as it was then hoped it would be, but it will some day be realized, and the patient advocates of the deep waterways movement count constantly upon the help of Cleveland in the work they are carrying on."

Executive Secretary Flower said that he thought it far better to give his time to others, many of whom had come for the first time into the deep waterways movement. Up to the present time, he said, he had been occupying the front seat in the deep waterway campaign, and had not been crowded—there was plenty of room. But the movement had now reached such size and momentum that there was no room at all on the front seat, with an abundance of room on the back seat. He would, therefore, retire to the rear for a rest and elbow-room and to enjoy seeing the strong onward movement which the vast enterprise was taking on. He would like to make a formal report according to programme, because in the vast interests represented it was the greatest convention he had ever seen, such a one as would appreciate a review of the situation.

"I am in precisely the position of the sleek little dorky who found himself in a partly empty sugar-cask, the inside of which was plastered to the depth of several inches with a mixture of sugar and molasses. Kneeling down he clasped his hands and fervently exclaimed: 'Oh, Lord, give me a thousand tongues that I may do this subject justice.' If I had a thousand tongues, gifted as some of those who are before me, I really think I could do justice to this grand subject, fraught with a greater beneficence to future generations than any other of this day within my range of knowledge. But you will please allow this splendid gathering to hear my report, and for myself, my reward and my glory shall be the enhanced prosperity of my country and my people which will surely grow out of this movement."

At the evening session of the association International President Sir Oliver A. Howland, M. P., delivered his annual address. He commended the work of Secretary Flower, and continuing, said: "If the people of the United States and Canada can be induced to labor as comrades in a conquest over the obstruction of nature never again will they be capable of regarding each other as strangers. This is a convention of practical men for practical work. It is our desire to lay broad foundations for the future good of our fellow-men. We have three classes of obstacles to overcome. First, we must convince the governments of the practical utility of our scheme, and this is already well accomplished. The second is the jealousy we may expect from the powerful railroad world. Even this may be overcome, but still pressing upon us we will find international jealousy and distrust. We should not deceive ourselves about these facts."

"Let us not relax the effort to bring these great nations to an agreement for establishing the securities for peace and international justice upon what we believe to be broad, rational and perpetual foundations." The regular programme was set aside, the informal debates being passed until to-morrow, to give the delegates time to study the papers. Congressman Towns of Duluth and Governor Burke of North Dakota concluded the session by delivering short addresses favoring a canal from the great lakes to the sea.

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