

HEAT OF THE CONFLICT

Reports of the Various Committees Having Been Made

The Next Thing in Order Will Be the Nominations,

And it is Expected Some Fur Will Be Made to Fly.

A Long and Tedious Debate on Delegate Apportionment,

Which Partook Strongly of a Sectional Nature.

A Platform That Declares for a Tariff for Protection,

A Labor Bureau and an Eight-Hour Labor Law.

Reported Coalition Between Sherman and Blaine Delegates.

Indiana Still Divided Between Blaine and Harrison.

Blaine and Logan Said to Be the Last Proposition.

The Next National Republican Committee Chosen--Conkling Amused at Curtis' Predicament--Admission Tickets Counterfeited--Analysis of the Situation.

CONVENTION HALL, CHICAGO, June 6, a. m.--Before the tolling of bells announces the arrival of the midnight hour, the nominee of the Convention and the candidate of the Republican party will, in all probability, be before the country.

This morning is laden and the atmosphere is raw, but the people, knowing that the critical hour is approaching, and although only a score of delegates are in their seats, the state galleries and rear of the hall are packed to suffocation, while thousands are on the outside clamoring vainly for admission. Among these are Besendorf and his colleagues. They have learned that Mahone and his followers are to be seated, but they declare that they must and shall be heard on the floor, even if they have to force their way through the guards. The declaration is carried to Mahone, but he only shrugs his shoulders, smiles significantly, and says that bluster don't count on a roll call.

Senator Lapham, of New York, his ruddy, healthy countenance contrasting with the snow white hair, sits on the very edge of the stage on the left of the Chairman, and is the focus of countless opera glasses. Warner Miller came slowly down the aisle this morning with his eyes on his colleagues, but he keeps outside of speaking distance, and those in the neighborhood wonder thereat. Over in the corner, Andrew White, George William Curtis, and Theodore Roosevelt are in close confab with ex-Governor Long. On the other side of the building Collector Robinson, William Walter Phelps, and Galusta Grow are engaged in equally close debate. To the west the Edmunds men appear to be holding an informal caucus on the floor. Curtis has just reached them and it is apparent there is something in the wind. Elkus has just cornered Phelps and is taking him to a distant corner.

Chaffee is plying here and there whispering into the ears of prominent Blaineites. All the delegates have reached the floor and the audience awaits patiently for Chairman Henderson to lift his gavel.

At last--at 10:55 a. m.--Henderson arose and dropped his gavel and the buzz of conversation slowly died away and the band ceased its renditions of "DOWN ON THE SUANER RIVER" and "Dixie."

Rev. Dr. Fellows, of Chicago, was asked to lead in prayer and in ten minutes he reviewed the country from the time of the revolution and thanked the Lord for all he had done for the Republican party during every decade. He ended his prayer by asking that the party be saved from results of error, pride and ignorance.

Heads were then raised and the gavel again fell at 11:07. The Convention then settled down to the business of the day.

Committee on Credentials' Report. Mr. Ballard, of Vermont, presented the report of the Committee on Credentials. He prefaced it with a brief speech in which he said the deliberations of the committee had been conducted harmoniously.

Texas, the First District of Georgia, the First District of Kentucky, the Fourth District of Maryland, and the Sixth District of New York.

In the Nineteenth District of New York the committee recommends the sitting delegates and contestants be each admitted to seats, with half a vote to each delegate.

Twenty-first District of Pennsylvania the sitting members are entitled to seats. The contest in Virginia (great cheers) the committee says:

"The Mahone delegation are entitled to their seats," and in the Fifth District of Kentucky the sitting members will be retained in their seats.

Judge Fort, of Vermont, moved that the report be adopted. Carried without opposition amid great cheers.

Report of the Committee on Rules. Mr. Marks, of Colorado, announced that the Committee on Rules had two reports and asked that both be given a hearing.

THE FIRST REPORT. Of the Committee on Rules and Order of Business was then presented. It was in the main a duplicate of that which was adopted by the last convention.

Both Blaine and Arthur managers pricked up their ears to listen closely for any point which might militate against their interests.

Grow, of Pennsylvania, moved to amend Rule 10 to make up the list of the National Committee so that it might be made up of one member from each State and Territory. The same to be announced by the Chairman of the delegation from each State and Territory as the roll is called by States. The delegates to the National Conventions to be elected in the same manner as members of Congress in the various districts. He accepted Thurston's amendment.

The rule as presented by the committee contained the existence of the present system, while the substitute offered by Grow would revolutionize the party machinery by throwing the election of delegates to the National Convention into the Congressional Districts instead of into a State Convention, the latter body electing only the delegates at large.

Few delegates discussed Grow's amendment, and it was finally carried by a viva voce vote, about ten to one.

A desultory debate on the various rules followed, many delegates favoring minor and technical changes.

Bayne moved the adoption of the report and called the previous question, but gave way to Roosevelt, who called for a minority report, but it was announced that the minority was not ready.

At 12 m. the Convention is still in confusion over the adoption of rules. A dozen speakers are trying to get in their particular crochets.

ON COUNTING BALLOTS. 12:05 p. m.--The Convention is now considering an amendment offered by Thurston, of Nebraska, to change the manner of counting ballots for candidates. His proposition is to amend the rules so as to require a majority of all the delegates nominated to elect.

Before Thurston's resolution could be reduced to writing, Bayne again called for the previous question on the original report.

Mr. Hoar, of Massachusetts, was loudly cheered on rising to explain an amendment to Rule 10, providing that no person to be a member of the National Committee shall be eligible as a member of the Electoral College. Adopted.

Attorney General Russell, of New York, moved that the minority report of the Committee on Rules be received when ready and acted upon.

The report of the Committee on Rules and Order of Business has just been adopted.

Rule No. 7, as amended, reads: In making the nomination for President and Vice President, in no case shall the calling of the roll be dispensed with, when at the close of any roll call, any candidate shall receive a majority of all the votes to which the Convention, by the call of the National Committee, is entitled, the President of the Convention shall announce the question to be, "Shall the nomination of the candidate be made unanimous?"

This, with the entire report, was adopted. The committee on the apportionment of delegates to future conventions reports that each State shall be entitled to four delegates at large, and two additional delegates at large for each representative at large, if any were elected in such States at the last preceding Congressional election.

Second--Each Territory and the District of Columbia shall be entitled to two delegates.

Third--Each Congressional District shall be entitled to two delegates.

THE MINORITY REPORT. Mr. Bishop, of Massachusetts, presented the minority report on the subject of revising the apportionment, recommending the following:

"The undersigned, a minority of the Committee on Rules and Order of Business, who were directed to inquire into the subject of revising the apportionment of delegates to future National Conventions, being unable to agree with the conclusions of the majority of the Committee on this subject, recommend the adoption of the following:

"RESOLVED, That in future, Republican National Conventions, representation by delegates shall be as follows:

"First--Each State shall be entitled to four delegates at large and to one additional delegate at large, if any be elected in such State at the last preceding Presidential election.

"Second--Each Territory and the District of Columbia shall be entitled to two delegates at large.

"Third--Each Congressional District shall be entitled to one delegate and an additional delegate for every 10,000 votes, or a majority fraction thereof, cast for the Republican Presidential ticket at the preceding election.

"Fourth--The Republican National Committee shall, within the year following each Presidential election, hasten and certify the representation to each State and district entitled in the following National Convention."

Hubbard, of Kentucky, made an argument against the minority report which was the strongest speech heard on the floor of the Convention. He declared that it

meant disfranchisement to the South; that the North had never stood by the Republicans in proportion to the support it had received from the South; it means disfranchisement he said, and if you mean that, let it be done here and now, but in the name of God, don't forget that the galloways are now erecting many some day hang some of you.

Lynch, of Mississippi, was loudly called for. He opposed the minority report in a calm, strong, comprehensive speech, in which he agreed with others that it was directed to the South and meant the disfranchisement of white and black alike, in that region. It gave the shot gun and ballot snuffer facilities, which would enable them to carry everything their own way.

Lynch begged the Convention not to represent, if in, aside upon the face he represented, or upon their white allies. It would have been a good resolution for a Democratic Convention. In his own case five thousand votes cast for him had been counted for his opponent. "If you accept minority report, you will only admit me upon the votes the Democrats are willing to give me." [Great applause.]

Warner, of Missouri, made another strong speech against the minority report. "The South is against the North in this matter, and sectional feeling running so strong that some of the leaders are quietly urging diplomacy for fear that it will get in the ballot." Amid wild cheers Warner dared the North to put this slight upon the South.

Mr. Townsend, of New York, said: "In 1876 we endeavored to count the electoral votes for President cast in this Union. We counted the votes and declared Mr. Hayes the President of the United States. We found that there were 30,000 more Republicans in South Carolina than Democrats; 15,000 more Republicans in Mississippi than Democrats; a very large majority in Louisiana, and a fair majority in Florida." [Wild cheering.]

Weston, of Ohio, in impassioned tones, said that the home of a score of faithful statesmen was opposed to the principles set forth in the minority report.

Ex-Governor Long said: "I vote that this matter be referred to the National Executive Committee." [Cries of "No, no."] Filley, of Missouri, then followed. In his speech he appealed to the Convention not to cut off any debates.

O'Hara, of North Carolina, spoke against the minority report.

Amid considerable noise and confusion the minority report was withdrawn. The minority report was signed by the following persons: George Clearborn, G. G. Reilly, R. R. Bishop, G. J. O'Neill, G. W. Bell, J. J. Gardiner, H. B. Atherton, Wm. M. O. Dawson.

The report was adopted as amended, with leave to the minority to present and be considered. This is a kind of sub-issue on a basis of representation only. If the minority report was adopted the Republicans would not have a corporal's guard from the South in the next Congress.

Powell Clayton also opposed the resolution. So far not one of the signers has said one word in its favor.

Report of Committee on Resolutions. The Committee on Resolutions presented its report with Mr. Grow in the chair. The Republicans, it declares, renew their allegiance to the party. It has gained its strength by a quick response to the demands of the people and accepts anew the duty leading in the work of reform.

It refers to the death of Garfield in eloquent terms, commends the administration of Arthur as a recognized wise policy, under which the country has been blessed with prosperity. The next paragraph has reference to tariff which it declares shall not be for revenue only, but to afford security to industry and protection to labor and laboring man, and his share in the National prosperity. It protests against the economic policy of the Democratic party, the Republican party promises to reduce the surplus revenue, not by horizontal reduction, but by a method that shall not contribute to the burdens of the people. The party will also demand protection to wool growers, and urge that all commercial nations be united, and fix a relative value upon all gold and silver coinage.

The party will support legislation to carry out the policy of Congress over interstate commerce; it protests against excessive charges for transportation, favors the establishment of a labor bureau, the eight-hour law and the educational system; also a settlement of national differences by international arbitration.

It opposes placing labor in competition with servile labor, and denounces the importation of foreign labor and the enforcement of a law prohibiting Chinese immigration.

Civil service reform, it says, will be applied to all branches of the service and in executive appointments. The public lands are an heritage of the people of the United States and will be reserved for actual settlers; it opposes the acquisition of these lands by corporations and especially by those of foreign capitalists, and demands the forfeiture of grants to the corporations which have not complied with the laws of their grants.

It pledges the party to pension soldiers, to put a period to the limitation act of 1869, demands restoration of the navy to its old time strength and efficiency and calls upon Congress to resume and calls upon Congress to remove the embargo under which it is placed; appointments in Territories made from residents of Territories in which they reside; suppression of polygamy in our Territories and enforcement of the laws by soldiers, if need be. It reaffirms the supremacy of the National Government, the perpetuating of our institutions rest on free ballot, honest count and true return; denounces the Democratic party for fraud in the South; extends sympathy to Southern voters and demands the recognition in all civil and political rights.

The reading of the platform was interrupted by long and continuous applause. The name of President Arthur was repeatedly cheered and at various stages. During the cheering upon the reading of the section relating to the tariff, the vast audience became almost uncontrollable and made the room ring with its applause. A similar greeting gave recognition to the statement that there should be no foreign intervention with American affairs. It was the most enthusiastic moment of the Convention, and the vast audience seemed in thorough accord with one and every sentiment expressed in the document.

The Next National Committee. The National Committee selections were as follows:

Alabama--Wm. Youngblood. Arkansas--Powell Clayton. Connecticut--Samuel Fessenden. Delaware--Daniel J. Layton. Illinois--David C. Littler. Indiana--John C. New. Iowa--J. S. Clarkson. Kansas--John A. Martin. Kentucky--J. G. Moore. Maine--J. Manchester Hays. Massachusetts--W. W. Crapo. Michigan--John B. Sanborn. Minnesota--

Mississippi--John R. Lynch. Missouri--Robert J. Vanhorn. Nebraska--Hon. Church Hows. Nevada--Thomas Wren. New Hampshire--New Jersey--H. A. Hobart. New York--George D. Lawson. North Carolina--L. W. Humphrey. Ohio--A. L. Conger. Oregon--John T. Apperson. Pennsylvania--B. F. Jones. Rhode Island--H. A. Jenks. South Carolina--J. V. Johnston. Tennessee--

Texas--C. C. Pinkley. Vermont--J. W. Hooker. Virginia--F. S. Blair. West Virginia--John W. Mason. Wisconsin--Edward Sanderson. Arizona--Clay C. Churchill. Dakota--Judge Bennett. District of Columbia--Idaho--Sherman H. Coffin. Montana--James H. Mills. New Mexico--

Utah--Charles W. Bennett. Washington Territory--W. D. Minard. Wyoming Territory--Joseph I. Carey.

Analysis of the Situation. CHICAGO, June 6.--The third day of the Convention dawned with Blaine strongly entrenched and his forces confident and determined. That the fight is the field against Blaine is now clearly defined, and the latest developments seem to favor Blaine.

THE COALITION GAINS LITTLE. Or no strength, and is apparently unable to find a solution to the problem of mobilization which confronts it. It has a bare majority of the Convention on a proposition to beat Blaine. It is believed not to have a majority upon a proposition to select some man and nominate him. As soon as a step is taken to make any one man theiciary of this aggregation the whole fabric will probably collapse. The situation is essentially where it was twenty-four hours ago.

BLAINE MAY WIN, ARTHUR CANNOT. If the leaders' forces waver and break while the opposition is still solid, a decisive victory will probably result. If the Blaine followers stand firm they will very likely win. Just now the Maine man's friends seem to be devoting their time in trying to win fresh accessions of delegates, while the scheming is being indulged in by the Arthur forces. Having tried the effect of general Sherman's name without success, it is stated to-day that as a result of last night's conferences of the coalitionists, Hawley is to be boomed to-day.

There is now no doubt that Senator CULLOM HAS OBTAINED A GRIP. On a portion of the Illinois delegation. The Blaine men concede that seventeen Logan votes will go to Arthur or the dark horse if Logan is withdrawn. To offset this the Blaine men are claiming that Cullom's proselyting among his colleagues forces will tend to force the latter's withdrawal. It is understood that Senator Logan is much displeased at Cullom's course, and is suspicious that the Junior's Senator's loyalty to his senior is merely one of convenience. Cullom's alleged treachery is the subject of general comment. He is said to have a list of twenty-four Logan delegates who are ready to follow him into the Arthur camp. "Long" Jones will only say "WE ARE SOLID FOR LOGAN. First and all the time." The probabilities are, however, that the Logan plan is to hold his strength as intact as possible until after the first ballot, then go over to Blaine if the expected relative strength of Arthur and Blaine is developed.

The Blaine men are holding out a warm invitation by beginning to talk openly of BLAINE AND LOGAN AS THE TICKET. In Blaine quarters the suggestion is received with enthusiasm. Long Jones and General Terrence say Logan will not accept the second place on the ticket with anybody.

It is said that the enthusiastic reception in giving the preference to Blaine in the Convention yesterday is having its effect upon the negroes and other Southern delegates. Elkins and Clayton spent several hours in consultation late last night, and thirteen accessions are claimed. It is also asserted at the Blaine headquarters that Johnny O'Brien and the New York City delegates, to the number of eight, are quite shaky on Arthur and his Independent friends, and that they will desert after the first ballot in case the President makes a hopeless start in the race. They say O'Brien and his boys have not worked for Arthur as they were expected to work, and have been all along instructed by Warren and Hatton.

It is noticeable that Curtis, Roosevelt, Andrew White, and other EDMUNDS LEADERS. Just now seem of more importance and influence in anti-Blaine feeling than Warren, Hatton, Dutcher, Burleigh, and the rest of the workers. Allerton, of the Independent Committee says Arthur is certainly defeated, and he hopes Blaine is also. Chauncey Depeuse says a combination to beat Blaine is impossible. A prominent Blaine man puts it in this way: "The anything-to-beat-Blaine camp is not in an enviable condition. Sherman's State is divided in halves and a majority is claimed against him. The President's State is not expected to give him a majority of its votes, nor is any other State likely to go Republican at the election. Blaine has nearly as many votes in Arthur's State as Arthur, and as many in Sherman's

State as Sherman. Moreover, Edmunds himself would like to have Arthur nominated next to himself, while many of Edmunds' followers would prefer Blaine to Arthur. Sherman's votes would go to Blaine instead of Arthur. Edmunds and Sherman do not like each other."

ARTHUR DOES NOT WANT SHERMAN NOMINATED. As Sherman turned him out of the Custom house. Indeed, there are in bad shape Roosevelt, Andrew White, Barney Biglow, Hoar, "Policy Bill" Smith, Curtis, Johnny O'Brien, Pinchback and the 100 Southern office holders."

The bitterness in the Ohio delegation has in a great measure disappeared. Judge Foraker has appealed for harmony, declaring that the

SECOND CHOICE OF THE SHERMAN MEN is Blaine, and proposing that an agreement be had of this character. Blaine and Sherman to be supported by their respective strength until the moment shall arrive when the solid vote of Ohio will secure the nomination of either, when the chairman of the delegation be authorized to cast the State's forty-six votes for the fortunate candidate.

The Blaine men decline to make a formal agreement to that effect, as the ballots will doubtless be taken by individual call and the last part of the proposition can not, therefore, be carried out. But they assure the Sherman men that with Blaine out of the way

SHERMAN IS THEIR NEXT CHOICE. And will receive their votes. This is as near to harmony as the Ohio men are expected to get this year. The first ballot will probably show 25 votes for Sherman, 21 for Blaine. The second will be reversed. If Sherman should be withdrawn, or Arthur's success become probable, Ohio will vote 41 for Blaine and 5 for Arthur.

THE INDIANA DELEGATION. Have not yet reconsidered the Harrison question. Were a vote to be taken to-day Harrison would get about eighteen votes on the first ballot, Blaine the most of the remainder.

THE GRESHAM MEN. In the Indiana delegation think that Harrison's sudden departure for his home was entirely unnecessary. They say that on the first ballot he will not be given a complimentary vote by his own State, that he will only receive support from sixteen of the delegates.

The report has gained currency that the course of Harrison was on the advice of friends who want him nominated for the Vice Presidency, believing that he will not be placed at the head of the ticket. The Harrison men claim they have promises of support on the second ballot from Pennsylvania, Ohio, New Jersey, Arkansas and Iowa.

Fraud, Fraud, Everywhere. CHICAGO, June 6.--"The only men I have under pay in the Convention," says James A. Sexton, Sergeant-at-Arms of the Convention to-day, "number four. The rest of these ushers are volunteers and they are doing their work well. I have been paying Mag Pratt \$5, and yesterday I caught him selling counterfeit tickets. He was located in the gallery. He and Rooney and another door tender I had dismissed at once, and I believe we have nipped the counterfeiting scheme."

"How many do you suppose were admitted to the Convention on counterfeit tickets?" was asked.

"That I can't say. I hardly think that any were admitted on the floor of the hall. At one hundred were admitted in the gallery through the conspiracy of door tenders. That's all I know about it. Counterfeit tickets were being sold at the hotels yesterday. At the Hotel House a man appeared in the rotunda and a diagram of the convention hall showed a diagram of the alternate part of the floor for \$30 each. He was claiming that they were the best seats in the house. When a reporter asked to look at one the fellow refused to hand it over. The ticket was printed as 'Guest' in plain black. It is a very good lithographic copy and the hair line and scroll work are heavily done, and anyone familiar with the tickets can see at a glance that they are counterfeit."

CONKLING AMUSED. PHILADELPHIA, June 6.--On being informed to-day that George William Curtis had united with the Arthur men in a demand for the roll call by individuals on the temporary chairmanship contest in Chicago, Roscoe Conkling threw back his head and laughed heartily, saying: "It has always been a most amusing thing to me to see a doctor swallow his own medicine. There is evidently a great deal of bitter stuff going down the throats of some people at Chicago just now."

TERRIBLE REVELATION. Evidence of Infants Being Murdered by the Score. PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 6.--In the yard of the Nivison Home, in Hammontz New Jersey, the bodies of twenty-one children have been discovered in rude pine boxes. The home was started by Miss Nivison in January. Circulars were sent out couched in language of pity and philanthropy. Since then twenty-three babies have been received and of that number only two are alive. Ezra M. Hunt, Secretary of the State Board of Health, discovered that the children had been buried without permits. An inquest was held to-day. The verdict was that the children had died from neglect and improper treatment.

Nothing could be done with Miss Nivison except to proceed against her for violation of the burial laws. It is said the infants were mostly the children of wealthy women.

A Rapid Passage. NEW YORK, June 6.--The America, the last new vessel of the National line, arrived outside the bar at 10:38 p. m. She left Queenstown, May 29, and has, therefore, made an exceedingly rapid passage.

Alabama Democrats. MONTGOMERY, Ala., June 6.--The Democratic State Convention met yesterday. The majority rule was adopted for the first time. Governor Overil, Secretary of State Phelps, and Treasurer Smith, were renominated by acclamation.