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VOL. XIV. SAINT PAUL MINN., FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 22, 1892. NO. 22.

CHICAGO THE CONVENTION CITY.

The Next President of the United States to Be Placed in Nomination in the Garden City June 21.

St. Paul Received Votes on Every Ballot, But Failed to Secure Enough of Them to Pocket the Plum.

A Gallant Fight Made Throughout by Milwaukee--Chicago Wins Amid Intense Excitement on the Fifteenth Ballot.

Enthusiastic and Well-Tempered Speeches Delivered by Representatives of the Eight Cities in the Great Contest.

Some of the Delegations Inclined to Feel Very Sore Over What Is Denominated the Piggishness of Chicago.

Complimentary Votes Thrown at Times for Various Cities--Des Moines Gets a Large Vote on One Ballot.

	Ballots														
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Chic'go	1	2	3	3	3	2	3	3	4	4	15	17	17	22	27
Mil....	8	10	10	8	10	8	9	9	20	20	22	20	21	21	18
St. Paul	7	7	9	13	8	6	4	5	6	6	6	6	5	3	1
Kan. C.	13	12	5	6	10	6	7	5	6	6	3	3	4	2	2
N. Y...	5	4	1	1	4	3	3	1	10	10	1	1	..	..	..
Indpls.	2	3	2	7	2	3	1	22	1	1	..	1	1	..	..
Cin. ...	3	1	3	6	11	2	2	1	1	1	..	..	..		..
Detroit	2	2	1	3	1	19	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Des M..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
San F..	8	8	15	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	49	49	49	49	49	49	47	47	49	49	48	49	49	49	49

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—Well, St. Paul was not in it, and the mossback element of the city may thank itself. The work of St. Paul at home was like a slap in the face to the admirable committee doing such splendid hustling here. This morning's New York World, which reached here at 10 a. m., had a dispatch from St. Paul that the auditorium had been enjoined and would not be built. An hour afterward every World had been bought up and clipped, and by the time the convention met there was not a committeeman who did not know it. From that time St. Paul was practically out of the race. Every objection that could be hurled against St. Paul piled into the one charge of

Want of Accommodations.

and it killed us. After the fight was over various members friendly to St. Paul sought out the delegation and explained that it was the fact of no hall, coupled with the Minneapolis hotel episode, that defeated us. St. Paul can blame no one for the result but itself and Minneapolis, and no apology it can make the returning delegation can compensate for the handicaps piled upon it. The telegram in this morning's GLOBE will come back with force now, and its truth was made apparent. There is not a newspaper man in Washington who thought St. Paul was in the race after the way Minneapolis treated them, nor was there one who did not take every opportunity to say in his paper that no second Minnesota city should be able to treat their requests as had Minneapolis. There is no use crying over spilled milk, but Minnesota people must look facts in the face and place the blame where it belongs.

EVERYBODY IS SORE,

And Chicago Is Freely Charged With Treachery.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—Chicago gets the convention. For two days this has been the growing conviction, and shrewd politicians freely predicted it all day. Chairman Brice, though he threw complimentary ballots here and there, was for Chicago on the specious plea that it alone could properly handle the crowd. Chicago gets it, but Washington tonight contains a sore crowd. Had it gone to St. Paul, Milwaukee, Detroit or Kansas City nobody would have felt sore, but now every delegation cherishes the belief that Chicago lured them into the fight with a promise to keep out, and then came in and walked off with the prize. Now these disappointed boomers arge going about swearing vengeance against a world's fair appropriation. Milwaukee is sorest of them all. Never city made a more gallant fight, and though the situation was such that it could never have won, yet it fought hard and now lays its defeat at the door of Chicago's treachery. If the votes of St. Paul could at any time have elected Milwaukee they would have been thrown there.

But part of Milwaukee's vote was complimentary and would have deserted when the danger point was reached. The managers of the committee had the body well in hand, and, after giving flattering votes to every city in the ring, coolly made Chicago the choice. The one vote that stayed by St. Paul to the end was that of Mr. Doran, and it is a matter of pride to know that the galaxy of states to the west of Minnesota stood with the Saintly City against all entreaty. The two Dakotas and Montana never wavered, and had other friends of St. Paul had the same stamina the result might have been different. Milwaukee would have swung her strength to us but for that fatal hotel mistake at Minneapolis, and Chicago would have been baffled, but the argument that we had neither hotels nor auditorium was unanswerable. The States that stood with Minnesota when the high water mark was reached were North and South Dakotas, Montana, Washington, Utah, Colorado, New Mexico, Ohio, West Virginia, Virginia and Maryland.

THEY WERE ALL ON HAND.

All the States and Territories Represented at the Meeting.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—The long-expected meeting of the national Democratic committee began at noon today in the banquet room of the Arlington hotel for the purpose of settling the time and place for holding the Democratic convention that is to nominate the candidate for president. The banquet room was handsomely decorated for the occasion. Around the walls were hung flags and branches of green, and each of the large arches had a couple of American flags fastened to the gas fixtures in the center. The floor was carpeted in dull green, and at one side of the room, between two windows, was placed a raised dais for the officers and speakers of the meeting. Down on one side ran a long table for the accommodation of the newspaper men, who were present by the score. Around the corridors of the hotel and in the various headquarters all was bustle and activity during the morning hours. Everybody was claiming everything in sight, but nobody seemed to know anything definite about anything at all. Each of the cities expressed the greatest confidence and satisfaction with the situation. All sorts of wild rumors were floating about that described in detail trades and swaps that had been made, but it was impossible to substantiate any of them or to ascertain their origin. The open meeting of the committee at noon lasted just seven minutes. A few minutes after the officers of the committee entered into the room and took seats upon the platform. Duncan S. Walker, secretary of the district committee, opened the ball without any preliminaries whatever, by simply introducing Commissioner Boss to make the address of welcome. There was an address in reply, and then Chairman Brice called upon the secretaty to call the roll of the committee by the states, and this showed that all the states and territories were represented either by regular members or by proxies.

ST. PAUL'S ONLY VICTORY.

It Gets Broadwater on the Committee From Montana.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—The St. Paul delegation was in fine fettle upon the adjournmet of the committee for lunch, and the Milwaukee fighters in correspondingly depressed spirits. All over the hotel the impression seemed general that the fight to a certain extent had narrowed down to these two Northwestern hustlers, and interest was intense. Everybody knew the first significant test of strength would take place on the Montana contest between Dr. A. H. Mitchell and Col. C. O. Broadwater, the former popularly supposed to reresent Milwaukee and the latter St. Paul. The situation there was: Mitchell had been the territorial representative named in 1888, but when the state was organized a party reorganization followed, and it was agreed in the party that McGinnis and Clark were to be the senatorial candidates, Toole for governor, Marcus Daly for chairman of the state committee and Broadwater for the national committee. Dr. Mitchell was a party to this agreement and everything was satisfactory until both men turned up here to represent the state. It was the first question before the committee, and resulted in selecting Broadwater. Senator Vilas who got in on the Idano proxy, made an appeal for Mitchell, which fell rather flat upon the committee. Mr. Doran, of Minnesota, made a blunt, telling speech. He said he had gone to Montana to represent the national committee and had assisted in the arrangement given above. He eulogized Col. Broadwater, and delicately touched upon the fact that it was his liberal check which secured the organization that resulted in the Democratic victory that fall. The verdict of the committee was overwhelming, and their motion to seat Broadwater carried by a significant majority. This soon leaked out of the committee room and carried consternation to the Milwaukee contingent and corresponding elation to the Minnesota hustlers. Milwaukee men blamed it upon Vilas, and said that it was a mistake to have put him in the committee room Others said it was a measure of strength between the Cleveland and anti-Cleveland wings, and the latter had secured the victory, in either case disastrous to Milwaukee. Whichever theory was right it was regarded everywhere as a substantial St. Paul victory and sent an electric thrill of hope through their breasts. The Minnesota headquarters were filled with jubilant partisans, while the Badger rooms across the hall wore a depressed and deserted look.

CINCINNATI'S BOOST

Given by William M. Ramsay and Ex-Congressnan Follette.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—At 3 o'clock the committee was entertained at luncheon by the Democratic reception committee of the District of Columbia. At 4 o'clock the committee was again called to order by Chairman Brice and the roll of cities was ordered to be called by the secretary. Cincinnati being the first on the alphabetical list, her representatives were first accorded a hearing. Hon. William M. Ramsey was introduced by Chairman Brice and greeted with great applause.

"The campaign of 1892," said Mr. Ramsey, "is about to open. It is not the beginning of a struggle for office or emolument, for the gratification of private and personal ambitions, but it is full of the deepest significance to the welfare and happiness of the 60,000,000 of people and to the preservation of free government. [Applause.] No error should be committed in the beginning. I am directed to present to you the name of a city which stands in the very heart of this mighty nation, stands within fifty miles of the center of population, stands almost in the territorial center of the country—the city of Cincinnati. [Great applause.] Its facilities for the comfort of the convention, for its accommodation in every respect, have never been questioned. [Applause.] Since the national convention in Ohio in 1880, we have doubled our hotel capacity, have built miles of new streets, we have multiplied our conveniences for those who honor us with their presence from abroad. We have hotel capacity for more than 8,000 people, and we have other means of entertainment for 12,000 or 15,000 more. We have excellent railroad facilities, and we have our great Music hall, with a seating capacity of 7,000—ample for this convention. We are fully prepared, Mr. Chairman, to give to this committee the usual guarantee for meeting the expenses of the committee and all other usual expenses upon a liberal scale. [Applause.]

"Cincinnati is in the center of population and is daily reached from many states. Gentlemen in nearly half of the states of the Union can take tea with their families today and breakfast in Cincinnati tomorrow. The selection of this city of Ohio would be a political advantage. Ohio is today, as for years, a Democratic state [great applause], and if you will give us a good platform and a good candidate, we will pledge the electoral vote of Ohio in 1892. [Applause]. The people of the state are being educated upon the subject of the tariff. They are coming to appreciate it, and are joining the Democratic party by thousands. [Applause.] The independent vote of that state is growing year by year, and it is coming to us. We were unfortunately divided last year upon a question upon which the party was equally divided, a question that may be well postponed until after the election of 1892, and, with that postponed, we will be able to carry the state of Ohio for your candidate. [Applause.] Our city is a city which knows no sectionalism, and it stands upon the border line of the North and South. We invite you cordially and earnestly to visit our city, believing that it will be for the party's good and the country's good to select Cincinnati." [Great applause].

Ex-Congressman John F. Follette was the second speaker in behalf of Cincinnati.

"Cincinnati and the federal constitution," said he, "are of the same age. The century just drawing to a close was inaugurated by a Democratic president and the founder of the Democratic party, Thomas Jefferson. The last of the illustrious line of Democratic presidents preceding the war was nominated at Cincinnati, and I believe that all that is necessary for the Democratic party again to assume control of the government and inaugurate an unbroken line of Democratic presidents, is to nominate our men at Cincinnati. Let us close the century with the grandeur with which it was opened and start a new century with the Democratic presidents at the head and the Democratic party in power and our country again upon a new era of prosperity. If you hold the convention in Cincinnati, I join hands with my colleagues in pledging to the nominee of that convention the electoral vote of the state of Ohio.

DETROIT SECOND IN LINE.

Claims of the City on the Straits Eloquently Pleaded.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—The claims of Detroit were first presented by ex-Congressman Maybury.

"If there is a state in the Union," said he, "where it has cost martyrdom to be a Democrat it is the state of Michigan. It has required the courage of conviction for the last thirty years to stand up in that state in the face of defeat and voice the creed of your political party. But, I am glad to say today, in the presence of a Democratic governor standing here in your midst, that the day has dawned for Michigan and the shadow and the gloom has passed away. Two years ago we redeemed Michigan to the Democratic party by not only electing a governor, but a legislature Democratic in both branches. We have adopted a system by which electors of the state of Michigan will be elected by districts and the president on that system will represent what he ought to represent, the lower house of congress in this country. The Democratic electors we have already there, already counted; eight electoral votes from Michigan. [Great applause]. Thus, wherever you go for your candidate we will bring you eight electoral votes, but if you come to our city we will bring you every electoral vote of the state of Michigan.

"Come to Michigan and we will point to you a land across the river, divided from us only by the water glittering in the sunlight; we will show you a people of our own blood, our kinsmen, with hands full of what we want, yet in the center of that stream is a shotted gunboat saying to you, 'Under the system which prevails in this country, you shall not have commercial relations with your neighbors. Come to see that system, and you will go back saying that that system has existed long enough, and no commercial policy shall prevent you dealing fairly with your neighbor."

"Come to the state and city where Gen. Lewis Cass first established the rule and the home of self-government to the state and city where the memory of his virtues lingers, and the twilight lingers long after the sun has set."

Congressman Chipman, of Michigan, as the second speaker for Detroit, eulogized all the other cities in the race, and said:

"But we want this convention in the West, where, in our judgment, it will do the most good. There are but five states in which the choice should rest for this convention. They are Minnesota, Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana and Michigan. Each one of these states is doubtful. This convention is not a subject of barter and sale, and the committee which sold it would be a disgrace to itself and to its party. Come to us. But if you don't come to us, go to some of the other doubtful states. ["Bravo, Bravo."] We of Detroit are Democrats. We wish victory. We wish our principles to prevail, and we don't simply seek an advantage for ourselves or our locality. Come to us, and we will do all that we ought to do. But, above all, come to the great West."

PLEA OF INDIANAPOLIS.

Why the Hoosier Capital Sought the Convention.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—Indianapolis was represented by United States Senator Turpie. "Our city," said he, "has twenty-eight hotels, with accommodations for 20,000 guests. Then there are restaurant accommodations for 15,000 and boarding house accommodations for 21,000 more. The facilities for the press will be unsurpassed. The facilities for sending messages will have no superior in any other city. In the past, conventions have gone to nearly all the large cities of the country, but never to Indianapolis. We Indianans have visited all the great cities, and we now ask a return to those courtesies and those visits. We hope you will come; but if you will go somewhere else, we will follow you. Wherever you go the Democrats of Indiana will follow you, but we ask you to give us an opportunity of showing you a Democratic welcome, and the hospitality of the party of Indiana."

Hon. Charles L. Jewett, chairman of the Indiana state central committee, followed Senator Turpie.

"Indiana is one of the great political battle grounds. In 1872 Indiana went for Grant, in 1876 for Tilden, in 1880 for Garfield, in 1884 for Cleveland [applause], and in 1888 for Harrison. It is close and debatable ground, gentlemen, and we want your encouragement. Who shall say that politics did not influence the wise and wary enemy, who confronts us now in the selection of Minneapolis of the great Northwest for the Republican convention. It is said that every citizen of Indiana is a politician. It is because we have had to withstand the shocks of all the Republican forces and Republican mendacity that Indiana Democrats are politicians. It would encourage and uplift the Democrats of Indiana to hold this convention in Indianapolis. But we propose to carry Indiana if possible, whether you give us the convention or not. We are already making our preparations and taking council because we know, gentlemen, that the time will come in the cool October days when, no matter how long the line of battle may be, Indiana will once more be the bloody angle, as it always has been."

KANSAS CITY'S CLAIMS.

Senator Vest Presents Them in a Rather Humorous Vein.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—The claims of Kansas City were first presented by Hon. Mr. Putnam. He said that, with the exception of New York and Chicago, there was not a city in the United States that enjoyed the facilities that Kansas City enjoyed to enable the representatives of the Democracy of the United States to assemble. The hotels of that city were amply able to accommodate all the delegates who might be present at the convention, as well as the numerous visitors. There would be erected a convention building, and, if required, that building would be constructed according to plans approved by the committee. The telegraph system of Kansas City was second to no city, with the exception of New York and Chicago. In conclusion he said that if the convention were brought to the city he represented the delegates would be allowed to shake over something stronger than Ohio river water." [Applause and laughter]

Senator Vest's appearance on the speakers' stand was the signal for prolonged applause. He spoke in a conversational tone, and directed most of his remarks toward an eulogy of the accommodations that could be afforded by Kansas City. He assumed that this convention would go to the West. If he were in executive session (as his friend Senator Gorman well knew) he thought he could give reason for that opinion. New York did not need this convention and should not have it. New York was the battle ground of the convention to be called and for that reason (if no other) New York should not be selected. New York was too great, financially, numerically and politically, to need the aid of any convention. And, besides that, New York had Tammany, and Tammany was larger than any convention. [Applause and laughter]. Tammany had no division about a platform or candidate. [Laughter].

There was no acrimonious debate heard in those traditional halls. He said that with all kindness to Tammany, for he was an honorable member of that society. [Laughter.] He did not belong to the ranks of those gentlemen whose velvet conscience and silken ears were turned by the shouts of the Tammany braves as they scattered in flight the broken hopes of the Republican party. The claws of Tammany's tiger, crimsoned today as they were with radical blood, had no terrors for anyone except an enemy of true Democracy. New York did not need the convention, and should not have it. Chicago, the imperial city of the inland sea, did not need it, and should not have it. The energies of the people of that great city should be engrossed by the great task of setting before the civilized world the arts, resources and manufactures of this great continent. It would be bad policy for Chicago to thrust herself into the fight for the national convention, nor should the convention go to that placid and beautiful city, Milwaukee. Milwaukee wes not centrally located. [Laughter]. Milwaukee was on one of the borders of the country. The Democrats wanted a city which was individually and distinctively cosmopolitan and was not shadowed by an immense city within eighty miles of it. St. Paul should not ask for the convention. One of the charges made by the Republican party was that the Democratic party camped one year where the Republicans had camped the year preceding and it was time that the Democrats should follow their own policy.

Kansas City was a cosmopolitan city. It was Democratic, but its people knew no flag but that which decked the hall. If it were urged that Missouri was a Democratic state, he admitted the soft impeachment. [Laughter.] It was a Democratic state, and, like the old guard of Napoleon, the Democracy of the state might die, but it would never surrender. Missouri was a Democratic state, and her votes would be given to the Democratic candidate. Whether the convention went to Kansas City or not, the destiny of the Democratic party would be the destiny of the Democrats of Missouri.

MILWAUKEE'S SHY AT IT.

Gov. Peck Takes a Turn at the Question of the Hour.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—The claims of Milwaukee were first advanced by Gov. Peck, of Wisconsin. He came, he said, not to fight gentlemen, but to go into a race with thoroughbreds. Who came out ahead would wear the collar. He came from a state where Democracy had been walked upon for forty years that he knew of. Things were different now. [Laughter]. The old Democrats had raised boys who had begun to vote where their fathers left off and Wisconsin was now Democratic by 30,000. [Applause]. There was not a Republican in the capitol of Wisconsin from dome to basement except one colored man, and he was kept for luck. [Laughter]. If the Democrats of Wisconsin had done wrong he hoped they would be told so Though he urged the claims of Milwaukee, he declared that wherever the convention was held and whoever was the candidate Wisconsin would give the Democratic nominee twelve electoral votes and it could get a few more. [Laughter].

Mayor Somers, of Milwaukee, extended the royal welcome of that city to the Democratic convention. Though warmly pressing the claim of Milwaukee, he spoke in a vein of party patriotism, and declared that the twelve votes of Wisconsin would be found in the Democratic column, whether or not Milwaukee was given the convention, and no matter who the candidate might be.

Mr. Donnelly, of Wisconsin, was the next speaker, and he also advocated the selection of Milwaukee, and he promised that whosoever was chosen the delegates would go back from Milwaukee with unkroken ranks, and the Democrats of Wisconsin would fight the Democratic fight, and under whose leadership Wisconsin will be found in the front. Milwaukee was the heart of the German population of Wisconsin. As the Germans of Wisconsin went, so went the state If the Democracy hoped to carry Wisconsin in 1892 it must carry the city of Milwaukee. It might carry Wisconsin (he would not say "might," but "would") but the decisive battle of the campaign would be fought in Milwaukee ten weeks from this time, when Milwaukee chose her city officers. If the city was carried then by a decisive majority the state of Wisconsin would be Democratic, enrolled without question in the Democratic ranks. [Applause.]

NEW YORK AND FRISCO.

Their Claims Presented in a Half-Hearted Way.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—The claims of New York were presented by James Breslin, Mr. Meyers, comptroller of the city, and Col. John B. Fellows.

M. F. Tarpey, of California, presented the claims of San Francisco, stating that while San Francisco was just bursting into womanhood, she was not unwilling to be courted. He portrayed the advantages which would accrue from the selection of that city, and was followed by Mr. Coleman, of California, who spoke in the same vein. There were some reasons to be advanced in favor of San Francisco, he said, that applied to no other city named. Those reasons were especially political reasons. If there was to be a campaign of education, it must be a campaign of enthusiasm. Let the convention come to California and the lesson will be taught to the boys now who wanted to be Democrats.

WOUND UP BY ST. PAUL.

Lawler and Wilson Take Part in the Oratory.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—St. Paul was alphabetically the last name on the list, and before it was reached it was 7 o'clock, and the committee was very hungry. But a motion to adjourn was defeated, and the call, "City of St. Paul" rang through the hall, and th Northwestern contingent set up a loud cheer, while the applause was general. Mr. Doran sent up the formal invitation of the Twin Cities. Hon. D. W. Lawler then advanced, and was received with thunderous applause, and said: "The Twin Cities of Minnesota, St. Paul and Minneapolis, with a population of 400,000, appear before this committee and join in the petition that the national Democratic convention be located in St. Paul. The gallant Democracy of Minnesota is with you, and begs the leaders of our common party to marshal our line not against the deserted camps of our enemy, but to lead the line of battle against the fortress he has chosen and unfurl aloft the banner of Democracy above the citadel where he is intrenched."

Here the cheers compelled the young orator to pause. Upon resuming, he referred to the encouragement it received; then plunged into the argument. The railroad facilities, hotel accommodations, and climate of Minnesota were forcibly set forth, and Mr. Lawler drew a pleasing picture of the new auditorium. The Minnesota temple wherein would be named the next president and vice president of the United States, which was cheered to the echo. "As to the political location," he continued, "when the Democracy of America come to the selection of candidates they desire to do so in an impartial and clear atmosphere, and this is what Minnesota offers. Remember we are yet the party militant, not the party triumphant, and we will thrive and rejoice in the inspiring influence of our national gathering. Minnesota has no national candidate, breeds no dark horses, is committed to neither candidate nor political theory. We ask you to hold your convention in a political atmosphere as clear and bright as our own glorious summer."

"I feel," said ex-Congressman Wilson, the next speaker, "that the Democracy of the great Northwest has been overlooked by the Democracy of the nation. This has been true not particularly of Minnesota, but of the entire Northwest. If the Democratic ranks are to be recruited, it must be from the Northwestern states. If this convention goes to Wisconsin we will not be mourners. If it goes anywhere else, we will not sulk. But let us remember the Northwest. Iowa, with its once Republican majority, is now a doubtful state. [Applause.] The Dakotas will not much longer consent to pay tribute to the favored few. In 1884 Blaine carried Minnesota by 42,000. In 1888 Harrison carried it by 38,000. In 1890 the Republican candidate for governor carried it by 2,200 votes—and that, too, by the most prodigious use of money, and the assistance of the railroads. [Prolonged applause.] If they had kept their hands off we would have carried the state. [Applause.]

"My friends, you have not looked at the Northwest. We never ran on an issue but the issue of free Democracy, and every battle we have won has been upon that issue. And every man who has come to us has come to stay and will bring another next year. [Applause.] We have won them, too, without help or material encouragement from the strongholds of Democracy. Applause.]

There is an Alliance movement in the Northwest. Eliminate a few of its charlatans, and the Alliance is but a protest against Republican rule. From the Alliance ranks is being recruited our party. To our New York friends I will say I guess we would like to study your methods. Yet there are some old farmers who do not know much, who think those methods could perhaps be improved [Laughter and applause]. In our old fogy ways we simply fight for Democratic principles, and have not time to put the science in it. If you want to benefit the Northwest, give us this convention and you will do us good and we will do you good. You will give us that enthusiasm which enables us to fight the terrible odds against us and bring the great Northwestern states into the Democratic column." [Great applause.]

This closed the arguments of cities and the committee took a recess until 9 p. m., with the understanding that at that time the committee would go into secret session to ballot on the selection of the site.

THE BALLOTING.

It Progressed Amid a Great Deal of Excitement.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—When the committee reassembled at 9 o'clock the balloting began at once. The hotel corridors were crowded with the delegates from the various cities, and as their city showed gains the corridors resounded with cheers. It soon became apparent, however, that the committee was coquetting with several cities. When on the first ballot Kansas City led its adherents gave a wild Western cheer. On the third ballot, when San Francisco received fifteen votes, the number of people who wanted to visit the golden gate would doubtless even have appalled the generous Californians. St. Paul's hopes were raised by leading in the fourth ballot by 13 votes, only to be dashed on the subsequent ballots. Perhaps the worst collapse was that of Detroit, which on the sixth ballot received 19, while on the next it dropped to 1. Indianapolis, hopes were raised on the eighth ballot only to disappear from the contest on the next ballot, when she received 1 vote. The men from Milwaukee were, perhaps, the noisest and rent the air when the Badger state received 20 votes on the ninth ballot. When on the fifteenth ballot it was announced that Chicago had 27 votes and the convention, the crowd in the corridors were fairly struck dumb. That a city which had not even asked for the convention, should be selected was inexplicable.

The resignation of Mr. Mitchell, the member of the committee from Wisconsin, was accepted. The committee then adjourned to meet in Chicago June 20 next.

MILWAUKEE WANTS REVENGE

Because St. Paul Didn't Come Over After the Twelfth.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—When the battle was over Mr. Doran joined the delegation in their private parlors. There was nothing to do but present the oration over a dead hope and pay the funeral expenses. Down in the various headquarters the excitement during the evening was intense. When the fourth ballot showed St. Paul in the lead the enthusiasm knew no bounds, but the next turn of the wheels dashed their hopes. Milwaukee was similarly excited, and not until the last ballot was cast did its lusty boomers believe it could be beaten. When the twelfth was announced the Milwaukeeans made a frantic appeal to St. Paul to come to the rescue and give them a majority, but it was easily apparent to the friends of St. Paul that to make such a move would be only to end St. Paul's chances, while not aiding the neighboring city. Milwaukee refused to be comforted and later into tne morning paraded the lobbies of the Arlington devising means to be revenged.

AN UNFORTUNATE INCIDENT

Creates Feeling in the Indiana Delegation.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—Some ill-feeling was created in the Indiana delegation by the formal announcement given to the press by D. P. Erwin Wednesday regarding ex-Gov. Gray's candidacy for president. Mr. Erwin is president of the Indianapolis board of trade, and happens to be a Republican. To combat the argument that the convention would be packed with Gray men he made the following statement: "As an earnest that Indianapolis is "As an assurance of assisting any local candidate we will agree to vest in the national committee the exclusive control of the convention hall and the regulations of admittance. It will then be impossible to pack the convention in the interest of Gray or anybody else. We have no candidate for the presidency, and if the convention be held in Minneapolis, neither Gray nor any other Indiana man has any change of nomination, because every political object would be accomplished by merely holding the convention in that state. Give Indianapolis the convention and Indiana will be in the Democratic column next fall."

Indianians at the Arlington declared that Mr. Erwin and those who approved the announcement clearly exceeded their authority as members of the delegation in making such a statement, and Hon. Will A. Poole, chief of the Indiana bureau of statistics, expressed his disapproval more strongly by saying:

"Mr. Erwin being a Republican had no more right to withdraw Gov. Gray from the presidential race than I, a Democrat, have to come here to Washington and withdraw Mr. Harrison. The action was ill-advised and unjustifiable. It would tend to create the impression that the party in his own state is against Gov. Gray, when, as a matter of fact it will support him solidly."

FARNUM SUES BLOOM.

He Wants $150,000 for a Few Epithets.

CHICAGO, Jan. 21.—As a sort of side issue to the prosecution of Ellick Lowitz, ex-clerk for Baldwin & Farnum, brokers, Albert Farnum today began suit against Leopold Bloom, another big board of trade man, for $150,000. After Lowitz was held to the criminal court by Justice Brayton on the charges of stealing Baldwin & Farnum's trading cards, and attempting to blackmail his former employers, Leopold Bloom, in the hallway outside the office applied such epithets as "thief," "liar" and "perjurer" to Farnum. Before Lowitz' friend and Lowitz' prosecutor got together they were dragged away by friends, Bloom retiring, it is said, with the statement that an innocent man, Lowitz, had been held in bonds.

HARRISON'S MESSAGE.

The House May Receive It Monday Next.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—The adjournment of the senate and house until Monday next settles definitely the question whether the Chilian correspondence and the accompanying message of the president will go to congress this week. Unless there are some new developments in the situation before Monday, the correspondence will in all probability be sent in on that day. It has been prepared for transmission to congress, and can be sent at the president's pleasure. Nothing was developed tonight to throw new light on the controversy.

The Pittsburg Strike.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Jan. 21.—A riot was narrowly avoided tonight over the street car strike. The company started the cars and a mob of fully 1,000 people assembled in the vicinity of the car sheds. Four officers arrested a man named Howard for acting disorderly and placed him on a car to bring him to the city. The crowd refused to allow the car to proceed and the officers were forced to draw their revolvers to prevent a rescue.

Women Barred From Voting.

CHICAGO, Jan. 21.—At the last April election in this city a number of women sought to vote for a candidate for the office of county superintendent of schools, under the act passed by the last legislature to that end. The board of election commissioners refused them the privilege. Today the state supreme court upheld the commissioners.

A SCENE OF HORROR.

Indianapolis Surgical Institute Destroyed by Fire at Midnight.

Crippled Inmates, Crazed by Fright, Make a Piteous Spectacle.

Several Unfortunates Burned Fatally and Many May Be Lost.

Numbers of the Patients, in Their Terror, Jump and Suffer Fearfully.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 22, 12:30 a. m.—The Indiana Surgical institute burned tonight, the flames breaking out just before midnight in the old annex. When the fire department arrived on the scene the windows were full of screaming, moaning cripples, and the scene was one of horror beyond description. The work of rescue was begun at once with ladders, and the inmates were removed with great rapidity, but at least thirty were injured, some terribly. In the confusion and excitement it is almost impossible to get names, but some of the worst hurt are:

Mrs. Gales, of Madison, Ind., fell from a ladder with a child in her arms; internally injured.

Kate Elstrang, Indianapolis, fatally burned

Mrs. Thomas, Indianapolis, fatally burned

Fannie Breeden, Memphis, Tenn., badly burned; recovery doubtful.

Mary Stearns, Farrien, Io., burned about feet.

Clara Morris, address unknown, back injured.

Grant Van Hoesen, Althena, N. Y., hand and ear burned.

Clarence Mead, Athens, N. Y., leg hurt.

William Halbach, Dunkirk, N. Y., burned.

Leora Knowles, Independence, Ind., back hurt in jumping.

W. W. Snyder, Troy, O., internally injured falling from window.

Will Mansfield, Oswego, N. Y., foot hurt in jumping.

Mrs. John S. Stokes, Dansville, Ill., ankle sprained.

Nellie Mason, Warworth county, Wisconsin, jumped from third story and is fatally hurt.

Mrs. Lazarus, of Texas, jumped from the third story and will die.

Mrs. G. J. Simpson and child, seriously hurt.

R. Connor, fell through a hole in the floor; fatally hurt.

May Ballinger, Indianapolis, terribly burned.

There is a story that fifteen or more invalids in the annex were suffocated, but this cannot be either verified or disproven. The patients were carried to various hospitals and hotels as fast as rescued, and nobody knows who is missing. One girl was seen to come to the window and a moment later fall back into the flames. After the fire had been in progress half an hour twenty women were found standing on a rear roof just ready to jump. They had not attracted attention in the confusion, though screaming at the top of their voices. They were rescued in safety.

Quite a number of the inmates suffered from exposure, and some of them may die. The feet of one boy who was forgotten and lay helpless in bed were so badly burned that the flesh fell from the bones. His head was near a winow, and this alone saved him from strangulation. Most of the victims are in a restaurant near by, where the scene is appalling. Mrs. Dr. Button, a lady physician, is missing, and it is thought she has perished in the flames.

If time proves true the rumor that fifteen have perished a terrible responsibility rests upon the owners of the institute. It was a terrible firetrap. The old annex and main building were nothing more nor less than old-fashioned four-story business blocks. The halls were narrow, as also were the stairways. There were no proper exits, no conveniences to be used in case of fire.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 22, 2:40 a. m.—A rumor is current that several dead have been found in the debris.

CLUTCHED BY THE GRIP.

Europe Is Generally Suffering From the Malady.

PARIS, Jan. 21.—The hospitals in this city are crowded with patients suffering from influenza. The disease prevails in a very dangerous form throughout the city and the municipal authorities are making arrangements to convert available vacant buildings into hospitals. M. De Freycinet, the minister of war, will be asked to allow the barracks on the outskirts o the city to be used as infirmaries. Ther is a great increase in the number of deaths resulting from the disease.

VIENNA, Jan. 21.—During the past week influenza has raged with renewed severity in this city, 551 deaths having been reported for the week, as against 221 in the previous week. There are 6,584 patients in the hospitals, and all those institutions are overcrowded.

MILAN, Jan. 21.—Both Sgr. Verdi and his fellow composer, Boito, are suffering from attacks of influenza. Sgr. Boito is seriously ill, while Sgr. Verdi has the affection in a mild form.

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 21.—There were 954 cases of influenza and fifty-seven deaths from that disease in this city during the past week.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—Sir Charles Tupper, the Canadian high commissioner, is ill with influenza.

LIMERICK, Jan. 21.—Sir James Spaight died here today of influenza.

CITY OF MEXICO, Jan. 21.—There are over 100 cases of influenza in the City of Pueblo, and nearly half the police force of the place are suffering from it. The epidemic is rapidly spreading here.

BUCHARD WAS DEAD.

A Railroader's Strange Explanation of an Accident.

CLAYTON, Ill., Jan. 21.—Considerable comment has been caused in railroad circles here over the statement, by Fireman Edward Warber, who was on the ill-fated west-bound Wabash "Cannon-ball" express that dashed into the east-bound express at Alladdin, near East Hannibal about a week ago. Engineer Burchard, of that train was killed, and all the railroad men wondered how so careful a man as he could have run by the switch in the fog as he did. Warber, who is recovering from hurts received in the wreck, says that Burchard was undoubtedly dead in his cab before reaching the switch, having died of heart disease soon after leaving Hull. This Warber now believes, as Burchard did not take his head from the window once after leaving Hull station. Railroad men generally credit the story.

Old Folks Die Together.

NYACK, N. Y., Jan. 21.—David Doremus, aged ninety-two years, died at Closter, N. J., of grip and arrangements were made for his funeral this afternoon. This morning his wife, also aged ninety-two, died of the same disease, and will be buried with her husband today.

THE NEWS BULLETIN.

Weather--Fair and warmer.
Chicago gets the Democratic convention.
Serious midnight fire at Indianapolis.
New York suffers from great fire.
Grain men jump on Washburn bill.
Receiver appointed for Duluth News.
Anarchist cases in supreme court.
George Siddons bests Tommy Warren.
Gilmore is whipped by Collins.
Western base ball league organized.
Justice Bradley is dying.
Remarkable wreck on the Omaha.
Billings girl killed by chloroform.
Burial of Cardinal Manning.
Stanford defends his land loan bill.
Lieut. Col. Reeve chosen colonel.

RUN OF THE MARKETS.

The wheat market at Chicago opened strong and advancing, but later weakened and declined. The closing prices: January. 87½c; May. 91⅞c. Corn is about ⅝c lower at 37⅞c January. 38½c February. 40¾c May. Oats ¼c off. at 29c January, 31c May. Pork closed with a loss of 15c at $11.30 for January, $11.60 for May.

Traders who were covering their short lines created a feeling of feverishness on the New York stock market, but the close was firm at about Wednesday's figures, losses and gains being about equally divided.

Steamship Arrivals.

LONDON—Sighted: Michigan, from Boston, Minnesota, from Baltimore.

BRENNON IS FREE.

A Jury Could Not Be Secured to Try Him.

LIBERAL, Kan., Jan. 21.—A dispatch by courier from Hugoton states that the district court met there yesterday. Judge Botkin was absent, and a member of the local bar was chosen special judge. Attorney General Ives, of Kansas, represented the state's interests in the case of the state against James Brennon, the slayer of Sam Wood. When the case was called Mr. Ives announced that he was convinced that an unprejudiced jury could not be secured in Stevens county, where the killing took place, and moved to dismiss the case without prejudice. An order to that effect was issued and the sheriff was ordered to release the prisoner.

SHAKER SCOUNDRELS.

Gross Immoralities and Abuses Charged.

BOSTON, Jan. 21.—The Herald prints a four-column special article charging immoralities and abuse against the elders at the Alfred, Me., Shaker settlement. The principal informant appears to be Father Browner, of Brighton, Mass., who recently escaped from the settlement after a five weeks' stay. Four other girls have escaped recently, and report improper proposals made them, and that for attempting to escape and other offenses they were subjected to brutal whipping and solitary confinement for almost two weeks with only bread and water to eat and their clothes almost entirely removed to allow wounds on their backs to heal.

The Herald says: "Many Alfred men and women admit the truth of what the five girls have said. Doctors have remarked the illegal operations, boys have spoken of wrong practices, girls have told of indignities, and illegitimate children now live not ten miles from the settlement."

Esther Brownor said that she ran away because she had seen children unable to stand from the effects of whippings they had received, because she was told by one of the elders that if they caught her trying to run away she would be so fixed that she would never be able to try it again, and because of improper proposals which were made to her by members in the family. It is also asserted that no member of the community can send a letter to friends unless it is first inspected by an elder; that deceit has been practiced to keep young women from leaving the community; that the elders have sought to ruin one man who assisted a girl to escape; that a leading doctor of the town admits having been called to attend women in the community who were suffering for the sins of others, and that certain unfortunate young women have attributed their fall to the men of the settlement.

SWIPED $3,000.

An Express Agent Hoodwinked Like a Gilly.

DWIGHT, Ill., Jan. 21.—Wednesday afternoon as Agent Brubaker was assorting his express matter just received from the Chicago train two well dressed strangers entered the United Express company's office. One of them stepped n front of the desk while the other walked up to the stove which stood at the end of the desk. The first man asked the agent if there was a package for a man whom he claimed was sick at the hotel. Brubaker began a search, and while his back was turned to the man at the stove reached around the wire screen at the end and grabbed a package containing $3,000. The agent did not discover the theft until several minutes later, when he gave the alarm. A horse and sleigh awaiting the owner at Reddick, Ill., eighteen miles east of here, is the only clue to the thieves.

Wanted to Hang Graves.

DENVER, Col., Jan. 21.—A story which, if true, will throw some light on the verdict of the Graves case leaked out yesterday. It is asserted that one of the jurors who found Graves guilty remarked before the trial that he would like to get on the jury in order to hang Dr. Graves. There are, however, but one or two persons who can prove the truth of this assertion.

A Defaulting Treasurer.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 21.—Hugh Gaines, city treasurer of Frankfort, is a defaulter to the amount of $1,600 and has disappeared.

JUDGE BRADLEY DYING.

The Venerable Jurist May Not Survive the Day.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—Justice Bradley, of the United States supreme court, who has been ill for some time past, is sinking rapidly, and his physicians say that he may not live twenty-four hours.

INTENTIONAL DUPLICATE EXPOSURE

DEFECTIVE PAGE