THE OPENING
OF THE
WHITE BEAR ELECTRIC
RAILWAY LINE.

Daily Globe.

ST. PAUL

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THE BIG BOAT RACE
RESULTS IN
VICTORY FOR YALE
WITH EASE.

VICTORY FOR SILVER.

A Free Coinage Bill Passed by the Senate After Tame Opposition.

Friends of the White Metal Muster a Majority of Four Votes,

And Senator Hill, of New York, Is Recorded on the Winning Side.

Law of 1890 Repealed, and All Silver Bullion Must Be Coined.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The friends of the free coinage of silver won a great victory in the senate today. When the bill came before that body at 2 o'clock it was weighted down with the refusal made the day before by Mr. McPherson to be bound by the agreement to have a vote taken today, and it looked as if the end was still in the dim distance. But the senator from New Jersey (possibly having slept on the matter) announced that he was prepared to withdraw his objection, and that he would interpose no obstacle or delay to the action of the senate.

Even after that it looked for an hour or more as if there was to be a postponement of the subject for at least another week, but finally, after a good deal of discussion, all preliminary obstacles were swept away and the vote was taken on Mr. Dolph's motion to recommit the bill to the senate committee on finance.

Friends and enemies of the measure were willing to make the vote a test of their relative strength, and the decision was in favor of the friends of silver. On all the other side-issue votes that came after, victory was still on the same side, and finally the bill was passed by

A Majority of Four Votes.

It was after the transaction of some unimportant business that the presiding officer, at 2 p. m., laid the silver bill before the senate, and after considerable discussion as to the agreement made for a vote, Mr. Butler called for a vote on the motion of Mr. Dolph to recommit the bill to the finance committee. The motion to recommit was defeated—Yeas 28, nays 31. The following is the vote in detail:

Yeas.

Allison,	Frye.	Perkins,
Brice,	Gallinger,	Platt,
Carey.	Gorman,	Proctor,
Carlisle,	Gray,	Sawyer.
Cullom,	Hale.	Stockbridge,
Davis,	Hansbrough,	Warren,
Dawes,	Hawley,	Washburn,
Dixon,	McPherson,	White—28.
Dolph,	Manderson,	
Felton,	Palmer,	

Nays.

Allen.	George,	Power,
Bate,	Harris,	Ransom,
Berry.	Hill,	Shoup.
Blackburn,	Jones (Nev.),	Stewart,
Blodgett,	Kenna,	Teller,
Butler,	Kyle,	Turpie,
Cameron,	Mills,	Vest,
Cockrell,	Mitchell,	Waithall,
Coke,	Morgan.	Wolcott—31.
Dubois,	Paddock,	
Faulkner,	Peffer.	

Stewart's Substitute.

Various motions were proposed and defeated and Mr. Stewart then offered as an amendment his substitute, providing for the free coinage of silver bullion under the terms of the act of 1878, excepting foreign coin silver, and repealing the law of 1890.

Mr. Vest moved to strike out the proviso as to foreign coins.

Mr. Stewart expressed his willingness that the motion should be agreed to, and that part of the proviso was struck out without a division. Other motions were defeated, and the vote was then taken on Mr. Stewarts amendment (as amended on motion of Mr. Vest), and it was agreed to without division.

Mr. Morgan offered an amendment directing the coinage of all the silver bullion in the treasury, and it was agreed to without division. The bill was then passed, yeas 29, nays 25. It reads as follows:

Text of the Measure.

That the owner of silver bullion may deposit the same at any mint of the United States to be coined for his benefit, and it shall be the duty of the proper officers, upon the terms and conditions which are provided by law for the deposit and coinage of gold, to coin such bullion into the standard dollars authorized by the act of Feb. 28, 1878, entitled "An act to authorize the coinage of the standard silver dollar and to restore its legal tender character," and such coins shall be a legal tender for all debts and dues, public and private. The act of July 14, 1890, entitled "An act directing the purchase of bullion and the issue of treasury notes thereon, and for other purposes" is hereby repealed.

Provided, that the secretary of the treasury shall proceed to have coined all the silver bullion in the treasury purchased with silver or coin certificates.

Following is the vote in detail on the silver bill:

Yeas.

Allen,	George,	Ransom,
Bate,	Harris,	Sanders,
Berry.	Hill,	Shoup,
Blackburn,	Jones (Nev.),	Squire,
Blodgett,	Kenna,	Stewart,
Butler,	Kyle,	Teller,
Cameron,	Mills,	Turpie,
Cockrell,	Mitchell,	Vest,
Dubois,	Morgan,	Wolcott—29.
Faulkner,	Peffer,	

Nays.

Allison,	Felton.	Perkins,
Brice,	Gallinger,	Proctor,
Carey.	Gorman,	Sawyer,
Carlisle,	Gray,	Stockbridge,
Cullom,	Hale.	Warren,
Davis,	Hawley,	Washburn,
Dawes,	McPherson,	White—25.
Dixon,	Manderson,	
Dolph,	Palmer,	

While the vote was being read out by the clerk, Mr. Stewart, his countenance beaming with delight, sat in one of the front seats keeping tally on his fingers. When the result was announced there was a manifestation of triumph on the floor and in the galleries which the presiding officer had some trouble in repressing.

After order was restored, some executive communications were presented and referred, a brief executive session was held, and then the senate adjourned till Tuesday next.

NOW FOR THE HOUSE.

A Hot Contest Certain to Be Precipitated.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—Tonight Mr. Morgan, the Alabama senator, is the lion of the hour with the friends of free silver. Months ago he undertook the task of "smoking out" the senators who hung doubtfully aloof from any vote that would commit them on the silver question. He has succeeded, and has overthrown more than his enemies, for he has oblized a reluctant senate to pass a bill that is as radical in its absolute free coinage requirements as the most devoted friend of the white metal could desire.

Now the bill goes to the house, and that body, which had buried the question, as it was supposed, for the present at least, will again be obliged to face the issue. The bill will turn up in the house tomorrow, and, if the usual course of legislation is followed, it will be referred to the coinage committee. A prompt report is expected on the bill from that committee, and it will take its place on the calendar, following hundreds of other bills, and with about as much chance of being reached in the ordinary course of business as a bill to bridge the Atlantic.

But the friends of the bill are stimulated by the action of the senate to a point near determination. They are Democratic in the house by a large majority, and they hold that it would be bad politics to allow a silver bill passed by a Republican senate to fail in a Democratic house. Besides, they are sore from their last failure, when they attempted to get a cloture rule to force a vote on the house silver bill. So they are going to insist on a special order from the rules committee that will give the house a chance to vote squarely on the free silver coinage proposition, and some Southern members tonight assert that not a wheel shall turn, not an appropriation bill pass, and not even a further extension of appropriations shall be made until they get that special order.

On the other hand, the little phalanx of Democrats, under the lead of Tracy and Williams, who so successfully resisted the silver men before, are now full of confidence. They feel that they can now have the active support of the Republican members, who do not wish to force the president to pass upon the bill before election day, and they are already preparing for a test of endurance. That is what it will amount to from present indications, and the question narrows down to one point, and that is the ability of the silver men to secure a quorum in the house. It is early yet to talk about the prospects of a veto, but one argument the silver men are making to meet the point that their fight is uselessly embarrassing now was set out by Mr. Morgan yesterday when he said that the president was too high-minded to resist the will of the people in so important a matter.

LABOR BILLS PASSED.

Vacation for Employes and Enforcement of Eight Hours.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The house took its first step towards final adjournment today in adopting the report of the conference committee on the agricultural appropriation bill. Then the day was devoted to the labor propositions. A bill granting an annual leave of absence to the employes of the bureau of engraving and printing was passed. The bill to enforce the provisions of the eight-hour law gave rise to considerable debate, but it was finally passed. The announcement that the senate had passed the free silver bill was received with applause. The house took a recess, the evening session to be for the consideration of private pension bills.

TO CUT OFFICIAL SALARIES.

A Farmers' Alliance Congressman Considers Them Too High.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—Representative Baker, of Kansas, today introduced in the house a bill to reduce the salaries of officers and employes of the government service after March 4, 1893. Those receiving a salary of $1,000 per annum or less shall remain the same; from salaries of $1,000 to $1,500, a reduction of 10 per cent is made; from $1,500 to $2,000, a reduction of 20 per cent is made; from $2,000 to $3,000, 25 per cent. All above, which are not mentioned in the bill, shall be reduced 33⅓ per cent. Salaries of senators and members of congress are reduced to $3,000 per annum, and the speaker of the house to $5,000, the chief justice of the United States $6,000, and associate justices $6,500; cabinet officers, $6,000; vice president, $5,000, and the president of the United States, $25,000 per annum.

ONE SILVERITE, MAYBE.

The President Practically Decides on Conferees.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—It is understood that the proposed international monetary conference was one of the subjects considered at today's cabinet meeting, and that the president has practically decided to accept three Republicans and two Democrats as the conferees on the part of the United States. Senators Allison, of Iowa, and Jones, of Nevada, and H. W. Cannon, of New York, will be selected to represent the Republican party, and Senator Carlisle and F. A. Walker, of Massachusetts, the Democratic party, with the possibility that Senator Daniel or Judge Lambert Tree may be chosen in place of Mr. Carlisle. Senators Jones and Daniel are recognized champions of the free coinage of silver.

NEW PENSION BILL.

Perkins, of Kansas, Introduces One by Request.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—Mr. Perkins, by request, today introduced a bill directing the secretary of the interior to place on the pension rolls the names of all Union soldiers who served not less than ninety days in the war of the Rebellion, and to grant them pensions at the rate of one cent per month for each day of service. To pay these pensions the secretary of the treasury is authorized to issue not exceeding $150,000,000 of full legal tender greenbacks annually.

NAMED A SOUTHERNER.

Gen. Johnston. of Louisiana, Given a Position.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The president today sent to the senate the nomination of Gen. George D. Johnston, of Louisiana, to be a civil service commissioner, vice Hugh S. Thompson, resigned.

Gen. Johnston has for the past twenty-five years been engaged in educational work, and for some time was professor in an institute of learning at Tuscaloosa, Ala. During the war he was a brigadier general in the Confederate army.

Senate Conferrees Recede.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The conferrees on the river and harbor bill have reached an agreement. There were but two points left in dispute—the senate amendments providing for the Dalles boat railroad and the Lake Washington canal. The senate conferrees receded from both of them, with a proviso that a board of four army officers and three civilians be appointed to re-examine the boat railway project.

A Year's Sugar Bounty.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The total sugar bounty paid during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1892, was $7,330,046, of which $7,065,285 was paid on cane sugar. Of the total bounty on sugar, $6,870,506 was paid to planters in Louisiana.

GRESHAM SAYS NAY.

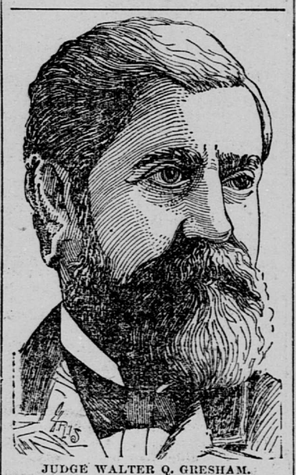
Despite All Assertions, the Great Jurist Will Not Accept a Nomination.

He Positively Asserts That His Name Will Not Be Presented.

Dislike of Some Planks of the Platform Cause for His Refusal.

Donnelly Cautions Against a Possible Fluke, and Is Lying Low.

OMAHA, Neb., July 1.—Juge Gresham has at last been heard from, and has defined in his own peculiar way his position in regard to the presidential nomination. Hon. R. S. Scott, chairman of



JUDGE WALTER Q. GRESHAM.

the Iowa state central committee of the People's party, yesterday sent Judge Gresham the following telegram:

"Will you stand as the candidate of the Omaha convention for the presidency on the St. Louis platform? R. S. SCOTT."

To this telegram Judge Gresham tonight replied:

"I stand by my interview of a few days ago on this subject. My name will not be presented to the Omaha convention.

"WALTER Q. GRESHAM."

The interview to which Judge Gresham refers was one in which he stated that he agreed with the People's party on a great many things, but that he did not agree with that party in all its declarations. Thus the telegram this evening received from the judge is interpreted as meaning that he cannot stand as a candidate on the St. Louis platform, since in his interview he stated that he did not agree with that party in all its declarations.

The announcement that a telegram had been received from the judge caused considerable excitement late this evening, and when its contents became known it was generally accepted by the more conservative as clearly indicating that Judge Gresham did not desire his name to be longer mentioned in this connection. Considerable stress is put upon his closing sentence, "My name will not be presented to the convention." This is accepted as being the expression of his sincere desire in regard to the matter.

There are a few of the more enthusiastic Gresham men, however, who are still disposed to believe that the judge will accept the nomination if it be tendered him, but these gentlemen appear to be in a hopeless minority, and the indications now are that this telegram will be accepted as authoritative and final and that the Gresham boom is a thing of the past.

TAUBENECK IS CAUTIOUS.

He Has No Word From Judge Gresham.

Special to the Globe.

OMAHA, Neb., July 1.—Taubeneck, chairman of the executive committee, told me at 11 o'clock tonight he had no communication from Gresham as to his acceptance of the nomination, and did not expect to receive any. He thought the report here that some one had an acceptance letter was a fraud. He declined to commit himself as to choice after Gresham. Speaking has been in progress in the Millard corridor all the evening, and there have been repeated calls for Donnelly, but he has been invisible. He is saving his ammunition for larger audiences. Minnesota has not all arrived yet, but these are here: Donnelly, T. J. Meighen, Fillmore; Campbell, Winona; Norton, Dodge; Fisk, Waseca; M. M. Pratt, Blue Earth; W. O. Lester, Adrian; C. P. Carpenter, Farmington: H. V. Poore, Renville; H. A. Swain, Rice; O. A. Treitmoe, Rice; D. T. Aiken, Dakota; Rasmusser, St. Paul: Dr. Clarke, A. S. Edwards, Prof. Dobbins and J. H. Howe, Minneapolis.

The People's party seems to be in about the same dilemma the Blaine men were in at Minneapolis. They affirm that Gresham will take it if offered but cannot prove it. Hence they announce that a committee waited on him and he said: "The presidency was a position which should not be sought and should not be declined."

I called on Weaver tonight, and though he is an active candidate for the place, he is smart enough not to antagonize the Gresham men, and declares that Gresham is the man of all others to select. The result is that Weaver is generally recognized as second choice of the Gresham men.

Our own Donnelly is lying low and following Weaver's example. He is talking Gresham, but qualifies it with the remark: "It will not do to nominate him unless it is positive he will accept." Weaver probably means the same thing, and believes he will refuse, but does not dampen the ardor of the Gresham men by putting in such qualifications.

Donnelly for Governor.

Our Ignatius is occasionally mentioned as a possible candidate, but is more frequently spoken of as a candidate for governor of Minnesota. The delegates from Minnesota and the two Dakotas declare he will run for governor and be elected.

Walter Muir, a farmer, president of the North Dakota Alliance, assured me today that they need to be very careful who they nominated, as "there was danger the nominee would be elected." Mr. Muir was strictly sober and apparently in his right mind when he made the remark, and it is hoped the impending "danger" will not dethrone his reason.

Donnelly says having 1776 delegates seems an overruling providence. They had selected the Fourth of July to fulminate their new declarations of independence, and decided on the basis of apportionment without figuring the number of delegates. When it was discovered that the number of delegates corresponded to the year of the original declaration of independence they saw the hand of God at once. Perhaps it will astonish the Deity to learn from GLOBE that He has Donnelly for a side partner, and He may draw out of the whole thing and let Omaha and the People's party take charge of the coming Fourth on their own hook.

HE DID NOT DECLINE,

So the Committee Intimates That Gresham Will Accept.

OMAHA, Neb., July 1.—The following card was prepared this morning by a committee composed of Lester C. Hubbard, Eugene Smith, A. A. Francis, Ambrose G. Smith, Charles W. Russell, B. M. Fulwiler, Andrew Ashton, Alfred Clarke:

We, the undersigned members of the People's party of America, called upon Judge Walter Q. Gresham at his residence in Chicazo on the night of June 22. This pleasant conference lasted over one hour, and during that time various addresses were made by various members of the People's party, in which every speaker declared his desire that Judge Gresham should be the People's party nominee for president. To these expressions Judge Gresham made no dissent. While he did not and could not as a self-respecting man accept the nomination which this committee had no authority to offer, he did not, as he could most properly have done, say "I will not accept the People's party nomination at Chicago."

Judge Gresham is a distinguished statesman—distinguished for his high sense of honor. If it was out of the question for him to accept the People's party nomination for president, he is precisely the grand, true man to have told that committee so in clear and unmistakable language. He would not have allowed them to leave his presence in any doubt or delusion on that question.

But what were the circumstances of the case? Judge Gresham, in a long and frank conversation, declared himself partly in sympathy with all the essential principles of the People's party. He did not refuse to be its presidential nominee, but allowed the committee to go away believing that he would accept if the honor were tendered him by the convention. Would an honorable man have done this if he did not mean to accept the nomination?

He would not, and Judge Gresham is known to the entire land as the soul of honor: consequently he will accept the nomination of the People's party if honorably offered him. This is the firm conviction of all who were present on the occasion in question.

CAUTIONED BY DONNELLY.

Gresham Must Be on Record as Willing to Accept.

OMAHA, July 1.—The presidential question is naturally becoming the engrossing topic in this great gathering, and the feeling of uncertainty as to the outcome is becoming one of positive anxiety. The great popularity of Judge Walter O. Gresham makes his nomination practically certain in the event of his willingness to accept, and so strong is Gresham's popularity becoming that many of the conservative leaders are fearful that the convention may be led into the serious error of bestowing the nomination upon a man who may subsequently reject it.

Ignatius Donnelly expressed the sentiment of a strong element this evening, when he said: "We must not go too fast with this Gresham movement, but must await some expression from Judge Gresham himself before we nominate him. If he is willing to accept and make the fight on our platform, I think there is but one opinion as to the desirability of his nomination; but until it is known that he will accept, prudence demands that the nomination should not be tendered a man who is outside our party. If it should be done, and Gresham should then decline, it would bring our party into ridicule throughout the nation."

This caution of Donnelly, which finds an echo from nearly all the People's party leaders, has had the effect of slightly checking the Gresham movement tonight. It is tacitly agreed on all sides that Gresham's name is not to be mentioned in the convention unless authoritative assurance is received that he stands prepared to accept the nomination. So Gen. Weaver, Chairman Taubeneck, Ben Terrell, and other leaders of the party have joined together tonight in taking steps to secure a positive intimation of his position from Judge Gresham. If this intimation is a favorable one, Gen. Weaver himself will present Gresham's name to the convention in a ringing speech, and the nomination of the distinguished jurist will be made by acclamation.

If, however, Gresham should decline to be considered a candidate, the indications tonight are that Gen. Weaver will be the presidential nominee. While he expresses his first choice to be Gresham, Gen. Weaver does not deny that he stands prepared to make the campaign in case he is selected as the party's standard-bearer, and at this time Weaver is certainly, next to Gresham, the choice of the convention. Hon. Ben Terrell, of Texas, is prominently mentioned in connection with the vice presidency.

The convention meets in the coliseum, two miles from the business part of the city. It is a barn-like structure, and far inferior to the Minneapolis convention hall, but greatly superior to Chicago's wigwam. I went out and looked it over and found it handsomely decorated, and a good deal better appearing inside than out. It will hold 8,000. There are not over 2,000 in town tonight, but big crowds are promised in the morning. The temporary organization committee selected C. W. Ellington, of Georgia, for chairman, and Ignatius put Carpenter, of the Farmington Tribune, in as one of the secretaries.

TERRELL IS EVASIVE.

The Texan Believed to Have Inside Information.

OMAHA, July 1.—Benjamin Terrell, of Texas, for four years national lecturer of the Alliance and the moving spirit of the St. Louis conference, had hardly arrived today before a rumor spread that he brought the desired assurance that Judge Gresham would accept the presidential nomination. When requested to unbosom himself, Mr. Terrell became evasive, saying:

"I had a conversation with Judge Gresham, but it was private, and I would not be justified in repeating it. I can say, however, that when a committee of our party went to him he expressed himself as heartily in sympathy with the movement, and when the platform was explained to him he did not object to its principles. He moreover said that the money and corporate powers were a menace to the people, and he regarded this movement as a protest against existing evils."

"Do you think, Mr. Terrell, that there will be any one at this convention authorized to speak for Mr. Gresham?"

"Yes, I do," he answered, but when asked to state who it would be he evaded the question. Mr. Terrell's manner was calculated to convey the impression that he believed Gresham would consent to the use of his name.

TICKLED BY THE SENATE.

Passage of the Free Coinage Bill Taken as a Good Omen.

OMAHA, Neb., July 1.—The national convention of the People's party will convene under inspiring circumstances that lend roseate hopes to the future. The passage of the free silver bill by the United States senate today is accepted by the delegates to the national convention tonight as a vindication of those vital principles of their organization, and the demand for a greater circulating medium among the common people. The leaders all agree that nothing could have been done at this time that could have been more propitious for the People's party hopes or that could have given greater inspiration of an emphatic demand in favor of those cardinal principles to which the various industrial organizations have been so long committed.

The national central committee, composed of 150 prominent members of the People's party from all sections of the Union, was in session in this city this afternoon when the United States senate took the final vote on passage of the silver bill. Thirty seconds after the result was announced by the chairman of the United States senate, 1,500 miles away, the announcement of the passage of the bill was reported to the conference.

The effect was electrical. Nearly every member jumped to his feet, and three cheers were given for the United States senate, the first legislative body to come to the relief of the people; and it was brawny Ben Terrell, of Texas, who shouted: "Now let the people's representatives, the lower house of congress, do the people's bidding, and likewise pass this bill."

There is a feeling here tonight that the house of representatives will hardly adjourn without giving this measure consideration, and it is determined by the leading spirits of this convention that its position on the financial question will be such as to leave no avenue of escape for the Democrats of the solid South and the Republicans of the silver West in the event of the failure of the lower house to pass this bill.

Telegrams of congratulation innumerable have flashed from this city to Washington tonight congratulating Senators Kyle and Peffer and all other People's party legislators for the first ray of hope that comes in the passage of the free coinage bill by the United States senate.

MORGAN'S AVAILABILITY.

Slater, of Colorado, Considers the Senator Strong.

M. H. Slater, the apostle of free coinage, arrived this afternoon. He is the chairman of the Colorado Silver league, and preached the gospel of free coinage to the Republican platform committee at Minneapolis and the Democratic committee at Chicago.

"Whom do you prefer for the presidential candidate?" he was asked.

"We consider Gresham sound on the silver question, and he would be entirely satisfactory. I think, however, that Senator John T. Morgan, of Alabama, would be even a better candidate. I am not as enthusiastic as some who think the third party candidate can be elected. The most we can hope to do is to throw the election into the Democratic house. Morgan has a better record as a Democrat than Cleveland, and he would stand some chance of being chosen. A majority of the delegates from twenty-seven states are silver men, and it only takes twenty-three states to elect."

GEN. WEAVER'S CHOICE.

After Gresham, He Naturally Prefers Himself.

OMAHA, July 1.—Gen. James B. Weaver, of Iowa, established himself at the Millard hotel this morning, and received the various People's party delegates, who crowded eagerly into his room.

"Who is your choice for president?" Gen. Weaver was asked.

"Walter Q. Gresham is my first choice, and Weaver is my second," said the general, smiling.

"If Gresham will accept I think we are all for him, and I presume we will hear something authoritatively from him or from some one authorized to represent him very soon."

Gen. Weaver smiled at the suggestion that Senator Stewart had sent a messenger to Omaha with a platform upon which he would accept the nomination for the presidency, and said:

"I don't think Senator Stewart has done anything of the kind. He is a very sensible man, and would be a good candidate, but he would not expect the platform to be moulded to suit the convenience of any man."

OTTO GRESHAM TALKS.

He Knows of No Reason Why His Father Should Decline.

VALPARAISO, Ind., July 1.—Hon. N. U. Bozarth, People's party candidate for supreme judge, says he has received positive assurances from the Indiana state central committee that Judge Walter Q. Gresham has promised to make the race for president as the nominee of the People's party.

A reporter addressed Otto Gresham, the son of the judge, on the matter. The young attorney refused to be interviewed on the subject, but said in reply to a direct interrogatory: "I know of no reason why my father should not accept the honor were it tendered him. I believe he is, as every honest thinking man is, a believer in most of the doctrines of the new party. Several of them are pet theories which he has advocated in Republican councils for years, although lately he has taken no active part in politics. Still I cannot say authoritatively that the nomination will be offered or accepted, or even whether father will vote the new ticket."

Kansas Sacrifices.

TOPEKA, Kan., July 1.—The Republican state committee nominated A. J. Smith for governor on the fifth ballot today, and R. R. Moore was nominated for lieutenant governor on the third ballot.

Anti-Lottery Men Beaten.

NEW ORLEANS, July 1.—Through bad management, in a political sense, the victory of Foster and the anti-lottery faction is being frittered away. The defeated McEnery side engineered quietly, and when it came to a caucus for circuit judges of the state appellate court, the McEnery men captured five out of six.

YALE'S GREAT DAY.

A Succession of Notable Victories Reach a Tremendous Climax.

Harvard's Crimson 'Varsity Eight Trails in Far Behind the Blue.

The Victors Proved Their Superiority Over Gallant but Weaker Men.

Yale Freshmen Inaugurate the Day by an Inspiring Win in the Rain.

NEW LONDON, Conn., July 1.—This has been a Yale week, with a Yale finish. Tuesday a base ball victory over Harvard; this morning's freshmen conquest over Harvard '95 in the annual two-mile row on the Thames, and to put a gloss finish on the whole season's aggregate of Yale's achievements the record of the Yale 'Varsity eight in turning the tables on the Harvard crew this afternoon, leaving them even further behind than Yale was left last year—and that is saying a good deal.

The Harvard men have fallen away from their interpretation of the Cook stroke which won for them last year, and have substituted a faster but much less effective method of oarsmanship this season. Yale was again the worthy exponent of the dogged, rugged deliberate stroke which has pulled its representatives' shell across the line ahead so many times in so many years.

A criticism of either Yale's blade or body work is difficult. The crew which won for the blue is called the most perfectly drilled which ever represented it. Harvard's oarmanship, however, was unsteady, while the stroke set by Lyman was followed moderately well. The in-board work of the Harvard men was of a highly unsatisfactory order, and

The Inharmonious Action

was jarring to even the unpracticed eye at times. An analysis of the stroke of both crews submitted this evening by the well-known Yale coach and rowing authority, George St. John Sheffield, discloses the following facts:

Yale caught the water and rowed the first hundred yards at the rate of 37½ strokes a minute, dropping them to 36, which was held until the first mile was completed. During the next mile it rowed an uniform stroke of 35, dropping then to 34 until the last mile, when it finished strong at 36.

Harvard broke away at 39, which it kept up for half a mile. It then fell off to 37, increasing to 38 on the first half of the second mile. It then gradually dropped to 33 at the beginning of the last mile, when it braced wonderfully, finishing at 38.

All the afternoon excursion trains brought loads of people, who were soon transferred to the big passenger steamers. The water was perfectly smooth, the air clear and the tide at full ebb. A strong breeze was blowing from the north at the backs of the crews as they rowed down stream with the tide. All these circumstances were highly favorable to the lighter and livelier crew of Yale, and adverse to Harvard's beefier and stronger oarsmen.

It Was Yale's Year

to choose between the east and west course, and she selected the former. The sun was breaking through the clouds at just 5 o'clock when both Yale and Harvard brought their shells down to the landings at their quarters, and at almost exactly the same second stepped into them. Contrary to general expectations, both crews rowed to its positions. Harvard was there first, pulling lazily across the river to their place. Yale had to row down half a mile, and came to place with that regular, easy stroke which has disarmed criticism for the past month.

The observation train made its appearance as the referee's word was given, and sixteen oars dug into the water at 5:17. Harvard's spry stroke secured a hold first, and the crimson took the lead. For the first hundred yards she kept it, pulling a thirty-nine stroke, while Yale's was about thirty-eight. Yale splashed badly and the boat rolled a little, while Harvard got off comparatively smoothly. At a hundred and fifty yards from the start the Yale prow had

Shot Past Harvard.

Yale had found its form. Harvard quickened its stroke a little, making a desperate fight before relinquishing the lead. In so doing she dropped into bad form, causing the boat to roll, and progress was impeded by its perceptible jerks. For fifty yards Harvard gave an extremely poor exhibition. Both crews at this point settled into the stroke which has characterized their rowing in practice all the spring—Harvard with a quick, speedy dash and Yale with a deliberate, powerful force which made a gap between the two shells at every dip.

At the first half mile Yale was rowing half a length in the lead, with both crews exhibiting the finest burst of speed witnessed during the entire race, except possibly at the finish. Yale continued its effective spurt during the second half mile, while Harvard fell back a little. When Yale's shell passed the first mile pole it was three lengths ahead. The Harvard stroke had taken a surprising drop down to thirty-five, while Galaudet's oars struck the water with metrical regularity thirty-seven times a minute. Yale took matters a trifle more easy from the mile to the mile and a half post, and the

Gap Between the Shells

remained little changed. Yale was four lengths ahead at the two-mile post, which marked the conclusion of half the race. Yale was pulling a trifle more vigorously. The Harvard coxswain was seized with a fit of crooked steering which brought his boat toward the Westishore, leaving Yale near the center of the stream with the full advantage of breeze and tide.

At the two-and-a-half-mile post Yale had placed fully eight lengths of clear water between her stern and the Harvard bow.

The affliction which overtook Harvard's oarsmen at this particular point of the race was splashing. For a hundred yards they pulled like freshmen in this respect. Yale crept steadily ahead, pulling an aggravatingly comfortable, easy stroke, while their shell glided over the river's surface with toboggan-like smoothness. Along by the three-mile flag Lyman and Capt. Kellton, Harvard's Nos. 8 and 7, swung badly out of shape. In their desperation to urge the boat along at a winning pace, each set a different stroke for the men behind.

It Was a Procession

after the third mile-post was passed. The Yale oars dropped exact and true, while Harvard lagged. A short distance before the last half-mile-post was reached the eights passed between the long lines of yachts which inclosed the finish. A rousing salute was given both crews as they passed each yacht, and the effect was magic. The inspiration made itself felt in both boats. The stroke was quickened, the keels kept more even, and the oarsmanship of both crews was decidedly more trim and cleanly cut.

At 5:37 minutes and 48 seconds the Yale boat shot by the finish, with Harvard fifteen or sixteen lengths to the rear. The Harvard shell crossed the line 55¼ seconds later. Every member of Yale's crew finished fresh, and only one or two of Harvard's crew were really exhausted. Every whistle in New London was subjected to a full head of steam, and the din was distracting. Thousands of blue flags floated aloft, while the crimson drooped or was kept modestly out of sight. Most of the 15,000 visitors who were attracted to New London to witness the race were carried away in an hour by excursion trains to New Haven, Boston and other places.

The official time for the four miles is 20:48 for Yale; for Harvard, 21:42½.

Yale backers held their money till the last moment, keeping thousands of dollars back because the Harvard men wanted odds of $100 to $70, but the last bets of the day were $100 to $55 on Yale.

The Oarsmen.

Following are the names, age, height and weight of the crews which rowed in the Yale-Harvard 'Varsity eights this afternoon:

YALE.	Age.	Height.	Weight
Johnson, bow	21	5.11	164
Ballet, 2	20	5.7	166
Van Huyck, 3	21	5.7½	166
Paine, 4	21	5.11½	183
Graves, 5	22	6.0	174
Hartwell, 6, captain	22	6.2	165
Ives, 7	21	6.0	172
Gallaudet, stroke	21	6.0	166
Olmstead, coxswain	—	—	106
HARVARD.			
Newell, bow	21	5.7	179
Rantout, 2	22	5.10½	168
Waters, 3	21	5.11	184
Acton, 4	23	6.0½	186
Cummings, 5	21	6.1	178
Throop, 6	23	5.11½	165
Kelton, 7, captain	30	6.0	193
Lyman, stroke	26	5.10½	167
Thomas, coxswain	—	—	102

THE FRESHMAN RACE.

Yale Lads Outrow the Others Handily.

NEW LONDON, Conn., July 1.—At the time appointed for the freshman race this morning the conditions as regards wind, wave and tide were almost perfect, save for rain, which came down quite heavily and continued so during and after the race. Harvard won, and chose the middle course. Yale, with second choice, selected the west, and Columbia was given the east course.

At 11:30 each crew had taken its seat in the shells and were ready for the word in five minutes. In the midst of a pouring rain and in the face of a strong northwest wind, the word was given a little after 12 o'clock. At the referee's pistol shot, the crews got away without a perceptible splash. Columbia caught the water first, though a powerful stroke of Yale's sent the boat with the blue-tipped oars at once to the lead. The three crews all took a fast stroke, varying from thirty-nine to forty-one to the minute, for the first quarter mile, and at the end of the distance were prettily bunched, Yale leading by a few yards and Columbia and Harvard almost tied, the former perhaps a trifle in the lead.

Between this and the three-fourths of a mile flag the great change came in the relative position of the crews. Yale dropped her stroke to thirty-eight, which seemingly was her most effective number. Both the Harvard and Columbia eights rowed their forty-to-the-minute stroke. Yale seemed to gain at every dip of her oars, and was two lengths ahead of her rivals when the third quarter of the first mile had been rowed. Then Columbia was leading Harvard by about a third of a boat's length.

As the mile post was passed Yale was still gaining, and Harvard was rapidly filling the breach between her boat and that of Columbia. The Yale stroke was here again quickened to forty, which was the number still adhered to by both the other crews. Just after starting on the last mile Columbia braced again, but the stroke was jerky and jagged at the finish, and though the boat shot ahead of Harvard, the keel was uneven.

At the beginning of the last half mile, the fast stroke set by all three began to tell to each on the crews. Columbia's coxswain ploughed out a crooked path for the shell, steering wildly toward the center of the course. Harvard gained rapidly, but the physical possibilities of the Columbia men began to tell in spite of their heavy handicap of crooked steering and a rough stroke, and they once more drew away from the Crimsons. Yale held her own to the finish, pulling evenly and running the boat along at a uniform rate of thirty-three strokes a minute. She finished about eight lengths ahead of Columbia, who led Harvard by two and a half lengths. The official time as announced was: Yale, 12:43¼; Columbia, 12:20; Harvard, 12:28.

The time for the first mile was: Yale, 5:47; Columbia, 5:52, and Harvard, 5:56.

Tried Hard to Die.

SAN BERNARDINO, Cal., July 1.—Joseph L. Merrill, son of ex-Gov. Merrill, of Iowa, and secretary of a local land and water company, attempted suicide today by first cutting his throat with a pocket knife and then gashing himself about the head with an ax. When found he had no lets than 120 wounds on the head, face and neck. They are not necessarily fatal.

THE GLOBE BULLETIN.

Weather—Showers; warmer.
Yale defeats Harvard on the water.
Gresham puts away the crown again.
Clarkson speaks rather warmly.
Senate passes a silver bill.
White Bear electric line opened.
Land suit against Russell Sage.
First of the English elections.
Musgang is found guilty.
Newspaper men shot at Chicago.
Mysterious murder at Minneapolis.
Sixth district Republicans fighting
Whitney refuses the Chairmanship.
Labor bills passed by the house.
Lincoln farmers join People's party
Wisconsin legislature adjourns.
Steamer City of Chicago ashore.

RUN OF THE MARKETS.

Fine weather and encouraging reports of crop progress had a tendency to weaken the feeling on 'change yesterday, and in consequence trading was slow and limited. Wheat closed at 78⅛c July, 78⅝c August, 78⅜c September. Last figures on corn were 50⅝c July, 49⅝c August, 48⅞c September. Oats ended at 31⅛c July, 32½c August, 31⅞c September. Pork closed at $11.25 July, $11.45 September.

Intensified dullness alone characterized action on the New York stock exchange yesterday.

GEN. CLARKSON FIRES

The Deposed Campaign Manager Takes a Few Center Shots at Ben.

Blaine's Friends Find No Favor With the Diminutive Autocrat.

He Was Ugly and Arbitrary in Demanding Clarkson's Let-Down.

The Iowan Declares Loyalty to Party, Not to Men, Is His Animus.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—Gen. Clarkson, a member of the national Republican committee, made the following statement of his position tonight: I have been in a pretty difficult position since the result at Minneapolis, and have tried to get through it with personal good grace and party loyalty. I never wanted, and never intended to accept if tendered, the chairmanship of the national campaign committee. I came to Washington fully resolved upon this, when the members of the national committee came on, and to my surprise, tendered me very generally their support for chairman, and insisted that I should accept.

J. S. CLARKSON.

I told them that the wish of the candidates for president and vice president should control, and that I could not accept, as I did not want the place, and felt satisfied that the president would desire some one else. There was no distinction as to faction in the members who tendered me their support. Blaine men and Harrison men alike urged that it was my duty to accept. When I refused, they

Asked If I Was Sore

over the defeat of Blaine and if I proposed to sulk. They insisted that the party interests required a non-factional organization and proposed that the practice of the party previous to 1888 should be followed by the election of two chairmen, one of the national committee to serve four years, and one of the campaign committee to serve during the campaign.

It was suggested that the president should be allowed to select the campaign committee, inside or outside the membership of the national committee itself, as permitted and suggested by the rule of the national convention at Minneapolis, and that the national committee should delegate its entire power to this campaign committee for the campaign. This would give to the candidates the full control and power