The Morning Call.

VOLUME LXXI—NO. 169. SAN FRANCISCO, WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 18, 1892—EIGHT PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

FRESNO CONVENTION.

Murphy of Santa Clara Is the Chairman.

HE DOES NOT MENTION CLEVELAND.

The Country Delegates Bitterly Disappointed.

OSTROM WAS AGAINST THE RAILROAD.

A Distinct Pledge Given to Judge Sullivan Before the Vote for Chairman Was Taken—District Conventions.

Special to THE MORNING CALL.

FRESNO, May 17.—A special train from San Francisco—Ned Curtis, John P. Irish and Sconchin Maloney.

That is the combination that defeated Dan Ostrom of Yuba for the chairmanship of the convention to-day, and temporarily trailed the Cleveland banner in the dust of ignominious defeat.

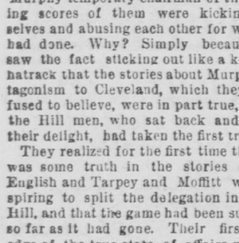
Everybody in the State who knew anything at all knew that Dan Ostrom has been during all his years of hard service in the ranks of the party a sturdy opponent of monopoly, and yet the cry was raised against him that he was being supported by the Southern Pacific, and that killed him.

Such stalwart railroad advocates as William D. English, Frank Moffitt and M. F. Tarpey were overlooked, in spite of the fact that they were up to their eyes in Barney Murphy's fight, and poor Ostrom, as a consequence, went to the wall.

To cap it all a number of the Cleveland men allowed themselves to be led into Murphy's fight, not because they believed it their duty as politicians, but because they knew Barney of old and knew him to be one of the best-hearted and most genial fellows in the world. Everybody in the State likes Barney Murphy personally, and that was half his battle. Without that advantage his supporters would not have been in it from start to finish, and they know it better than any one else.

Dan Ostrom is not so popular personally. He has battled his way to the front by dint of grim determination and pluck, and like all busy men he has not had leisure for cultivating the little amenities that go to make a man a hail fellow well met in the eyes of the world. He has accomplished more for humanity, and has done harder service for his party, but as a rule these things carry little weight when their possessor is pitted against a man whose father was worth ten millions, and whose great est care has been to learn to do a welsh rarebit to a turn.

Not that Barney Murphy is not a good man in many ways. But he is a millionaire,



Chairman Murphy.

and can always be counted on for a big check for the gang when campaign times come around.

Had the vote been taken last night there is not a man in town who does not believe that Murphy would have been defeated—but then it was not taken, and that gave English time to exhibit Irish and Maloney as the two horrible examples.

The good old farmers from the Sixth Congressional District were told that Irish was a bad and dangerous man, and had even been seen to speak to W. H. Mills. This did not work at first, but it finally began to wield an influence, and when Ostrom looked around this morning 30 votes that had been his the night before had been dragged away from him. He also saw that the Democratic organs of the coast had made a violent assault upon him all along the line, and that gave him his first intimation of defeat. He was frank enough to acknowledge that he was gone, but, as he put it, his friends had stood by him nobly, and he would fight it to a finish and abide by the result.

MURPHY NOT FOR CLEVELAND.

Hill Men Give the Farmers Pointers on Practical Politics.

FRESNO, May 17.—Ten minutes after the vote was announced that made Barney Murphy temporary chairman of the gathering scores of them were kicking themselves and abusing each other for what they had done. Why? Simply because they saw the fact sticking out like a knob on a hatrack that the stories about Murphy's antagonism to Cleveland, which they had refused to believe, were in part true, and that the Hill men, who sat back and grinned their delight, had taken the first trick.

They realized for the first time that there was some truth in the stories charging English and Tarpey and Moffitt with conspiring to split the delegation in favor of Hill, and that the game had been successful so far as it had gone. Their first knowledge of the true state of affairs was when Murphy made his little speech to the convention. He failed to mention the name of Cleveland or to refer to the subject of tariff reform, except as a moral issue which was interesting the people at this time.

It fell like a wet blanket on the vast assemblage, and men who had voted for him in all good faith looked at each other in blank amazement. It was too late to rectify what they saw to be their mistake, but it was not too late for them to go out into the street cursing in undertones and calling Bill English and his associates bad, wicked names.

Said one of them a few minutes later, as he leaned over a hospitable bar and strove to submerge his sorrows beneath numerous fingers of Democratic whisky: "This is a bad day for Cleveland. As sure as you are a foot high, Barney Murphy won this fight under false pretenses. He is not, and never has been, for Cleveland at heart, and if he should start in now and swear that he was there is not half of this convention that would believe him. Why did he omit to mention his name? Simply because he is owned by the other crowd, and did not dare to do so. That he is not in the conspiracy I believe implicitly; but you can chalk it down as a cold, hard fact that the delegates from this State will not vote solid for Cleveland at Chicago unless pledged to do so."

This is the situation boiled down, and when any enthusiastic Democrat gets up and talks about the utter absence of soreheads or sore hearts he is simply doing it for the benefit of the galleries.

OSTROM FOUGHT THE RAILROAD.

Giving His Pledge to the Backers of the Traffic Association.

FRESNO, May 17.—I met Ostrom to-night on the street after the convention had adjourned and asked him what he thought of it. "So far as I am concerned," he said, "I have no fault to find with what was done. Mr. Murphy is my personal friend and between us there could be no feeling of resentment. It is not a very cheerful looking day for Cleveland, though," he added, with a peculiar smile as he walked away on the arm of Campbell P. Berry. There is every reason to believe that the railroad had no hand whatever in Ostrom's fight, for the men from San Francisco, who are most deeply interested and who are working hardest for the indorsement of the Traffic Association, voted for him to a man. Barry Baldwin, Paulsell, Sullivan, Dwyer, Barry and all the leaders of the Reorganizers who are asking for the strong anti-railroad planks went with Ostrom, and Barry seconded his nomination.

Baldwin and Sullivan went to Ostrom late last night and asked him to define his position on the railroad question. He came out flatfooted for a strong anti-monopoly plank and said that he was not afraid for the world to know just how he stood.

"Will you give us," asked Judge Sullivan, "two-thirds of the committee on platform so that we may have it our own way?"

"I will," was the decisive reply, and 62 votes went to him from the Reorganizers to-day.

The old Buckley gang, of which there is a large number, including Sam Newman, Max Popper, Louis Metzger and Sam Braunhart, voted for Murphy.

THE HALL WAS CROWDED.

Ladies and Leaders Watched the Delegates From the Galleries.

FRESNO, May 17.—The Barton Opera House, where the convention met, was jammed until not a square foot of standing room was left when 2 o'clock arrived.

There was a numerous sprinkling of ladies in the galleries, and flutters of applause went up from them as they recognized their favorites among the delegates as they filed into their seats. Barbary Coast rough and West End dude came in for an equal share of their attention, and many a delegate from the way-back counties sought the balcony with his eyes for encouragement.

In the front row, where the bald heads most do congregate, Fred Cox and Ed Smith of Sacramento sat side by side and looked uneasily at English, who sat near by with Billy Foote at his side.

EVENING GATHERING IN FRONT OF GRAND CENTRAL HOTEL.

Fleet Strother's wind-coaxed mustache obscured the view of Joe Dwyer, who struggled to keep Sam Braunhard in line. Sam would not be held, however, and glories in the fact that he had come to Fresno for Cleveland and was now for Hill.

Colonel John O'Byrne, the verbose pioneer of '91, who was once a Tammany brave and who undertook to deliver the California delegation to Hill at Chicago, got a place near by and scowled at Judge Sullivan.

Leake of Yolo, who wears a pleasant smile and a fierce mustache, looked wise and thought up nice things to say about Ostrom.

A. T. Spotts busied himself with his roll calls, and sighed for the good old days when Buck was on top and held autocratic sway in the councils of the party. "It ain't like it used to be," he mused sadly as he looked down through his spectacles.

CALLED TO ORDER.

Mr. Hammond Performs the Duty of His Office Gracefully.

When the delegates had all been seated there was a faint murmur of applause and R. P. Hammond was seen to walk down the central aisle leaning on the arm of Louis Metzger of "Little Louisiana" fame.

The plaudits which greeted Hammond were at no time pronounced, and he blushed as he faced the convention. His smooth face was wreathed in smiles and in his mind he thought no doubt of poor Maurice Schmitt, who sat in a dingy office in San Francisco muttering to himself of his departed hopes.

When Hammond mounted the stage he felt for his departed whiskers, and in his confusion grasped the gavel. The latter was a strange and curious instrument. It was nothing less than a bungstarter borrowed from a neighboring beer saloon by "Split-lip" Collins, who occupied a conspicuous seat on the floor. Collins had taken a prominent part in the Republican primaries, but this did not keep him from taking a hand against the reorganizers in the Forty-fifth, where McNab was knocked into the oblivion of political obscurity in a single round with the aid of Perry Kewen, who figured as the greatest of all ambidexterous inspectors.

When the bungstarter had awed the assemblage to a reasonable degree of silence, Hammond said that he was commissioned by Chairman Wilson to express his regrets at his inability to be present. The convention is here in a great Democratic stronghold, representing doctrine that had been sanctioned by the last election and was now the doctrine not only of Democrats but of the people of the United States. General Hammond then introduced Mayor S. H. Cole of Fresno, who welcomed the convention in a short speech.

MURPHY IS CHOSEN.

How the Santa Clara Man Gained His Victory.

FRESNO, May 17.—Following the call to order a moment's silence ensued, during which nothing could be heard but the sighs of Spotts and the labored Hill breathing of Frank Moffitt, and then Ed Leake of Yolo arose and claimed the attention of the chair. He was cheered loudly by the Ostrom partisans, and obeyed with alacrity the request to mount the stage. He was greeted with more applause as he grasped the hand of Hammond, and in return bowed his acknowledgments.

"In my desire," he said, "to serve the best interests of my friend, and at the same time to preserve that feeling of harmony which should at all times exist among the members of the Democratic party, I feel that I have undertaken a task which rests all too heavily upon my shoulders. Not to detain, however, at this time, I can say that my object is to place before you for your earnest consideration the name of that honest old farmer, that prince of Democrats, that fearless man, old Dan Ostrom of Yuba. Beginning at the very bottom of the ladder, he has slowly but surely climbed it rung by rung until he has reached the very top, and he is to-day known and loved through the length and breadth of this great commonwealth. In all the long years through which he has been my steady and consistent friend I have found him to be above all else a gentleman, straightforward and direct in all his dealings with his fellow-men. His integrity cannot be doubted. He is above all else a manly man, and I ask you to make him chairman of this convention. He recognizes that the great battle which is now coming on must be fought out on the old lines and beneath the old banner which led us to a magnificent victory eight years ago. He believes in other words that tariff reform is the one great issue at stake, and that Grover Cleveland is the logical candidate of the party when it meets at Chicago in June."

During Mr. Leake's speech [Ostrom's name was greeted with frequent applause, but when he referred to Cleveland the convention burst into cheers. The very plaster on the ceiling shook with the noise of the crowd, and men sprang to their feet and shouted until they were fairly hoarse.

When the roars of applause which greeted Mr. Leake's effort had died away, Jackson Hatch of Santa Clara clamored for recognition, and he took the platform and in a long and rambling speech presented the name of Barney Murphy as a man of peculiar fitness for the office. He denied that Murphy was antagonistic to Cleveland, but claimed that, on the contrary, he was a man who, above all others, stood in the very fore front of the movement to renominate the ex-President. The applause which greeted the name of Murphy came chiefly from Santa Clara, Alameda and Los Angeles, and was not spontaneous.

Colonel Thomas F. Barry of San Francisco then took the floor or a considerable portion of it at least to second the nomination of Ostrom. He spoke warmly in praise of the man from Yuba and his remarks were frequently punctuated with applause.

"Principle and not expediency," he said, "is the true doctrine of the Democratic party and I do not think the right thing for our delegates to do is to refuse to vote for Cleveland until they can be convinced that he cannot be elected, but to refuse to vote for any one else until convinced that he cannot be elected. That is why I am for Ostrom, and why I expect every man who has the best interests of the party at heart to cast his vote for him.

Horace Jackson of San Francisco, who described himself as a laboring man, but who is a street contractor, pleaded the cause of Murphy. His remarks were greeted with bursts af laughter.

The next was C. C. Wright of Modesto. He also was a second to the nomination of Murphy. He claimed that Murphy represented the doctrine of the Democrats of the interior. He asserted again that Murphy was a Cleveland man, and Mr. Wright said that he would not rise to nominate a man who was not a Cleveland man. Murphy came to California in 1844.

Hon. William Harris of San Bernardino took the floor to second the nomination of Ostrom. He referred to Cleveland as being the opponent of the McKinley bill, and said that Ostrom had always been in line with the same principle of reform as that which Cleveland had promulgated.

Colonel John O'Byrne of San Francisco struggled to his feet to lift his voice in behalf of his friend, B. D. Murphy, whom he had known 24 hours, but whom he had learned in that brief time to love as a brother. Going to work men when Alameda, through her chairman, W. D. English, cast 32 solid votes for the Santa Clara man. As the list was followed down Murphy showed a steady gain until San Francisco was reached when the vote stood 156 for Murphy and 143 for Ostrom. Then there was a wrangle. A demand was made for the call to be made by districts, but it was at last decided to make it by individuals. To a man almost, the more prominent of the Reorganizers voted for Ostrom, but the old guard that followed Buckley and Rainey cast their fortunes with English and Murphy. San Francisco cast 62 votes for Ostrom and 76 for Murphy.

The final count showed that 629 votes were cast. Of these 343 were given to Murphy and 286 to Ostrom.

While the chair was announcing the result Leake of Yolo asked to be heard and moved to make the selection of Murphy unanimous.

"If you think," he said, "that there are any sore heads or sore hearts among us you are badly mistaken. Mr. Murphy is your choice and he is ours."

Ostrom and Leake were named as a committee to escort Murphy to the chair, and as they appeared there were more cheers and howls.

VOTE BY COUNTIES.

Where the Strength of the Two Candidates Came From.

FRESNO, May 17.—The following is the vote by counties for chairman of the convention:

	Ostrom.	Murphy.
Alameda	0	32
Amador	8	0
Butte	6	6
Calaveras	0	7
Colusa	8	0
Contra Costa	2	5
Del Norte	0	3
El Dorado	8	0
Glenn	0	6
Humboldt	7	4
Inyo	3	0
Kern	0	8
Lake	5	0
Lassen	4	0
Los Angeles	7	36
Marin	1	4
Mariposa	4	0
Mendocino	11	0
Merced	6	0
Modoc	4	0
Mono	0	2
Monterey	0	10
Napa	0	8
Nevada	5	4
Orange	0	7
Placer	8	1
Plumas	3	1
Sacramento	20	0
San Benito	0	5
San Bernardino	12	0
San Diego	10	6
San Francisco	62	76
San Joaquin	7	7
San Luis Obispo	0	8
San Mateo	0	6
Santa Barbara	0	9
Santa Clara	0	21
Santa Cruz	0	8
Shasta	8	2
Sierra	2	2
Siskiyou	1	7
Solano	2	9
Sonoma	5	12
Stanislaus	3	8
Sutter	5	0
Tehama	8	0
Trinity	1	6
Tulare	10	5
Tuolumne	0	4
Ventura	5	0
Yolo	9	12
Yuba	6	—
Totals	283	349

THE CHAIRMAN SPEAKS.

No Mention Made of Even the Name of Cleveland.

FRESNO, May 17.—On assuming the chair Mr. Murphy, after complimenting Fresno on her progress and predicting a glorious future for her, spoke as follows: "In the good old days there was a good old-fashioned style of honesty of purpose, honesty of act, honesty of words, that has given place to duplicity, sharp practice and treachery. This has been more conspicuous in the political field than in any other, and I am sorry to say that it has not been confined to any one political party. The result is that conscientious and intelligent men have been driven from the field of politics, while tricksters and timeservers have been elevated to high places in the synagogue. Good men have been fearful of going into politics, and the best friends of the republic have taken a gloomy view of the future. But I thank God that a great wave of morality is now rolling over the State. You, gentlemen of this convention, represent that sentiment, and I congratulate you that I now look upon an harmonious and united Democracy. Gentlemen of the convention, let us, as much is expected of us, not fail to do our duty. Let us mean what we say and say what we mean. Let us make such a platform of principles that not only every Democrat, but every honest man, no matter what his political affiliations may be, can take his stand upon it, and when you come to elect your delegates let your men be broad-gauge men, who can sit down with the great men of Indiana, New York and the great States of the United States, in council at Chicago."

ENTHUSIASM CHILLED.

The Convention Does Not Relish the Slight to Cleveland.

FRESNO, May 17.—When Murphy had spoken the applause was faint and half-hearted. His omission of Cleveland's name cast a damper on the proceedings from which they did not recover.

During the progress of his remarks he choked up, and turning to his secretary he asked for water. Immediately there was a protest. Twenty-seven delegates on the floor fainted away, and a dozen flasks were trotted out. The idea of the chairman of a Democratic convention asking for water was so entirely new that the convention was thrown into wild confusion.

Order was finally restored, however, and Murphy proceeded to tell how the beautiful women and fragrant flowers reminded him of the cattle and horses which roved the plains in days gone by. No one present could see the relevancy of the comparison, but it went just the same and caused another faint effort at applause.

Then Judge J. F. Sullivan placed in nomination for secretary R. P. Troy of Marin, whose name was seconded by William D. English, who explained that he had never before attempted a convention speech. R. P. Doolan of San Francisco also spoke for Troy, and he was elected by acclamation.

Tom Williams of San Joaquin, known as the "Duke of Union Island," blushed as he got up to ask that a committee of 15 be named on credentials, to consist of two from each Congressional District and one at large.

This was agreed to.

Burke of Los Angeles moved a similar committee on permanent organization and order of business.

Del Valle of Los Angeles made a motion that a committee of 15 on platform and resolutions be named. Both were decided in the affirmative.

Some little discussion arose over the question of an adjournment, and it was finally decided to take a recess of 15 minutes to allow the naming of the committee on credentials. The chair asked for the night in which to consider the others. When the recess was up the chair announced the committee on credentials.

An adjournment was then taken till 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

SOME CONVENTION TYPES.

DISTRICT CONVENTIONS.

There Will Be Warm Work in Some Parts of the State.

FRESNO, May 17.—The Democrats of the First District to-night renominated Congressman Geary for Congress, and chose Thomas L. Thompson of Sonoma and Clay W. Taylor of Shasta delegates to Chicago. They also chose R. P. Hammond of Marin as Presidential elector, and Henry Hogan alternate. The above are all Cleveland men.

At the meeting of the Second Congressional convention A. Caminetti was unanimously renominated for Congress.

R. D. Stevens of Sacramento and W. J. Magee of Amador were chosen delegates to Chicago, with A. F. Jones of Butte and Dr. E. Armstrong of Lodi as alternates.

A series of resolutions were adopted earnestly indorsing the tariff-reform movement and demanding the nomination of Cleveland as the true exponent of Democracy.

J. A. Filcher of Auburn was then chosen as Presidential elector and Charles Mitchell of Grass Valley alternate.

The Democrats of the Fourth Congressional District met to-night. The names of Judge James V. Coffey, Thomas J. Clunie and James G. Maguire were put in nomination for Congress. Judge Sullivan stated that he knew Judge Coffey was not a candidate and Clunie made a speech gracefully withdrawing from the fight and indorsing Judge Maguire, who was then nominated by acclamation. The delegates then chose Judge Sullivan and J. F. Clark as delegates to Chicago.

The delegates to the Fifth Congressional District met to-night and nominated John F. Ryland of San Jose for Congress, A. L. Whitehurst of Gilroy and Thomas F. Barry of San Francisco for delegates to Chicago, L. G. Flanagin and F. M. Mills alternates, with might and main he denounced the men who were back of Ostrom as hirelings of the Southern Pacific monopoly. For his pains he was hissed loudly, and when pressed hard defied any one present to deny what he had said.

When the belligerent colonel had resumed his seat, L. Archer of Santa Clara moved that the nominations close.

While he was on his feet White of Los Angeles addressed the chair. His appearance was the signal for a succession of war-whoops, and every man present was up in a minute clamoring for him to speak.

"All that I desired to say," responded Mr. White, "was to second the motion made by my friend, Judge Archer."

He blushed as he sat down amid a storm of applause.

The rollcall was then proceeded with and the result was watched with the closest interest. There was a yell from the Murphy

POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

Prominent Republicans Present at the National League College Clubs.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., May 17.—The first guns of the campaign of 1892 were fired here to-day by Governor McKinley, John M. Thurston, General Alger, J. Sloat Fassett and other prominent Republican leaders. The occasion was the organization of the National League of College Republican Clubs, for which delegates were present from 30 colleges, from Maine to California. The convention was called to order about noon by President Burke of the University of Michigan Club. A. E. Ewing welcomed the delegates. Mention of Blaine in the address of welcome was the signal for an ovation. This afternoon the convention perfected its organization by adopting a constitution and electing the following officers: President, James F. Burke, University of Michigan; first vice-president, J. B. Eregloam of the Leland Stanford Jr. University; secretary, James M. Perkins of Harvard College; treasurer, M. C. Alpin of Princeton. One of the principal objects of the organization of these College Republican clubs, as stated in the platform, is to counteract the general impression that college men are free-traders, and foster the development of a healthy study of political economy from a practical, rather than a theoretical, standpoint, and to encourage young men to take a more prominent part in political work and by encouraging pure methods place politics on a higher plane.

At a grand banquet held this evening, at which over 1000 guests were present, General Alger responded to the sentiment, "Republican Party on Guard." When Governor McKinley arose he was greeted with a round of applause which lasted five minutes.

To Manage the Fight.

NEW YORK, May 17.—Hill's political friends have come to the conclusion that he is rapidly losing his political senses. He has decided to go to the Chicago convention and set up headquarters, from which he hopes to pump gas enough into his boom. All of his friends have advised him against this course, but up to this time he has remained firm in his determination to be upon the spot and run his own campaign.

Delaware Democrats.

DOVER, Del., May 17.—The Democratic State convention, held here to-day, elected the following delegates to the national Democratic convention: Hon. Thomas F. Bayard, Hiram R. Borle, Governor Reynolds, Richard R. Kenney, John W. Causey and William L. Sirman. The resolutions denounce the McKinley bill; oppose the free coinage of silver and strongly indorse Cleveland. The delegation is not instructed, but all favor the nomination of Cleveland for President.

ONE HUNDRED YEARS OLD.

The Centennial Anniversary of the New York Stock Exchange.

NEW YORK, May 17.—The New York Stock Exchange was 100 years old to-day. There were all sorts of horseplay and any number of impromptu speeches in the crowds around the polls where the different stocks are dealt in. A notable incident of the day was the appearance on the Exchange of William Alexander Smith, the oldest living member. He joined December 17, 1844. He was president in 1866-67. He is still a well-preserved man and engaged in active business. The brokers gave him an enthusiastic reception.

"When I joined," said Mr. Smith, "the institution was known as the Board of Brokers and its meeting-place was in the old Merchants' Exchange building, which is now the New York Custom-house. The membership amounted to about 300 and the initiation fee was $400."

Frank K. Sturgis, the newly elected president of the exchange, was also on the floor, and, in response to the clamorous demands of the brokers, spoke of the growth of the institution and of the prospects of extended operations in the future. The brokers assembled in the early days under a buttonwood tree, which was on a sort of common or green opposite what is now 60 Wall street. Along one side of the common ran a cowpath. This cowpath is now Pearl street, the crookedest thoroughfare in New York. The original association of 1792 admitted members upon a simple vote and without a fee. In 1823 a fee of $25 was required. In 1827 the fee was $100. It rose to $150 in 1833, to $350 in 1842, and in 1862 the amount was the respectable sum of $3000, and for clerks $1500. In 1886 premiums made a still further advance in seats to $10,000. In 1879 the cost of seats reached the sum of $20,000, and since that time some purchases have been made as high as $34,000.

The present regular initiation fee is $1000 and $10 for the gratuity fund. These amounts are in addition to the purchase price of the seat. The annual dues are $50, and there is an assessment of $10 on each death to provide for the insurance of $10,000 under the operations of the gratuity fund. The Stock Exchange now has 1100 members.

SULLIVAN IS SOUND.

He Is Pronounced a Most Magnificent Specimen of Muscular Development.

NEW YORK, May 17.—John L. Sullivan underwent for the first time in his life a thorough physical examination at the hands of Dr. George F. Shrady, one of America's eminent physicians, to-day. After looking over the massive frame of the pugilistic champion with a great deal of care and thoroughness, the examination requiring one hour, Shrady said: "In all my life I have never seen such a magnificent specimen of muscular development and, indeed, I do not think that another such a man is living to-day. You are in perfect health, Mr. Sullivan; your heart, liver, stomach, lungs and other organs are all performing their work properly. You are physically sound, and, with some superfluous flesh in the abdominal region removed, your power of endurance would be remarkable."

When John arose Dr. Shrady shook his hand cordially and wished him good luck in his coming battle. "Oh, I'll attend to Corbett," John replied; "he may be clever, but he'll have to go on the checker-board like the rest."

John D. Rockefeller has given $50,000 to the endowment fund of the Tabernacle Baptist Church on Second avenue, New York.

Jackson Hatch of Santa Clara Presidential elector and J. C. Ruddick of San Francisco alternate. Resolutions were adopted instructing the delegate to vote for Cleveland as long as his name was before the convention.

The delegates from the Seventh Congressional District also met to-night, but were unable to come to any decision as to nominations. Much opposition was developed to the nomination of any one for Congress at this time and the convention finally adjourned to the call of the chair, provided he call it together some time to-morrow.

There are two candidates under consideration—General Kittrell of Stanislaus and Olin Welborn of San Diego.

The Sixth and Third districts will hold their conventions to-morrow.

WILL FORCE THE ISSUE.

The Cleveland Men Will Not Sit Tamely Under Defeat.

FRESNO, May 17.—The bitterness of the Cleveland men is fully voiced in the following to-night from the Expositor, which is the Democratic organ of the San Joaquin Valley: "In putting Mr. Murphy in nomination, Mr. Hatch stated in his speech that Mr. Murphy hailed from a county whose delegation was instructed for Grover Cleveland, and that Mr. Murphy was in line and sympathy with the convention. When the chairman took the gavel he failed to mention the name of Cleveland or refer to him in any manner. On the other hand he made the same argument that every anti-Cleveland man has made here in Fresno and throughout the land, for instead of indorsing Cleveland, who was shown to be the almost unanimous choice of the convention, he stated that the convention would elect delegates to Chicago; that it had confidence in men who could sit down with the leaders of the doubtful States and determine upon the man and issue to win the coming campaign. The Expositor is frank to confess that Mr. Murphy's speech was a humiliation and a slap in the face to many who supported him. Had he been for Cleveland he should have said so. He gained his election on that issue, and if the sentiment expressed in his speech had been anticipated by the convention Mr. Ostrom would have received at least 500 votes for chairman. One thing is evident, the fight will have to be made in the convention to-morrow, and Cleveland's friends will have to force the issue. California is for Cleveland and the convention is representative."

MONEY FOR THE MINERS.

Appropriations for Restraining Debris to Be Allowed.

THE POSTOFFICE COMMISSION TO MEET.

Bryan of Nebraska to Force a Vote on the Free Lumber Bill—Proposed Protection of Public Lands.

Special to THE MORNING CALL.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—Representative Caminetti and J. K. Luttrell appeared before the Appropriations Committee by appointment to-day, to ascertain, if it was possible, what amount of money the committee is willing to appropriate to the hydraulic mines for the erection of restraining works. The majority of the members were present, Holman being in the chair. Caminetti explained the bill and the conditions existing in the mining region of California. Many questions were asked by the members and answered by Caminetti with reference to the report of the board of engineers. Luttrell followed Caminetti. The Californians think that the remarks made by the members indicate that they are in favor of making an appropriation. Representatives Sayers and Forney, two members of the committee, assured them that a reasonable amount would be allowed.

Protection of Public Lands.

A proposition was made in the House to-day by Otis of Kansas to strike out the appropriation of $120,000 to enable the Secretary of the Interior to protect the timber and other public lands from invasion and depredation, and to substitute $20,000 to be expended by Land Registers and Receivers. Otis attacked the Interior Department for dispossessing the Kaweah colonists of California of their Sequoia Park lands. Bowers defended Secretary Noble, and said the promoters of this colonization scheme were "scallawags from San Francisco."

Secretary Foster has requested Postmaster-General Wanamaker and Attorney-General Miller to meet him at the Treasury Department to-morrow to consider the San Francisco postoffice site matter.

A Civil-Service Position.

Senator Felton and Representative Loud find that they were in error in supposing that an examiner of merchandise at San Francisco could be named without first passing a civil-service examination. They at first decided to recommend W. H. Davis, but that gentleman withdrew. They were then about to recommend George W. Root, when they discovered that Hollywood's successor must be appointed under the civil-service rules.

Restraining Debris.

Senator Felton will to-day propose an amendment to the river and harbor bill appropriating $50,000 for restraining works in the American River, California. To remove the debris where it is now lodged will cost but a fraction of 1 cent per cubic yard, whereas it will cost about 15 cents per yard to remove it after it has reached the navigable rivers, according to a board of engineers of the War Department.

The Lumber Tariff.

Representative Bryan of Nebraska to-day introduced a bill placing rough lumber on the free list, and imposing duties as follows on partly or entirely finished lumber: Lumber, each side planed or finished, 50 cents per 1000 feet; planed on one side and tongued and grooved, $1 per 1000 feet; planed on two sides and tongued and grooved, $1 50 per 1000 feet. The bill was not introduced as a result of an agreement on the lumber bill by the Democratic majority of the Ways and Means Committee, but it indicates that Bryan's purpose is to urge the committee to settle the lumber question, which has been before it for some time, by reporting a bill on these lines.

Grabbing Mineral Lands.

The bill to provide for the examination and classification of mineral lands in Montana and Idaho was to-day reported to the House from the Committee on Public Lands. The object of the bill is to prevent the acquisition of lands said to be rich in minerals by the Northern Pacific Railroad Company under its land grant.

Capital Notes.

The total collections of internal revenue during the first ten months of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, will show $125,548,061, an increase of $5,669,841, as compared with the collections during the corresponding period of the previous fiscal year.

The Court of Claims awarded the heirs of General Robert E. Lee $217,600 damages for timber cut off Raveuswood, Va., during the war. Congress has yet to pass upon the finding.

CONGRESS.

THE SENATE.

Registering Foreign-Built Ships—Increase of the Navy Discussed.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—In the Senate this morning Chandler introduced a bill to authorize the registration of certain steamships as vessels of the United States. Referred to Committee on Commerce.

The preamble recites that Austin Corbin of New York and an association propose to organize a company to be known as the American Steamship Company, with a capital of at least $10,000,000, for the purpose of constructing and purchasing first-class passenger steamers to run between the city of New York and ports of Great Britain, and provides that all vessels owned by said company of not less than 7000 tons, capable of a speed of not less than 19 knots an hour, acquired by purchase or otherwise after the passage of this act, shall be entitled to receive American registers in accordance with the conditions of the act of May 10, 1892, provided, the company shall show to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Treasury that it has built or contracted to have built, in an American shipyard a vessel of equal or greater tonnage with such foreign-built ship; also provided that no register shall be issued to a foreign-built ship until the company shall have acquired, or applied for the registry of, at least two such foreign-built ships, with the specified capacity and speed.

The naval appropriation bill was then taken up, the pending question being the provision for an increased navy.

McPherson, who, Friday last, offered an amendment to strike out the House provision for an armored cruiser and the Senate provision for a battleship and provide for three instead of one harbor-defense double-turret ship of the monitor type, modified his amendment, leaving the number of monitors at one.

Higgins of Delaware favored an increase of the navy even if it involved an increase of the national debt.

Vilas of Wisconsin said the amount of the annual appropriation now imposed on the country might not improperly be described as appalling, and he did not think the Senate should go further toward increasing the navy under present circumstances than the House bill provides.

Vest of Missouri said he would vote against the proposed increase in every shape and form.

Allison of Iowa, chairman of the Appropriations Committee, asked the Democratic Senators to indicate what statute they would like to repeal in order to reduce the appropriations now necessary.

Vest replied that he would repeal the sugar bounty law and the postal subsidy bill.

Allison calculated the amount this saved at about $8,000,000, and said the country was asked to elect a Democratic President and Senate in order that the sugar bounty and the postal subsidy laws might be repealed.

Vest replied that this would just be a starter.

Allison referred to the condition of the public treasury and, among other things, said to the Senators who were distressed about the sinking fund, that at this time it has $34,000,000 to its credit, and the chances are that before the end of the present fiscal year every dollar that ought to be applied to it for the year, or within a few millions at least, will be applied to it. When the fiscal year ends we will have instead of bankruptcy $25,000,000 surplus, and probably $30,000,000. That is the latest estimate, and I have no doubt we will keep within it. I will venture my statement on the $25,000,000 and say that every requirement of the treasury will have been satisfied and that there will be $25,000,000 surplus on the 1st of July next.

Mills of Texas said the reports of the Secretary of the Treasury did not coincide with Allison's statement as to the surplus.

Hawley of Connecticut said that none of our warships could go out to the open sea for battle. They were splendid chasers—and probably splendid runners—but what we wanted was at least a few of the old kind of 1812 and 1855 and 1860.

Finally a vote was taken on McPherson's modified amendment, and it was rejected—ayes 18, noes 30, as follows:

Ayes—Berry, Blodgett, Carlisle, Cockrell, Coke, Faulkner, Hill, Kyle, McPherson, Mills, Palmer, Pascoe, Peffer, Pettigrew, Pugh, Turple, Vilas and Voorhies—18.

Noes—Allen, Allison, Butler, Casey, Chandler, Davis, Dawes, Dubois, Felton, Frye, Gallinger, Hale, Hansbrough, Hawley, Higgins, Hiscock, Manderson, Mitchell, Morgan, Paddock, Perkins, Proctor, Quay, Ransom, Sanders, Sawyer, Shoup, Stanford, Teller, Wilson—30.

Morgan of Alabama offered an amendment that if harbor-defense ships be put on the Pacific Coast an allowance of 3 per cent may be made on the cost to the contractor in addition to the contract price to cover the cost of the transportation of material. Agreed to without division.

The question then recurred on the amendment reported by the Committee on Appropriations.

Cockrell of Missouri opposed it on the ground that there was no absolute necessity for the vessels contemplated, and that the condition of the treasury did not justify such an expenditure. Without coming to a vote on the question the Senate adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

Increased Appropriation for Enforcing the Restriction Act Asked For.

In the House to-day Representative Loud of California introduced an amendment to the sundry civil appropriation bill, increasing the appropriation for the enforcement of the Chinese restriction laws from $50,000 to $160,000. $100,000 of this amount to be used in furnishing Chinese registration certificates. He thought that this was a reasonable amount, as under Geary's Chinese exclusion bill passed by the House a provision was made for taxing the Chinese $3 per head for the certificates of registration. This would make a total of $330,000 for this purpose, as there are 110,000 Chinese in this country, according to an estimate of the Census Bureau, and this estimate should be increased by about 50 per cent, he thought.

Holman made a point of order that the amendment changed the existing law. He reserved his point.

Sayers, a Democratic member of the Appropriation Committee and Holman's lieutenant, said that it was his understanding that under the bill, as passed recently, Chinese certificates of residence are to be furnished under the supervision of the Internal Revenue Bureau and he thought the department already had sufficient funds at its command.

Wilson of Washington said that he knew the Internal Revenue Bureau in his State did not have sufficient funds at its disposal to carry out the existing laws efficiently.

Loud asked Sayers if he thought the House was justified in taxing the Chinese $3 per head for registration certificates under Geary's bill.

Sayers said he thought so.

Loud—Then this $110,000 increase proposed in my amendment is surely not excessive, as it is only one-third of the amount proposed in Geary's bill, which the gentleman from Texas voted for.

Sayers did not vouchsafe a reply to this, but said he was willing to pass over this item, in order to give the committee time to inquire a little further as to the necessity for an increase.

By unanimous consent the item was passed over.

The Committee on Judiciary reported favorably and the House adopted the resolution of Mitchler of Pennsylvania calling on the Attorney-General for information which would authorize proceedings against the Reading coal combine.

The following bill among others were reported and placed on the calendar: For a survey of a ship canal to connect Lake Erie and the Ohio River. The regular order was then taken up, and despite the efforts of Holman to proceed with the sundry civil bill, the question being on the Walker expunging resolution, it was referred to the Committee on Rules, and the House went into committee of the whole on the sundry civil bill. Pickler of South Dakota moved to increase the appropriation to meet the expenses of protecting timber on public lands from $120,000 to $240,000. Lost.

During the discussion of this motion Otis of Kansas, Wilson of Washington, Bowers of California and Snodgrass of Tennessee engaged in an extended controversy as to whether the law was efficiently executed. Bowers and Snodgrass had a difference as to some remark that was made by the former, or which Snodgrass