The Morning Call.

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CLEVELAND NOTIFIED.

The Democratic Candidates Open the Campaign.

ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING IN NEW YORK.

Madison-Square Gardens Crowded With People. Notification Address by Chairman Wilson. Responses by the Candidates.

Special to THE MORNING CALL.

NEW YORK, July 20.—Cleveland and Stevenson, the Democratic candidates for President and Vice-President, arrived here this morning and were welcomed at the dock by prominent Democrats. The party was greeted with cheers. They entered carriages. Cleveland was driven to the Fifth-avenue Hotel, Stevenson to the Hoffman. Cleveland is to be the guest of ex-Secretary of the Navy Whitney during his stay.

General Stevenson was the recipient of many calls during the day.

The notification committee met this morning, listened to the reading of the letter of notification and appointed a committee to wait on the candidates and learn their wishes.

The Tammany men were kicking considerably about the distribution of reserved seats at to-night's notification meeting. To the Tammany wigwam only 75 seats were allotted. Against these the County Democracy were given 25, New York Democracy 25, Ellery Anderson for the anti-snap convention people 50, and to friends of Cleveland 25. That is, Tammany gets 75 and the anti-Tammany people 125. The kickers were so strong that Tammany's proportion was increased to 200.

THE NOTIFICATION.

Ceremonies in the Madison-Square Garden Before a Large Assemblage.

NEW YORK, July 20.—Madison-square Garden was packed to-night with people intent on witnessing the ceremonies attendant upon the notification of Messrs. Cleveland and Stevenson of their nomination. The vast amphitheater was decorated in a similar manner to the national convention hall, and between 15,000 and 20,000 people assembled. While awaiting the arrival of the distinguished guests the audience passed the time in cheering for Cleveland, Stevenson and Governor Flower, and singing campaign songs. At 8:20 o'clock the notification committee entered, headed by Perry Belmont, who was arm in arm with Stevenson. As the crowd recognized the Vice-Presidential candidate the building shook with cheers, and a moment later Governor Flower received a flattering welcome. Suddenly a yell went up, "Here comes Cleveland!" and this was the signal for a demonstration such as Cleveland has not witnessed since 1888. When silence was finally restored, Chairman Wilson of the notification committee stepped to the front of the stage and facing Mr. Cleveland delivered the notification address.

Chairman Wilson's Speech.

Chairman Wilson of West Virginia in the course of his remarks said:

Besides bringing the notification from the Democratic party, the committee is also charged with the duty of presenting its platform of principles, which in all of its utterances is merely the development of that one great principle that whatever governments and laws can do for a people must be done for all the people without precedence of section or grades of citizenship. The Democrats plant themselves upon the principle that the necessities of the Government are the beginning and end of just taxation, and against the tendency to the centralization of political power in the Federal Government, and the centralization of wealth in favor of classes.

"Four years ago," said Wilson, "in the midst of a career deserving of the highest honors, and which will receive the highest encomiums that history can award, you were struck down because, as a Democrat, you could make no terms with those who wished to plunder the people's treasury and perpetuate the passions of civil strife. Your countrymen will right that wrong. They have seen the attempt to turn the gratitude of the nation into an electioneering fund for a political party, and your service to that party in conflicts of peace count for more than service to the country in conflicts of war. They have seen every power of the Federal administration used to destroy free elections in the States. We can assure you there are no weary or despondent Democrats in the ranks to-day and with the people's cause as our cause, doubt not that you will lead us to a glorious triumph."

During Chairman Wilson's address Mrs. Cleveland, who had been detained, strove to enter the hall unobserved, but the audience caught sight of her and fairly went wild with enthusiasm. In the very midst of Wilson's speech three cheers were given for Mrs. Cleveland, and when a voice from the gallery proposed three cheers for Ruth the enthusiasm reached such a height that the chairman was obliged momentarily to suspend his remarks. Cleveland's visage darkened with displeasure, but even his frown was powerless to chec the enthusiasm of American chivalry, and it was fully a minute before the enthusiasm exhausted itself.

At the conclusion of Chairman Wilson's address the secretary read the formal notification letter to Mr. Cleveland.

The Official Letter.

The address says: "Nothing could evince the affection and confidence in which Cleveland is held by the Democratic party more positively than the fact that he was three times made its candidate for the Presidency. His devotion to the principles of the party of Jefferson, his fidelity to every trust reposed by the people, his courageous, conservative and exemplary administration, and the prosperity of the country thereunder, won for him the respect of every citizen. In the maintenance of the doctrines he so clearly expounded, and which formed the basis of the declaration of principles formulated by the Democratic convention which again placed him in nomination, rests the hope of the people for a constitutional government."

The address declares that Cleveland's nomination "is welcomed by every man who feels the burden of unjust taxation and the distress of unwarranted legislative interference with the rights of the citizen, and most heartily congratulates the country upon the opportunity presented by his candidacy for a return to the methods and measures of that party which has and will ever administer the Government for the good of the country and in the interests of the entire people."

Mr. Cleveland then faced Chairman Wilson and said:

Mr. Cleveland's Reply.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen: The message you deliver from the national Democracy arouses within me emotions which would be well-nigh overwhelming if I did not recognize here assembled the representatives of the great party who must share with me the responsibility your mission invites. I find much relief in the reflection that I have been selected merely to stand for the principles and purposes to which my party is pledged, and for the enforcement and supremacy of which all who have any right to claim Democratic fellowship must constantly and persistently labor.

Our party responsibility is indeed great. We assume a momentous obligation to our countrymen. In return for their trust and confidence we promise them the rectification of their wrongs and the better realization of the advantages which are due to them under our free and beneficent institutions. But if our responsibility is great, our party is strong. It is strong in its sympathy with the needs of the people; in its insistence upon the exercise of governmental powers strictly within the constitutional permission that the people have granted, and in the willingness to risk its life and hope upon the people's intelligence and patriotism. Never has a great party, intent upon the promotion of right and justice, had a better incentive for effort than is now presented to us. Turning our eyes to the plain people of the land, we see them burdened as consumers with a tariff sytem that unjustly and relentlessly demands from them in the purchase of the necessaries and comforts of life, an amount scarcely met by the wages of hard and steady toil, while the exactions thus wrung from them build up and increase the fortunes of those for whose benefit this injustice is perpetuated. We see the farmer listening to the delusive story that fills his mind with visions of advantage, while his pocket is robbed by the stealthy hand of high protection. Our workingmen are still told the tale oft repeated in spite of its demonstrated falsity, that the existing protective tariff is a boon to them, and that under its beneficent operation their wages must increase. While they listen scenes are enacted in the very abiding-place of high protection that mock the hopes of toil and attest the tender mercy that the workingman receives from those made selfish and sordid by unjust governmental favoritism.

Opposition to Protection.

We oppose earnestly and stubbornly the theory upon which our opponents seek to justify and uphold the existing tariff laws. We need not base our attack upon questions of constitutional permission or legislative power. We denounce the theory upon the highest grounds when we contend that in its present condition its operation is unjust, and that the laws enacted in accordance with it are inequitable and unfair. Ours is not a destructive party. We are not at enmity with the rights of any of our citizens. All are our countrymen. We are not recklessly heedless of any American interests, nor will we abandon our regard for them; but invoking the love of fairness and justice which belongs to true Americanism, and upon which our constitution rests, we insist that no plan of tariff legislation shall be tolerated which has for its object and purpose a forced contribution from the earnings and income of the mass of our citizens to swell directly the accumulations of a favored few. Nor will we permit the pretended solicitude for American labor, or any other specious pretext of benevolent care for others, to blind the eyes of the people to the selfish schemes of those who seek, through the aid of unequal tariff laws, to gain unearned and unreasonable advantages at the expense of their fellows.

Perpetuation of Power.

We have also assumed in our covenant with those whose support we invite the duties of opposing to death another avowed scheme of our adversaries, which under the guise of protecting suffrage covers but does not conceal a design whereby to perpetuate the power of a party afraid to trust its continuance to the untrammeled and intelligent votes of the American people. We are pledged to resist legislation intended to complete this scheme because we have not forgotten the saturnalia of theft and brutal control which followed another Federal regulation of state suffrage; because we know the managers of a party which did not scruple to rob the people of a President would not hesitate to use the machinery created by such legislation to revive its corrupt instrumentalities for partisan purposes; because the attempt to enforce such legislation would rekindle animosities and replace prosperous activity with discouragement and dread throughout a large section of the country and would menace the rights reserved to the States and people which underlie the safeguards of American liberty.

"True to its history and creed," said Mr. Cleveland, "the Democratic party will respond to the wants of the people within safe lines and guided by enlightened statesmanship. To the troubled and impatient within our membership we commend an unswerving allegiance to the party. Defeat in the pending campaign, followed by a consummation of the legislative schemes that our opponents contemplate, and accompanied by such other incidents of their success as might more firmly fix their power, would present a most discouraging outlook for future Democratic supremacy and for the accomplishment of the objects we have at heart. Every sincere Democrat must believe that the interests of his country are deeply involved in the victory of our party. Success can only be achieved by a systematic and intelligent effort on the part of all. Let us tell the people plainly and honestly what we believe and how we propose to serve the interests of the entire country, and then let us, after the manner of true Democracy, rely upon the thoughtfulness of our fellow-countrymen."

White Talks to Stevenson.

Immediately after Cleveland had resumed his seat Stephen M. White of California rose and, facing Adlai E. Stevenson of Illinois, addressed him briefly upon his nomination as the Vice-Presidential candidate. He said in part:

The great organization in whose battles for the public welfare you have borne so conspicuous a part has manifested its approval of the enlightened and progressive administration with which you were for four years prominently identified. That period has been compared by the people with the record of the Presidential term now approaching its completion. To the contrast the Democracy turns proudly and with confidence. Time has furnished ample opportunity to study the pending questions of importance, and the general sentiment protests against an extravagant and partial tariff; against Federal control of elections; demands governmental reform and insures a Democratic victory.

The Official Notification.

The secretary then read the following letter of the committee notifying Stevenson of his nomination. It says, in part:

We are able to assure you that this honor has been conferred because the Democratic party has recognized in you a leader whose every public act has strengthened the party in the respect of the people. As an officer of a Democratic administration, as a pleader for Democratic principles, as a statesman who has sought to protect the people in all their rights, you have long enjoyed the esteem of your immediate constituents and the confidence of the country at large.

Stevenson's Response.

When Stevenson arose he was greeted with prolonged applause and when silence was restored he spoke substantially as follows:

Distrusting my capacity to fully meet the expectations of those who have honored me by their confidence, I accept the nomination so generously tendered. Should the action of the Chicago convention receive the approval of the people, I shall to the best of my humble ability discharge with fidelity the duties of the important trust confided in me. Reference has been made in terms of commendation to the late Democratic administration. I was identified in some measure in an important branch of the public service with that administration. I am gratified to know it has, in so marked a degree, received the indorsement of the Democratic party in its national convention. I am persuaded that an intelligent discussion of the issues involved in the pending contest will result in victory for the party which stands for honest methods in Government, economy in public expenditure and relief to the people from the burdens of unjust taxation. I am not unmindful, Mr. Chairman, of the grave responsibilities which attach to the great office for which I have been named. Should it please my countrymen to call me to this office, a high appreciation of its dignity and its responsibilities will be the light of my own pathway. In the contest upon which we are now to enter we make no appeal to passions, but to the sober judgment of the people. We believe that the welfare of the toiling millions of our countrymen is bound up in the success of the Democratic party. Recent occurrences in a neighboring State have sadly emphasized the fact that a high protective tariff affords no protection and tends in no way to better the condition of those who earn their bread by daily toil. [Great applause.] Believing in the right of every voter to cast his ballot unawed by power, the Democratic party will steadily oppose all legislation which threatens to imperil that right by the interposition of Federal bayonets at the polls.

When Stevenson concluded his speech the meeting adjourned.

EASTERN RACES.

Results of Yesterday's Trotting and Running Contests on the Principal Tracks.

BRIGHTON BEACH, July 20.—The races resulted to-day as follows:

One mile and a furlong, Dickerson won, Larchmont second, Pelham third. Time, 1:55¼.

Four and a half furlongs, Sport won, Japonica second, Stowaway third. Time, :56½.

Seven furlongs, Nomad won, Crochet second, Alcalde third. Time, 1:29.

Four and a half furlongs, Kingston won, Fairy second, Logan third. Time, 1:21¾.

One mile, King Crab won, India Rubber second, Cynosure third. Time, 1:43¾.

Six furlongs, Watterson won, Stryke second, Ballyhoo third. Time, 1:16.

At Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 20.—At Washington Park to-day Ormie clipped a quarter of a second off the record for a mile and 20 yards, making it in 1:42¾. Later Yale '91 covered the distance in 1:41½. The events resulted as follows:

One mile, Lizzie McDuff won, Red Root second, Sir Charles third. Time, 1:43¼.

One mile and 70 yards, Sicily won, Torment second, Harry Smith third. Time, 1:49.

Half mile, G. W. Johnson won, Quiver second, Maid Marian third. Time, :48¾.

One mile and 20 yards, Ormie won, Notus second, Ed Leonard third. Time, 1:42¾.

Six furlongs, Alary won, Silverado second, Lucinda third. Time, 1:14¾.

One mile and 20 yards, Yale '91 won, Highland second, Ernest Race third. Time, 1:41½.

At Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, July 20.—To-day was the opening day of the grand circuit trots at Homewood Park. The results were:

2:29 trotting race, Raven won, Rose Filkins second, Dirigo third. Best time, 2:23¼.

2:35 pacing race, Joe Jetts won, Atlantic King second, Hal Braden third. Best time, 2:18¼.

2:19 trotting, Dandy won, Illinois Egbert second, Sadie M third. Best time, 2:16½.

At Detroit.

DETROIT, July 20.—The races to-day resulted as follows:

2:30 trot, Muta Wilkes won, Maggie Monroe second, Lizzie Gibson third, others drawn or distanced. Best time, 2:21.

Free-for-all pace, Mascott won, Grant's Abdallah second, the others distanced. Best time, 2:12½.

2:17 trot, Honest George won the first and third heats, Hazel Wilkes took the second. Best time, 2:16½. The race went over until to-morrow.

THE WHEELMEN'S CONGRESS.

Races Between Rival Publishers—The Session Ended.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—As a result of personalities in bicycle papers Messrs. Lewis J. Berger of Chicago and James Cartwright of Boston, publishers of bicycle papers, engaged in a road race to-day for a distance of 12 miles. Berger won by about 75 yards in 1 hour and 35 minutes, including a rest of 30 minutes. The times made in the other races to-day was nothing extraordinary. This evening a big "smoker" was held at Casino Park. Prizes were distributed and the meeting closed with a night of jollity.

Three Tramps Killed.

OMAHA, Nebr., July 20.—A special from Plattsmouth says that a Burlington freight train was wrecked to-day at the east end of the Missouri River bridge. Three tramps, who were stealing a ride, were killed.

GOV. PATTISON'S RESPONSE.

Will Retain the Troops All Summer at Homestead

AND EXHAUST THE STATE TREASURY.

The Arrested Workmen Released on Bail—Enthusiastic Reception by the Entire Population of Homestead on Their Return.

Special to THE MORNING CALL.

HOMESTEAD, July 20.—Governor Pattison gave his ultimatum to the committee of citizens who called upon him to-night and requested the removal of the troops. The Governor listened attentively to what the committee had to say, and then replied that he would keep the guards here and stay here himself all summer, if necessary, to vindicate law and order, and, if necessary, he would spend every dollar in the treasury and then mortgage the State.

Admittance to the Carnegie mill was extended this afternoon to a representative of the Associated Press, and in walking through the mills twice he found by actual count 65 men inside of the works, exclusive of uniformed men. Fires were burning in part of open hearth department 1 and in the armor-plate mill, but in neither was there more than half a dozen men. Two locomotives were in operation in the yards, and in one place, what seemed to be six red-hot, newly made or newly heated, armor plates were seen. This was the sum total of anything bearing resemblance to new product that could be observed. Steam was up in nearly all the stationary engines throughout the establishment, but for what purpose was not apparent.

Fifty non-union men started for the Carnegie Union Mills from Pittsburg this morning. They were at once surrounded by strikers, and the situation looked serious for a time, but the non-union men were finally persuaded not to enter the mills.

THE LOCKED-OUT MEN.

Release on Bail of Burgess McLuckie and His Enthusiastic Reception.

PITTSBURG, July 20.—The preliminary hearing in the case of Burgess McLuckie of Homestead, under arrest for participation in the late mill riot, was held this morning and the prisoner released on $10,000 bail. Judge Magee held that McLuckie's offense was not murder in the first degree, therefore bailable. Counsel for the defense sought to have the bail for those for whom warrants are out fixed, saying they would then surrender themselves. The Judge declined to fix the bail, saying some of the men wanted might be guilty of murder in the first degree.

HOMESTEAD, July 20.—A triumphal reception was accorded Burgess McLuckie, when after his release from imprisonment in the Pittsburg jail he arrived this afternoon at Homestead. The Borough Council was assembled and the advisory committee of the Amalgamated Association convened. Carriages were secured and a brass band was preceded by a big American flag. The advisory board headed a procession of all the locked-out men, which marched through the streets of Homestead.

Hugh O'Donnell arrived from New York to-night. He will surrender himself at Pittsburg to-morrow.

RAILROAD MATTERS.

The Santa Fe Secures a Share of Overland Immigrant Traffic.

CHICAGO, July 20.—Some time ago the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad informed the roads in the Western Traffic Association that on June 15 it would reduce second-class passenger rates from the Missouri River to California points to $14 70. The reason why the Santa Fe proposed to make that rate was that although the regular rate was $35, the roads were paying a commission to ticket and steamship agents of $20 30, leaving the road a net rate of only $14 70. It is claimed the commission paid to outside agents should be given directly to the public. The rate, however, has not been reduced, and a statement is published here to the effect that the Santa Fe is merely playing a game of bluff to secure concessions, and that the New York steamship agents have offered to send a fair share of immigrant traffic over that line.

BOSTON, July 20.—A gentleman thoroughly familiar with Atchison affairs says the outlook for the Atchison was never brighter than at present. The company is handling an enormous amount of last year's grain, besides an unusually large quantity of general merchandise. The equipment is crowded to the utmost, and the indications are that this will be continued a long time. The June statement of earnings is likely to make the best showing for the past fiscal year. The gross income will record a handsome gain, besides which there will be considerable saving in expenses. The July figures will, unless all signs fail, make a still better showing.

ST. PAUL, July 20.—The United States Court of Appeals has affirmed the decree of the lower court in the case of the Rock Island and Milwaukee and St. Paul roads for the use of the Union Pacific bridge at Omaha under contract.

LABOR TROUBLES.

A Large Number of Men Idle Through the Houssmiths' Strike.

NEW YORK, July 20.—As a result of the strike of public cartmen, drivers, brickhandlers and boatmen against the material bosses, 5000 men are forced into idleness. Unless a settlement is reached fully as many more men, principally artisans, will be compelled, for lack of material, to quit work. The strike arrows out of the housesmiths' troubles with the Cornells and Jackson Architectural Iron Works Company.

The public cartmen's and drivers' unions, in sympathy with the housesmiths, refused to deliver material to the boycotted jobs, and walking delegates here promised assistance to the strikers.

On the other hand, the Iron League, composed of all the principal iron manufacturers of New York, Brooklyn and Jersey City, will aid the material bosses. President Taskers of the walking delegates says that unless the league repudiates the position taken by the Cornells and Jackson Company every building in New York upon which any member has a contract will be tied up.

WHEELING, W. Va., July 20.—At Opeskiska, near Fairmount, the Acme Coal Company discharged eight men last week. The union thereupon ordered a strike and all but 12 non-union men went out. Since then the company has tried to induce the men to return in vain, and now the workmen are intimidating the non-union men and trouble is threatening. A Sheriff's posse has been summoned to the scene.

NEW TREATMENT OF ORE.

A Process That Is Said to Be Eminently Successful.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. Mex., July 20.—There are large bodies of ores in Sandia and they would be valuable were it not for their refractory character. Miners and mine-owners in this vicinity are generally of the opinion that the problem of reduction has been solved at last by the process which treats such ores in some way by electricity. The process is similar to that for refining sugar. It is the invention of a New York man, and so many successful tests have been made with it that mining men are confident it will do the work. So confident are they that they have put up $30,000 for the purpose of having a small working plant put in at this place. The ore is not melted, but is pulverized, roasted and then put into an electric bath for several hours, when the metal becomes free and is saved by water and quicksilver.

SHOT BY A CATTLE THIEF.

A Wyoming Officer Killed While Arresting an Outlaw.

CHEYENNE, Wy., July 20.—Three officers of Fremont County went into Jackson's Hole and found 80 stolen cattle in a corral, with the brands freshly changed. Two men were in charge of the place. They readily surrendered. One of the thieves was allowed to go into a room to get some clothing. He reappeared in an instant with a six-shooter and sent a bullet into the heart of one of the officers. This disconcerted the latter's companions and in the melee both outlaws escaped. The cattle belonged to the Booth and Carver Bear River ranch and there was a reward of $2000 for the recovery of the property and the apprehension of the thieves.

THE PEOPLE'S PARTY.

General Weaver Speaks in Indiana—Conventions in Florida and Georgia.

VINCENNES, Ind., July 20.—The People's party had a jubilee at the fair grounds here to-day, General Weaver, the Presidential candidate, being the orator of the day. He spoke for two hours on questions of finance, land and transportation. Letters were read from Vice-Presidential candidate Field and A. M. Barnett, candidate for Governor in Illinois. Telegrams were read from the silver leagues of Colorado and Nebraska, promising the electoral votes of those States to Weaver and Field.

Weaver, in his speech, said, among other things, that "the blood of the martyrs at Homestead cries out for vengeance at the polls." A resolution was adopted expressing detestation of Carnegie's policy, denouncing Pinkertonism and extending heartfelt sympathy to organized labor at Homestead. When a collection was called for the use of the organization silver dollars were rained into a bushel basket until it was half full. The executive committee had a secret meeting this evening and it was there announced that the campaign is formally opened and will be pushed with vigor.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., July 20.—The State convention of the People's party met at noon, 32 out of 45 counties being represented. A temporary organization was effected and the committee on credentials appointed. Probably a full State and Congressional ticket will be named and may be indorsed by the Republicans.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 20.—The People's party State convention met this morning. The session was devoted to routine.

Three hundred sturdy Georgians, most of them farmers, gathered in the hall of the House of Representatives to-day. This was the first convention of white men since the war with the avowed purpose of breaking up the Democratic party and these were men in earnest. A number of spirited addresses were made and a platform adopted reaffirming the principles adopted at Omaha; condemning the convict lease system; demanding rigid economy in public matters, and insisting upon every possible reduction of taxation. A ticket was nominated headed by W. L. Peck of Rockdale for Governor. He is president and business manager of the Alliance of Georgia.

MICHIGAN REPUBLICANS.

Meeting of the State Convention—A Plea for Women's Republican Clubs.

SAGINAW, Mich., July 20.—The Republican State Convention met this afternoon. Ex-Congressman Brewer was temporary chairman. Mrs. J. Ellen Foster of Iowa spoke on the organization of women's Republican clubs.

Mrs. Foster made a strong plea for the organization of women into Republican clubs, and declared that the time has come when legislation affecting women was pushing them forward so that it was necessary that they should take an active part in the government of affairs. She wanted women in politics to study and know the principles out of which protection springs. When Mrs. Foster concluded three cheers and a tiger were given for her, and a motion was carried that the convention indorse her suggestions. After the appointment of committees a recess was taken.

At the evening session the committees not being ready to report the convention adjourned until to-morrow.

MISSOURI DEMOCRATS.

The State Ticket Finally Completed After a Long Session.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., July 20.—The Democratic State convention adjourned at 3:15 o'clock this morning, after the thirteenth ballot without a choice, until 10 o'clock this morning.

When the convention reassembled to-day, W. J. Stone was nominated for Governor on the nineteenth ballot.

In the afternoon, John B. O'Meara of St. Louis was nominated for Lieutenant-Governor, R. A. Lesueur for Secretary of State, J. M. Seibert for Auditor, Lon V. Stephens for Treasurer, and R. F. Walker for Attorney-General.

South Dakota Republicans.

MADISON, S. D., July 20.—The State Republican convention, after effecting temporary organization this afternoon, took a recess until to-morrow.

ST. LOUIS, July 20.—Ex-State Treasurer Nolands, convinced that further effort to arrest the judgment of the Supreme Court would be fruitless, decided to go to the penitentiary and serve his sentence of two years.

No Fusion in Florida.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., July 20.—The State convention of the People's party met here to-day. There were rumors of a compromise with the Republicans, but up to a late hour to-night nothing of the nature had developed, although a platform has been adopted and a ticket nominated, headed by Alonzo Paskine for Governor.

The Bostonians Ratify.

BOSTON, July 20.—The Republicans had a big ratification meeting to-night, at which many enthusiastic speeches were made. Among the speakers were ex-Governor Brackett, President Burke of the National Republican League, Congressman Greenhalge and Henry Cabot Lodge.

The Democratic Committee.

NEW YORK, July 20.—The meeting of the National Democratic Committee this evening was very brief. Only a few members were present, and it was decided that no formal meeting be held until to-morrow.

McComas for Secretary.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Ex-Congressman L. E. McComas of Maryland has been appointed secretary of the National Republican Committee.

CROPS IN THE NORTHWEST.

Minnesota and Manitoba Anticipate Large Yields—Damages in Dakota.

ST. PAUL, July 20.—There is a big wheat crop in prospect in the Northwest and great scarcity of help. The railroads are making low rates for harvest hands.

Dispatches from South Dakota points tell of a severe storm last night, doing much damage to crops. At Gettysburg nearly every house was blown down or damaged. Two were killed.

OTTAWA, Ontario, July 20.—Telegraphic reports from all parts of Manitoba state the crops are in magnificent condition.

Death of an Admiral's Son.

YANKTON, S. D., July 20.—Charles E. Dacres, son of Sir Sydney Dacres, late admiral of the English navy, died here last night from injuries received in a wrestling bout last Sunday. For 20 years past he has led a nomadic life, and declined to return to England. Four years ago he came here and purchased a small Democratic newspaper, which proved a poor investment. Last May he sold out, and since then has been keeping a pleasure resort.

The Newsboys Will Object.

CHICAGO, July 20.—A company has been incorporated on the slot-machine principle for doing away with newsboys on the streetcars, trains, etc., by distributing papers automatically. The machines will deliver any paper wanted on the dropping of the price in the slot, and will make the change.

Called to a College Chair.

CHICAGO, July 20.—The executive committee of the Northwestern University Trustees to-night elected Professor Henry Crew of the Lick Observatory to the chair of physics in the College of Liberal Arts, made vacant by the resignation of Professor Cook.

Suicide of a Naval Officer.

NEW YORK, July 20.—Samuel H. May, a lieutenant in the United States navy, fatally shot himself this afternoon at his rooms in the United Service Club and died soon after.

The Start Was Favorable.

ATLANTIC CITY, July 20.—Captain Andrews started on his perilous voyage across the Atlantic Ocean in a 16-foot sailboat at 5:30 this afternoon, under favorable circumstances.

AT WORK IN ALL THE MINES.

Trouble in the Cœur d'Alenes Is Practically at an End.

DANGER TO THE IMPRISONED MINERS.

Something Must Be Done With Them at Once Lest Disease Break Out in the Prison Pens. Exaggerated Stories Sent Out.

Special to THE MORNING CALL.

WALLACE, Idaho, July 20.—Work has been resumed at all the mines in the Cœur d'Alenes. Wages have been fixed at $3 50 per day for skilled miners and $3 per day for shovelers, with the right to board and lodge where they please. The presence of the troops is a guarantee that the men can work for whom they please without becoming members of any organization.

The actions of the Homestead miners, whose deeds were commented upon here in violent anarchistic language by such men as Breen, Dallas, Poynton and O'Brien, stirred up the evil passions of the ignorant miners, whom they ruled with a rod of iron, and the great trouble here was the result.

On the 13th of July the strike assumed its most dangerous phase, and the mine-owners were virtually held prisoners. Three hundred scabs were in the hands of men capable of shooting them to death at the command of their leaders. Colonel Carlin's delay at Cataldo until these scabs could be sent out of the country, it is generally believed, saved many lives as well as much valuable property. Every threat made by the strikers on that day would assuredly have been carried out had the troops advanced. The miners considered their fight won when the scabs left, never dreaming that they would return within two days, and before they could recover from the surprise occasioned by this quick return to the old conditions Deputy Marshals were pointing them out to soldiers, who arrested them.

Since the 13th inst. there has been no danger whatever, and the sensational reports sent out from here were in most cases gross exaggerations.

Breen, Dallas and Poynton, who were trusted leaders under O'Brien, have escaped to Montana, but requisition papers will be forwarded to Governor Toole and their arrest will probably follow. All the other prominent leaders are in custody. The indications now point to a general exodus to Montana of such union miners as have not yet been arrested.

Although the miners' union in the Cœur d'Alenes is completely broken up and the mine-owners free of its halter, it will require the presence of the Federal troops for six months or more to insure the workmen here immunity from attack. One hundred and eleven men have been arrested at Wardner and there are 190 confined at Wallace.

Marshal Pinkham has been looking over the prisoners and is busy getting out indictments against the principal ones. They will all be taken to Boise in a few days to answer charges of contempt of court, and will then be returned here to stand trial on several indictments. Something will have to be done with them soon, as the prison pens are terribly crowded and sickness will surely result from the unsanitary conditions existing at present.

The provisions shipped in here for the Miners' Union are turned over to a committee of women appointed by the miners' wives, and by them are distributed to the needy.

A FUNERAL PYRE.

What Was Done With the Dead In Fourth of July Canyon.

SPOKANE, July 20.—A Review special from Cataldo says that Lieutenant Smith came in to-day from Fourth of July Canyon, where he had been sent to search for traces of the murders supposed to have been committed there. In one of the gulches he found a large area that had just been burned, and over and in this area what had the appearance of a funeral pyre, and closer inspection disclosed indications of human sacrifices. The ashes resembled bone ash, and some that were in form of human bones crumbled upon being touched. The ashes were brought here for scientific examination.

Quiet hangs over the Cœur d'Alenes. The prisoners express their appreciation of the kind treatment of the military. Last night the ladies sympathizing with them served a tempting repast, and resolutions of respect and gratitude were drawn up and unanimously adopted.

CHARGED WITH CONSPIRACY.

A New Method of Proceeding Against the Striking Miners.

BOISE CITY, Idaho, July 20.—United States Marshal Pinkham left for Cœur d'Alene to-day with warrants for the arrest of 80 of the rioters, charging them with contempt of the Federal court in having violated the injunction restraining them from interfering with the operations of the mines.

The policy of the Federal officials has, however, been changed, and a new procedure will be inaugurated. The contempt proceedings are in the United States Circuit Court. Judge Beatty has no authority to call a special term of that court and the cases would have to be delayed until a term could be authorized by Justice Field. The men after having been brought to Boise would have to be taken to Moscow for hearing, making a tedious and expensive proceeding. For this reason it has been decided to proceed against the offenders in the District Court, charging them with the crime of conspiracy in having conspired to interfere with the administration of justice.

Judge Beatty can call a special term of this court when and where he will, and he will be asked to call such a term at Cœur d'Alene City. District Attorney Wood will leave for the north to-morrow in furtherance of this plan. The leaders will also be proceeded against in the State courts for murder as soon as the machinery of justice in Shoshone County shall have been restored to working order.

Reliable information is received here to-day that the insurrectionists have sworn to kill 30 of the leading mine-owners of Cœur d'Alene.

CONGRESS.

THE SENATE.

An Animated Discussion on the Anti-Option Bill.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—The first two hours of the session of the Senate to-day were occupied in the discussion of the bill to permit the Puyallup Indians in Washington to alienate a portion of their lands in the neighborhood of Tacoma.

The matter was still under discussion when, at 2 o'clock, the anti-option bill came up as unfinished business. Vest assailed it as an undue stretch of the constitution and an attempt on the part of Congress to exercise police powers within the States and a delusion to the farmers.

Washburn defended the bill and other Senators took part in the discussion. The bill was still unfinished when the Senate adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

Bill Giving an American Register to the China Defeated.

The session of the House to-day was rather brief and uninteresting. A number of bills were passed, including one increasing the pay of the life-saving service men.

The bill granting an American register to the steamship China was defeated.

The Commerce Committee was authorized to make an investigation into trusts and combines, and the House adjourned.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

Refusal to Give Up the Seized Sealing Steamer Coquitlam.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—The State Department has replied to the British Charge d'Affaires that the request for the release under bond of the British steamer Coquitlam, recently seized in Bering Sea, cannot be complied with, as the vessel is now in custody of the United States court at Sitka. The opinion here is that the court will undoubtedly restore the vessel to her owners on the giving of a proper bond.

Blount of Georgia to-day reported the House bill introduced by Curtis authorizing the President to close St. Mary's canal against Canadian vessels or levy a tax if the Canadian discrimination on grain tolls is kept up.

The Senate Interstate Commerce Committee has agreed on a bill requiring the use of automatic couplers and power brakes on interstate traffic.

The House Judiciary Committee has summoned Robert and William Pinkerton to appear Friday morning for questioning in regard to their police and detective system.

A NEW BRIGADIER.

Colonel E. A. Carr of the Sixth Cavalry Promoted.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Colonel E. A. Carr of the Sixth Cavalry, has been appointed brigadier-general, vice General Stanley, retired.

General Eugene Asa Carr was born in Erie county, New York, in 1830. In 1850 he was graduated from West Point. In 1852 he accompanied an expedition to the Rocky Mountains. Two years later he was severely wounded in a skirmish with the Mescalero Indians. For his gallantry on that occasion he was promoted to the rank of first lieutenant. In June, 1858, he was made a captain. In 1861 he

General E. A. Carr.

won the brevet of lieutenant-colonel for gallantry at the battle of Wilson's Creek, and in September of the same year he was commissioned colonel of the Third Illinois Volunteer Cavalry. He distinguished himself in many ways during the war, being engaged in several of the principal battles, noticeably the assault and capture of Vicksburg, his division being the first to effect a lodgment in the enemy's works. For these services he was brevetted a major-general. He commanded in a number of campaigns against the Indians after the war always with success. In 1873 he was promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel in 1879, in which and the following years he directed the operations against the hostile Apaches in Arizona and New Mexico.

General Carr is a member of the order of the Loyal Legion. He has up to date held 28 commands larger than those of his rank at the time; he led nearly nine years without a roof, been in 37 fights, 15 of which were Indian, and 13 happening since the War of the Rebellion. He has been hit four times, and so closely escaped on four other occasions that his saber and horse were struck instead.

RIVERS AND HARBORS.

Report of the Board of Engineers on the Work on This Coast.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—The reports of the engineers of the War Department giving an account of the progress made in the improvement of the rivers and harbors during the last year, and submitting estimates of the appropriations required for the next fiscal year, were made public to-day. The following parts of the report are of interest to California:

Oakland harbor—It is expected to apply the next appropriation to the further excavating of the tidal canal and the protection of its banks, to the completion of the south jetty and to the dredging of the channels both in the lower and upper parts of the harbor. The money statement of the amount available for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, is $18,742 93. The estimate of the amount required for the completion of the existing project is $991,000. The amount that can be profitably expended in the fiscal year, ending June 30, 1894, is $300,000.

San Luis Obispo harbor—It is in the interest of economy that a large appropriation be made. The amount asked for is $133,000. The balance on hand is $994.

Wilmington harbor—Any funds made available for the coming fiscal year will be expended in extending the last jetty beyond Dead Mans Island and keeping in repair the works already constructed. Fifty-one thousand dollars is asked for the next fiscal year.

Napa River—Funds will be needed in the future to maintain a navigable stage of water, as bar formations will occur. The balance on hand available is $4143.

Redwood Creek—There is no expectation that the improvements will be of a permanent character. The channel will gradually fill up. No appropriation is asked for the next fiscal year. The balance available is $2449.

San Diego harbor—The recommendations made last year are repeated. The sum of $20,000 is asked for the next fiscal year. The balance on hand is $50,729.

San Joaquin River—Any future appropriations of money will be spent next year as follows unless Congress shall otherwise direct: Dredging to maintain a channel 9 feet in depth to Stockton, $25,000; repairing the dam at Paradise cut, $2000; cutoff at 21-mile slough, $67,000; double cutoff below the mouth of Stockton slough, $20,000; increasing the cutoff at the head of the reach, in depth or width or both, $37,750; survey of the upper river to Firebaughs Ferry, $5000; snagging the wing dams, $10,000; total, $164,750. The above amount could be advantageously expended in one fiscal year.

Mokelumne River—$9100 is asked for next year.

Sacramento and Feather rivers—The recommendations of the special board of engineers are repeated and $420,000 is asked for the improvements recommended in detail in their report.

Thirty thousand dollars is asked for Petaluma Creek and $70,000 is asked for the improvement of Humboldt Bay. There is a balance available of $28,112 with the funds now on hand, and with any further appropriations it is proposed to continue the construction of jetties, extending them to an eighteen-feet curve, a distance of 7800 and 6750 feet south and north respectively.

ARIZONA BONDS.

Capitalists Look Upon Them as a First-Class Investment.

PHŒNIX, Ariz., July 20.—Governor Murphy, who was recalled by a telegram from the Territorial Secretary yesterday, while on the road East with a view of disposing of the Territory bonds, reached Phœnix this morning. There have been many offers for the bonds at figures near par, but none of these have been accepted. The bonds will be ready for signature in 10 days. Farson, Leach & Co. lost the contract at 97, although they had up a deposit of $75,000. The Loan Commission is active and will make good disposition of the bonds. The