THE FARMERS IN SESSION.

THEY REPORT THE CONDITION OF CHOPS IN THEIR SECTIONS.

and Management of Milk Cows-The Commutes, on Pair Continued-Rome-

dies for Postiferous Insecia.

The June meeting of the Lancaster lounty Agricultural and Horticultural policy was held in Rehleman's hall Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock, President J. B. Landis in the chair. In the absence of John C. Linville, sec-

tary, M. D. Kendig was appointed secre-

iry pro tem.

The following named members were

present: John R. Landis, president, Millersville; M. D. Kendig, Manor; Renry M. Magic, Marietts: Jas. Wood, Little Britain; Jos. F. Witmer, Paradise; Daniel Smeyob, city; J. Hoffman Herabey, Rohrerstown; city: J. Hoffman Hershey, Rohrerstown;
Johnson Miller, War elok: Casper Hiller,
Conestogs: H. R. Fulton, city: Rev.
Thomas Thompson, city: Calvin Ccoper,
Bird-in-Hand: J. M. Johnston, city: J.
Hartman Hershey, Salunga: R. B. Risk,
city: Frank R. D. ffenderfier, city: A. N.
Cassel, Marietta: John G. Rush, West
Willow: G. C. Kannady, city: Enh Willow; G. C. Kennedy, city; Eph. Hoover, Manheim township; J. F. Landis, East Lampeter ; Abram Summy, Manor M. B. Leaman, city; A. L. Leman, East Lampeter; J. R. Buckwalter, Saliebury; John Grady, Rapho; Jones Buckwalter, East Lampeter ; Martin Wenger, West

TALK ABOUT A PAIR. Johnson Miller, from the committee on sir, reported that the grounds and track at Little could be leased for \$200. He under-stood however, that the Lancaster Fair association and the Littis Fair association had combined to hold a fair in this city and had appointed committees to make arrangements. He therefore thought the matter might as well be turned over to those com-

President Landis and Henry M. Engle were not willing that this association should give any countenance to a fair at which gaintling and the sale of intoxicating liquors are to be allowed.

was on motion continued to await develop-

Mr. Engle said the wheat looked excellent in his neighborhood with promise of a good crop ; corn is irregular and in many places very poor ; grass also is irregular ; not look so well; peaches and cherries are rather light; strawberries about average. Johnson Miller stated that a part of the township of Warwick had been visited by a great hall storm which had wrecked the rye and cats, and damaged the grass; the fruit was also much damaged. He did not expect more than half a crop of

graiu. Casper Hiller said that the grain crops in Conestoga township are fair, but the fruit crops look poor, except peaches and straw. berries, which look well.

Mr. Buckwater, of Kest Lampeter, re-

ported peaches and apples plenty ; oorn is late, but looks well ; wheat and rye very Calvin Cooper thought the first crops would be light; strawberries very plenty;

wheat, cats and corn look well. James Wood reported corn looking well, neaches worth speaking of.

CARE AND MANAGEMENT OF MILE COWS Henry M. Engle read the following essay There are few if any business enterpris whose success does not depend on their nispagement, and to a great extent on start ing right; and, since no one is dispos devote his time, means and care to milk cows that do not pay, it is highly important to start right with the call that is to be the to start right with the call that is to be the cow. The laws of hereditary and transmission should be well understood so as to preclude the raising of caives from cows which do not pay for their keeping, of which there are yet, unfortunately, too many in the country. Were this rule followed by all breeders for several generations, the dairy products would show in consequence an increased value of millions of dollars.

The calf should be kept in thriving con dition until she becomes a cow; after being old enough to be fed on grass, hay and grain, she should be fed such food as the intelligent dairyman feeds his cows to produce the largest flow of milk.

This method will develop the milk pro-ducing organa in the helfer better than any other course, for if kept too fat a beefy cow will most likely be the result. If kept too poor or stunted she will require a year more than the former to reach maturity and then will never be as large as if properly reject. will never be as large as if properly raised.
The former may become a cow when about
two years old without detriment to her
future value, while those raised on what is

future value, while those raised on what is known as the hardening system should not become cows before three years old.

The advocates of the hardening system claim that heifers kept poor until they become cows, and then fed well, will prove the better cows, but the best milk cows on the heat way.

neord were not raised that way.

An important period in the life of the cow is from her first calving until full grown, during which period she is expected too generally to yield milk and grow at the same time on the same quantity of food as the mature cow. I am confident that many cows never reach their full milk producing capacity in consequence of want of spec are at this time.

Feeding and milking at regular hours are matters to be closely observed; proper food in proper quantity is of greatest im-

Grass and other crops for pasture or soil ing, in the height of their season, are generally a complete food for cows; but in a wet season, or when these crops are too succulent, some dry feed should be added. There passes scarcely a season in which there is not a dry period which causes resture to run about with a correction. pasture to run short, with a consequent decrease in the flow of milk.

It is therefore important to sow crops a proper intervals for soiling in order keep the flow of milk as regular as pos ble. Should they not be needed to fill keep the flow of milk as regular as possi-ble. Should they not be needed to fill the gap of a dry spell, they may be cut and oured for winter. The fact is that he who cured for winter. The fact is that he who depends on solling altogether, and arranges his crops for that purpose judiciously, will secure a more regular flow of milk from his cows than he who depends altogether on peaturage. To keep up a regular flow of milk in winter requires more care than in summer. Coarse feed should be cut, and all the grain to be fed should be ground and mixed with it and made wet, the morning feed for evening and vice yerse. During cold weather it is all the better to use hot water or steam. Cows thus fed with an addition of some roots daily, will drink comparatively little in winter, while giving dry feed exclusively causes excessive thirst which, it satisfied with fee cold water must necessarily chill causes excessive thirst which, if satisfied with ice cold water must necessarily chill

he snimal and consequently reduce the flow of milk.

The stable should be as warm and as comfortable as possible consistent with proper ventilation, and in rough weather cows should be out only long enough to drink. They should be groomed and be kept clear of fith. A trough about five inches deep and 15 or 16 inches wide to

eatch the droppings will go far towards keeping cows clean, if cleaned out daily. In the summer cattle should have com-plete shade for several hours during the middle day, either of trees or a cool shed. The latter is better in fly time if it can be kept dark. They must have plenty of water, not from puddles or stagnant pools,

water, not from puddles or stagnant pools, but freek and pure.

A radical change of feed at any time will produce unfavorable results. An error too common where only dry feed is fed is the sudden change to pesture, and that generally too early, which causes too great laxity and consequently unfavorable effects on the pow as well as on her milk. Cows should go

into pesture in the spring in as go condition as they leave it in the fall, it such is not the rule among farmers gene

condition as they leave it in tile fall, but such is not the rule among farmers generally. It is not uncommon to see cows turned into pacture, half starved, in which case their ravenous appetite will lead them to over-est, the effects of which will follow them for weeks or months.

In whatever condition cows may be when the change is made from dry reed to pasture, they abouid be turned out first well ied, and then only a few hours a day, gradually extending the time, and at the same time reducing the dry feed until they become used to the change. The excrement of cows is a pretty sure index to their condition. When too laxative, which is often the case when in pasture, especially in wet weather, some dry feed will regulate that matter; while in winter the other extreme is often the case, to remedy which, there is nothing before than root crops, without which winter feed is not complete, unless ensilage can be made a substitute; a matter which se yet seems undetermined.

enteritute; a matter which as yet seems undesermined.

To get the best results from cows, kindness must be practiced in handling. They are as easily trained to be led as fors a, which is a great advantage in every respect over having them chased by dogs or unruly boys, or handled by men of ungovernable temper. Helfers with call should be handled like cows; as soon as the teste and udder begin to develop they should be frequently manipulated, and if this is properly attended to until they caive, they can generally be milked at once without trouble, unless there is inflammation of the udder, which is very painful and which, if not properly managed, often causes oows to become kickers.

One of the greatest nuisances in a dairy is trouble from kinking cows, which habit causes many a valuable milker to be prepared for, and sent to the shambles. Of all the devices to prevent cows from kicking. I know of none better than the following: Take a cattle tougs, fasten it to the nose of the kicker and attach a rope to it; faster a ring a few feet above the head of the cow and pass the rope through it; draw the rope pretty tight, so as to raise her nose consilerably above her body. If she is very unruly draw the rope until she is unable to move her head, and, rest assured, she will not move her foot much.

The management of milk requires as much if not more care than the manage.

The management of milk requires as much if not more care than the management of cowa. Since it enters so largely into daily uses by the human family, it is of the utmost importance that it should be uncontaminated. The tendency of milk to uncontaminated. The tendency of milk to absorb impurities is pretty well understood by intelligent dairymen, but a very large proportion of it is handled as though it were intended for anything but an article of food.

Cows in the winter season if not properly cared for will get flithy and with careless milkers the milk gets its first taint. Inmilkers the milk gets its first taint. Indeed I believe milk receives more impurities before it leaves the stable than from
all other a urces combined. The too common practice of milkers is, instead of wiping
tests and udder clean, or washing and
drying them with a cloth, to draw some
milk and wet the tests; then set the pail
directly under the udder while milking.
By this method it is hardly possible to
avoid getting some foreign matter into the
milk, for if nothing else that is objectionable gets into the pail the manipulating of
the udder will cause effete matter from its
surface, like dust, to fall into the milk. surface, like dust, to fall into the mile

surface, like dust, to fall into the milz. While the latter is not as objectionable as actual fith, it imparts a cow odor to the milk which often causes suspicion of something more objectionable. Were I obliged to purchase milk for family use I would feel disposed to sometimes at oil through the stables at milking time, to observe what degree of cars were exercised in the dairy whence I get my supply. There is generally too much dependence put in the strainer to cleanse milk of impurities; and, although it will remove all matter coarse enough to be held back by the cloth or wire gaus, it is clear that it

cannot remove any unnatural odors.

I would prefer milk drawn by a tidy milker without being strained to that drawn dosen times. It is an easy matter to pre-vent any impurities from falling into the pail while milking if the milker places the pail a little saids instead of directly under The best arrangement I have yet seen for

getting milk from the stable without taint is the "perfect" milk pail on which the milker sits while drawing the milk through

They essay was discussed at some length by Joseph F. Witmer, Calvin Cooper, Jas. Wood and M. D. Kendig, all of whom agreed in general with the essayist except in the manner of subdu-ing kicking cows. Several appliances were suggested, the most feasible of which appeared to be the placing of a rope or strap around the cow's hind leg and passing it through a ring fastened in the rear that the cow cannot get her foot forward to kick. In this manner she may be soon conquered without inflicting any pain

FUNGOIDS ON FRUITS AND PLOWERS. Casper Hiller called attention to the numerous fungoids which attack nearly all kinds of grains, fruits and vegetables, and asked members to make themselves acquainted with the remedies that will destroy them. He read a recipe from a pamphlet he had received from the United States agricultural department, as follows: 2 pounds pulverized sulphate of copper, 20 pounds flower of sulphur, 2 pounds air: slacked lime ; mix, and dust on the affected trees and vegetables.

A discussion followed in which several members participated, most of whom said that Paris green or London purple were sure cures, but rather dangerous unless great care was used in applying them. Calvin Cooper said that peroxide of silicus was recommended by the agricultural department.

Mr. Engle asked if there was a certain and safe insecticide for the current worm. Abram Summy answered that his cur rant bushes were infested with millions of them and he killed them all by applying slugshot to the bushes.

Mr. Engle called attention to the proper time for cutting hay. He favored early cutting. He would cut clover before the heads were entirely open and timothy when in early bloom. Although he would not get as much hay, what he did get was

J. F. Landis said his practice is to out his hay before the "longest day" (June 21), and though the season is very back ward he will do so this year. Adjourned.

Proscuated for Emberziement,

George H. S. Weller, who for some time was in the employ of William D. Mosser as saleaman of musical instruments, was com plained against on Monday night before Alderman Halbach for emberzlement. The allegation is that he collected money be onging to his employer and failed to turn it over. He was arrested by Constable Sides and entered ball for a hearing on Wednesday. Weller admits having \$60

belonging to Mr. Mosser, and this amount

of money he offered to hand to the alder-

man, but that official declined to receive it.

State Medical Society. The annual meeting of the State Medical society will be held in Philadelphia to day. Following are the delegates selected by the Lancaster City and County Medical society to the annual meeting : Doctors Hance Franklin, Showsiter, Markel, Newpher, Siegier, Horst, Diller, Mentzer, Roland Buckius, Herr, A. J., Boardman, Reamany der, H. G , Shartle, Trabert, Ringwalt, Zell,

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 5 .- For Eastern Pennsylvania and New Jersey : Light to fresh southeasterly,

ADALINE AND SARAH.

WELSH MOUNTAIN REGRESSES, MOTHER AND DAUGHTER, BEFORE COURT.

and the Jary, Intending to Convict the Mether of the Orime, Renders a Verdet of Gally Against the Daughter.

Monday Afternoon-William P. Linville. of Gap, Salisbury township, was put on trial for malicious mischief and pointing a gun, on complaint of George Brobst. The facts as proved by the commonwealth's witnesses were that Linville, on March lôth, a few days after the great bilmard, was driving on the road near the land of prosecutor in Eden township. The road was filled with snow but was not impassable. When Linville reached the land of Brobet he was warned not to drive on of Brobet he was warned not to drive on the land. He said he was going to drive through the land to get to a public road, and against Mr. Brobet's remonstrances Linville cut down a part of the fence so as to get on to the land. Mr. Brobet then caught hold of Linville's horses to pre-vent him driving on the land and Lin-

The defense was that Linville could not drive through the snow drifts and in orfor to get around the drift be was obliged to cut a few ralls. He denied that he had maliciously committed the offense charged or that he had pointed a gun at Brobet. THE NAMES WERE MIXED.

Barah Boley and Adaline, her daughter, dusky residents of the Welsh mountain, were indicted for receiving stolen goods. The commonwealth proved that on the night of February 20, ten chickens were stolen from Mrs. Margaret Usner, of East Earl township. On the day following she identified nine of the ten chickens identified nine of the ten chickens stolen at the store of John R. Wilson. The chickens identified as the property of Mrs. Usner were sold to Mr. Wilson by the defendants on the morning of the 21st of February. Mr. Wilson sent word to the Boleys and Sarah went to the store, paid him back twenty-five cents of the m promised to pay the belance when she

The defendants denied having stolen the chickens sold to Mr. Wilson or to having received them knowing them to have been tolen. Their story was that the chickens they sold they raised.

It was proved by a number of witness that the accused were in the habit of raising chickens similar in color and variety to those raised by Mrs. Usner.

In rebuttal it was shown by the commonwealth that Mrs. Boley on the day of the hearing said that her brother, Henry Watcon, stole the chickens, got her to sell them and then when she was prosecuted for re-ceiving stolen goods he ran away. The jury rendered a verdict of guilty as to sarah, the mother, and not guilty as to

Sarah was called for sentence and the court sentenced her to undergo an imprisonment of nine months. After the sent was imposed she walked to the sheriff's desk and while there said her name was Adaline and not Barah. The court directed the clark to rescind the sentence until the matter could be inquired into. The jury by their verdict intended to acquit the aughter, who is only a child, and convict daughter was convicted and the mother acquitted. The names became mixed through the testimony offered. When the name of Sarah was called the mother went on the witness stand and through that circumstance the jury rendered a verdict not in-

By the verdict the mother, who is really the guilty party under the evidence, will escape punishment, while the daughter will have to go to jail unless the court grant, a new trial.

Abraham L. Denlinger, of Sate Harbor, was tried for being the father of the illegitimate child of Martha Withers, of the same village. He denied the offense charged, but the jury said by their verdice that he was the father. The usual sentence was imposed.

Tuesday Morning-The jury in the William P. Linville cases rendered a verdict of guilty of malicious mischief and not guilty of pointing a gun. The court sentenced Linville to pey a fine of \$5 and costs

A nol pros was entered in the embezziement case against Samuel Dorwart. The amount of the claim and all costs were paid by the defendant,

Counsel for Sarah Boley, convicted of receiving stolen goods, filed reasons for a new trial, the court granted a rule and at once made it absolute, the effect being to grant a new trial. The district attorney said he would not again put the defendant on trial, the guilty party being the mother who had escaped punishment through a misunderstanding as to

her first name, and he took a verdict of not guilty as to her. Harry Groff, a young man residing in Providence township, was put on trial for assaulting with attempting to commit a rape on Emma Snyder. The testimony was that prosecutrix and defendant were a a surprise party on the night of January 22, 1887, and on the road home Groff made the attempt charged. The girl told her sister next day what had happened, and the in-formation was conveyed to her parents who at once entered complaint against Groff. The constable served the warrant on Groff and he asked permission to change his ciothes. Permission was given and Groff went up stairs for that purpose. While the constable was waiting down stairs Groff skipped out and remained away from the

The defense was a denial on the part o the accused of having committed the of-fense charged. His explanation of eccaping from the constable was that the officer gave him a chance to step away and he availed himself of it. He said he did not run away because he was guilty. The jury rendered a verdict of guilty, with a recommendation to mercy.

neighborhood for over a year. When he

returned he was arrested and gave ball for

EIGHTY DOZENS OF ROGS STOLEN. lease McCarty and Frederick Brill were indicted for stealing 80 dozens eggs from the warehouse of Christian Zimmerman and Reuben Sensenig in Earl township near New Holiand. The warehouse was entered on the night of November 22 by breaking the window and the eggs stoler They were traced to this city and it was asertained that Urish Steffy had sold them at the store of William Lorenz. Uriah Steffy, who is indicted for receiving these eggsknowing the same to have been stolen. testified that McCarty and Brill wanted him to steal the eggs on the night they were stolen but he refused to with them and went to bed. On the following morning when he went to his stable to get ready to go to the Lancaster market he found eighty dozens of eggs in the entry of the horse stable; he took them to market and sold them to Lorens subsequently be paid Mesers. Zimmerman

The defense was that Brill and McCa ty The defense was that Brill and Mous ty were at their homes all jot Tuesday night before Thankagiving day, the night when the eggs were stelen, that the theft was

committed by Steffy, and when the accused learned that Steffy had been circulating reports about their stealing the eggs they had warrants leaved for his arrest and he chipped out. It was also shown that Stelly at the hearing before Alderman Sparrier, experated them of any connection with exonerated them of any cont the theft of the eggs. On trial

THE LOCAL TORAGOO MARKET.

Packers in Possession of All the '87 Leaf Farmers Beginning Finning.

There is but little doing among buyers and packers. The '87 crop has been practically lifted. Of course there are some sonitisted lots still awaiting buyers, and there are some buyers still hunting them up; but the principal packing houses have closed out or are about closing out their packings and closing up their warehouses.

The farmers are in the midst of planting the '88 crop. The weather for the past week has been rather cold, but otherwise favorable for planting. It is hard to tell as yet what proportion of the planting will be seed leaf and what Havana. From observation made and information received it would appear that the proportion of the two variation will be about cond. two varieties will be about equal.

In some parts of the county the out worm is said to be unusually numerous

and has destroyed a great deal of the young corn and the early planted tobacco. The corn with its more vigorous stalk can more easily stand the attack of the worm than can the tender tobecoo plant. Hany farmers will be obliged to go over their fields a second time and reset the plants

The following transactions in old tobaccos are reported: A braham Collins, of Mariette, sold 600 cases of '80 seed leaf to a New York firm; C. J. Rhoades, of this city, sold 170 cases of old assorted to a New York firm. In New York the business for the past week was rather sluggish. What there is of old goods is being gradually cleared, but without rush or excitement. The pros-pects of a brisk and profitable fall season in for years. In the first place though there are some very good and fine wrappers in the '87 crops, the supply will fall far below the demand because, in the second place, the demand for seed leaf wrappers will be much larger than for the last three or four years on account of the poor quality of the new crop of Sumatrs. On that point there can hardly be any doubt left.

If the colors have lost their gloss, the texture its wonted durability, if burning and taste have become dubtous, what is there left in Sumatra that should make it preferable to our own leaf, and at exorbitant prices at that? And if the new Sumatra does not suit any more the Germans. the '87 crops, the supply will fall far

tant prices at that? And if the new Suma-tra does not suit any more the Germans, who can make use of almost any rubbish, then, indeed, it must be a product beneath the attention of an American buyer. Con-sequently not only the holders of fine seed wrappers may look forward to a very favorable season, but also the holders of old Sumatra may yet experience quite a striking boom.

Gane' Weekly Beport. Following are the sales of seed less tobacco reported for the INTELLIGENCES by J. S. Gana' Son, tobacco broker, No. 131 Water street, New York, for the week

ending June 4. 1888:

100 cases 1886 do, 61/40120.; 120 cases 1886 Pennsylvania, 12(113c.; 400 cases 1886 do, 61/40120.; 120 cases 1886 Pennsylvania Havana, 6(113c.; 150 cases 1886 Wisconsin Havana, 6(100.; 100 cases 1886 New England Havana, 11(3300; 200 cases 1886 New England Havana, 11(3300; 200 cases 1886 Dutch, 9(311c. Total, 1,220 cases.

In Philadelphia leaf suitable for cigars, has found more buyers in the past week. It is sold low, and largely Pennsylvania, because it has more known quality than any other grade, and parties leel it is the any other grade, and parties feel it is the safest to hold, but upon the whole the leaf business is far from satisfactory to any one. Sinders and fillers are the bulk of sales rices show year little above.

rices show very little change,

Hotel in Rockdale, Texas, Burns Belor the Men. Women and Children Ese Monday morning the Mundine hotel, at thirteen souls, only two of whom eccaped alive. Dr. W. A. Brooks, the proprietor, with his hair and beard singed off and otherwise badly burned, leaving behind him his wife and four children, who periabed. Pemberton Pierce, representing the firm of George H. Zeigler, of Philadelphia, Jumped from the burning building and was killed.

D. M. Oldham, of Dallas, representing the firm of Fances.

D. M. Oldham, of Dallas, representing the firm of Fannon & Oo, of Galveston, escaped badly singed.

The mystery about the thing is that so many should have perished when none were higher up than the second story, and there were galieries and exits on the sides of the building. No one was heard to call or scream, all dying without a cry for help, though a great crowd quickly gathered and exhausted every effort to afford a rescue. The remains of several have been recovered from the ruins, but they are unrecognizable. A great pall rests over Rockdale, and every business place is closed.

ROCKDALE. Tex. June 5.—The hotel

ROCEDALE, Tex., June 5 -The hotel register was burned, and it is not improbable that other lives were lost. D. M. Oldham, representing a Galveston firm, escaped uninjured. He occupied a room in the second story. He was swakened by a roaring, cracking sound and thought a storm had arisen. Later he detected smoke in his room, and opening the door he saw the hall full of flames He at once closed the door and escaped by crawling out on the roof of a veranda and sliding down a post, Oldham bad just reached the ground when he saw Pember ton Pierce rush out on the verands envel oped in fire. Pierce leaped to the ground striking on his head. He broke his neck, dying instantly. Dr. W. A. Brooks, the proprietor of the hotel, had to be taken from the building by force. He was unwilling to be saved without his wife and children Brooks slept in a room adjoining that occupled by his wife and children. His wife's room was enveloped in flames when Brooks was awakened. J. F. Briscoe was formerly a prominent man of Rockdale, but had recently removed to Taylor. His wife with her two children had stopped over here, being on their way to Indiana to visit her parents. Mr. Briscoe reached here by a late train last night to see his wife and children off this morning. Dr. Brooks is bedly burned and is almost crazy over the loss of The postoffice and the firm of T. B

Kemp & Co., general merchants, occupied the first floor of the hotel. Nothing was saved. Two other buildings were bedly damaged. There is no fire organization in the town and the flames were only checked by the united efforts of the entire population. The origin of the fire cannot counted for. The loss is estimated at \$40.

The Nulsauce Abated.

The suits brought against Conrad Holbins and John Holpine, before Alderman Hal-bach by Street Commissioner Berts for violation of a city ordinance, have been withdrawn. The charge against the defendants was maintaining a nuisance in not baving proper end gates in their carts, and in hauting dirt through the streets it was continually dropping from their carta The Holbines put in new end-gates, and as the city authorities only wanted the nuis ance abated were willing to withdraw the suits upon payment of costs. These terms the Holbines accepted.

The Patriarche Militant The meeting of the Patriarcha Militant which was to have been held Monday evenTHE OPENING DAY!

Convention Hall in St. Louis Packed to the Doors.

LIEUT, GOV, WHITE TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN

The Presiding Officer Delivers Ar Address on the Burning Issues.

HIS REPRENCE TO CLEVELAND APPLAUDED.

AND BIS ALLUSION TO TARIFF REPORT ORRERED MOST VOOIFEROUSLY.

The Hall Prottily Described With Flower and Portraits of the President, Tilden and Hendricks-Many Ladies Among the Spectators-National Chairman Barnum Calls the Assembly to Order and After Bishop Granberry Offers Prayer Temporary Chair man White Takes His Piace-Adjournmen Datil Wednesday Morning.

Exposition Hall, St. Louis, June 5.-Convention day opened less auspiciously than its predecessors so far as the weather was concerned. For the first time in a week there were heavy clouds in the aky rain, and the cool bracing winds which came with the carliest of the visitors had given way to a close, oppressive, muggy

To-day had barely dawned when the rious delegations and clubs were astir, and the early risers besieged the doors of the dining rooms long before the cooks and walters were ready for the charge. The enthusiaem of the night before seemed to have evaporated and everybody's mind was fixed on the solid business of the day.

Many of the delegations which had failed yes erday to appoint their committeemen, were in caucus as early as 8 o'clock, and in more than one the position which should be taken on the tariff question furnished a text for animated discussions. There was also an informal meeting of the members of the committee on resolutions, so far selected, at which the policy of revamping the tariff plank of the platform of the leat national convention or of replacing it with an out and out declaration on the lines of the president's message were discussed ength. But nothing definite was arrived at and when the conference adjourned it was apparent that there would be a fight nd that it would be begun in earnest just as soon as the labors of the convention to-

day were over.

A massive bronze statue of President Cieveland, supported by a vase containing a gigentic bouquet of the choicest flowers, coked down upon convention hall when the doors were opened at 10 o'clock this morning. Above an oil painting of his excellency, supported by oil paintings of reminder of the past and the present.

Many improvements had been made in the hall since the formal opening on Saturday night. The press seats had been rearranged in tiers immediately to the right and left of the chairman's platform and the iront rows of seate of the delegates newspaper tables. Additional decoraing of tasteful designs gave the two tiers of galleries a bandsome appearance, and a life-sized equestrian statue of Gen eral Washington, which stood beneath a canopy of stage in the northern gallery di-

rectly facing the stage, aided me selding effect to the general ensemble. WHERE THE DELEGATES ARE SEATED. To the South and Northwest was seconded the chief positions of honor in the space on the floor reserved for delegates. Alabama, Missouri, Nebrasks and Wisconsin occu pled the first two rows of seats with Virginia, West Virginia, Mississippi, Catifornia and Arkansas to the big Ohio contingent which for some inscrutable reason had been relegated to the extreme southwest corner to keep the territorial representatives com pany. In the centre Pennsylvania rubbed shoulders with little Rhody and Indiana with Illinois; South Carolina neetled in between New York and New Jersey ; Iowa hugged Kaness; Maine fraternized with Maryland and the men of Louisians exchanged greetings with their brethren from

"Bleeding Kansas." From behind the big black clouds the sun peeped out at 11 o'clock and illumin-ated the hall with a flood of light. Meanwhile the boxes on either side of the stage had been filling up with invited guests. The majority of them were of the gentler sex, young, middle-aged and old, and their brilliant toilets many of them specially ordered from Worth's for the oo casion lent a picture que and piquant effec to the scene. There was no hurry on; the part of the delegates in assembling. The Indianians were the first upon the ground They came in straggling without any at-tempt at show and were in their seats before the audience bad time to give them a cheer. Then there was a luii broken Democracy from Buffalo, They marched in at the entrance to the upper gallery with a band of forty pieces and a blue allken banner at their head, took off their hats in response to the applause which came from the visitors' section, trotted around the building and then took up their

A luit ensued, during which the ba rendered a medley of national airs, which failed to evoke any particular enthusiasm. When the Pennsylvania delegation headed by W. L. Scott made its appearance, the strains of "God Save America" scholng through the structure and the audience rising to its feet, gave the personal representative of President Cieveland a round of applause.

Equally hearty, despite their gray banner and badges, was the reception accorded to the Hendricks club, of Indianapolis, which was escorted to seats in close proximity to the Cleveland Democrats from Buffalo. The Colorado delegation came in without ostentation, closely followed by the Texans and Marylanders. For the next fifteen minutes the delegates came in pretty rapidity, but nevertheless at 12 o'clock when the convention should have been called to order there was a big empty space in the body of the hall. The Mis-Mississippi, New York and Illinois delega tions were the principal laggards, but the latter was ordially received when it came in, the enthusiasm then causing the hard, stern lines in Col. Morrison's face to relax. Senator Gorman slipped in unnoticed and so did Henry Watterson, Senator Vest, ex Senator Davis, of West Virginis, and other leading ights of the party, who in past conventions were singled out for conspicuous attentions. No applause was accorded to the New

Yorkers who entered the hall in single file and made their way through neide ou rider to their seats instead of marching down the

RED BANDANNAS PROMINENT. By 12:20 the delegates bai been seated. There were many faces which were familiar in the national con-Vantion of 1884, but Daniel Manning and John Kelly, now passed to the great ma-jority, were missing from the two ends of the front bench of the New Yorkers. Tom Grady's absence was noticed; and the Wisconsin delegation was short of that grim old warrior who from the front bench in Chicago declared that he loved Cieveiar d for the enemies he had made." Many other faces were conspicuous by their absence and there was quite a noticeable influx of young blood. While the delega-tions were being reated, Cieveland roses were distributed along each row, and every delegate who wanted a red ban-danns could have one for the sak-ing. The Californians hotsted theirs ing. The Californians hotsted theirs on their banners, the Kansas people followed suit. Wisconsin, Mississi ppi West Virginis, followed suit smid enthuelastic cheers, and the Indian and hoteled Minnesota, New Mexico, Massachusette and Tennessee Joined in. Iowa then fell

white hat for Gray. There were more sheers when the bandanna went up over Alabams and New Jersey, also when into line. The Californians called for three cheers for lows and they got it wim. North Carolina came into ine and the Californians shouted themselves hoarse. The Californians had taken time by the forelook in starting the Thurman enthusiasm of the day and they were in a decidedly joily mood over their scheme. Still the cheering and applanes cropped up from one quarter or another and the convention was in danger of becoming a good-natured mob when at 12:33 Hon. W. H. Barnum, of Connecticut. bairman of the national committee, arose ly through his gold-framed eyeglasses upor Cleveland's bust, and brought down his gavel upon the deek. The convention had

en formally called to order, IT CONVENES. Lieut, Gov. Stephon M. White, of Californis Presides as Temporary Chairman. Without any remarks he introduce

Bishop C. Granberry, of St. Louis, who while the delegates rose to their feet, delivered a brist but fervent prayer. He thanked the Almighty for the great blessings vouchsafed the country, for the increase in its population, its wealth, and its power; for the blessing of its churches. He prayed that He might forgive the ingratitude of the people and their forgetfulness of Him; that the country might be spared from postilence, from war, suffering and sectional strife; from might fail upon the president and the other Moers of the country and his cabinet, and

in reaching wise conclusions. When the prayer was ended and the delegates had resumed their seats, Chairman Barnum presented the report of the mational committee naming Lieut Gov. White, of California, as temporary chair-The report was unanimously adopted, and Senator Gorman, of Marylan Gen. Powell, of Ohlo, and Col. Dawson, of South Carolina, were appointed to escort the temporary chairman to the platfor His appearance was greeted with a double sided, in a clear, ringing voice which pene-trated to the furthest extremity of the hall,

Mr. White began his speech. MR. WHITE'S ADDRESS. He thanked the convention for the recog sized in his election as temporary chair man, and which was the first recognition the coast had had in a Democratic conven tion. He congratulated the convention upon the favorable circumstances which at tended the inauguration of its proceedings. For the first time during a period covering more than a quarter of a century, the Demo cratic national convention is held while the affairs of government are conducted by Democratic administration. Up to the late presidential election the Republican party declared that Democratic success meant national ruin and whatever might be said of the crimes and trans-gressions of those then in au-thority, yet to no other keeping could the welfare of the United States be safely confided. This doctrine was repudiated at the polls and the experience of almost four years has demonstrated that these apper tions and charges were unwarranted and that the people were right in demanding and competing a radical change. The platform of principles adopted by our last national convention prescribes with accuracy the rules of conduct which should control governmental action, Grover vention as the man whose firmness

ability, integrity and statesman-like quali-ties preeminently fitted him to under-

take the task of carrying out the great re-

forms thus suggested by an organization to whose tenets he has ever been ready to

yield compliance.

PROMISES FULFILLED. No public servant, he said, ever responded to the calls of duty more fully or in better faith than our honored president. The present administration has realized its promises made by the Democratic convention of 1884. It has sought to reduce and lighten the burdens of the people and to reduce the revenue so as to prevent undue accumulation in the tressury and has at the same time taken the requisite steps to foster and protect domestic industries. It has discouraged the centra lization of wealth and has enabled as far as the circumstances would permit those in the less favorable walks of life to enjoy the benefits of their exertions. In other words, the Democratic administration has used its utmost endeavors to faithfully carry cut the platform upon which our great reform victory was achieved. If the tariff has not been modified, it is because of Republican obstruction. The existence of an enormous surplus in the tressury threatens the industry of the country, is a constant source of injury to the consumer, and to the man of moderate means who finds t difficult to procure monetary assistance because of the withdrawal of a large portion of the circulating medium. This unfortunate altuation is directly attributable to the policy of the Republican party, whose aim has always been to encourage and enrich monopolies and to ignore the interests of the masses. The country, he said, was indebted to the present administration for the restitution to the public domain of many million scree of public lands which the Republican party had allowed to pass into the hands of private corporations and foreign syndicates and for a Chinese treaty which must result in excluding the Mongollan from our shores. to prevent the perpetuation of the fraud upon our immigration as now practiced by that race. The situation demands, he said, the re-election of Grover Clevelan He has removed the apprehension felt by the country as to the shifty of the Demo oratic party to conduct the administration of the government. The change was wrought despite the criminal efforts to defeat the will of the people. By this change the people had shown their strength and proved to the world their ability to

maintain a free republican government in

A TRIBUTE TO TILDEN.

He paid a handsome compliment to great statesman and true American Sat He paid a handsome compliment to that gre it statement and true American Samuel J. Tilden. "His name," said he, 'shall be transmitted as an example of one who, rather than disturb the public tranqui ity, surrided upon the altar of his country the nobiest aspirations of American a transmitter. He denounced their evival of buried issues and concluded as follows: "While they giory in their fathers," herois de da they yet believe that unkind worde and exaggrated references to the past are not promotive of present harmony or future prosperity and that a administration which treats all alike an recognizes that there is no distinction be recognizes that there is no distinction before the law of race or section is best
calculated to Turther the general interest and to perpetuate the bisseings of liberty. The honest, intelligent
electors whose judgment is untained by
prejudice, is prepared to again entrust this
government to the Democratic party. That
that organization has accomplished so
much not with standing the continued page. much not withstanding the continued oppo-sition of its fore is amply evident that dur-ing the next four years its policy will be finally and completely and the second finally and completely adopted. The coming contest will result in the triumph of the Democracy. The nominess of this conven-tion will be the chosen of the people and if we do our duty the Republican party will be unable to retard the progress of our

HATO AND HANDKERCHIEFS IN AUR. References to California's Democratic intecedents were greeted with which were renewed when he spoke of the fact that for the first time in many years a Democratic conven-tion met under a Democratic adminis r ation. The first mention of Grover Cleveand's name svoked the most pronounce enthusiasm of the day, the delegate s rising to their feet and cheering heartily, while hate and handkerobiefs were waved in the sir-The convention broke into applause again The convention broke into applause again when the tariff was referred to, and every sentence thereafter was punctured with marks of appreciation. During the delivery of the speech the rest portions of the ball and galleries filled up, and before it had been concluded one vast crowd extending back to every nook and corner was before the platform. It was a brilliant and inspiring spectacle. The climax of suplause was spectacle. The climax of applause re-election of Grover Cleveland. When the peaker concluded he was thanked w see and for which he had repeatedly to

GOV. GREEN'S MOTION. Governor Green, of New Jersey, had passed a resolution adopting the rules of the last convention subject to some slight

Patterson, of Colorado, in behalf of the delegation from that state rose in his seal to present to the chairman a silver gavel. the material from the bowels of Col carth, the work manship the handiwork of Colorado's artisans. He hoped that with it would be made the announcement of Pres-ident Cleveland's renomination. The pres-

ent was accepted. Senator Gorman, of Maryland, upon b recognized, received a warm welcome and moved that the roll of states be called for the members of the various committees, and that all resolutions be referred to the apresolution was adopted without opposition and the roll was called.

Shortly after 2 o'clock the convention ad journed until to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

Watterson's Opinion of the Platfe Er. Louis, June 5.-Bright and our this morning the different elements of the tariff question were about and doing. Henry Watterson was one of the first seen. He declared himself as believing that if would not do for the convention to readopt what he called the tariff straddle of the 1884 platform. That straddle was se cretly worded up by men who were pro-tectionists more than they were Democrate and forced upon the committee without warning. There has been warning this time and "forewarned is to be forcarmed." The straddle would necessitate the abar ment of the Mills bill, and of all the gr gained during the past four years and particularly the past six months. It would said Mr. Watterson, send every true revenue reformer home sick at heart, de light the Republicans and disgust he men. It is the tricky device of a more poral's guard composed of men largely and personally interested in high tariff taxes who are making their last struggle to obstruct reform. "What sort of tariff would you suggest?" asked the United

" I am clear that we must stand squar by the president and our friends and rep sentatives in Congress. It is too tate to

"Would you endorse the Mills bill ?" "The Mills bill is a simple measure not yet perfected, and liable to amendment. Of course a document which is to lay down fighting lines for a campaign which is to last nearly six months, could not take it for a jbasis. But we should give the principles of the message, and the purpose of those in Congress, who have supported it so ably and so bravely, a ringing indorsement. We should tolerate no straddles. Whether we like it or not, we shall have to face the music of the president's making and we ought to face it like men of sincerity and honor, and we are not afraid of their convictions, and have the courage

The Keystone Delegation Organizes.

When the INTELLIGENCER went to press on Monday, it was announced that the Pennsylvania delegation to the St. Louis Democratic national convention had re-Pennsylvania delegation to the St. Logic Democratic national convention had resolved to vote as a unit for Thurman for vice president. The Keystone state delegates were visited by Senators Voorhees and Turple, each of whom made a warm speech for Gray. Then Mr. Scott stood up and said a lew words in favor of Thurman. He needed to say no more. The Pennsylvanians courtecously applicated all the speeches, and then, on motion of Mr. Mutchler, took an informal ballot. It resulted: Thurman, 41: Stevenson, 7; Gray, 2, and Biack, 2. Then, on motion of Hensel, a formal ballot was taken, which resulted unanimously in favor of Thurman. On motion of Patterson, Chairman Boyle was instructed to cast the sixty votes of Pennsylvania for Cleveland for president and Thurman for vice president.

Chairman Hensel, of the committee on organization of the delegation, reported the following efficers who were unanimously agreed to: Chairman of the delegation, Charles E. Boyle, of Uniontown; secretary, J. P. J. Sensenderier, of Philadelphia; member of the committee on permanent organization, Lewis C. Carsidy, of Philadelphia; member of the committee to notify nominees, Robert S. Patterson, of Philadelphia; vice president of the convention, John W. Bittenger, of York; secretary of the convention, Delos Rockwall, of Bradford.

Meaning of the Thurman Boom.

Meaning of the Thurman Boom A. K. McClure in Philadelphia Times. The ecpeentration on Thurman is both boid and masterly in political strategy and it means much more than is visible at first blush. The final declination of Blaine throws the bars down for a contest in the three Pacific states. It is conceded that Blaine would carry Unifornia, Oregon and