

THE FARMERS IN SESSION.

THEY REPORT THE CONDITION OF CROPS IN THEIR SECTIONS.

Henry H. Engle reads an essay on the Care and Management of Milk Cows. The Committee on Fair Contracted—Resolutions for Pastureless Areas.

The June meeting of the Lancaster County Agricultural and Horticultural Society was held in Eshelman's hall Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock, President J. F. Landis in the chair.

In the absence of John C. Linville, secretary, M. D. Kendig was appointed secretary pro tem.

The following named members were present: John R. Landis, president, Millersville; M. D. Kendig, Mayor; Henry M. Engle, Manager; Jas. Wood, Little Britain; Joe. P. Wimer, Paradise; Daniel Sneyd, city; J. Hoffman, Hershey, Rohrerstown; Johnson Miller, Warfield; Cooper Hillier, Conestoga; H. B. Tucker, city; Rev. Thomas Thompson, city; Calvin Cooper, Bird-in-Hand; J. M. Johnston, city; J. Hartman, Hershey, Salunga; R. B. Risk, city; Frank R. D. Sanderfer, city; A. N. Casel, Marietta; John G. Rush, West Willow; G. W. Wolf, city; Eph. Hoover, Manheim township; J. F. Epp, East Lampeter; Abram Summy, Manor; M. B. Lesman, city; A. L. Lesman, East Lampeter; J. R. Buckwater, Salisbury; John Grady, Rapho; Jonas Buckwater, East Lampeter; Martin Wenger, West Lampeter.

TALK ABOUT A FAIR.

Johnson Miller, from the committee on fair, reported that the grounds and track at Little could be leased for \$200. He understood, however, that the Lancaster Fair Association and the Philadelphia Association had combined to hold a fair in this city and appointed committees to make arrangements. He therefore thought the matter might as well be turned over to those committees.

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

After further discussion the committee was on motion continued to await developments.

CROP REPORTS.

Mr. Engle said the wheat looking excellent in his neighborhood with promise of a good crop; corn is irregular and in many places very poor; grass also is irregular; oats and potatoes are very fine; apples do not look well; peaches and cherries are rather light; the fruit crop is generally good. Johnson Miller stated that a part of the township of Warwick had been visited by a great hail storm which had wrecked the wheat, rye and oats, and damaged the grass; the fruit was also much damaged. He did not expect more than half a crop of grain.

COPER HILLIER SAYS THAT THE GRAIN CROPS IN CONESTOGA TOWNSHIP ARE FAIR, BUT THE FRUIT CROPS LOOK POOR, EXCEPT PEACHES AND STRAWBERRIES, WHICH LOOK WELL.

Mr. Buckwater, of East Lampeter, reported peaches and cherries very good; rye, but looks well; wheat and rye very good.

CALVIN COOPER THOUGHT THE FIRST CROPS WOULD BE LIGHT; STRAWBERRIES VERY PLENTY; WHEAT, OATS AND CORN LOOK WELL.

James Wood reported corn looking well, proper intervals for sowing, peaches, plums or peaches showing speaking of a crop.

CARE AND MANAGEMENT OF MILK COWS.

Henry H. Engle read the following essay: There are few any business enterprises whose success does not depend on their management, and to a great extent on their ability to manage their property. The farmer devotes his time, means and care to milk cows that do not pay, it is highly important to start right in the management of his cows. The care of herds that is to be the result of the farmer's management, so many in the country. Were this rule followed by all breeders for several generations, the dairy industry would be a consequence an increased value of millions of dollars.

The cow should be kept in thriving condition until she becomes fat; after being old enough to be fed on grass, hay and grain, she should be fed such food as the cow should be out only long enough to produce the largest flow of milk.

This method will develop the milk-producing organs in the better better than any other course, for if kept too long they will most likely be the result. If they are poor or stunted she will require a year more from the former to reach maturity and then never be as large as she should be. The former may become a cow when about two years old without detriment to her future value, but those raised on what is now the standard system would not become cows before three years old.

The advocates of the hardening system claim that better milk will be obtained from cows, and that they will produce the better cows, but the best milk cow on record were not raised that way.

The life of the cow is from her first calving until full grown, during which period she is expected to generally yield milk and grow at the same time. It is an accident that many cows never reach their full milk-producing capacity in consequence of want of special care at this time.

Feeding and milking at regular hours are matters to be closely observed; proper intervals for milking are of great importance.

Grass and other crops for pasture or for silage, in the height of their season, are generally a complete food for a cow in a wet season, or when there are crops in the field, or when they are fed with a wet cow, some dry feed should be added. There passes scarcely a season in which there is not a period when the cow's pasture to run short, with a consequent decrease in the flow of milk.

It is therefore important to sow crops at proper intervals for silage, so as to keep the flow of milk as regular as possible. Should they not be needed to fill the gap of a dry spell, they may be cut and cured, and then fed to the cow.

It is important to keep the cow's udder clean, and to keep it free from any kind of dirt or impurity. The udder should be washed with clean water, and the teats should be kept clean and free from any kind of dirt or impurity.

The cow should be kept as comfortable as possible consistent with proper ventilation, and in rough weather she should be kept in a warm place to drink. They should be groomed and be kept clear of dirt. A trough about five inches deep and six inches wide to catch the droppings will be far better than a trough with a flat bottom. The trough should be cleaned out daily.

In the summer cattle should have complete shade for several hours during the middle of the day, either of trees or sheds. The latter is better in dry time if it can be kept dark. They must have plenty of water, not from puddles or stagnant pools, but fresh 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 pasture, and that generally too early, which causes too great laxity and consequently unfavorable effects on the cow as well as on her milk. Cows should go

ADALINE AND SARAH.

WELSH MOUNTAIN FARMERS, BOTH AND DAUGHTER, BEFORE COURT.

They Are Tried for Receiving Stolen Chickens and the Jury, Intending to Convict the Mother of the Crime, Renders a Verdict of Guilty 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 Brooks. The facts were given by the commonwealth's witnesses were that Linville, on March 15th, a few days after the great blizzard, 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 Brooks 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. Brooks's remonstrances Linville cut down a part of the fence so as to get on to the land. Mr. Brooks then caught hold of Linville's horse to prevent him from driving on the land and Linville pointed his gun at him.

The defense was that Linville could not drive through the snow drifts and in order to get around the drift he was obliged to cut a few rails. He denied that he had maliciously committed the offense charged or that he had pointed a gun at Brooks. Jury out.

THE NAMES WERE MIXED.

Sarah Boiey 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 Usher, of East Lampeter. On the day following she identified nine of the ten chickens stolen at the store of John R. Wilson. The chickens identified as the property of Mrs. Usher were sold to Mr. Wilson by the defendant on the morning of the 21st of February. Mr. Wilson sent word to Boiey and Sarah went to the store, paid him back twenty-five cents of the money she had received for the chickens and promised to pay the balance when she was able.

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

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

In rebuttal it was shown by the commonwealth that Mrs. Boiey on the day of the hearing said that her brother, Henry Watson, stole the chickens, got her to sell them and when she was prosecuted for receiving stolen goods she was charged with the crime.

The jury rendered a verdict of guilty against Sarah, the mother, and not guilty as to Adaline, the daughter.

Sarah was called for sentence and the court sentenced her to undergo an imprisonment of nine months. After the sentence was pronounced the sheriff's desk and while there the mother and daughter were taken to the jail.

Abraham L. Deminger, of Safe Harbor, was tried for being the father of the illegitimate child, Martha Withers, of the same village. He denied the charge, but the jury said by their verdict that he was the father. The usual sentence was imposed.

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

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

Constance Sarah Boiey, convicted of receiving stolen goods, filed a petition 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.

Harry Groff, a young man residing in Providence township, was put on trial for assaulting with intent to commit a rape on Emma Snyder. The testimony was that prosecutor and defendant were at a surprise party at the hotel, on 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 information was conveyed to her parents who at once entered complaint against Groff.

The constable served the warrant on Groff and he said he would not be taken to jail. Permission was given and Groff went up stairs for that purpose. While the constable was waiting down stairs Groff slipped out and remained away from the neighborhood for over a year. When he returned he was arrested and gave bail for court.

The defense was a denial on the part of the accused of having committed the offense charged. His explanation of escaping 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.

EIGHTY DOZENS OF EGGS STOLEN.

Isaac McCarty and Frederick Brill were indicted for stealing 80 dozens eggs from the warehouse of Christian Zimmerman and Reuben Senechal in Earl township near New Holland. The warehouse was entered on the night of November 22 by breaking the window and the eggs stolen.

They were traced to this city and it was ascertained that Uriah Stiefy had sold them at the store of William Lorenz. Uriah Stiefy, who is indicted for receiving these eggs knowing the same to have been stolen, testified that McCarty and Brill wanted him to steal the eggs on the night the warehouse was broken into and he refused to go 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 Lorenz; subsequently he paid Messrs. Zimmerman and Senechal the value of the eggs.

The defense was that Brill and McCarty were at their homes all of Tuesday night before Thanksgiving day, the night when the eggs were stolen, that the theft was

THE OPENING DAY!

Convention Hall in St. Louis Packed to the Doors.

LEUT. GOV. WHITE TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN

The Preceding Officer Delivers An Address on the Burning Issues.

HIS REFERENCE TO CLEVELAND APPLAUD.

AND HIS ALLUSION TO TARIFF REFORM (ORDERED MOST VOICEROUSLY).

The Hall Prettily Decorated With Flowers and Portraits of the President, Tilden and Hendricks—Many Ladies Among the Speakers—National Chairman Barnum Calls the Assembly to Order and After Stating Gracious Offers Proffer Temporary Chairman White Takes His Place—Adjournment Until 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 sky which brought with them premonitions of rain, and the cool bracing winds which came with the earliest of the visitors had given way to a close, oppressive, muggy atmosphere.

Today had barely dawned when the various delegations and clubs were sitting, and the early risers besieged the doors of the dining rooms long before the cooks and waiters were ready for the charge. The enthusiasm of the night before seemed to have evaporated and everybody's mind was fixed on the coming day.

Many of the delegations which had gathered yesterday to appoint their committees were in caucus as early as 6 o'clock, and in more than one the position which should be taken on the tariff question furnished a field for animated discussions. There was a general feeling that the members of the committee on resolutions, so far as they were concerned, were in a very favorable mood, but that the holders of the old Sumatra may yet experience quite a striking boom.

Gene Westcott reported seed leaf tobacco reported for the STELLERSONS by J. S. Gann's Son, tobacco broker, No. 131 Water street, New York, for the week ending June 4, 1888:

100 cases 1885 Pennsylvania, 12@13c; 400 cases 1886, 5@6c; 120 cases 1886 Wisconsin, 6@7c; 150 cases 1886 Florida, 6@7c; 100 cases 1886 Florida, 6@7c; 100 cases 1886 New York, 6@7c; 100 cases 1886 Dutch, 6@7c. Total, 1,220 cases.

In Philadelphia leaf suitable for cigars has found more buyers in the past week. It is sold low, and largely by the bushel, because it has more known quality than any other grade, and parties feel it is preferable to hold, upon the bulk leaf business, for fear of a strike.

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 front rows of seats of the delegates had been removed to the rear of the newspaper tables. Additional seats of the form of colored bunting of tasteful designs gave the two tiers of galleries a handsome appearance, and a life-sized equestrian statue of General Washington, which stood beneath a canopy of flags in the northern gallery directly facing the stage, aided materially in adding effect to the general ensemble.

WHERE THE DELEGATES ARE SEATED. To the South and Northwest was accorded the chief positions of honor in the space on the floor reserved for delegates. Alabama, Missouri, Nebraska and Wisconsin occupied the first row in the northern gallery, West Virginia, Mississippi, California 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 company.

In the center Pennsylvania rubbed elbows with the delegates from Virginia, Illinois; South Carolina seated by Maryland and the men of Louisiana exchanged greetings with their brethren from "Blazing Kansas."

From behind a big black cloud the sun peeped out at 11 o'clock, and the hall was lit 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 toilet made of them a conspicuous feature in the appearance of the scene. There was no hurry on the part of the delegates in assembling. The Indians were the first upon the ground. They came in straggling without any attempt at show and were in their seats before the delegates had taken their seats.

Then there was a lull broken by the arrival of the Cleveland Democracy from Buffalo. They marched in at the entrance to the upper gallery with a band of forty pieces and a blue sash. As they passed, they looked off their hats in response to the applause which came from the visitors' section, trotted around the building and then took up their quarters in the balcony directly above the chair.

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

Really happy, despite their gray hair and white beards, 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 attention, closely followed by the Texans and Marylanders. For the next fifteen minutes the delegates from the various States, and for the first time since the convention was called to order there was a big empty space in the body of the hall. The Missouri, Mississippi, New York and Illinois delegations were the principal aggrieved, but the latter were actually received when it came to the enthusiastic cheering of the hard, stern lines in Col. Morrison's face to relax. Senator Grover slipped in unnoticed and so did Henry Waterson, Senator Vest, ex Senator Davis, of West Virginia, and other leading lights of the party, who in previous sessions had singled out for conspicuous attention. No applause was accorded to the New

THE OPENING DAY!

Convention Hall in St. Louis Packed to the Doors.

LEUT. GOV. WHITE TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN

The Preceding Officer Delivers An Address on the Burning Issues.

HIS REFERENCE TO CLEVELAND APPLAUD.

AND HIS ALLUSION TO TARIFF REFORM (ORDERED MOST VOICEROUSLY).

The Hall Prettily Decorated With Flowers and Portraits of the President, Tilden and Hendricks—Many Ladies Among the Speakers—National Chairman Barnum Calls the Assembly to Order and After Stating Gracious Offers Proffer Temporary Chairman White Takes His Place—Adjournment Until 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 sky which brought with them premonitions of rain, and the cool bracing winds which came with the earliest of the visitors had given way to a close, oppressive, muggy atmosphere.

Today had barely dawned when the various delegations and clubs were sitting, and the early risers besieged the doors of the dining rooms long before the cooks and waiters were ready for the charge. The enthusiasm of the night before seemed to have evaporated and everybody's mind was fixed on the coming day.

Many of the delegations which had gathered yesterday to appoint their committees were in caucus as early as 6 o'clock, and in more than one the position which should be taken on the tariff question furnished a field for animated discussions. There was a general feeling that the members of the committee on resolutions, so far as they were concerned, were in a very favorable mood, but that the holders of the old Sumatra may yet experience quite a striking boom.

Gene Westcott reported seed leaf tobacco reported for the STELLERSONS by J. S. Gann's Son, tobacco broker, No. 131 Water street, New York, for the week ending June 4, 1888:

100 cases 1885 Pennsylvania, 12@13c; 400 cases 1886, 5@6c; 120 cases 1886 Wisconsin, 6@7c; 150 cases 1886 Florida, 6@7c; 100 cases 1886 Florida, 6@7c; 100 cases 1886 New York, 6@7c; 100 cases 1886 Dutch, 6@7c. Total, 1,220 cases.

In Philadelphia leaf suitable for cigars has found more buyers in the past week. It is sold low, and largely by the bushel, because it has more known quality than any other grade, and parties feel it is preferable to hold, upon the bulk leaf business, for fear of a strike.

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 front rows of seats of the delegates had been removed to the rear of the newspaper tables. Additional seats of the form of colored bunting of tasteful designs gave the two tiers of galleries a handsome appearance, and a life-sized equestrian statue of General Washington, which stood beneath a canopy of flags in the northern gallery directly facing the stage, aided materially in adding effect to the general ensemble.

WHERE THE DELEGATES ARE SEATED. To the South and Northwest was accorded the chief positions of honor in the space on the floor reserved for delegates. Alabama, Missouri, Nebraska and Wisconsin occupied the first row in the northern gallery, West Virginia, Mississippi, California 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 company.

In the center Pennsylvania rubbed elbows with the delegates from Virginia, Illinois; South Carolina seated by Maryland and the men of Louisiana exchanged greetings with their brethren from "Blazing Kansas."

From behind a big black cloud the sun peeped out at 11 o'clock, and the hall was lit 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 toilet made of them a conspicuous feature in the appearance of the scene. There was no hurry on the part of the delegates in assembling. The Indians were the first upon the ground. They came in straggling without any attempt at show and were in their seats before the delegates had taken their seats.

Then there was a lull broken by the arrival of the Cleveland Democracy from Buffalo. They marched in at the entrance to the upper gallery with a band of forty pieces and a blue sash. As they passed, they looked off their hats in response to the applause which came from the visitors' section, trotted around the building and then took up their quarters in the balcony directly above the chair.

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

Really happy, despite their gray hair and white beards, 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 attention, closely followed by the Texans and Marylanders. For the next fifteen minutes the delegates from the various States, and for the first time since the convention was called to order there was a big empty space in the body of the hall. The Missouri, Mississippi, New York and Illinois delegations were the principal aggrieved, but the latter were actually received when it came to the enthusiastic cheering of the hard, stern lines in Col. Morrison's face to relax. Senator Grover slipped in unnoticed and so did Henry Waterson, Senator Vest, ex Senator Davis, of West Virginia, and other leading lights of the party, who in previous sessions had singled out for conspicuous attention. No applause was accorded to the New

THE OPENING DAY!

Convention Hall in St. Louis Packed to the Doors.

LEUT. GOV. WHITE TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN

The Preceding Officer Delivers An Address on the Burning Issues.

HIS REFERENCE TO CLEVELAND APPLAUD.

AND HIS ALLUSION TO TARIFF REFORM (ORDERED MOST VOICEROUSLY).

The Hall Prettily Decorated With Flowers and Portraits of the President, Tilden and Hendricks—Many Ladies Among the Speakers—National Chairman Barnum Calls the Assembly to Order and After Stating Gracious Offers Proffer Temporary Chairman White Takes His Place—Adjournment Until 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 sky which brought with them premonitions of rain, and the cool bracing winds which came with the earliest of the visitors had given way to a close, oppressive, muggy atmosphere.

Today had barely dawned when the various delegations and clubs were sitting, and the early risers besieged the doors of the dining rooms long before the cooks and waiters were ready for the charge. The enthusiasm of the night before seemed to have evaporated and everybody's mind was fixed on the coming day.

Many of the delegations which had gathered yesterday to appoint their committees were in caucus as early as 6 o'clock, and in more than one the position which should be taken on the tariff question furnished a field for animated discussions. There was a general feeling that the members of the committee on resolutions, so far as they were concerned, were in a very favorable mood, but that the holders of the old Sumatra may yet experience quite a striking boom.

Gene Westcott reported seed leaf tobacco reported for the STELLERSONS by J. S. Gann's Son, tobacco broker, No. 131 Water street, New York, for the week ending June 4, 1888:

100 cases 1885 Pennsylvania, 12@13c; 400 cases 1886, 5@6c; 120 cases 1886 Wisconsin, 6@7c; 150 cases 1886 Florida, 6@7c; 100 cases 1886 Florida, 6@7c; 100 cases 1886 New York, 6@7c; 100 cases 1886 Dutch, 6@7c. Total, 1,220 cases.

In Philadelphia leaf suitable for cigars has found more buyers in the past week. It is sold low, and largely by the bushel, because it has more known quality than any other grade, and parties feel it is preferable to hold, upon the bulk leaf business, for fear of a strike.

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 front rows of seats of the delegates had been removed to the rear of the newspaper tables. Additional seats of the form of colored bunting of tasteful designs gave the two tiers of galleries a handsome appearance, and a life-sized equestrian statue of General Washington, which stood beneath a canopy of flags in the northern gallery directly facing the stage, aided materially in adding effect to the general ensemble.

WHERE THE DELEGATES ARE SEATED. To the South and Northwest was accorded the chief positions of honor in the space on the floor reserved for delegates. Alabama, Missouri, Nebraska and Wisconsin occupied the first row in the northern gallery, West Virginia, Mississippi, California 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 company.

In the center Pennsylvania rubbed elbows with the delegates from Virginia, Illinois; South Carolina seated by Maryland and the men of Louisiana exchanged greetings with their brethren from "Blazing Kansas."

From behind a big black cloud the sun peeped out at 11 o'clock, and the hall was lit 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 toilet made of them a conspicuous feature in the appearance of the scene. There was no hurry on the part of the delegates in assembling. The Indians were the first upon the ground. They came in straggling without any attempt at show and were in their seats before the delegates had taken their seats.

Then there was a lull broken by the arrival of the Cleveland Democracy from Buffalo. They marched in at the entrance to the upper gallery with a band of forty pieces and a blue sash. As they passed, they looked off their hats in response to the applause which came from the visitors' section, trotted around the building and then took up their quarters in the balcony directly above the chair.

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

Really happy, despite their gray hair and white beards, 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 attention, closely followed by the Texans and Marylanders. For the next fifteen minutes the delegates from the various States, and for the first time since the convention was called to order there was a big empty space in the body of the hall. The Missouri, Mississippi, New York and Illinois delegations were the principal aggrieved, but the latter were actually received when it came to the enthusiastic cheering of the hard, stern lines in Col. Morrison's face to relax. Senator Grover slipped in unnoticed and so did Henry Waterson, Senator Vest, ex Senator Davis, of West Virginia, and other leading lights of the party, who in previous sessions had singled out for conspicuous attention. No applause was accorded to the New

THE OPENING DAY!

Convention Hall in St. Louis Packed to the Doors.

LEUT. GOV. WHITE TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN

The Preceding Officer Delivers An Address on the Burning Issues.

HIS REFERENCE TO CLEVELAND APPLAUD.

AND HIS ALLUSION TO TARIFF REFORM (ORDERED MOST VOICEROUSLY).

The Hall Prettily Decorated With Flowers and Portraits of the President, Tilden and Hendricks—Many Ladies Among the Speakers—National Chairman Barnum Calls the Assembly to Order and After Stating Gracious Offers Proffer Temporary Chairman White Takes His Place—Adjournment Until 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 sky which brought with them premonitions of rain, and the cool bracing winds which came with the earliest of the visitors had given way to a close, oppressive, muggy atmosphere.

Today had barely dawned when the various delegations and clubs were sitting, and the early risers besieged the doors of the dining rooms long before the cooks and waiters were ready for the charge. The enthusiasm of the night before seemed to have evaporated and everybody's mind was fixed on the coming day.

Many of the delegations which had gathered yesterday to appoint their committees were in caucus as early as 6 o'clock, and in more than one the position which should be taken on the tariff question furnished a field for animated discussions. There was a general feeling that the members of the committee on resolutions, so far as they were concerned, were in a very favorable mood, but that the holders of the old Sumatra may yet experience quite a striking boom.

Gene Westcott reported seed leaf tobacco reported for the STELLERSONS by J. S. Gann's Son, tobacco broker, No. 131 Water street, New York, for the week ending June 4, 1888:

100 cases 1885 Pennsylvania, 12@13c; 400 cases 1886, 5@6c; 120 cases 1886 Wisconsin, 6@7c; 150 cases 1886 Florida, 6@7c; 100 cases 1886 Florida, 6@7c; 100 cases 1886 New York, 6@7c; 100 cases 1886 Dutch, 6@7c. Total, 1,220 cases.

In Philadelphia leaf suitable for cigars has found more buyers in the past week. It is sold low, and largely by the bushel, because it has more known quality than any other grade, and parties feel it is preferable to hold, upon the bulk leaf business, for fear of a strike.

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 front rows of seats of the delegates had been removed to the rear of the newspaper tables. Additional seats of the form of colored bunting of tasteful designs gave the two tiers of galleries a handsome appearance, and a life-sized equestrian statue of General Washington, which stood beneath a canopy of flags in the northern gallery directly facing the stage, aided materially in adding effect to the general ensemble.

WHERE THE DELEGATES ARE SEATED. To the South and Northwest was accorded the chief positions of honor in the space on the floor reserved for delegates. Alabama, Missouri, Nebraska and Wisconsin occupied the first row in the northern gallery, West Virginia, Mississippi, California 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 company.

In the center Pennsylvania rubbed elbows with the delegates from Virginia, Illinois; South Carolina seated by Maryland and the men of Louisiana exchanged greetings with their brethren from "Blazing Kansas."

From behind a big black cloud the sun peeped out at 11 o'clock, and the hall was lit 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 toilet made of them a conspicuous feature in the appearance of the scene. There was no hurry on the part of the delegates in assembling. The Indians were the first upon the ground. They came in straggling without any attempt at show and were in their seats before the delegates had taken their seats.