THE ADLETS
More than doubled last month.
The figures are as follows:
May, 1892.....8,004
May, 1891.....3,770
Increase.....4,234

The Pittsburg Dispatch.

SUMMER RESORTS
Advertisements page 9 to-day.
Best list of hotels at leading resorts will be found there.

FORTY SEVENTH YEAR. PITTSBURG, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 8, 1892—TWELVE PAGES. THREE CENTS.

BLAINE SOLID, HIS RANKS FIRM,

Pennsylvania's Favorite in the Presidental Race Bound to Win Out,

UNLESS HE IS KNIFED

By Those Who Are Now Shouting Loudest for His Nomination.

HARRISONITES A LITTLE BLUE

Over the Organization of the Convention Against Them.

A Representative Blaine Man Chosen as Temporary Chairman Without Opposition—Mr. Fassett's Cautious Speech—Reed and McKinley Evidently Popular Dark Horse Favorites—The Latter Outranks Foraker in the Cheers and Applause—Conger Delighted With the Outlook for Blaine—Each Side Claims to Have Gained More Than They Lost—Southern States Breaking Away From the President—He Gains in Ohio and the West—To-Day May Not Tell the Tale.

The first day's session of the National Republican Convention of 1892 was a short one. After prayer of a non-partisan character J. Sloat Fassett, of New York, was unanimously chosen temporary chairman. His speech was intently listened to, but though he is a pronounced Blaine man his references to the candidate of his choice were not particularly dwelt upon.

At the close of the day, when noses were again counted, both sides made claims of gains, but the losses on each side squared up about evenly.

It is now admitted by the conservatives that the Blaine men have the battle won if nothing unlooked-for occurs. Treachery before the vote or during the first ballot may knock out the ex-Secretary, but it isn't anticipated.

McKinley and Reed were greeted with ovations and the latter had to make a speech. Major McKinley is holding off for his address of to-day.

THE PROGRAMME UNBROKEN.

Anti-Administration Leaders Carry Out All Their Plans, So Far—A Determined Front Only Needed for the Ultimate Success of the Blaine Movement.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

MINNEAPOLIS, June 7.—So far the programme of the anti-administration leaders has been carried out without a break, and Senator Quay and Chairman Clarkson, who have been up and doing about 23 hours out of the 24, profess the utmost confidence in the ultimate success of Blaine.

J. Sloat Fassett.

On the other hand, the second-term managers are more extravagant in their assertions than ever, and now claim over 500 votes without any of the contested or doubtful delegates.

As an absolute matter of fact, there has been very little change in the situation in the past 24 hours, there having been a temporary lull in the storm. Harrison has developed more strength than was anticipated in some quarters, notably Oregon, Ohio, Florida and Wisconsin, but these gains have been at least offset by unexpected defections in Illinois, Tennessee and Missouri. These States, which were regarded as practically solid for the President, are now in a fair way to give nearly half of their votes to the Plumed Knight.

The Algerites Claiming Additions.

When it comes to telling reinforcements, the Alger contingent is also in it, and announce an increase of a dozen votes for their alleged candidate, but the geographical location of these recruits cannot be ascertained.

There is a feeling on all sides that matters are nearing a crisis. The anti-administration delegates from Alabama and Louisiana were placed on the convention roll as predicted in last night's telegrams to THE DISPATCH, but the cases have all been carried before the Committee on Credentials. This body was organized by the friends of Blaine this evening, but their margin is very small. It will be daylight before all of the contests are finally passed upon, and the struggle will surely be carried into full convention to-morrow.

If Blaine is defeated now the result will be due to juggling or wavering. The man from Maine has 400 delegates in plain sight, and counting the contested delegations and the Alger strength, the anti-administration leaders control 75 additional votes, or 25 more than enough to insure the nomination on the first ballot, if they are delivered.

The Lines Must Be Kept Taut.

Providing Quay uses his "mailed hand," Platt and Miller keep faith, Clarkson does not toy with a dark horse scheme and Alger subordinates his personal ambition, the nomination of Blaine is practically assured. If the Secretary is nominated the result will be due to these, and if he is not it will be the fault of one or all of them.

To win the lines must be firmly maintained. Any faltering on the part of the anti-administration leaders, any attempt on their part to introduce fresh candidates, or any suspicion that they place the defeat of Harrison above the success of the Plumed Knight, and are scheming to substitute a new name for his, can hardly fail to be fatal to the cause of the magnetic statesman for whom the masses of the party have so spontaneously declared.

The second-term process, thoroughly organized and desperately determined, is watching every movement. What the Harrison people now really hope for and depend upon, and that which those who are for Blaine first, last and all the time most fear, is either actual treachery or something which will give color to a charge of that nature.

The Necessity of a United Front.

A majority—very small, it is true, but still a majority of the delegates selected in the convention to-day, are either friends of Blaine's or opponents of Harrison. A united front for a few hours longer insures victory, but a comparatively slight defection means defeat or a new deal all around.

Particular care was taken at the initial session, to-day, to avoid any test of strength, even of lungs, and the result was a tamer gathering than many anticipated. There was plenty of harmonious enthusiasm, but no remarkably vociferous demonstration. For one thing, the situation is now admitted to be so critical that even the boomers have partially paused in their work, and each man is anxiously inquiring of his neighbor in a subdued voice, if there is any change in the wind. Then there were at least 25 vacant seats in the convention, though there were clamoring crowds demanding admittance. The local committee had retained a generous proportion of the tickets to sell at $25 and $50 apiece for the expense fund.

Fair Oaks, Senator Washburn's Residence, Where the Blaine Conferences Are Held.

Speculation in Seats a Failure.

So far the speculation seems to be a failure, as the men with money have influence enough to secure free admission, and those without the latter can do nothing but remain outside and kick.

Governor McKinley drew the first cheers from the gathering as he strode up the main aisle with a portion of the Buckeye delegation, shortly before noon. Depew, Hiscock and Ingalls received some attention, but the only demonstration devoted to the arrivals that approached an ovation was accorded to the lady delegation from Wyoming.

At 12 o'clock strains of music from a concealed band pervaded the hall, and 30 minutes later Chairman Clarkson called the National Republican Convention of 1892 to order. M. H. DeYoung, the new secretary of the committee, read what purported to be the official call, but nobody heard a word of it because of the confusion attending the seating of the delegates.

The Convention Works Like a Clock.

After a strictly non-partisan prayer everything moved like clock-work. J. Sloat Fassett was presented as the choice of the committee for Temporary Chairman, and the election was ratified without a dissenting voice, the Harrison managers having abandoned the desire of making a test at this point.

The presiding officer received a generous greeting, and in clear tones delivered a speech that has been highly complimented, both for what it contained and for what was omitted. Mr. Fassett allowed his Blaine sentiments to crop out in frequent allusion to unmodified reciprocity, and once referred to the candidate "whose stature is higher—," but his remarks were so guarded as to prevent any demonstrations. This was particularly the case when he mentioned the two favorites of the day.

The speaker proceeded to name the Republican leaders of the past and present, pausing between the names of Lincoln, Grant and Garfield for a response from his hearers, but when he wound up with "Harrison and Blaine" he uttered the three words all in one breath, so that the partisans who wanted to shout for one candidate were compelled to shout for both. At no other time during the proceedings was either name mentioned.

Force Bill Methods at Work.

Fassett's strong stand in favor of force bill methods is generally remarked as intended to affect the efforts of the Administration hustlers among the colored delegates. These important voters have been besieged by persuasive Harrison workers with the story that Blaine has always opposed the so-called force bill and would do so again.

Whatever the object was, the colored brethren certainly applauded that portion of the address most vigorously.

The mention of ex-Speaker Reed's name caused the most spontaneous demonstration of the day, and at the close of Fassett's speech long and loud calls were made for the quorum counter. The Chairman announced that "Speaker Reed is always in order," and the Maine giant finally allowed himself to be dragged from the rear of the hall to the platform. He made a few remarks which sounded extremely well, and had no real relation to the real struggle on hand. The Ohio factions clashed. Simultaneously calls for Foraker and McKinley, the latter having a shade the best of it, but he only arose and bowed, and declined to speak, so the regular order was proceeded with, notwithstanding calls for Ingalls and others.

Only a Couple of Disturbances.

When the State Chairmen announced their respective selections as members of the committee, Miller McKinley, Cullom, Ingalls and Quay were warmly greeted by the convention. The only disturbing elements were a kick from the rear end of the hall by one of Louisiana's unseated delegates, a protest from Indian Territory, which had been allowed seats but no vote, and a pathetic wail from a New Jersey colored alternate, who claimed that his colleague was not giving him a square deal. Chairman Fassett promptly ruled all three complaints out of order, and the kickers subsided. Then after a session of 75 minutes, the first day of the convention passed into history.

The committee was at once organized and the anti-administration forces captured the important ones, though there was no contest. Congressman Coggswell, of Massachusetts, was chosen Chairman of the body which is now passing upon the credentials by unanimous vote. He is credited to the Harrison column, though he is not regarded as a radical.

Oliver's Compliment to Foraker.

It had been suggested that H. W. Oliver would be Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, but that gentleman himself presented the name of ex-Governor Foraker, and it went through with a whoop before the opposition had time to think over the matter. Many remarks were made upon the queerness of the political turns which placed Foraker in a position to pass upon the tariff law framed by McKinley. After the convention the politicians and boomers returned to their customary avocations, though there was still a marked decrease in the amount of noise which was so prominent a feature yesterday. Lungs and throats are being saved for the big vocal contests which will soon be inaugurated, but there will still be enough voices left to make all kind of claims.

Michener and C. L. Magee place Harrison's strength at the same figure, 515 votes. The Indiana Chairman says: "I do not believe there will be more than one name presented to the convention, that of General Harrison. Instead of losing ground during the past 48 hours we have gained. I will not give any figures by States, for the reason that I do not believe that it would be good politics at this juncture, but I am sure of our position."

Clarkson Changes No Figures.

Chairman Clarkson, equally bland and cheerful says: "I can see no reason to change my estimate of 541 or more for Blaine. The people are being heard from and delegates who a day or two ago were hesitating are now coming out openly for the popular favorite. I cannot see even the remotest possibility of defeat."

Senator Teller, of Colorado, is still confident that Blaine will win, but is not certain he will secure the nomination on the first ballot. He is enthusiastic in stating that at no stage of the game can the Harrison men bring about his defeat. He is of the opinion that there may be enough scattering votes cast for McKinley, Alger and others to prevent Blaine's nomination on the first ballot, but does not think more than three ballots necessary to accomplish Blaine's election.

Breezy Senator Walcott stated that he was willing to go on record as a prophet that Blaine would win the nomination hands down, and that the victory of his followers would be complete in the convention, from the start to finish. According to his statement the Massachusetts delegation will give the majority of its votes for Blaine, and the other New England delegation considered doubtful will also fall in line for him.

Why White Dislikes Harrison.

R. T. McDonald, of Ft. Wayne, Ind., the leader of the Blaine crowd that came in yesterday, explains that his opposition and that of Captain White to Harrison is not caused by failure to secure certain appointments. He says: "There is no office within the gift of the President that I have wanted, will want, or would accept.

"As to Captain White, he was offered the appointment of Commissioner of Pensions by President Harrison, and declined. The real reason for our opposition is that Captain White, in spite of the fact that he sacrificed his own political interests for Harrison, is treated by the President with considerable coldness. Why, our county, which has over 5,500 votes, practically carried the State for President Harrison in Indiana in 1888. He had only 2,300 votes to spare in the whole State, and in our county there was a gain of 1,500 votes, and if these votes go against him this fall, Indiana would be lost to the party."

He thinks Harrison cannot carry Indiana, and that Blaine can.

A Rather Peculiar Conflict.

A peculiar conflict occurred in the New Jersey delegation this morning. The absence of Hon. John J. Blair, delegate-at-large, was the cause of it. His alternate is William Murrell, a colored man. As Murrell is a Blaine man, Mr. Sewell endeavored to get a ruling that the alternate having the highest number of votes should take Mr. Blair's place. The National Committee decided against him, and gave the seat to Murrell. There are threats of a contest in the convention over this, but the colored man says he has the tickets and he will not surrender them.

Governor William McKinley, of Ohio, will be Permanent Chairman of the convention. It is stated that he has been agreed upon by all factions in the Presidental fight, and that his election will be unanimous. The Harrison men and the Blaine men are equally confident that the famous Ohioan will be judicious in all his rulings and equally fair to all sides in the Presidental contest. It is known that Governor McKinley is an able parliamentarian, and that he will make a model presiding officer is beyond question. A good deal is expected of the Governor in the way of an able presentation of the Republican doctrines in his speech to be delivered as soon as he is inducted into the presiding officer's chair. BANCROFT.

QUAY SAYS BLAINE.

He Is Confident of Winning Out—Michener Marshaling the Colored Troops—The Credentials Committee Liable to Delay the Balloting.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

MINNEAPOLIS, June 7.—At midnight the Committee on Credentials, having adjourned until 10 A. M., made comparatively no progress. It is beginning to be feared that the committee may not be ready to report to-morrow, in which case all the convention proceedings will be thrown back one day. In some quarters it is asserted committee work is being held on purpose to delay the nominations. A test vote on the Credentials Committee showed an apparently safe majority for the friends of Blaine.

The colored troops have been bearing the brunt of the conflict during the day. Besides disputing a good deal among themselves they have been subjected to the eloquence and perhaps something more of the campaign managers. Since early this afternoon a steady stream of dusky delegates, one at a time, having been filing into the private sanctum of Chairman Michener. Great secrecy was preserved, and those who went refused to say a word when they came in. The outcome will be seen later.

Senator Quay late to-night reiterated his statement that there was no doubt as to Blaine's nomination. He said there was just a bare possibility that the scattering votes might prevent a choice on the first call of the roll, but that he did not regard such a contingency at all probable. Blaine's success, he said, is assured.

At this hour the boomers, who have been comparatively quiet for some time, are again giving a realistic imitation of inferno. Continuous cheering fills the air, one moment being a shade louder for Harrison, only to be drowned in a terrific Blaine outburst. BANCROFT.

SHERMAN FOR M'KINLEY.

The Senator Says a New Man Must Be Chosen to Beat Blaine.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 8, 1 A. M.—[*Special.*]—Senator Sherman has written a letter favoring McKinley. According to the leaders of the Harrison movement a new man should be chosen. Telegrams have been sent all over the country looking to that end. Mr. Sherman's letter is said to be in hand by the biggest supporters of Harrison. McKinley is under his wing.

This is regarded as significant. This declaration, from one of the greatest statesmen of the land, is simply an announcement that they have got to choose a new man to beat Mr. Blaine. When a Blaine man heard the news tonight he said: "Well, if Blaine is not nominated on the first ballot it will be McKinley, then."

THREE BIG STATES,

To Whose Voice the Rest of the Union Listens With Greatest Respect.

THE EFFECT ELECTRICAL

When Pennsylvania, Ohio and New York All Swing Into Line.

OVATIONS FOR MAJOR M'KINLEY,

But He Is Holding Back on Speech-Making Till He's Needed.

LATEST CLAIMS OF QUAY AND MAGEE

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

MINNEAPOLIS, June 7.—Pennsylvania, New York and Ohio carried off the honors in the convention to-day. They received the greatest amount of applause, and they deserved it. When States like these three swing into line for a candidate the effect on the others in the Union is electrical.

Wm. McKinley.

When Pennsylvania was polled the delegates and spectators arose to get a glimpse of Chairman Quay. The reception was spontaneous, and it was some time before the shrill voice of the Senator was heard announcing the representatives of the Keystone State on the various committees.

McKinley received several ovations that attested to his popularity with the people at large. There were loud calls for the Governor to make a speech, but he declined.

The fact that ex-Speaker Reed responded so freely was taken by some of the Harrison people as a prearranged job. On the other hand, radical men claimed that the refusal of McKinley to open his mouth was part of the Harrison programme. This is the way partisans on both sides talked, and plenty of charges and counter-charges were made.

Reed Prepared for the Demand.

As for Reed, there was a great demand to see and hear him. His fame has traveled beyond the Mississippi, and it is not often that the Wild West receives a visit from the Maine giant. Reed expected to say something, no doubt, at some time or other during the convention, and he was prepared for it.

McKinley will be the Permanent Chairman, and he has sense enough not to waste his thunder in advance. In addition, the man who talks too much soon gets common, and the Governor knows it. Affairs are as one sided in Pennsylvania, and harmony prevails by sheer force of its own weight.

The meeting this morning was over inside of ten minutes. The slate had been prepared with a view to giving the majority of votes, and it went through without a scratch. Congressman H. H. Bingham was put on the Rules and Order of Business Committee, H. W. Oliver on Resolutions, David H. Lane, a Blaine man from Philadelphia, on Credentials, and Lyman D. Gilbert, of Harrisburg, was given a place on the Permanent Organization Committee.

Blaine's Interests Well Cared For.

The most important committee was that on credentials, and Quay was careful to see that Blaine's interests will be cared for. There was some opposition for a time, to Harry Oliver, but it was soon removed through the efforts of Quay and Magee.

C. L. Magee thinks that this has been a Harrison day, and thinks he is distinctly gaining votes. He figures that Benjamin will have at least 520 delegates for him.

It is claimed that several of the Pennsylvania delegation who voted for Blaine in the caucus will flop to Harrison in the convention. The reason given for their present conduct is that if they announced themselves for the President now, they would be pestered to death by the Blaine whippersin, and their number is legion. The Harrison people announced quietly to-day that Lower, of Adams county, had informed Magee after the vote in caucus was taken and the miscount had been made that he would support the President at the proper time. To-day Mr. Magee is counting on getting at least 14 Harrison votes in the Pennsylvania delegation. Lower denies that he is a turncoat, but the Harrison leaders are confident they can depend on him.

Harrisonites Needing Encouragement.

Now for the other side. So far as Pennsylvania is concerned, the Harrison men need all the encouragement they can get. They grab at every straw, and a crumb comforts them, while the Blaine men are not satisfied with a full loaf. Senator Quay has the delegation well in hand, and he has informed some of his friends that if he needed more votes from the State for Blaine he could get all the delegates but four. Three of these are Magee, Von Bonnhorst and Galusha A. Grow. The latter is sick and stubborn. He still believes that his interests are with Harrison.

Of the 11 Harrison men in Pennsylvania, the most of them feel under obligations to the President for favors received, and they don't want to kick him out in the cold without some show of affection. The Blaine men realize their position, and are willing to let them down easy. This is the basis of Harrison's standing in the Keystone State, and it will be seen that the foundation is very flimsy.

The Harrison people are abusing William Witherow for the mistake he made in counting the vote. He is charged with being a second Willing Leach.

Merely a Mix of Initials.

Mr. Witherow denies most emphatically that he had any intention of beating the Harrison crowd, or that he allowed his Blaine enthusiasm to carry him away. He used the initials of Blaine and Harrison, and in a few instances got the votes confused. He is sorry the blunder was made, but it was easily and quickly corrected.

Harry Oliver is sticking to John Sherman. He explains his position by stating that he has received telegrams from people at home claiming that to nominate Blaine means ruin. The names of some of the citizens are not forthcoming, but B. F. Jones is said to be one. John W. Chalfant, Sol Schoyer and Charles Donnelly, the banker, are here. From the way Mr. Chalfant talks, he is against Blaine, and he is probably another who advised Oliver not to support the Maine man.

Senator Quay said to-night that the situation looks first-rate for Blaine. He is not talking much, but his confident air certainly bodes no good for President Harrison.

McKinley Holding Onto Ohio.

Governor McKinley smiles child-like and bland, and says it looks like Harrison. The Major has a good grip on the Ohio delegation, and his followers insist that Harrison will get 28 out of the 43 votes. If this result follows, it will be due entirely to the personal influence of McKinley.

Frank Hatton, of the Washington *Post*, has come to the conclusion that neither Blaine nor Harrison can be nominated, and he is looking for a dark horse to loom up. Bob Lincoln's stock is being boomed by the Massachusetts delegation. Hatton says Lincoln has done everything well, and that is more than can be said of the sons of many great men. "I don't believe Blaine wants the nomination," he added. "He is in with the other politicians to knife President Harrison."

Michener, of Indiana, claims 511 for the President, and he says he has given Blaine the benefit of many doubtful votes. ISRAEL.

PENNSYLVANIA FLOPPEPS.

Quay Says the Delegation Now Stand 60 to 4 for Blaine—The Colored Contingent May Play the Deuce Yet—Working Up Fresh Enthusiasm for the Maine Man.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

MINNEAPOLIS, June 7.—To-night the Blaine men are more confident than they have been since he resigned. Senator Quay has taken off his coat and is at work in earnest. He is drawing the lines tight on the Pennsylvania delegation, and the Blaineites' claim now is 60 to 4. The flop of the Texas fellows has had its influence on the South, and the Maine man is booming up in great shape.

Fears are expressed on both sides for the colored delegates. They are unable to resist the clink of gold. All factions have plenty of boodle, and it is being used quite freely.

It has been raining hard this evening. The tired shouthers gathered in the West Hotel, and many were soon fast asleep in the halls and on the stairway. At 11 o'clock the enthusiasm for Blaine revived. The lobby of the hotel filled up with a mob of his shouters, and they tried their voices yelling for the popular candidate. A big colored delegate with strong lungs made a ringing speech for Blaine. The enthusiasm was worked up to high pitch.

At this stage it looks as if the nominating speeches will not be made before Thursday afternoon or Friday morning. At one time the Blaine forces were anxious to rush things, and they could easily have done it, since they control the organization of the convention. The Committee on Resolutions, however, has so much work to do it will be impossible to report before Thursday morning. A number of subcommittees on the tariff, silver, miscellaneous business, elections, etc., were appointed. The sub-committees are meeting to-night, and all will report to the full committee to-morrow evening. It will then take all night to complete the platform, and eliminate objectionable matter.

Harry Oliver is Chairman of the Tariff sub-Committee. This was to be expected after he nominated Foraker for the chairmanship of the general committee. The tariff plank will advocate adequate protection for home industries with reciprocity the leading feature. This is in deference to Blaine's wishes. The indications are that the old force bill will be revived.

Senator Teller, of Colorado, is Chairman of the sub-Committee on Silver. He will make a fight for free coinage that is sure to be turned down. ISRAEL.

M'KINLEY THE FIRST CHOICE

Of All the Ohio Delegates and Most of Wisconsin's.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

MINNEAPOLIS, June 7.—James Boyle, Governor McKinley's private secretary, was busy to-day admonishing the Major's friends in the delegation to vote for Harrison. Boyle figures with the others that Blaine will have 17 votes from Ohio. "The Harrison people in Ohio," said Mr. Boyle, "are McKinley at heart. They would much rather vote for the Governor than the President. Indeed, some of the delegates have declared that they will vote for McKinley from the start. The Governor has instructed me to inform all his friends that they must stand by Harrison. If they persist in voting for McKinley, it will put him in an awkward position. If it came to a test vote the Governor would get all of the delegates but four. The Cox crowd in Cincinnati is for him. I rather think that Foraker would support McKinley if Blaine is not nominated."

Delegate Turner, of Wisconsin, who was listening to the conversation, broke in at this period. He denied a rumor that the Wisconsin delegation had deserted Harrison for Blaine. He said the vote still stood 17 for the President, 4 for Blaine, with a few ballots scattering. "You must not imagine that Spooner, Sawyer and Payne control the Wisconsin fellows," continued Mr. Turner. "They do not. I intend to vote for Harrison on the first ballot, but I feel that I am throwing myself away. McKinley is my first choice, and next to Harrison the delegation is for the Ohio Governor." ISRAEL.

CONGER ISCONFIDENT.

He Says Blaine Will Get 600 Votes on the First Ballot.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

MINNEAPOLIS, June 7.—Colonel A. L. Conger, of Akron, was seen for a moment to-night before going into a conference with the Blaine leaders. Quay, Clarkson, Platt, Warner Miller and other Plumed Knight men were present. The conference was for the purpose of talking over the situation. The Colonel was jubilant. "Blaine's vote will sum up to 600 on the first ballot," the Colonel said joyfully, as if he were giving a twist to the screw that would make the McKinley people squirm for turning him down to make room for Hahn on the National Committee.

"We have made great gains during the day. Harrison will not have more than three or four votes in Pennsylvania, and the Texas delegation has flopped completely from him. Our increase to-night was 40 votes. I am not at liberty now to say where they come from, but you can rest assured that we have them.

"How about Ohio?" was asked.

"Well, the Harrison people have been making strong claims, but Blaine will have his share of the votes from the Buckeye State." ISRAEL.

QUAY'S COAT OFF.

He and Emmons Blaine Say the Knight Is the Only Winner.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., June 7.—Emmons Blaine is in Quay's room to-night. Quay, with coat off, is doing his champion act of work. They swear they have no man but Blaine and will nominate him.

GEORGE ALFRED TOWNSEND.

HOW NEW YORK STANDS.

Harrison Will Have 30 of the 72 Votes, According to Senator Hiscock.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 7.—[*Special.*]—Senator Hiscock announced to-night that a poll of the New York State delegation gives Harrison 30 of the 72 votes. The claim of the anti-Harrison men all along had been 48 votes. This announcement is a disappointment both to the friends of the President and his opponents. Mr. Hiscock has claimed all along 52 votes in the delegation for Harrison. The Platt people have claimed 48 and sometimes 50.

FOR FURTHER CONVENTION DETAILS, GOSSIP AND GATH'S PEN PICTURES SEE 4TH, 7TH AND 9TH PAGES.

MANY MARTYRS LAID TO REST.

Thirty Interments at Oil City of the Victims of the Fiery Flood.

THE LAST SAD EPISODES

Connected With the Great Calamity of Last Sunday Morning.

Whole Families Buried Side by Side in One Great Grave—Relatives Who Are Not Parted Even in Death—Sad Scenes Surrounding the Funeral Services—Numbers of Residents Are Still Among the Missing—A Search Is in Active Progress for Their Remains—Pathetic Stories Heard on Every Side—List of the Dead, Dying and Injured.

Up to midnight last night 61 dead bodies had been recovered at Titusville. During the day there were 27 interments and the rest will be buried to-day. Governor Pattison arrived during the afternoon and held a conference with the relief committee. He estimated that fully $100,000 would be needed for instant relief. The lowest calculation of the loss of property in the vicinity of Titusville places it at a million and a half dollars.

At Oil City 41 dead bodies had been recovered. There were two deaths during the day, and of the 11 injured in the hospital several are expected to die. The names of 15 missing were officially announced and search for them is still in active progress. Thirty bodies were buried during yesterday and the others will be laid in their final resting place to-day. The total loss of property in this vicinity is estimated at $1,500,000.

THE LAST SAD RITES.

Mourners Follow Thirty Bodies of Friends and Relatives to the Grave—Pathetic Scenes at the Cemeteries—Many Occupy Places in a Common Tomb.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

OIL CITY, June 7, 1892.

HERE were three varying episodes connected with the horrible calamity which has befallen this unfortunate city. The first of these episodes was the frightful death, the second was the heartrending identifications, and the third was the intensely solemn interments. The last awful act of this terribly realistic tragedy was enacted at the graves to-day, with a pathos that seared the mind of man at the recital.

The people of the city are bowed down with the terrible grief, to the lowliest position of humble contrition. There is an expression of the greatest grief upon the face of every passerby. Everyone exhibits the same emotions. The faces of the very school children, as well as those of their elders, bear the same unmistakable imprint of sorrow. The women and children walk by with their heads bowed in the sadness of their hearts. It is a typical day of mourning, that is strangely mindful of the day when a nation's honored hero passed away. The buildings are draped in the heavy black folds of mourning. The houses bear the same pitiful aspect and the moving breezes from the valley set the graceful draperies in a rythmic motion that is conductive to tears in its very self. Trains, wagons and vehicle have upon their heads or sides, bowknots of the dark ribbons of the grief stricken days.

One Thought Fills All Hearts.

The sky is lowering and gloomy, and the muddy waters of the creek and river sullenly rush by the devastated districts, as though ashamed of the terrible havoc they helped to bring. Oil City is as a city of the dead. The calamity and its dread results are upon everybody's tongue. Naught else is thought or spoken of. Politics, business and serial matters are relegated to other time and the only words heard are those of sympathy with the dead.

At the cemeteries the scenes remind one of the annual visit of a society to some sacred nook. The rolling, undulating hillsides wheron the Oil City citizens inter their dead were dotted here and there by crude sights of open graves. One could scarcely walk a dozen yards without coming on a yawning hole, beside which were the ghastly piles of yellow, clayey soil which was to fill the cavity after the last sad rites had been performed.

The two cemeteries lay picturesquely upon the side of a lowering hill and separated by a rude wood fence. The land is thickly studded with trees of great age and the monotony of their verdant attire is broken by the solemn white tombstones. Looking beneath the branches of these trees the eye fell upon the newly made graves, and the heart of the mourner grew weak at the very sight.

Thirty Funerals in Nine Hours.

Thirty interments took place to-day between the hours of 9 and 6 o'clock. Every hour and half hour marked the approach of some weeping funeral procession. Some came in numbers ranging from 100 to 500, others came in twos and threes. Some walked over the rough, stony ground and others rode in carriages. Some came in with their faces drenched with tears and their hands spasmodically clasped. Others came in with their eyes bent stoically before them and their dry, parched lips motionless. The look of unconcern upon the faces of many at other funerals was absent. All grieved in one way or other. The scene was indescribably pathetic. Words will never tell the story. The grave children and weak. A special staff of undertakers started to work Monday morning at Maple Hill Cemetery and a special staff of priests in the Catholic burial ground. The men worked steadily from Monday morning at 8 o'clock until to-day at noon when the last ominous receptacle was finished. They obtained neither rest nor repose and their condition was most sorry to say the least.

Caste Was Totally Disregarded.

Last night the 30 bodies were removed from the various improvised morgues to the house of Sexton C. B. Welch in Grove Hill Cemetery and there were prepared for burial by the staff of cemetery employes and city undertaker, assisted by the Directors of the cemetery, who volunteered their much needed services.

"Caste, class or position" was totally disregarded, the poverty stricken was as tenderly cared for as were the remains of the more fortunate in worldly affairs. The gaunt leveler had leveled and the corpse dressers did not discriminate. Perhaps the most terrible instance of the dread ravages of the dual elements was the burial of nine bodies in one immense trench or grave.

The entire Mills family, including the father, mother and five daughters, were interred with the corpses of little Johnnie Brunsell and Simon McPherson. There was but one earthly garb for the entire number. The grave was dug into the side of the hill, and at the upper end was six feet in depth, while at the other scarcely more than three. Space was left for other members of the Mills family who are expected to be found, and the immense tomb was filled.

On up the hill a distance along winding roads, were the graves of W. D. Eakin and son, E. J. Eakin. Here there were two graves, but the partition between them was so narrow that the pallbearers dared not turn around after the remains had been lowered into the dark hole for fear of falling in.

Trenches Filled With Whole Families.

Across graves new and old, decorated and undecorated, and into the burial grounds of the Catholics, I came upon a great gaping trench wherein were buried the remains of another entire family; that of Bartholomew Lyons with his wife and child. Proceeding on I saw the two graves, in one, of John O'Leary and his beloved mother, whose pathetic story was told in THE DISPATCH this morning.

This comprises the list of the burial trenches, as most fittingly they can be called, but the single graves so thickly studded the hilly slopes that the eye was affected at each varying glance. The burials were conducted under the auspices of many different orders. The O'Learys were buried

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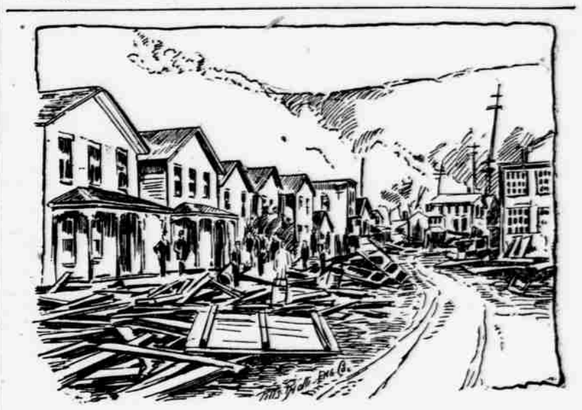

SENECA STREET, OIL CITY, AFTER THE FIRE.

WHERE FIFTEEN BODIES WERE FOUND.

RISE OF THE FLOOD.

Another Fish Dam Held to Be Responsible for the Awful Calamity.

WEIRS CAUGHT THE DRIFT

And Breastworks Gave Way, Precipitating the Rush of Water.

NAUGHT BUT AN UNSIGHTLY WASTE

Remains Along the Entire Track of the Irresistible Current.

SCENES ALONG THE ILL-FATED STREAM

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

TITUSVILLE, June 7.—As in the case of Johnstown, it was another fish dam that caused the awful calamity at Titusville, Oil City and the entire valley of Oil creek. Over the divide, other dams have spread devastation even worse, but with no loss of life. To-day I visited Spartansburg dam, the primary cause of this tremendous loss of life. Like the South Fork body of water, which scattered death in Johnstown, the Spartansburg dam was a famous fishing ground. It was well stocked with bass and was a resort for sportsmen from Corry, Erie, Titusville and Western New York. Heavy wire netting with small meshes had been put up over the water weirs to prevent the bass from escaping, and this, more than anything else, caused the increased body of water to give way. With the rising flood, the drift caught on the weir, clogging it so that the water was backed up sufficient to tear away a new course at the side of the real dam which still stands. Thus, it is the second great calamity inside of three years that has been caused simply because a few people wanted a place to idle away their summer hours.

Weirs Caught the Dangerous Drift.

Spartansburg dam was built by Eldred & Thompson originally to furnish power for their grist mill. It is greater in extent than the South Fork dam. It is shaped like the bottom of a flatiron. At the breast the real dam is scarcely over 100 feet wide and is still standing. This part was built on a wet dam, but at the sides it was after the style of the South Fork pond. It was not intended to overflow. It was above the wet dam and over the water weirs that the netting was stretched. This caught the drift and forced the water back until it overflowed the dry ends and they melted like so much snow. The residents there declare that when it broke the water was six feet above the real dam.

There was no cloudburst there. D. N. Colegrove, editor of the Spartansburg paper, thus describes the growth of the flood.

"It had been raining heavily for several days. At 2:30 Saturday the heaviest rain storm ever known here visited us. It almost fell in sheets. The dam was already swollen. From then until 10 o'clock it rained steadily. At 11 o'clock we could see it was eating away the walls at the side of the flume. The water was then over 20 feet deep all over the area while below the creek was full to the banks. Then the crash came. The booms let go and the hundreds of thousands of logs washed down against the trestle of the Western New York and Pennsylvania road. By 11:30 all the water had gone and below we could hear it tearing away the bounds in its course to Titusville."

Everything Gave Way Before It.

The flood swept everything below. The dams on the west branch of Oil creek, as well as on Shirley creek, gave way, and the united forces of all these streams poured down on Titusville. On the way it carried off eight bridges in Oil creek valued at over $20,000, while on the smaller creeks dozens of small wooden bridges were caught up and simply torn to pieces. When the flood left Spartansburg dam it tore away the main street of the town, and a pile of boards crashed through M. Beilmer's tannery. The hide house was swept away and 4,000 skins were taken clear from there to Titusville. The ground was literally eaten away from under the W., N. Y. & P. tracks and the ties and rails were left hanging high in the air. Solid rocks were torn from the hillside and carried down the stream. Every vestige growth was cut off. Below was a beautiful

A VIEW OF THE FLATS, OIL CITY.
[*Showing Bridge Where Cars Were Burned.*]

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