PEN PICTURES

A Graphic Description of the Convention City, the People and Hall.

VERY LITTLE ENTHUSIASM

On the Part of Minneapolitans, but Plenty of Hospitality.

The Churches Like Libraries and Public Halls Like Cathedrals-Beautiful Decorations of the Convention Building and the Streets Leading to It-Snap Shots at Prominent Men as They Appeared During the First Day's Short Session-A Little Hint at a Dark Horse-The Opening Prayer and Chairman Fassett's Speech-Cheers for the Leading Spirits at All Convenient Opportunities.

> STROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT. 1 MINNEAPOLIS, June 7.

Minneapolis shows up curiously in conner on with such a great event as this.



clerks come out of stores toward 6 o'clock, hop on a trolley car, and in ten minutes are a mile or two away. The distance of Min. neapolis from the old settled cities which maintain political clubs seems to have dissuaded such clubs from coming here, or at least they make no impression on the streets. We hear some drumming and fifeing, but no big procession has been seen at any time here. The campaign is without much hurrah. A lonesome Harrison club makes a periodical appearance in the big square lobby of the West House, elevates a Harrison portrait, and winds on, a ubeguiling, after which nobody cheers. A Blaine club arrived by the side door, comes in and gives three cheers, and goes through a formula of a colleg sort, and seems to be painfully aware in a few minutes that Minneapolis does not cheer. They go down the street hehind music, and they come back again, concluding that it is not worth while.

Not a Bad Convention City. Meantime, the city is giving itself up to the entertainment of this convention with a homelikeness suggestive of old Maine. The houses of all the gentlemen are filled with guests, and breakfast, lunch and dinner are ade continuously fine. Almost every business house seems to have something to do with the taking care of strangers. A big Bureau of Information and Accommodation is in full blast for Tom, Dick and Harry.

I caught four negroes the other day parging on Mr. Nire, who has been wo here a month or two to take care of the press. One negro was saying: "Mind, I tell you, you will hyar from me." He wanted some six or 16 tickets close up to the speaker, on behalf of the Ethiopic Eagle, or something of that sort. The uncompensated Minnesotan listened as politely as if the city authorities had instructed him not to mind having his ears boxed by a negro, and managed to discharge the delegation without any tickets, but satisfied that their elopience had made a deep impression.

week, but on the morning of the convention the streets were pretty wet from a night's rain. The sky was dingy and the smoke down. Everybody could see from almost every part of the city the convention building, on Old street, and the armory peross the river among the flour mills upon an elevation. A tall Italian tower, with a lofty window, stood at the head of the building, and behind it seemed to be a cathedral with transents and four great tall windows in the nave and four in the choir. New ities of Minneapolls Architecture.

The churches up this way look like clubs and libraries, and the secular buildings have steeples and ecclesiastical lines. The permanent exhibition hall from the side looks like a big cathedral of the French sort. You might almost take it for Rheims or Notre Dame, and suppose that it had a second tower abreast of the first one, and when you see the high lumber strips going up 40 or 50 feet against the front and sides of this building the idea is conveyed that a coronation or something is going on in the cathedral. These, however, are only steps to assist the people to reach the very high galleries which surround the hall. The great body of visitors go down the two main streets of Minneapolis which converge at the big bridge just above the Falls of St. Anthony, and on which are flying cars of all kinds. On the way down they pass under the first arch at the West Hotel, which is double and has tiers of flower pots from bottom to top, and evergreens festooned among the flags.

Down at the foot of the street, near the bridge, you come to two lumber arches, also a number of staves and fine bits of lumber to show there sources of Minneapolis. Across the bridge, on the opposite side, near the convention hall, you come to the flour-barrel arch, which is of horseshoe shape and discloses nothing whatever but flour barrels reaching to the ground and set up in several ribs, while at the side is another machine, made of flour barrels, which, perhaps, suggests how they grind the wheat. The frequent device all over the city is the wheat sheat. This shows to beautiful effect in the hure convention hall, where, against the galleries, are planted these inimitable golden bundles of real straw with the wheat

What the itall Looks Like.

The hall itself is a short block from the main avenue described, and in front of it are a parcel of tents set with refreshments, and there is a lumberman's but, or log cabin, to dispense very cold water with some lime in it to give sufficient consistency

engraved and carefully numbered. We go
up four flights of steps, broad enough to
march a regiment of men in twelves or
twenties, and suddenly we look down upon
a place big enough for a tournament, with
galleries reaching into the far eaves and
corners, so far apart that it would be a
gigantic trapeze performance for a man to
come down from one gallery in that
deep pitch, swing through and land on the
other side.

yelling audience. Four times the shouts
went up. Depew laughed with a hearty
good will. The speech was quite long
enough.

The ancient Dick Thompson, 34 years
old, seemed to hear everything, as he sat
far back, upright as a naval officer, and all
thatched with silky skeins. He marks the
failure of the De Leaseps canal, now a
chaparral-grown ditch, to serve which he
left the Cabinet, while Miller represents

other side.

The general aspect of this hall, when empty, is that everything in it is made of straw, and the frequent wheat sheat gives the suggestion. The galleries are so deep that their planed rafters from below look like an immense ribbed ceiling. All the chairs, seats, etc., are of new hard wood, above the delegator in the contar is a Above the delegates, in the center, is a Above the delegates, in the center, is a huge bridge or truss, supporting a glass roof, both bridge and skylight painted blue, and in this blue are large golden stars to imitate night, softening the effect of the light in all parts of the hall. The people here almost look like ants in some patent hive with a glass top, from which mankind may observe their politics and processions.

Arches and Colors All Around, The speakers' stand comes out well to the middle of this hall, and before him and on either side, enclosing the delegates, are arches of American flags with a great eagle catching up the folds at the top. Two real eagles, native to this region, are behind the preaker are into the old gold millers there. speaker, against the old-gold pillars there, and behind this is another arch of American flags, draped with a gilded tassel from the top. The huge fabric is supported upon pine timbers which have been colored like gold, and the foldings and fringes about the cornice and stage are in old gold and lavender. A band of music is placed opposite, far up, to fill this mighty trunk or cedar

chest with resonance.

And thus, in the course of its 36 years of wandering, the Republican party has progressed from Philadelphia, in 1856, to Minneapolis in 1892, having checkered the country with its conventions at Baltimers Cincinnest and Chieses. more, Cincinnati and Chicago.

Minnesota is only seven years older, as

an organized political community with a territorial government, than the party, and the convention meets here amid 350,000 urban inhabitants. The land grant system of railroads, started by Stephen A. Douglass wide an area, and by in 1830, with the result of making Chicago the emporium of the Northwest, has nearly the medium of its numerous lines of electric roads its Union Pacific Railroad was opened to the coast, followed in a year or two by the launching of the Northern Pacific Railroad, which has made all the towns in Minnesota except St. Paul, and, queerly enough, while James 8. Clarkson, promptly that busi- this convention is meeting here, steamboat ness men here have been wondering where the people are going. The shop girls and clerks come out of stores toward 6 o'clock.

A Country of Vast Distances The Soo and other railroads hereabouts have all come into life through land grants. Three railroads running north of Minneapolis go to a point bayond the Rocky Moun-tains, and yet, in spite of all that has been done, it seems to have taken the California delegation five or six days to reach this con vention. Such is the distance and latitude that while one newspaper man must save an hour or two to get dispatches East before give two hours way in sending his dispatcher at near 2 o'clock in the morning, and file them before midnight in Portland and San

rancisco.

When the skies are clear we can write here till past 8 o'clock at night by the light of day, and commence work again at 4 o'clock in the morning by the daylight

Here comes a crowd of people from Bos-ton which has traveled first to Montreal and thence to the Sault Ste. Marie, and so through the woods to Minneapolis, never having touched any American State but

Vermont on the way.
"I came here," said Theodore Cook, of Cincinnati, "35 years ago; hardly anything was to be seen around the falls of St. Anthony, except the hillage on the other side. My wife was taken sick and I stopped at a small hotel here, and went to see these falls, very picturesque amidst their mighty boulders, and now the Government has put as apron over them and they are grinding a 1,000,000 barrels of flour a month."

Peculiarities of American Politics. Yes, the course of events has resulted in two political conventions, but the parties are nearly the same, living under one materiality, using the same implements and instruments. This mighty continent has

absorbed into one stock all the nations of And now let us look around the hall of the convention. When 12 o'clock had come and gone the seats in the upper galleries were hardly filled, though the people were still pouring in, and it seemed apparent that few who desired to witness the proceedings in this quarter of the world would not be seen to be seen to be seen the people were a wild man in the gallery, disgusted with the silence, yells: "Hurrah for McComas!" and becomes himself the man of recognition.

Except a small thunder storm or two which kept the thermometer down, the weather has been delightful here for a Convention of the existing parties will set-tle down so far upon the circumference. Thirty or 40 posts obstructed the view. The light, however, was cool and good.

Whispers were heard of a new drive from

New England to manufacture a third can-New England to manufacture a third candidate, and some said: "Suppose it should be Chauncey M. Depew, after all."

The political clubs which marched into town made very little impression, and among them was the Indianapolis Blaine Club, containing a good many negroes. One felt like a mote inside of a vast grand visno when the music vibrated apon the One felt like a note inside of a vast grand piano when the music vibrated upon the infinite wooden kegs and chords in this edifice, and the roof let in strains of white light as in the garret of Noah's ark.

Snap Shots at Prominent Men. Distinguished men were almost light in the human acreage. Tom Reed sat by Mrs. Hitt; she, dazzling and stylish and Blame's greatest favorite; Reed, pop-eyed and hun-gry looking, as if his Pickwickian fat had, from the contiguity of a great ambition from the contiguity of a great ambition, borrowed leanness from Cassius. Jim Belborrowed leanness from Cassius. Jim Belden, a Hebraic copy of Martin Van Buren, and Minister Palmer, the World's Fair President, in a procrastinating way came in with Depew, as placid as a rose, talking to a lilac-haired escort, and Vanderbilt Shephard behind, good looking and gray. John C. New came in with his son's wife, and the Harrisonites loudly cheered. Matt Onay had the front search pale Edge. Quay had the front seat—a pale, Edgar A. Poe sort of man. He had a nervous hand, which brushed his face ever and anon, a pale, nearly ghastly complexion, a small, white hand, and reminded of an old newspaper editor, used to wearing an eye shade

and reading proof by gas light.

Clarkson arrived with a harmonious head and big mustache and introduced a preacher to pray, which made a speciator applaud, probably because his University of Dakota was thus honored. About all the delegates arose and stood. Light and gray clothes

arose and stood. Light and gray clothes prevailed.

Michael DeYoung, quite bald, read the call. A fine white light settled upon the parterre of delegates. They looked intelligent and generally young. Fassett's name was mentioned and the applause was long. He got \$800,000 from one of the Crockers with his wife. New York arose and gave him a round. He has sharp features, with reddish mustache, a bald peak, and spoke as if from the steam arising, his forefinger striking the keynote of protection.

The First Biaine Charge in the Hall.

The First Blaine Charge in the Hall. Applause followed thick and fast, of the

Applause followed thick and fast, of the grapeshot sort, but when he added reciprocity to his bouquet Tom Reed turned pale to hear the sharp and rattling musketry of the first Blaine charge. While he spoke the empty seats filled. His voice was heard. He kept conservative, with a shaking of the plume, the tone on the floor gradually becoming enthusiastic. Warner Miller sat right opposite Senator Cullom elean, shared and opposite Senator Cullom, clean-shaved and Lincoln-faced, who was next to old General

some lime in it to give sufficient consistency to the Minnesota bowel. This bone-making water is now profiered to us by the church, and in a moment our hand is upon our stomachs and we slightly assume the attitude of prayer.

We pass through wickets admitting us to the hall, and the tickets are carefully arranged so that everybody entitled to go in shall have his seats for each session, steel-

good will. The speech was quite long enough.

The ancient Dick Thompson, 84 years old, seemed to hear everything, as he sat far back, upright as a naval officer, and all thatched with silky skeins. He marks the failure of the De Leaseps canal, now a chaparral-grown ditch, to serve which he left the Cabinet, while Miller represents the American secuel of it.

left the Cabinet, while Miller represents the American sequel of it.

As the speaker continued, and went out of his way to mention Tom Reed, a real wild, original yell arose. Delegates sprung to their feet and shouts went forth of "Reed! Reed!" He arose, green and countryfied and bald, something of Ben Butler and Bismarck in his drooped eyelids and prize fighter's sidewise edging in. He bowed, and some thought they beheld He bowed, and some thought they the candidate.

the candidate.

Reed as the Possible Garfield.

After half an hour Mr. Fassett was still holding his audience, but we did not see where he was bound and poetry concluded the oration, and amid applause yells of Reed were heard. He was felt to be the possible Garfield of the convention. He turned pale, heard the shouts continued, and, crowding down, thrust his knees forward and came out from among the pretty women. He was received with a wondering, delighted roar. He stood forth at the ing, delighted roar. He stood forth at the rostrum a giant, with shoulders broad, chest broad, arm muscular and raised like a smith's. He struck the ancient chord of liberty. His accent was the educated Yankee's from well down East. The sight was enjoyed. Suddenly he stopped and ended and went back—the nearest to Jesse's oil he had ever been. To offset a possible Trojan horse in him

the Harrisonites loudly called for McKin-

ley. The Ohio delegates hearkened to the cry. After a respectable and pallid silence the second Garfield arose, all badged over

with blue and gold and Stars and Stripes, and bowed and looked like Napoleou before

the Institute, and sat down to wait before the Consulate and Empire.

By this time the audience concluded to run the convention and have a symposium,

so they called for Ingalls, Clarkson and Fassett. Up stepped the Polish man, and Sewell, of New Jersey, a Northwest railroad man with a divinity look, got up and moved to work. He has been Senator, and

suspects his railroad employer with trying to get his Harrison equipment and yard gang away from him. As the delegations

themselves nearly obscure in that great market house. When Dick Thompson stands up in the cave of Macpelah he is applauded. So is Ingalls, who looks like a faded mullen stalk, on which some passing traveler has hung a pair of gold spectacles.

A Boom Unconsciously Made, Louis McComas rises for Maryland, when

The first colored man arose for Mississippi, and was darkness visible. Warner, of Missouri, was applauded. John B. Jones, of Nevada, the old bosom friend of Conk-

ling, now for Blaine, spread out handsomely as his State was called. When McKinley arose again he looked surely respectable and magisterial, a man whose consciousness of the public task is worn like a clergy-

The Pennsylvanians raised a cheer as the

The Pennsylvanians raised a cheer as the feeble, modern-looking Quay arose, and, by some occult sympathy, half the audience applauded and drowned his feeble voice. Mahone, of Virginia, was greeted warmly, and with the sort of a rebel yell which adheres to the Republican party. He stood

up like a combination of Rip Van Winkle and Thomas Jefferson, all frozen cascades of beard and owlish spectacles and blue clothes. How he has fought and marched,

ended here!
A mellow light fell through some open

window upon the scene as some slight hisses arose over the Southern States where Blaine

men have been selected. A colored man from New Jersey made a loud kick, but Spooner,

of New Jersey, moved an adjournment. Carried at 2 o'clock.

SPARRING FOR POINTS.

at Midnight.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

MINNEAPOLIS, June 7 .- Midnight report.

-The prolonged suspense and uncertainty

in the Presidental situation is having a

telling effect to-night on the enthusiasm of the crowds in attendance upon the convention. While frequent conferences are being held by the leaders behind bolted doors, the followers of both factions gather in knots about the lobbies and cor-

ridors of the hotels anxiously awaiting in-formation that may throw some light on the

situation, which appears to be hopelessly

The chief interest for the moment is cen-

The chief interest for the moment is centered on the proceedings of the Committee on Credentials. Its decision is expected to realize a gain of some votes to the faction which succeds in controlling the majority of the convention. So close appears the contest between the elements for control that both sides are making a determined fight to capture the whole of the delegates in dispute. The Blaine people claim that they have everything to gain by the postponement of balloting, and for that reason it is understood they will endeavor to delay the permanent organization of the convention as

manent organization of the convention as far as possible. The Harrison leaders deny

COMING CLOSE TOGETHER.

Neither Side Claiming a Victory Now by More Than 500 Votes.

MINNEAPOLIS, June7. - With every dele-

gate to the National Convention present in

his seat, it will require 452 votes to make a

that they are losing ground.

Both Factions Still Glaring at Each Other

GEORGE ALFRED TOWNSEND.

Maine gets a great cheer.

Both Republican Factions Unite in an Old-Fashioned

The Only Fight After the Convention Will Be With the Enemy.

A BANQUET OF WIT AND WISDOM.

Thurston the Other.

ing at Convention Hall to-night under the auspices of the State League of Republican Clubs was attended by fully 10,000 people, the rainy weather outside appearing not to dampen the ardor of the enthusiastic Re-

THE CONVENTION HALL DURING THE PROCEEDINGS.

oublicans. Upon the platform were seated

nearly all the most prominent Republican

eaders in attendance upon the convention.

and in the tast hall were seated indiscrim-

inately delegates, officers of the various Re-

publican leagues, and a fair attendance of

The meeting surpassed even the conven-

tion proceedings of the day in point of en-

thusiasm and evidences of good feeling.

The frequent references to Blaine, Harrison, McKinley, Sherman, Alger and other

prominent Republicans of national or world-

tations of approval and admiration.

maintain good feeling and harmony.

wide reputation evoked the usual manifes-

The speakers were about equally drawn

was much friendly rivalry manifested in the

cheers and counter-cheers throughout the

evening, there seemed a general desire to

Goodenow's Words of Cheer,

J. Goodenow, President of the Minnesota

State League, who said that this meeting

augured well for the future of the Repub-

lican party, when 12,000 men will turn from the excitements of a political conven-

tion to discuss calmly and dispassionately he issues on which the . party is founded.

Our party is a great tree. The storms may rage and threaten destruction, but the mighty roots are down to everlasting rock, and the tree is upright, stalwart and indestructible. It defies all dangers. We have come here to listen to-night to the men who teach the truths on which the Republican party is founded. We will listen to-night to Hon. John M. Thurston, of Nebraska, (cheers), and Hon. R. G. Horr, of Michigan (cheers).

The Marquette Quartet Club, of Chicago,

opened the proceedings with a campaign song to the air of "Marching Through

Georgia," and on an encore responded with a political hymn beginning "Cleveland's a hoodoo, as sure as you are born."

John M. Thurston was now introduced, and after the cheers of welcome had subsided addressed the audience as follows:

Thurston Predicts a Cyclone of Zeal,

We are in the vortex of the converging storm center of preliminary politics, and

there are those who predict that out of the

pussionate personal preferences of indi-viduals at this convention there will

passionate personal preferences of individuals at this convention there will come disaster, disappointment and defeat to the Republican party. Let us not worry for the future. Out of this Republican contest will come a grand cyclone of Republican enthusiasm that will sweep away, once and forever, every barricade that the Democratic party has erected upon the pathway of American progress. [Applause.] This assemblage here to-night is not a convention, nor is it proper that we here should voice our individual wishes or our in fividual hopes.

This is a mass meeting of Republican electors, and no matter what name may be nearest the heart of another man, the name upon the lip of every Republican in the United States day after to-morrow will be the name of the nominee of the Republican Convention. [Applause.] There is no political vendetta within the Republican make the battle is once on, and the flag that represents Republican principles, whatever name may be inscribed upon it, is the banner of Republican patriotism, Republican progress, Republican protection, and American power against all the nations of the carth, and especially against the Democratic party. [Aplause.]

We believe in the Republican party, be-cause within a single quarter of a century it

has placed more milestones upon the high-way of human progress than all other

instrumentalities in any four centures of the

way of human progress than all other instrumentalities in any four centures of the earth's existence. We believe in the Republican party because every star in the Republican flag shines for the protection of every American man. [Applause.] We believe in the Republican party, for every policy of its governmental administration stands with the highest measure of American prosperity. We believe in the Republican party because every proposed measure of legislation is intended to light the fire of contentment and happiness upon the American hearths, and to put the crown of sovereignty upon every American head. We believe in the doctrine of the protection of American industries, [Applause.]

We stand face to face with the Democratic party as it procisions to the world that it is the right of the American people to buy what they want where they can buy it the cheapest. I deny that, broadly and utterly. It is not the right of any man worthy of American citizenship to buy the product of human labor without paying a fair price for the brain and the brawn that enter into its manufacture. [Applause.] It is not the right of any man who deserves the blessing of liberty and good government to buy anything so cheap that some man is robbed of

The meeting was called to order by John

Mass Meeting.

WHATEVER THE DECISION,

Horr, of Michigan, Provides the First, and

BOTH ARE STRONG FOR PROTECTION

MINNEAPOLIS, June 7 .- The mass meet-

Live and Let Live Policy of Protection.

It is not the right of any man worthy of American citizenship to buy a coat at such a price that the family of some poor tailor is deprived of the comforts, yea, of the necessities of life. It is not the right of any man worthy of American citizenship to wear a shirt upon which some poor woman has worn out body, heart and soul, for a pauper's price. [Applause.] If there is any man under the protecting arms of the Stars and Stripes who desires to buy the product of human liberty at such a price, for God's sake let him go into some other country, where there is neither freedom nor justice nor conscience, manhood nor liberty, nor a flag that carries power and glory into every corner of the earth. [Great applause.]

In almost every other land upon the earth the infant in the cradle is born to an estate from which it is scarcely possible he can escape. In almost every other land of all the earth the son of the peasant lives and dies a butcher, the son of the mechanic lives and dies a mechanic, and the son of a lord ditto, but within the United States, under the splendid inspiration of its free institutions, the son of the American peasant is born an American prince on the broad highway of American possibility, the barefooted boy outstrips the golden charlot of ancestral wealth. [Prolonged applause.] It is not the right of any man worthy of

In concluding, Judge Thurston defended the McKinley law and the force bill of the last Congress, and predicted that in the coming election, the Republicans would elect their candidate for the Presidency and regain control of both of the law making branches of the Government.

Congressman Horr Tickles the Audience Hon. H. G. Horr, of Michigan, then addressed the convention, and the delicate

sarcasm of his utterances and the lofty elo

quence of his frequent perorations threw the vast audience into alternate paroxysms

strikes a little higher average than our Demo-cratic brethren can reach. [Applause and laughter.] I like it because it is the party that believes in building up our country first— the United States of America first, the rest of the world afterward. [Applause.] I like it because it has the intelligence to compre-hend the great line to protection to Ameri-can industry. [Applause.] Our Democratic friends differ from us on this great question. There is no dispute about where we stand on it,

The Republican Protective Plan

stantly, "if the tariff which I would enact would do any one any good here in the United States it is unintentional on my part." [Applause and laughter.] The Re-

publican party believes in so enacting laws as to help the people of the United States.

publican party believes in so enacting laws as to help the people of the United States.

Four things always take place when you levy a duty on the protective plan, and that is always to levy our duties on articles that you can produce here in our own country, and if they are articles of necessity that we cannot produce the Republican puts those articles on the free list. [Laughter and applause.] But articles that we can produce we try to produce here in the United States. Whenever you levy a duty on that plan four things directly follow.

First, we build up a new industry in the United States. The Democrats admit that. [Laughter and applause.] They say we create a large number of robbers, you know, and they could not get the robbers if they did not build up the industries—don't you see? [Laughter.] So they admit that.

Secondly, we enable the people of the United States to pay better wages for work than they pay anywhere else on the face of the globe. [Cheers!] Now, then, the Democrats deny that. [Laughter.] Here is what they say: They say yes, we do pay larger wages in the United States than they pay anywhere else, that is, that they sound so large that if you are not careful you think they are larger. [Laughter]. But they say nere is the trouble, and everything in the United States under our protective system that a laboring man uses is so high that when you take these wages that seem so large [laughter] you cannot buy as many necessities of life with your work as you can on the other side of the ocean, where your wages seem to be smaller. [Laughter.] But everything is so much cheaper over there that you can buy more with a day's work over there than you can over here, you know. [Laughter.]

Mr. Horr Put a Poser,

You have heard them say that a thousand

'times, havn't you? [Cries of "Yes," "yes,'

and laughter and cheers.] Now, if that is

true, I wish they would answer me one · question; if that is true, are those who work on the other

side of the ocean better off than those who

work over here? There is not any better

measure of value than the articles of com-

measure of value than the articles of comfort and necessity that a man can buy with his day's labor, and if they tell the truth, men are better off over there than they are over here. [Laughter.] Now, if that is so, what makes so many come over here? [Laughter and cheers.] Why don't they go from here over there. [Laughter.] But I can see how these steamboat men and transportation companies may drive the poor fellows over there, may tell them of the wonderful things labor receives on this side of the cocan and get them over here, you know, so as to get their fare across the ocean [laughter]; but they get over here, and, after they find out what a tough time they are having here, you know [laughter], then they recollect what elegant times they used to have over there. [Laughter.]

Why don't they go back?—that's the question. [Laughter and applause.] Did you ever see many going that way? [Laughter.] There is now and then a chap comes over in the steerage and goes back in the cabin; so I don't need to argue that. [Laughter.]

We do build up new industries. We do pay better wages.

U. S. Minister Coolidge Received.

national monetary conference

Paris, June 7 .- Foreign Minister Ribot received T. Jefferson Coolidge, the new American Minister, this afternoon, and discussed with him the proposed inter-

GILMORE—This (Wednesday) morning, June 8, 1892, at 2 o'clock, A. S. Gilmonz, at his residence, No. 164 Second avenue, Pitta-

A Democrat will tell you right off, in

Will Make Things Lively in Both Committee Room and Convention.

TELLERNOT WELL PLEASED

With the Free Coinage Men Selected by Foraker.

HIS SIDE WILL FIGHT IT OUT

They Have a Novel Idea for Submission, and Are in Earnest.

THE PRESENT LAW WILL BE INDORSED

MINNEAPOLIS, June 7 .- The announce ment of the appointment of the silver subcommittee of the general Committee on Platform is received by the silver men in two lights. The light in which a part of the silverites view the sub-committee is pleasant, while others of the silvermen are nclined to look at it through smoked glasses. Those who take the former view feel encouraged to expect fairly, liberal treatment of the silver question, from the fact that the foremost advocates of free coinage in the Senate are on the committee, and think, the Senate are on the committee, and think, considering the number of absolutely free coinage men in the National Legislature, that they did well to get two out of five.

Senator Teller expresses himself as not particularly well pleased with the selection of the free coinage members of the committee. He is acquainted with the views of Messra. Brackett and Cannon, but General Fairchild is not known to him, and he does not know how far the commander of the G. A. R. is inclined to go in the direction of G. A. R. is inclined to go in the direction of consolidation of the silver interests, but he

from Wisconsin, perhaps the most con-spicuous hard money State in the North-west, is not good material for missionary The silver plank is generally regarded with more interest than any other of the resolutions that will constitute the platform. This sub-committee as a whole is the best known as to its membership and is perhaps the strongest of any committee into which Governor Foraker divided the Reso-

seems to fear that Mr. Fairchild, coming

ution's committee. Want to Convert Some Opponents The trouble which confronts the silver nen is, so far as the sub-committee is conmen is, so far as the sub-committee is con-cerned, to win over to their side a single member of the opposition. They under-stand that free coinage cannot by any possi-bility be obtained as a declaration of the principles of the Republican party, and the composition of the committee was to make it unlikely that any of the ante-free coinage men would consent to anything which would not win the assent of Messrs. Jones and Teller as a proposition with which they will be content. will be content.

will be content.

Mr. Cannon is probably the most liberal of the three in his silver views, but it is likely that he will be unwilling to give his consent to any step in advance of the present law. It is, therefore, quite probable that the plank will be substantially in accord with the present statute, with perhaps a modification looking to larger coinage of the purchased silver bullion and some reference to a willingness to act in the vast audience into alternate paroxysms of laughter and enthusiasm. He said:

Fellow citizens of the United States: "I come to you this evening after being two full weeks preaching the gospel in the State of Oregon. I think the news from that State will bear me out in saying that it has already added to the triumph in little Rhode Island. [Applause] I was lucky enough to be in Rhode Island with Grover Cleveland, and help him carry that State. [Laughter and applause] No person who has had any experience in addressing audiences in the United States would be troubled in the least to stand and look this audience in the face, to tell to just what party these people belong. [Applause]

I like the Republican party because, under the great law of human development, it strikes a little higher average than our Democratic brethren can reach. [Applause and

age of the purchased silver builton and some reference to a willingness to act in conjunction with other nations in a monetary agreement for an enlarged use of silver. The coinage of the silver, instead of its storage, is one point which the more intelligent of the free coinage men earnestly desire, as they fear that the piling up of the builties in the Treasure will necessarily desired.

same as gold is regarded—a thing the silver men are anxious to inculeate into the public. Silver Men Prepared to Fight.

The silver men are prepared to fight the report of the majority of the sub-committee, and when the general committee gets to work on the platform it is likely that the greatest efforts of the silver men will be made. They have held a number of conferences for the purpose of preparing a free coinage plank for submission to the committee. mittee. In some respects it is novel, as it involves a limitation, (of course not legally but as a party declaration) on the exercise of the Presidental veto so far as the currency question is concerned. This plank pro-poses to declare that the Republican party is in favor of bi-metallism on the present ratio, or such other ratio as may be agreed upon, and is then coupled with a clause, carefully drawn, but amounting in effect to a statement that the determination of the extent to which the United States will go in silver coinage is a question which should be left to legislative determination, the implication, of course, being that it is not a matter for the Executive.

FORAKER TO THE FRONT.

The Ohio Ex-Governor Made Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions-No Chance for Opposition-The Platform Parcelled Among Five Sub-Committees. MINNEAPOLIS, June 7 .- No less a person than ex-Governor Foraker, of Ohio, was chosen chairman of the Committee on

Resolutions, and he it is, therefore, who will have the honor to first voice in the National Convention the official declarations upon which the coming Presidental campaign will be fought. The first meeting of the committee began immediately following the adjournment of the convention, and before the slower members had realized what was going on, Governor Foraker was Delegate Oliver, of Pennsylvania, on

nentering the room, rapped immediately for order, briskly named Foraker for the place, and, getting a prompt seconder, put the motion, announced that it was carried, and Governor Foraker was the man. If there was any idea of opposition it had no chance to develop, and the hearty "ayes" of the lively Ohioan's friends on the committee went wholly unchallenged by any hostile negatives. negatives.

When the committee had caught its

breath, ex-Governor Gear, of Iowa, offered a suggestion, which was adopted after some desultory discussion, that the preparation of the planform be referred to five subcommittees of five members each. Later Mr. Foraker nominated the sub-committees

Tariff-H. W. Oilver, Pennsylvania; J. G. Gear, Iowa; J. W. Bourne, Jr., Oregon; David R. Pierce, New Hamoshire; George Denny, Jr., Kentucky.

Silver-Lucius Fairchild, Wisconsin; John P. Jones, Nevada; Joseph G. Cannon, Illinois; J. Q. A. Prackett, Massachusetts; Henry M. Teller, Colorado.

Elections-Newton Hacker, Tennessee; James P. Piatt, Connecticut; Edmund Waddill, Virginia; A. S. Fowler, Arkansas; Charles Austin, Michigan. A. S. Fowler, Arkansar, San.

Foreign Relations—George A. Knight, California; C. F. Libby, Maine; John A. Hutchinson, West Virginia; Edmund O'Connor, New York; W. P. Heyburn, Idaho, Miscellaneous—O. E. Learned, Kansas; James H. Wilson, Delaware; C. F. Griffin, Indiana; Frank J. Harris, Rhode Island; Edward C. Ericson, South Dakota.

SLOW WORK IN COMMITTEE.

Harrison Said to Have Gained by the De

storage, is one point which the more intelligent of the free coinage men earnestly desire, as they fear that the piling up of the bullion in the Treasury will not tend to make people regard silver as money, the

couraging gain was made by postponement, and they are disposed not to force the or-ganization lest such action be construed as an evidence of weakening on their part. an evidence of weakening on their part.

The Blaine people apparently accomplished their purpose of delay in twice securing the postponement of definite action by the Committee on Credentials. The committee is making slow progress with its work. There seems to be no special haste in proceeding with the contested cases and the hall outside the National Committee rooms is through diffusion the contested cases of men is thronged with about three-score of men who want to know whether they will have seats in the convention or not.

The committee met immediately after the adjournment of the convention this morning, pursuant to the direction of the convention, and organized. A poll of the committee would indicate that the Blaine men are in the majority and control affairs, though the Chairman selected is General Cogswell, of Massachusetts. setes, one of the stanchest of Harrison men. After getting organized the committee concluded to adjourn to meet at 4 o'clock the same place, a room underneath the convention hall and not very well adopted for the purpose. It had the advantage, however, of being quiet, which certainly cannot be said of the National Committee room.

Governor Warmouth, of Louisiana, and Governor Warmouth, of Louisiana, and his followers in Louisiana, and the Lynch faction in Mississippi, both of which dele-gations were left off the temporary roll, were present in some force as well as also some of the other interested parties. The committee assembled at the appointed hour but the only result was ndecision to adjourn again to meet at the National Committee Headquarters uptown.

Mr. Warmouth did not like the conclusion to adjourn again to the National Committee rooms, evidently fearing that it boded no good to his contest.

At 8 o'clock the committee reassembled, At 8 o'clock the committee reassembled, but if it continues to progress at the same rate at which it went ahead for the first two hours, several days at least will elapse before the numerous contests before the committee are settled and the permanent roll made up. At 10 o'clock tonight the first contest had not yet been taken up, and all that had been accomplished was to make up the roll of the delegates in uncontested districts. The probabilities are that with a possible exception or two, the decision of the National Committee in these contests will be affirmed in the in these contests will be affirmed in the Committee on Credentials. Soon after 10 o'clock the committee decided to ad-journ until 9:30 A. M. The adjournment was looked upon as an evidence of the standing of the committee, as the Harrison men as a rule wanted to continue in sess

ORANGEMEN TAKE A HAND,

Their Supreme Grand Master Says the Order Won't Vote for Blaine,

DETROIT, June 7 .- W. J. H. Traynor, Supreme Grand Master of the Loyal Orange Institution of the United States, will send the following telegram to Minneapolis to-

Stewart Gamble, Grand Master L. O. L. No. 108 Stewart Gamble, Grand Masser a:
Bridge Square, Mianeapolis, Mian.:
You are authorized to state for me to dele-To are authorized to safe for me to delegates of the National Convention, that Thomas W. Palmer, of Michigan, or any other equally good American on either ticket, will receive one million and one-fourth votes, none of which will ever be cast for Blaine.

W. J. Trayson.

When seen by a reporter about the mat-ter of supporting Mr. Blaine, Mr. Traynor

lay—Several Days Expected to Be Consumed If the Present Rate of Progress Is Adhered To.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 7.—The leaders of the opposing hosts held important conferences, lasting late into the night. The Harrison conference was attended by Michener and New, of Indiana, Spooner, of Wisconsin; Jones, of Illinois; Hiscock, of New York, and others. At the conclusion of the conference it was stated the reports received by committee from the various delegates showed that the President made substantial gains during the day, and that the Harrison vote pledged to-night is larger than it has been since the beginning of the convention. The most en

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