

THE ADLETS More than doubled last month. The figures are as follows: May, 1892.....8,064 May, 1891.....3,770 Increase.....4,294

FORTY SEVENTH YEAR.

FIRST ELECTION.

3:30 A. M.

HARRISON WINS THE FIRST TEST.

The Gauge of Battle Thrown in the Credentials of Africa, and Blaine

LOSES BY 30 MAJORITY.

A Frightful Panic in Convention Hall Is Narrowly Averted.

THE LIGHTS ALL EXTINGUISHED

And a Forced Adjournment for Awhile Almost Precipitated.

The Band Breaks the Spell by Striking Up We Won't Go Home Until Morning—Administration Men Vote Down a Motion to Adjourn, and Are Eager for the Decisive Battle—The Full Text of the Two Reports on the Alabama Contest—A Veteran Statesman Introduced—Oil City and Titusville Send a Memorial to the Convention—After the Platform Is Read the Convention Adjourns at 1:29 Until This Morning.

The Republican National Convention at last got down to business last night. The Committee on Credentials reported verbally. Then came the tug of war.

A test vote of the strength of the rival factions was made after attempts to filibuster and prevent. It resulted in a decided victory for the Harrisonites. Their strength was a majority of 30 over all rivals.

On the second vote, on the opposition report on the Alabama contest, the administration forces gained a few while the anti fell off over 50.

Thus encouraged, the President's cohorts voted down an adjournment and the Committee on Resolutions then reported, Governor Foraker reading the platform.

THE MORNING SESSION.

It was time—the Committee on Credentials were not ready—a short session and not a very interesting one.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 9.—Eleven o'clock, the hour set for the opening of the convention, came and passed, and there were no symptoms of readiness on the part of the delegates to get down to business.

Not more than a third of the delegates were in their seats, and a few were scattered about the aisles, while the galleries were not half filled.

The reverend gentleman who was to have offered the opening prayer was also conspicuously absent, and fears were expressed that he had been spirited away in the interest of the Committee on Credentials, who were understood to be maneuvering for delay.

At 11:27 Chairman McKinley, with a few vigorous rays of gavel, called for order, but two minutes or more were occupied by the great mass of people rustling into comparative silence.

Rev. William R. Hoar, Chancellor of the University of South Dakota, opened the proceedings with the following prayer:

Chancellor Hoar's Opening Prayer. We look to Thee, O Lord, for Thy gracious presence to encompass us as we now present ourselves at the very beginning of this session. We are unworthy to present ourselves to Thee, but we ask Thee to condescend to have mercy upon us and bridge the chasm occasioned by our wickedness between Thee and our souls by the atonement of the Lord Jesus Christ.

A NIGHT OF CONTESTS. The Story of the Fight Over Conflicting Delegations—An Appeal for Aid From Oil City and Titusville—Colonel Thompson's Resignation—The Convention Halls, June 9.—The first evening session of the Republican convention was characterized by the same lack of interest on the part of visitors and delegates which has been remarked at the previous sessions.

It was not long after the hour for opening the session that the galleries began to fill with the expectant multitude. The evening was warm and pleasant, and the conditions in every way promising an agreeable and interesting evening.

Just before the hour of meeting the report was circulated that the Harrison men were discussing the advisability of forcing a ballot at the session. The reports of Committees on Credentials and Resolutions were known to be prepared ready for presentation, and as it was not expected there would be any prolonged discussions over the proposition to force a ballot, a test vote of strength seemed perfectly feasible.

Blessing Invoked on the Convention. And now we ask Thee to command Thy blessing on this representative body. Oh, may they be respectful of the constitution, they represent, and may all things be subservient to the greatest aggregate good of the nation. O Lord, may our patriotism stand back, and do Thou come Thyself to the front and mold a platform of principles and policies that insure the greatest good to the greatest number of our fellow citizens. As Thou wast with Thine ancient people, a pillar of cloud by day and a pillar of fire by night, so do Thou go before this nation, and lead it on to grander victories than it ever achieved in all its past history.

Command Thy blessing to rest upon the President of this nation and both branches of our national Legislature. May they rise above the plane of mere partisanship to a comprehension of the higher interests of duty and nationality. Now we commend ourselves to Thee, our Father, and guide us, as we would render to Thee our national life, our Redeemer. Amen.

The President—The regular order this morning is the report of the Committee on Credentials, and I recognize General Cogswell, of Massachusetts, Chairman of that Committee.

General Cogswell—Mr. President, the Committee on Credentials is still in session. It hopes to be able to report in full to-night at 8 o'clock. It asks for further time. [Cries of "No, no,"]

General Sewell Moves for a Recess. General Sewell, of New Jersey—As it is impossible to go on with any work in the convention until the report of the Committee on Credentials is received, I move that a recess be taken until 8 o'clock this evening. [Again cries of "No, no,"]

Senator Cullom, of Illinois—I ask that the gentleman withhold his motion until I introduce a resolution for reference. There being no objection offered, the following resolution was read by the Secretary:

Resolved, That the World's Columbian Exposition, to be inaugurated in the city of Chicago in 1893, is rightfully considered by all classes of our citizens, regardless of their political affiliation, as a "great national undertaking," and that, in recognition of its character and importance, Congress ought promptly to provide by appropriate legislation such reasonable appropriation in aid thereof as will enable the government fully to discharge its express and implied obligations incident thereto, and as will insure the attainment of such results therefrom as will be commensurate with the dignity,

ending speeches of a minute each, and then proceeding to the great decisive ballot. Up to the last moment, the same uncertainty was manifested as to the intentions of the Blaine managers regarding the presentation of Mr. Blaine. Some thought it would be better not to formally present him to the convention, and although the eloquent ex-Governor Foraker had been detailed to do this duty, it was stated that Mr. Platt were both inclined to the belief that it would be wiser not to formally present Mr. Blaine to the convention at all.

The Galleries Frick Up Their Ears. In the event of this decision being adopted, it was obvious that if the Harrison people decided to restrict their nominating and seconding speeches, a ballot could be reached within two hours after the opening of the session. When this condition of affairs became known, the deepest interest was manifested by both the galleries and the delegates as to the uncertainty of the proceedings, and every phase of the session was watched with breathless interest.

At 8:30, half an hour after the hour announced, the convention had not yet been called to order. Every seat in the great auditorium appeared now to be occupied, and as some enterprising advertiser had distributed fans to every individual in the vast audience, a magnificent sight was presented by the 12,000 fans waving in time to the music of the band. All this time the

most inspiring airs known to martial music had been played by the band in its flag-draped nest under the roof, only one being excepted—Southern Air of Dixie.

At this juncture Chairman Cogswell, and Chauncey Depew presided and made a Harrison speech. Senator Hiscock came out and announced for publication that there were 483 delegates present at the caucus, and that those who were absent at work on the Committees on Credentials and Resolutions, the total number of Harrison's supporters was 219.

On this move came the first vote of the convention. The adjournment was proposed by ex-Senator Sewell, of New Jersey, a close personal friend of Harrison's. On the question some of the delegates and a large number of the disgraced occupants of the galleries shouted "No," and a division was called for. The Indiana delegates and some other Harrison supporters then voted against the adjournment, but not all of their own side even took that position, and the recess went through by a large majority.

The Sensation of the Morning. Immediately after the close of this session of the convention came the sensational movement of the early portion of the day. A call was issued for a caucus of all the Harrison delegates, to assemble in Market Hall. There were none but delegates admitted, and Chauncey Depew presided and made a Harrison speech. Senator Hiscock came out and announced for publication that there were 483 delegates present at the caucus, and that those who were absent at work on the Committees on Credentials and Resolutions, the total number of Harrison's supporters was 219.

During the caucus reports were received from the various States. C. L. Magee, who took an active part in the proceedings, and was chosen Secretary for Pennsylvania, and announced that the Keystone State would give the President not less than 13 votes.

The administration leaders played this game for all it was worth, and their claqueurs were soon spreading the tidings throughout the crowds.

A Flutter in the Blaine Camp. The announcement created a temporary flutter in the Blaine camp, and there was a hasty consultation of the leading claqueurs, Quay, Conger, De Young, Boutelle and Fessenden were soon in one of the National Committee's rooms, where they were speedily joined by Edmund Blaine.

As Senator Quay entered the conference he humbly said: "Harrison will never be nominated."

They can tell that caucus story to the marines," said Congressman Boutelle, Blaine's personal representative here, to THE DISPATCH correspondent. "Everybody here knows that Harrison has no such number of votes as are claimed to have been gathered there. It is merely a scheme got

up by the administration to get the Republican organization to give every county and every State a vote for Harrison, and to get the Federal officials in that State dictating to the rank and file of the party what they should do. Baxter said: "The party in Texas has been organized after suffering years of disorganization from the currying of personal interest seekers who have controlled the party since reconstruction days. The man who to-day claims to be boss of the party in Texas is filling the highest appointive office at the disposal of the administration of the State. He has used his office influence to forward his own personal advancement, and has always discouraged the organization of the party by the nomination of a State ticket."

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A political friend of Mr. Blaine who has long chafed with him gave out this important information to-day: "All this talk about Mr. Blaine having an emette with President Harrison in the Cabinet is all utterly and veraciously untrue. Mr. Blaine had no personal quarrel whatever with the President. Whatever differences there are between them are purely political. They parted on the most courteous terms as to their personal treatment of each other, and addressed each other with punctilious courtesy. Mr. Blaine would raise his hat just as politely were he to meet President Harrison on the street today as ever he did, and the President would respond. They are on speaking terms. Their separation is wholly political."

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"He will not withdraw, then, in your judgment?" "No, I don't think he has any intention of doing so, but he does not lift a finger for himself, nor does he intend to do so, by what he has said to me."

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The change of sentiment is said to be largely due to the growing belief that the man who have been lauded in pressing the name of Mr. Blaine have been so on with the expectation of being able in this way to make breaks in the Harrison ranks and insure the defeat of the President without actually desiring the selection of Mr. Blaine, but rather that of a third candidate. Many experienced politicians here, including some who have been identified with the Blaine boom, have expressed this opinion to-day, and appear to consider that the ex-Secretary has been merely a tool by the use of which the anti-administration men have hoped to get revenge on President Harrison for fancied or real slights.

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The Convention Declared Too Dull. Until evening Washington was utterly barren of excitement, to-day. The morning dispatches from Minneapolis, instead of arousing interest, excited a sad gloom, and no one would have suspected from the appearance of the streets, the Capitol and the department buildings, that one of the most important events of the year was pending. Bulletins were posted in various places, but they attracted little attention, and the convention was unanimously voted the dullest

of the kind ever heard of.

When the news of the recess arrived everybody expressed disgust. There were many speculations as to the real cause and motive of the delay. It was generally believed that the anti-administration men at Minneapolis were striving for wind, and hoping thus to damage the Harrison interest, and at the same time to gain an opportunity for making new deals in their own behalf. The delay would be fatal to Mr. Blaine's own nomination, and that he was now virtually out of the race, whether he formally withdrew or not. The favorite argument of the anti-Harrison men, that delay would also be disastrous to the President, seemed to be no longer assented to by the public, and the admirable quality of the Harrison boom were frequently discussed.

Fears as to the "River Issue." The Republicans of the Capitol evinced some anxiety to-day about the activity of the silver men in Minneapolis, and have a representative to-day the convention might be led into a false or weak position on the free coinage question. The text of the published sketch for a silver plank of the platform was scrutinized with care, and it did not seem to please the Republicans very well. Next to the ticket itself this is deemed by them the most important point to their personal treatment of each other, and addressed each other with punctilious courtesy. Mr. Blaine would raise his hat just as politely were he to meet President Harrison on the street today as ever he did, and the President would respond. They are on speaking terms. Their separation is wholly political."

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BRAG AND BLUSTER

Is What the Blaine Boomers Call the Claims of the Harrison Caucus.

A SHORT NOON SESSION, At Which Nothing Was Agreed Upon Except an Adjournment

UNTIL 8 O'CLOCK IN THE EVENING.

The President's Supporters Put in the Afternoon Telling That HARRISON HAD 519 VOTES COCK-SURE

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.] MINNEAPOLIS, June 9.—The first session of the Republican National Convention to-day broke the record for brevity. The entire time consumed did not exceed ten minutes. McKinley called the gathering to order, a prayer was listened to, the Committee on Credentials asked for more time, and a motion for a recess until 8 o'clock was made.

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ber of outsiders. About one-third of these present, by actual count, were Blaine curiosity seekers, while the whole number was much less than 350. The question which was intended to be discussed was whether the furloughs of the officeholders who had obtained leave of absence to attend the convention for two weeks could be extended for another week, great fears being expressed that if they were compelled to return at the end of the time allotted by their orders the Harrison boom would collapse immediately. The heads of the different departments, nearly all of whom are here, assured them that they would not be removed or discharged if they violated their instructions and remained in Minneapolis for another week. The result was the alleged pool, and three others for Harrison."

Congress Says It's an Old-Time Trick. Colonel Conger, when spoken to regarding the new row of officeholders, although inclined to pay little attention to the matter, said: "The meeting was a continuation of bluff, and really the last stroke of bluff on the part of the Harrison people. The Harrison men will soon reach that point where their strength will be developed, and this is the last stroke in their game. Hope has been banished and desperation has seized them. I have it from reliable authority that they had not over 250 delegates present, and that the balance were made up of alternates and Blaine and Alger men. The caucus is but a repetition of an old-time trick of a defeated delegation."

Then these leaders gathered in conference to determine how best to counteract what they termed "this bluff." Edmund Blaine did not seem at all depressed by the situation, though he was keeping a careful eye upon every turn. The Maine statesman's son put on a pair of russet shoes this morning and ranged over to the convention hall, only to walk back again in a few minutes because of the sudden adjournment.

Harrison Money Shown Up. The Harrison caucus caused the enthusiastic on that side of the house to produce some funds and offer to bet it on their favorite. Speculation of this kind has not been very heavy, and most of the wagers made up until today have been of the party money. A favorite proposition from either side has been not to offer to bet that their own favorite would win, but that the other

candidate would not, thus trying to get whatever chance there might be of a dark horse coming to the front at the expense of the favorite.

Senator G. Baxter, of Texas, has some pretty sharp things to say to-day about the action of the Federal officials in that State in dictating to the rank and file of the party what they should do. Baxter said: "The party in Texas has been organized after suffering years of disorganization from the currying of personal interest seekers who have controlled the party since reconstruction days. The man who to-day claims to be boss of the party in Texas is filling the highest appointive office at the disposal of the administration of the State. He has used his office influence to forward his own personal advancement, and has always discouraged the organization of the party by the nomination of a State ticket."

With the ice thus broken the reporters used all the arts of their calling to induce Mr. Blaine to talk upon the subject which was uppermost in the thoughts of all present. But Mr. Blaine knew how to dodge such questions as he didn't care to answer, so the interview contributed absolutely nothing that would tend to put an end to the political controversy.

A political friend of Mr. Blaine who has long chafed with him gave out this important information to-day: "All this talk about Mr. Blaine having an emette with President Harrison in the Cabinet is all utterly and veraciously untrue. Mr. Blaine had no personal quarrel whatever with the President. Whatever differences there are between them are purely political. They parted on the most courteous terms as to their personal treatment of each other, and addressed each other with punctilious courtesy. Mr. Blaine would raise his hat just as politely were he to meet President Harrison on the street today as ever he did, and the President would respond. They are on speaking terms. Their separation is wholly political."

The Ex-Secretary Strictly in It. "Will Mr. Blaine be in the contest and a candidate to the extent of several ballots?" "Yes, he will," was the reply. "He says: 'If the Republican party wants me now that everything has been told I am willing to submit myself to the test. I am not attempting to give Mr. Blaine's words, but that is substantially his position.'"

"He will not withdraw, then, in your judgment?" "No, I don't think he has any intention of doing so, but he does not lift a finger for himself, nor does he intend to do so, by what he has said to me."

"The idea is, then, that he is perfectly content to let the delegates fight it out among themselves, and for the convention to elect the President?" "That is exactly," was the response, as the gentleman turned away.

Mr. Blaine has decided to prolong his stay in Boston yet another day. He will not leave until something decisive is done in Minneapolis.

Harrison Sentiment in Washington. A special from Washington says: Whether it arises from the absence from this city of most of the Blaine boomers, or whether it is a result of information received from Minneapolis, it is certain that the Blaine sentiment has practically died out here. The Washington public veered around to-day to a general expectation of President Harrison's re-nomination after all, and many have