The Somerset Herald.

EDWARD SCULL, Editor and Proprietor

WEDNESDAY.....June 6, 1888.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

STATE.

ELECTORS-AT-LARGE.

Thomas Dolan, Lewis Pugh.

DISTRICT ELECTORS.

1. John H. Taggart.	15. John H. Grant.
2. John Wanamaker.	16. Wilson C. Kress.
3. Hibbert P. Jolin.	17. David W. Clark.
4. Wm. C. Hamilton.	18. Geo. G. Hutchison.
5. John S. McKinley.	19. John C. Lower.
6. Joseph R. T. Coates.	20. Jeremiah K. Miller.
7. Wm. S. Ellis.	21. George J. Elliott.
8. Edgar Pinchot.	22. Harry S. Paul.
9. Samuel L. Kurtz.	23. George Shiras, jr.
10. Elwood Grieat.	24. P. S. Newmyer.
11. William Connell.	25. John W. Wallace.
12. William G. Payne.	26. J. C. Sturtevant.
13. Peter K. Buck.	27. Joseph T. Jones.
14. Henry H. Bonhill.	28. L. M. Truxal.

JUDICIARY.

JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT.

JAMES T. MITCHELL, of Philadelphia.

"THE favorite of New York State," says the Rochester *Herald*, "is clearly Chauncey M. Depew, and with a suitable running mate it is not improbable that this brilliant and eminent man will make a successful race for the Presidency."

THE President promptly vetoed an appropriation bill providing for the erection of a public building at Youngstown, Ohio. The great rolling mills of that industrial centre does not run with the free-trade fancies of the administration.

COLONEL INGERSOLL has been asked by the delegates of Illinois, his native State, to present Judge Gresham's name to the Chicago Convention, and it is understood that he has consented to do so. Should Gresham be nominated Mr. Ingersoll will take the stump for the first time in years.

THE United States Congress on Friday made Philip H. Sheridan General of the Army, or promoted him to the rank held by Grant and Sheridan. The act discontinued the grade of Lieutenant General and merged it into the grade of General. The latter grade lapses with the death of Sheridan.

THE nomination of General Clinton B. Fisk as the Presidential candidate of the Prohibitionists was a foregone conclusion. He is certainly the most popular man identified with the party, and in consideration of his high character and his disinclination to enter politics, the only way to nominate him was by acclamation. His nomination means that there will be more courtesy carried into the third party campaign than was exhibited by ex-Governor St. John. The latter seemed to regard his nomination by the third party simply as an excuse for attacking the Republican party or as a means of revenging himself on old political enemies.

THE office of Lieutenant General of the United States Army was created for Washington in May, 1798, and on March 3, 1799, it was abolished when he became President. In the year 1847 General Scott was made brevet Lieutenant General, in recognition of his services during the war with Mexico. In the early part of 1864 the grade of Lieutenant General was revived by act of Congress, and General Grant was immediately appointed by President Lincoln to fill the office. When Grant was made General, July 25, 1866, upon the creation of that office, General Sherman was promoted to the office of Lieutenant General; and when General Grant, on March 5, 1869, became President, Lieutenant General Sherman was promoted to the office of General, and Sheridan was promoted to that of Lieutenant General. On November 1, 1883, General Sherman retired and Lieutenant General Sheridan took command of the army. The act of Congress of July, 1870, provided that the offices of General and Lieutenant General should continue until a vacancy occurred and no longer. The grade of General ceased with the retirement of General Sherman, and that of Lieutenant General will expire with the death or retirement of General Sheridan.

As we go to press, the Democratic National Convention is in the throes of parturition at St. Louis.

There is no doubt that Grover Cleveland will be re-nominated for President, and present appearances indicate that Judge Thurman, of Ohio, will be the nominee for Vice President.

Mr. Cleveland will be nominated not because of his personal strength, not because of his intellectual superiority, but simply because of his availability, which consists in the fact that the federal patronage is in his hands, and its beneficiaries demanded and labored for his renomination, which will insure to their personal benefit, in case of his re-election.

Four years since Judge Thurman was deemed too old and too inconsequential to be named for a place in Mr. Cleveland's cabinet, and the Democracy of his own State set him aside and bestowed its favors on one whose only recommendation was the size of his bank account. Now the "old Roman" is being pushed for the second place on the ticket, not because he is more beloved, not because he can bring any electoral votes to the ticket, but chiefly because he will lend respectability to it, and because it will dispose of several other aspirants, so near the throne that it would embarrass and injure Mr. Cleveland to choose between them.

A ticket made up with Cleveland at the head and Thurman at the tail, will be a clear exemplification of the tail wagging the dog.

AFTER BLAINE, WHO.—Under the above heading the New York *Tribune* publishes a lengthy editorial, which closes as follows:

Its desperate battle for a change of tariff toward free trade principles has proved beyond a question the determination of the Democratic party to break down and destroy protection of American industry as far and as fast as it can. The very issue which Mr. Blaine tried to make the country realize is now forced upon the country, in all its breadth and in all its sharpness, by the conduct of the Democratic party when invested with power obtained by false pretenses.

The *Tribune* believes that Mr. Blaine is right—that the issue, and the Republican party as the embodiment of American convictions on that issue, will be found stronger than any man, however popular. Any candidate whose position is such that he can draw to himself the votes of those who agree with the Republican party on that broad and vital issue will be elected by a vote so decisive that its meaning will never be questioned. There are such candidates, more than one, the *Tribune* believes, and the nomination of either of them ought to be and with reasonable management will be equivalent to an election. Because Mr. Blaine's nomination would have made this issue more definite and clear than any other nomination possible, it was preferred by a majority of the delegates chosen to the convention. In looking beyond the name of Mr. Blaine these delegates will not forget the principles which made him their first choice.

"If there are candidates before the convention whose nomination would seem to anybody to mean an abandonment or abatement of Republican convictions on this vital issue, it is reasonable to expect that the convention will take care not to nominate either of them. Among the candidates who do fully, unequivocally and unquestionably represent the convictions of the party, the convention will strive to choose the man who will command the strongest support in the doubtful States. "Everybody is wiser than anybody," and the councils of able and earnest Republicans at Chicago ought to be so calm, so patriotic and so wise as to deserve and command greater confidence than the personal choice of even the most sagacious individual.

THE platform of the Third Party Prohibitionists, adopted by the Indianapolis convention, is a recognition of the justice of the claim of the older parties that there are other questions besides prohibition before the country. There is probably as much principle in this platform as there was in the platform of 1884, with more concessions to policy. Four years ago the prohibition leaders scoffed at those who regarded economic and financial questions of any importance whatever, and at every public meeting addressed by third party orators since that time the tariff has been held up to ridicule and made the subject of jokes. And yet in the Indianapolis platform the tariff, the internal revenue, and the money question are even given as much space as the woman suffrage question. Does this mean that the third party is gravitating toward the policy lines of the older parties?

The uncompromising, flat-footed declarations of the Indianapolis platform are:

In favor of absolute prohibition; against licensing or regulating the liquor traffic; in favor of the abolition of the internal revenue system; against polygamy; against trusts or combinations of capital to control and to increase the cost of products; and in favor of restricting immigration.

The plank on woman suffrage is a compromise or a straddle on the main question, with an educational restrictive clause as to the general principle of suffrage, and the declaration on the tariff as at first adopted was unadulterated free tradeism, and as amended declares in favor of both free trade and protection. The resolution was thrown in simply to catch votes, and, as a bit of jugglery, would do credit to a Democratic convention distrustful of its own constituency.

There is nowhere in the platform a respectful reference to the soldiers who fought the battles of the Union, no recognition whatever of their existence or of their services, no condemnation of election frauds practiced by the party in power, no expression of sympathy for the freedmen, and no word of comment on the policy of the present administration. On this platform the third party goes to the country.

Blaine's Last Letter.

N. Y. Tribune.

We print elsewhere a letter from Mr. Blaine, flatly making an end of any possible consideration of his name for the Chicago nomination. All now know but for the Florence letter Mr. Blaine was sure to be nominated by acclamation and equally sure, we think, of an election. Even after the Florence letter it was so obviously the overwhelming desire of Republicans everywhere to make him the candidate in spite of himself, that of late there has been little doubt among either friends or foes that the nomination would still be tendered him. With a full knowledge of this he makes haste to say that he now considers himself bound by the Florence letter to refuse a nomination, even if it came to him unsought and against his expressed wishes. This is an act of magnanimous self-abnegation rare in political history and sure to command the appreciation of his regretful but admiring countrymen. Meantime the Republican party is confronted with the immediate necessity of making another choice. Unlike the party in power, it thinks it has many men in its ranks fit for the highest honors of the country. The one question now, as from the beginning, is, which one of them is at once sure of the Republican States and strongest it the doubtful States?

PRESS COMMENTS.

Cleveland *Leader*: "After Blaine, who?" Well, it looks very much like Sherman.

New York *Sun*: In this view, the hand on the dial-plate points to Chauncey Mitchell Depew, of New York, and to Benjamin Harrison, of Indiana, rather than to any others.

Cincinnati *Commercial-Gazette*: There are well defined limitations to the use of the Blaine contingent. It is safe to conclude that but little of it will go to Gresham, and that the candidate, if not Sherman or Harrison, will be Depew.

New York *Press*: Judge Gresham is fortunate in his enemies. People who are down upon him because, while Postmaster General, he tried to exclude the Louisiana lottery from the mails, are trying to talk away his chances for the Republican nomination for the Presidency. A little more such opposition and Gresham will be nominated.

Philadelphia *Press*: Make a ticket with a representative protectionist, who is welcomed in New York or Indiana or both without weakness on the Pacific coast, and we do our best at the start to assure victory. Who best fills the bill? Is his name Sherman, Harrison, Allison, Gresham, Alger, Rusk, Phelps, or Depew? Republicans everywhere must put on their thinking caps.

Terre Haute *Express*: The Republicans, that is the great mass of them, are desirous above all other things to elect a President this year, and here in Indiana they want an Indiana man elected, with Harrison as first choice and Gresham second. This was the spirit of the State Convention. The only drawback is that this sentiment does not have more extended and frequent expression

New York *Herald*: The storm principle in a convention means the mob. And as the largest purse will command the largest mob, it really means the use of money in its worst form. The Republicans do not come together in a mood to be carried by storm. It is one thing to win an administration and another to hold it, and whatever is done in Chicago will be done with patience and after due inquiry.

Denver *Republican*: Indeed, Gresham is just the sort of man who would be likely to receive a heavy German vote. His conservatism and his sterling integrity are in harmony with German character. They awaken confidence in his individual worth, and since the great war issues were settled, the German vote has regarded men rather than party politics.

Springfield (Mass.) *Union*: From all points of view the situation justifies the judgment of the *Union*, recorded several weeks ago, that Depew and Harrison would be a ticket to win, and we are more strongly confirmed in that judgment to-day and in the faith that the combination is one of the strongest that can be made from the material that will be available at Chicago.

A Hotel Holocaust.

ROCKDALE, TEX., June 4.—Eleven people were burned to death this morning through the destruction of the Mundine Hotel by fire. Dr. W. A. Brooks, the hotel proprietor, lost his wife and four sons, and had to be taken by force from the burning building.

Sheridan's Bed of Sickness Softened by New Honors.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 2.—It was a race between honor and death in General Sheridan's case to-day, with the physicians taking life time by heartbeats and a little knot of Democrats in the House cheering on the white-horse-rider. Everybody knew that the bill reviving the grade of General for his sake was pending in the House. Even the sick commander remembered it and required eagerly to know if it would pass to-day. When Senator Hawly drove rapidly down the avenue from the Capitol to the White House, people thought he was hurrying to catch a train. Most of those who recognized him know that he is chairman of the military Committee of the Senate, but it did not occur to them that he was carrying to the President, with his own hands, the bill to add another star to the shoulder of the dying commander of the army. A messenger usually carries the bills to the President after they are duly engrossed and signed by the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House. The engrossing clerks are not hurried in their work, and it is frequently three or four days after a bill passes before it reaches the President. The clerks understood the need of haste to-day, and the bill was engrossed and signed inside of an hour.

A MESSENGER'S RACE WITH DEATH.

Senator Hawley, with the bill in his hands and his eyes on the flag, which still floated full mast—high above the Treasury building before him, drove rapidly to the White House. The President received him instantly, read the bill signed his name, signed another for nominating Lieutenant General Sheridan to the grade of General, and gave them to his mounted messenger, with orders not to spare his horse. As it happened, the messenger belonged to that race for whose freedom Sheridan rode so bravely and so often. There is a law of the District of Columbia forbidding anyone to ride faster than 10 miles an hour, but even the policemen recognized the black rider, as he flew along, the avenue, and guessed his errand.

His messages were delivered. The Senate went into executive session at once and, while the foam was still hot on the flanks of the horse, a swifter messenger carried the news over the telegraph wire to the White House that the nomination had been confirmed.

The President has ordered the General's commission to be written prepared. There are no engraved blanks for the rank of General but an expert penman supplied the deficiency. As prompt as the clicking of the telegraph, the President set his name to the commission, handed it to Senator Hawley and Senator Manderson, who were waiting, and said:

"Take that up to General Sheridan and tell him we expect him to honor his new garde as highly as he has deserved it."

HONOR THE BEST MEDICINE

The flags were flying still joyously when the distinguished messengers turned on the steps of the General's residence to cast a last fearful glance at the Capitol for the dreaded sign that they had come too late. Mrs. Sheridan received them in the parlor. The General was dozing, but she said, "This will do him more good than medicine or sleep," and they took it up stairs. The sick man awoke as they came in, and showed as much pleasure in the promotion as if it had been laid on his shoulder by his commander in the presence of his victorious army. It stimulated him to a new strength. As soon as the Judge Advocate General had administered the oath of office, he dictated a note of thanks to the President and signed his name for the first time with the rank which places him side by side with Washington, Grant and Sherman, to a warm expression of his gratitude. The race was not won without a close struggle.

THE UNFORGIVING BRIGADIERS.

When General Spinola arose in the House to ask unanimous consent for immediate consideration of the bill, Mr. Kilgore, of Texas, who spent a year as a prisoner of war in Lafayett, objected. Mr. Mills, of Texas, asked in the name of Confederate soldiers, living or dead, that the House consider the bill, but Mr. Kilgore persisted in his objection. Finally, he withdrew his objection, but Oates, of Alabama, renewed it. Then Mr. Breckenridge, of Kentucky, appealed for immediate consideration, and, after a few speeches laudatory of Sheridan, the bill was passed by a viva voce vote, Mr. Oates of Alabama, along going on record against it.

SOME HOPE FOR SHERIDAN.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 3.—General Sheridan physicians this morning said that the General had passed quite a comfortable night, and had been disturbed but little with his cough. At 2 P. M. they issued a short bulletin which simply said: "General Sheridan has done well this morning. No unfavorable symptoms have developed. He is quite comfortable." This evening there is a more hopeful feeling about the General's house than has been observed for several days past.

The 9 P. M. bulletin is not as encouraging as those issued earlier in the day. It reads: "General Sheridan passed a satisfactory day. Since 8 o'clock this evening there have been some ufavorable changes in the pulse and respiration."

The day at General Sheridan's home was uneventful. He awoke early, having slept fairly well throughout the night. In the morning, Mrs. Sheridan read the newspapers to him for two hours. In the afternoon he dozed more or less, and towards evening an unfavorable change was noticed. After the 9 o'clock bulletin a slight improvement occurred.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 4.—Midnight—General Sheridan's pulse and respiration are about as they were before the last bulletin. His condition is better. He is now sleeping quietly.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—At half past two General Sheridan is reported resting comfortably, with little or no change in his condition since midnight. Doctor Pepper, of Philadelphia, has been sent for again. He left Philadelphia at midnight, and will have a consultation with the General's physicians early in the morning.

WASHINGTON, June 5, 12:15 A. M.—The following bulletin has just been issued by Gen. Sheridan's physicians: There has been no material change in General Sheridan's condition since the last report. He has been sleeping restfully all the evening.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—At 2:30 General Sheridan's condition was about the same as when the midnight bulletin was issued. Dr. Pepper is on his way to Washington for another consultations, and is expected to arrive at 3 A. M.

General Sheridan.

WASHINGTON, June. 1.—The House to-day passed the Senate bill to revive the rank of general of the army for the benefit of General Sheridan. The first business taken up was the Senate bill to authorize the Fort Smith & Choctaw Bridge Company to construct a bridge over the Potea river near Fort Smith, Ark., which was passed.

Mr. Spinola, of New York, then renewed his efforts to have the Senate bill passed to revive the rank of general of the army for the benefit of Lieutenant General Sheridan, but Mr. Kilgore, of Texas, again objected.

Mr. Randall suggested that the bill might be passed Monday under a suspension of the rules, and it was laid over.

Mr. Mills, of Texas, rising in his place, asked in the name of the confederate soldiers living and dead, that the House consider the Sheridan bill, but Mr. Kilgore persisted in his objections.

Mr. Spinola, of New, York, again sought to bring the Sheridan bill before the House by asking consent to report it back from the Committee on Military Affairs. It had been referred to that committee after the preceding failure.

Mr. Kilgore was induced to withdraw his objection so far as to allow the report to be made, but Mr. Oates, of Alabama, promptly renewed it.

The Republicans, desiring to force the immediate consideration of the Sheridan bill resorted to dilatory tactics, and finally the objectors gave way and the bill was taken up and passed.

At 1:45 p. m. the Senate bill to revive the grade of general of the army was signed by the speaker of the House and the presiding officer of the Senate, and sent to the President. It is expected that the bill will be signed and the appointment sent to the Senate early this afternoon and that an immediate secret session will ensue to confirm the nomination.

The commission will be simultaneously prepared, and as soon as a telegram reaches the White House announcing the confirmation of the appointment the commission and accompanying documents will be sent by the President by special messenger to General Sheridan's home.

The lack of favorable tidings from General Sheridan inspired the somewhat unusual efforts to-day on the part of his friends in Congress, to give expression to the public admiration and respect for the warrior. The bill, which passed the Senate day before yesterday and passed the House this morning, reviving the rank of general of the army for his benefit, was not permitted to take the usual course, but under the personal supervision of Senator Hawley, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, it was engrossed within half an hour of its passage and taken by the Senator in person to the President.

SIGNED, CONFIRMED AND ACKNOWLEDGED.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—The President has signed the bill to revive the rank of general in the army and has sent the nomination of Philip Sheridan to the Senate for that position.

2:34 p. m.—The Senate has confirmed the appointment of Lieutenant General Sheridan to be general, and a dispatch has been sent to the President, notifying him of the Senate's action.

At 3:45 p. m. General Sheridan signed the following formal acceptance of his commission as general of the army:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY U. S.,
WASHINGTON, June 1.

Hon. Secretary of War—Dear Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of my commission as general of the army, to which position the President has to-day appointed me. I hereby accept the same.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
General.

The signature was written with a lead pencil in a large and perfectly legible hand.

Soon after receipt of his commission General Sheridan took the oath of office and directed the issuance of the following general order, being his first official act in his capacity as general:

GENERAL ORDER 37.

WASHINGTON, June 1.

1. The following named officers are appointed aides-de-camp on the staff of the general of the army without the rank of Colonel, to date from this day: Major Michael Sheridan, Assistant Adjutant; Captain Stanford C. Kellogg, Fifth cavalry; Captain Stanhope E. Blunt, Ordinance Department.

2. In addition to his duties as aide-de-camp, Colonel Blunt will continue to perform the duty of inspector of rifle practice at headquarters of the army.

By Command of

GENERAL SHERIDAN.

R. C. DRUM,
Adjutant General.

Mr. Blaine Not a Candidate.

Mr. Blaine has written the following letter to Mr. Whitelaw Reid, editor of the New York *Tribune*:

Since my return to Paris from Southern Italy on the 8th inst. I have learned (what I did not before believe) that my name may yet be presented to the National Convention as a candidate for the Presidential nomination of the Republican party. A single phrase of my letter of January 25th, from Florence (which was decisive of everything I had the personal power to decide), has been treated by many of my most valued friends as not absolutely conclusive in ultimate and possible contingencies. On the other hand, friends equally as devoted and disinterested have construed my letter—as it should be construed—to be an unconditional withholding of my name from the National Convention. They have consequently given their support to eminent gentlemen who are candidates for the Chicago nomination some of whom would not, I am sure, have consented to assume that position if I had desired to represent the party in the Presidential contest of 1888. If I should now, by speech or by silence, by commission or omission, permit my name in any event to come before the convention, I should incur the reproach of being uncandid with those who have always been candid with me. I speak, therefore because I am not willing to remain in a doubtful attitude. I am not willing to be the cause of misleading a single man among the millions who have given me their suffrages and their confidence. I am not willing that even one of my faithful supporters in the past should think me capable of faltering in a double sense with my words. Assuming that the Presidential nomination could by any possible chance be offered me, I could not accept it without leaving in the minds of thousands of these men the impression that I had not been free from indirection, and therefore, could not accept it at all. The misrepresentations of malice have no weight, but the just displeasure of friends I could not patiently endure.

Republican victory, the prospects of which grow brighter every day, can be imperiled only by lack of unity in the council or by an acrimonious contest over men. The issue of protection is incalculably stronger and greater than any man, for it concerns the posterity of the present and of generations yet to come. Were it possible for every voter of the Republic to see for himself the condition and recompense of labor in Europe the party of free trade in the United States would not receive the support of one wage worker between the two oceans. It may not be directly in our power as philanthropists to elevate the European laborer, but it will be a lasting stigma upon our statesmanship if we permit the American laborer to be forced down to the European level, and in the end the rewards of labor everywhere will be advanced if we steadily refuse to lower the standard at home.

Yours very sincerely,

JAMES G. BLAINE.

Pennsylvania Farms.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 30.—The Department of Agriculture has been making some investigations of the wages of farm labor. It finds that in Pennsylvania there are 213,542 farms of which 158,220 are cultivated by the owners. Of the farms cultivated by tenants, 17,049 are on cash rental and 28,273 worked on shares. Pennsylvania has a great variety of share contracts, allowing the tenant one-half, two-thirds, and even three-fourths of the produce, according to the value and productiveness of the lands and its equipments. One-third is the the usual proportion for labor only. In some cases the tenant is required to pay half the taxes.

The average wages per month by the year are, without board, $22.24; with board, $14.50. Day wages in harvest time, without board, $1.50; with board $1.13. Day wages of ordinary farm labor, without board, $1.10 with board, 82 cents.

The Charges Against Melville W. Fuller.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 1.—The Fuller nomination has been postponed by the Senate Judiciary Committee for a week. A Mr. Dunlevy, of Chicago, alleges that the Clerk of Court and Mr. Fuller were Jury Commissioners in 1881, and that the latter drew a jury before which case, in which he himself was heavily interested, was tried. The result, according to Dunlevy, was a verdict for Fuller and the consequent recovery of a large and valuable tract of swamp land. The committee has telegraphed for a transcript of the records, and will await its receipt.

The Tariff Bill.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—Democratic members of the Ways and Means committee are considerably discouraged over the dilatory manner in which the tariff bill is being considered. They say they will permit it to run on as it has been running for two weeks, when they propose to introduce a resolution amending the rules so as to give the chair power to rule out dilatory motions and extraneous discussion and amendments a power similar to that given Speaker Keifer in the Forty-seventh Congress.

GENERAL FISK FOR PRESIDENT.

Nominated by the Prohibitionists at Indianapolis by Acclamation.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 31.—The Prohibition National Convention was decidedly slow in coming together this morning. Admission to the hall was not obtainable until half-past eight, and the immense crowd which had gathered before the entrance could not, in the short time remaining, get to their seats before the convention hour. The galleries of the convention hall were filled long before the delegates' seats were all occupied, but Chairman St. John, in spite of the empty seats in the delegates' division, rapped the convention to order promptly at 9 o'clock. At that moment the Missouri delegation entered the hall with a banner bearing the names of Fisk and Brooks. Considerable applause was elicited, but it was not general.

The day's proceedings were opened with song, followed with prayer from the Rev. A. M. Richardson, of Kansas. The committee on rules was announced as ready to make its report, and the chairman was accorded the floor. He read the rules as recommended by the committee as follows: The sessions of the convention to be from 9 to 12:15 and 2 to 6 o'clock; debate to be confined to five minutes to each delegate, and no delegate to speak more than once on each question; votes to be taken by a call of States, the chairman of each delegation to announce the vote, absent delegates to be voted in proportion to those present; nominating speeches to be confined to one for each State for each office.

DEBATE ON THE SUFFRAGE PLANK.

The convention immediately proceeded to get into a tangle on the rule limiting debate on the suffrage question. Those most interested in this probable plank in the platform objecting seriously to so circumscribing a debate. Those favoring an extension of the time of debate were led by Rev. W. T. Mills, of Ohio, and Delegate Bascom, of Massachusetts.

The latter gentleman moved to extend the debate on the suffrage plank to four hours, the leading speakers to be selected by the two parties and confine the debate to them. On this the previous question was moved and it was voted down. The rules were then accepted as reported, and thus the first battle on the suffrage question ended without a decisive victory for either side, as various delegates favoring the extension of time oppose woman suffrage. The delegation from Texas, which under the call was entitled to 26 regular and 19 alternates, was then permitted to cast the full vote, the credentials committee giving the State credit for but 28.

A special motion by Rev. W. H. Boole, of New York, to limit debate on the suffrage plank to three hours and speeches to ten minutes each, was defeated and the report of the committee on finance was presented. It recommends the adoption of the national committee plan, already formulated for an assessment by States with the additional provision that voluntary contributions be taken in the convention. The report of the committee was adopted.

FUNDS FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

A resolution from the Iowa delegation was then presented containing a memorial to Rev. Mr. Haddock, "Our Martyred Prohibitionist." The convention, under the leadership of J. C. Evans, of Illinois, next proceeded to the collection of voluntary contributions, and there was seen one of those enthusiastic occurrences so peculiar to Prohibition conventions. Almost the instant Mr. Evans completed his preliminary appeal a subscription of $1,000 from P. F. Sturtevant, of Boston, followed a second later by another $1,000 from R. H. McDonald, of California, who was placed before the convention of 1884 for the head of the ticket. Then came James B. Hobbs, of Illinois, with $1,000, and W. J. Demorest, of New York, who first put down $500 and afterwards raised it to $1,000. From this the amount went down to $500 and they came in thick and fast. The Missouri delegation, in conjunction with W. H. Crane, pledged $1,000, as also did a delegate from Portland, Oregon, and J. K. Johnson, of Grand Rapids, Michigan, with like sums. The subscriptions as they grew smaller in amount, increased in number until the total reached $25,000.

On an announcement that the Californians had aggregated $2,000, Mr. Sturtevant, of Boston, raised his to $2,000, and thus the excitement continued, each subscription being received with renewed applause and cheering. An incident received with perhaps the greatest applause was the announcement by Mr. Dickie of a subscription of $100 by a Catholic priest of St. Paul, whose annual salary he announced as $500, Rev. Father Mahoney, who afterwards addressed the assembly.

An adjournment was then, at 12:20, taken until 2 o'clock.

Chairman St. John promptly rapped the convention to order at 2 o'clock, but it was nearly half an hour after before the great body was ready for business. The assemblage is proving to be almost unwieldy because of the large number of delegates and alternates, nearly all of whom seem to have come loaded with a speech. The proceedings were opened with music and Bible reading and a prayer by the Rev. J. G. Evans, of Illinois.

The time was then devoted to singing and other exercises for the entertainment of the convention until nearly three o'clock, when the committee on resolutions, led by Chairman James Black, with Miss Frances E. Willard on his arm, was seen entering the door. A few moments later it was announced that the committee was ready to report, and Secretary Samuel Small, of the convention and committee, proceeded to read the majority report of the committee, as follows:

THE PLATFORM.

The Prohibition party, in national convention assembled, acknowledgeing Almighty God as the source of all power in government, do hereby declare:

FIRST. That the manufacture, importation, exportation, transportation and sale of alcoholic beverages shall be made public crimes and punished as such.

SECOND. That such prohibition must be secured through amendments of our National and State Constitutions, enforced by adequate laws, adequately supported by administrative authority, and to this end the organization of the Prohibition party is imperatively demanded in State and Nation.

THIRD. That any form of license, taxation or regulation of the liquor traffic is contrary to good government; that any party which supports regulation license or tax enters into alliance with such traffic and becomes the actual foe of the State's welfare, and that we arraign the Republican and Democratic parties for their persistent attitude in favor of the liquor license iniquity whereby they oppose the demand of the people for prohibition and through open complicity with the liquor cause defeat the enforcement of law.

FOURTH. For the immediate abolition of the internal revenue system, whereby our National Government is deriving support from our greatest national vice.

FIFTH. That an adequate public revenue being necessary, it may properly be raised by import duties and by an equitable assessment upon the property and the legitimate business of the country, but import duties should be so reduced that no surplus shall be accumulated in the Treasury, and that the burden of taxation shall be removed from foods, clothing and other comforts and necessaries of life.

SIXTH. The civil service appointments for all civil offices, chiefly clerical in their duties, should be based upon moral, intellectual and physical qualifications, and not upon party services or party necessity.

Clinton B. Fisk was nominated for President by acclamation.

After the nomination of General Fisk the convention proceeded to debate the platform. There was a big fight over the seventh plank, which was adopted. It was as follows:

SEVENTH. That the right of suffrage rests on no mere circumstances of race, color, sex or nationality, and that where from any cause it has been held from citizens who are of suitable age and mentally and morally qualified for the exercise of an intelligent ballot it should be restored by the people through the Legislature of the several States, on such educational basis as they may deem wise.

IT IS ALL ONE WAY.

Cleveland is Bossing the Democratic National Convention.

THURMAN WILL GET SECOND PLACE.

ST. LOUIS, June 4.—It will be Cleveland and Thurman.

Unless all signs fail the Old Roman will be nominated with nearly the unanimity that is certain to be exhibited in the renomination of Grover Cleveland. But to-day the field is by no means clear for him. Gov. Gray is still in the race, and the Hoosiers are howling themselves hoarse over him. But he will be withdrawn before midnight, and by daylight to-morrow the slate will be made up to be rushed through. Delegates are arriving by every train. The hotels are filled to overflowing. Many buildings are decorated, and wherever the eye rests flags are floating idly in the breeze. Most of the delegates are all at sea. Congressman Bill Scott has his hands on the lever and he is the the engineer that all the boomers talk with.

THE PLATFORM.

Mr. Scott expresses himself frankly to-day. He says the ticket will be no friction, and the convention will probably adjourn by Wednesday evening. Just as this convention has but one candidate for the Presidency—Cleveland—so it has but one plank in its platform—the reduction and removal of protection as urged in Cleveland's message. The shape and form which this will take was reached late last night, when the plank prepared at Washington was shown to a few of the leaders. It is a compromise between the Harrisburg and the New York platforms. For the first time in the political history of half of a century of tariff agitation the Democracy of Pennsylvania finds itself farther along the path towards free trade than its party. The Democrats of Pennsylvania bolted whole the Mills bill, every line covering a blow at some one of its industries. The Democrats of the country reject the name but accept the principle of the Mills bill.

The plank as it stands now takes three positions. It reaffirms the attitude of the party four years ago demanding a revision and reduction of the internal revenue. It will not denounce the latter as war taxation only, as did the platform of 1884. Neither will it propose to continue internal revenue taxation unchanged, as did the President's message. In the next place the platform, having crossed the President's position in his message on this point will affirm approval of the tariff message and the administration's policy; and, lastly, it will demend the passage of legislation carrying out this message, and this legislation will be described in terms which fit the Mills bill as nearly as may be, but the bill will not be mentioned by name.

A CONVENTION OF THE DISAPPOINTED.

It is hard to believe that a great party, holding nine-tenths of the offices and half the votes of the country, is to meet to-morrow in its great National Council. Gatherings of far less importance, of merely local interest, ordinarily draw a far larger crowd and fill a town with far more visible and vocal signs of their presence and enthusiasm. There is absolutely no comparison, for instance, between the crowd drawn here by this Convention and the thousands whom the Grand Army encampment gathered here. It would be a mistake to attach too much importance to the absence of anything spectacular in this convention. The circumstance reflects in a curious way the party candidate; for Mr. Cleveland, whatever else he has done or left undone, has never been spectacular, and his party addressed itself to the work of a renominntion in his own dull, heavy way. Of course, the perfunctionary character of the nomination accounts for part of this. But there are other reasons which take the snap out of this Convention and make it so dull a ratification meeting. It is an assemblage in which the unterrified and fierce Democracy is replaced by the "Great Disappointed." In running over the list of delegates one finds many of those whom Cleveland refused to appoint to office, and it is the irony of fate that they are now assembled to nominate him. What is there for Henry Watterson to throw his hat in the air over, except the Mills bill? He wanted to preside over the Convention, and Pat Collins will; but he, too, has his disappointment to nurse. The Indiana delegation is raw over the grievance of seeing Thurman put in the field at the eleventh hour and apparently by the administration for Vice-President. Part of Ohio is quite as mad at the prospect for having to vote for him. The Californians are enthusiastic, but that is the way they have in both parties. In all the other delegation headquarters the atmosphere is as exalarating as a vapor bath and as full of enthusiasm.

Shot Down in a Court-Room.

CHICAGO, June 1.—A tremendous sensation occurred in Judge Jamison's Court shortly after 10 o'clock this morning. While the docket was being called Mrs. Meckie L. Rawson was impatiently waiting for the divorce case of her husband, Banker Rawson, to be called. Colonel H. C. Whitney, her husband's attorney, was sitting at a side table writing, when the Court was suddenly startled to hear the report of a pistol, and Colonel Whitney at once disappeared under the table. The shot was followed by four more in rapid succession, and Mrs. Rawson was seen pursuing Whitney with a Smith & Wesson 38-calibre revolver. Mrs. Rawson succeeded in emptying her revolver at Whitney before she could be captured. Two of the balls hit the lawyer, one taking effect below the groin and the other in the left leg. The wound near the right groin will probably be fatal. Judge Jamison at once ordered Mrs. Rawson's arrest, and she was immediately taken to jail.

When the officers arrived at the jail with their prisoner Mrs. Rawson had every appearance of being an insane woman; her eyes were red and bloodshot, and she complained of being cold and faint. As soon as the search had been completed she became more composed. The jail officers refused to allow reporters to see her.

It is understood that Mrs. Rawson has been in a desperate state of mind since the Appellate Court yesterday refused to grant her solicitor's fees, and said, in passing upon the merits of her pending divorce suit, that the testimony was overwhelmingly against her. It is also understood that Mrs. Rawson claims that Lawyer Whitney trumped up all the testimony which went to show that she had been guilty of infidelity.

The decision of the Appellate Court yesterday reversed the order of Judge Shepard in the Rawson divorce case, in which he allowed Mrs. Meckie L. Rawson a large sum of money for temporary alimony and solicitor's fees. Mrs. Rawson thereby lost a large amount and Banker Rawson gained a decided financial victory. The Rawson divorce case attracted a great deal of attention last year, because the trouble between the banker and his wife led to the former being shot by his step-son, young Lee. The husband had, in his affidavits in the case, cast reflections on Mrs. Rawson's character and life previous to his marriage with her. Her son attempted to wipe out the insult by shooting Rawson, and the latter had a very narrow escape from death, being terribly wounded.

Desecration of Decoration Day in a Half Civilized Community in Illinois.

STERLING, ILL., June 2.—Lyndon, a village of several hundred inhabitants about 15 miles southwest of this city, commemorated Decoration Day in the most unique fashion. After a sermon at the church the crowd formed a procession and marched to the cemetery, headed by a soldier's stretcher, the sheet bloody with the gore of an ox or some other beast.

Upon the stretcher lay a man designed to represent a dead soldier. Four old soldiers acted as pallbearers and four young women walked behind with sad faces. Behind this bier walked an elderly lady clad in black and weeping bitterly. Following her was the church choir, singing "Who Will Care for Mother Now."

How It Feels to Have An Ear Cut Off

CHICAGO, June 2.—Robert H. Bell yesterday slipped up behind George K. Murray and cut off his ear with a pocket knife. A warrant was issued for his arrest and he was captured to-night. He gave bail in the sum of $1,000 for trial. The motive for the mayhem according to the police, is jealousy. Murry and Mrs. Bell, who is a handsome woman, were friendly, had gone together to theatres, parties and out driving. Bell gave it out that he was going to kill Murray on sight. Murry went to see Lawyer Judah about it and was advised to get out a peace warrant but neglected it. Yesterday he called to see Mr. Judah again, but found him out. It was while writing a note to the attorney in the cigar store of the Adams Express building that Bell stepped up to him, pulled his ear out with his left hand and deftly sliced the member, marking the the man for life. The penalty for mayhem is twenty years in the penitentiary. Mr. Murray was seen this afternoon in his rooms at the Hotel Grace. Said he:

Mrs. Bell and I were friends when she was a little girl. Two months ago I met her on the street. I called at her house, and twice we had luncheons together. I met her, perhaps half a dozen times. Well, Bell came around to my office and raised a terrible row there and wrote letters to my wife and her father. I thought there was a tendency to blackmail in them. He was anxious to have my wife get a divorce from me. I finally telegraphed her to meet him and hear what he had to say. She came on from Iowa and saw him. She refused to believe that I had been untrue. Yesterday he met me on the street and demanded that I should go with him to see his brother. I told him I'd see him or his brother, but I wouldn't go alone with those two men. He said:

"You have got to go, or I'll shoot you,"

I told him he might shoot, I was going to have a friend, and we went into the Adams Express building after Mr. Judah.

"Do you have to go up in the elevator?" he asked. I told him I did.

"Well, you're not going to give me the slip that way."

Well, I got a card and was writing a note when I heard a grinding, crashing noise in my ear. I turned to see what it was and saw him running out. Then I felt pain and the blood began to spurt. I'd lots rather have been shot than mutilated in this sneaking way. An Apache couldn't have done worse. If they catch this fellow, I'll put him through to the fullest extent of the law.

Mr. Murray is general traveling