THE REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION

General Benjamin Harrison Nominated For President on the First Ballot.

EX-MINISTER WHITELAW REID CHOSEN FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

A Four-Day Session at Minneapolis. The Platform in Full. Sketch of the Nominees.

FIRST DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The Tenth National Republican Convention was called to order by J. S. Clarkson, chairman of the national committee. The first day's session was a short one. After prayer of a non partsian character J. Sloat Fassett, of New York, was unanimously chosen temporary chairman. His speech was intently listened to. Hon. Thos. B. Reed followed with a stirring speech. After the committees were appointed, a motion to adjourn until to-morrow was then put and carried, and those of the delegates not members of the standing committees slowly filed out of the hall, and the committeemen adjourned to their respective committee rooms to proceed to business.

McKinley was selected for permanent chairman of the convention without opposition.

The Committee on Platform organized by the election of ex-Governor Foraker as chairman. The committee on Rules elected General H. H. Bingham, of Pennsylvania, chairman and Judge S. F. Stahl, of Arkansas, secretary. It was decided to recommend to the convention the adoption of the rules of the convention of 1888, with a few unimportant changes made necessary by the admission of new States since then. The Committee on Permanent Organization organized by the selection of Lockwood, of Idaho, as chairman, and King, of New Hampshire, as secretary. A sub-committee, consisting of Ellis, of Kansas; Thomas, of New York; T. Madison Vance, of Louisiana, and Depew, of Indiana, was appointed.

SECOND DAY.

It was 11:43 o'clock when Chairman Fassett rapped the convention to order. The Rt. Rev. H. B. Whipple, Episcopal Bishop of Minnesota opened the proceedings with prayer the delegates and almost all of the audience standing the while.

A member of the committee on credentials then stated it had not passed on any contested seats, and would not be possible for the committee to report to-day. At the same time Secretary Thompson, of the committee on platform, stated that the committee would not get through its work until late to-night, and as the national convention had voted yesterday not to go to ballot until both these committees had reported, and the reports had been acted upon. It is safe to say there will be no ballot until late to-morrow, if then.

Pursuant to the program agreed upon when Fassett was selected as temporary chairman, Governor McKinley, of Ohio, was, upon the report of the committee, elected permanent chairman, and Messrs. Fessenden, Spooner and Mahone named as the committee to conduct him to the chair. With McKinley's appearance with the committee, the delegates and audience rose to their feet, cheering wildly. When the cheering ceased, McKinley warmly thanked the convention and said that the convention would present a platform and a candidate that would meet with approval of the country.

As his speech progressed he was frequently and vociferously applauded, and at its conclusion there were undeniable calls for Frederick Douglass, the colored orator and statesman. Mr. Douglass' appearance on the platform was hailed with tumultuous cheers.

At 1 o'clock the Convention adjourned till 11 o'clock to-morrow.

THIRD DAY.

It was 11:22 when Chairman McKinley rapped the convention to order. Senator Collum, of Illinois, offered a resolution reciting that the Columbian exposition is a great national undertaking, and that the convention recommend congress to make liberal appropriations to carry it to a successful termination. The resolution was referred to the committee on platform. Then the chairman of the committee on credentials stated that the committee had not yet completed its labors, but hoped to do so by 8 P. M., and asked for further time. The question was voted without serious opposition and a recess taken until that hour.

The vote on taking the recess was 407 to 280. The Pennsylvania and New York delegations presented almost a solid front. No business was transacted at the morning session, none of the committees being ready to report.

The greatest sensation of the day was a caucus of the Harrison men immediately after the adjournment of the convention. Word had been passed around in the convention hall that all the delegates who favored Harrison's nomination were expected to meet at Central Market Hall as soon as the convention had taken a recess. The object of the meeting was not stated. Only the leaders of the Harrison movement knew its purpose. But its importance was impressed upon each of the delegates, and he was urged to come from the convention direct to the place of meeting.

When the delegates had assambled "Long" Jones, of Illinois, mounted the platform and asked that the Harrison leaders from each delegation join him there. In every case where there was a majority for Harrison in the delegation the chairman of the delegation came to the platform. Where the Harrison men were in the minority, a member of the Harrison party in the delegation represented it.

Chauncey M. Depew was made chairman. Assuming the position, Mr. Depew said that the object of the meeting was to bring the Harrison men together so that they could come in touch with each other, and so that they could all know for themselves who the saints were.

On motion. C. L. Magee, of Pennsylvania, was made secretary. There was some discussion as to the best method of registering the strength of Harrison in the convention, and Mr. Magee suggested that he would read a roll which had been made last night, for corrections. Mr. Magee then read the roll beginning with Alabama. The representative of each delegation on the platform announced the Harrison strength in his delegation.

At the conclusion of the roll call, Mr. Magee announced that the total number of votes promised to Harrison was 520. This includes figures from New Nexico, Oklahoma and Utah, which were not represented in the meeting.

Mr. Magee moved that Chauncey M. Depew be made the leader of the Harrison forces in the convention, and that the friends of Harrison stand by him to the end. The motion was adopted amid cheers. Then the caucus adjourned.

At the evening session of the convention 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 attemps to filbuster and prevent. It resulted in a decided victory for the Harrisonites. Their strength was a majority of 40 over all rivals.

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

Thus encouraged, the Presidents cohorts voted down an adjournment and the Committee on Resolutions then reported, Governor Foraker reading the platform, which was adopted. [The platform in full is published in another column.] Adjournment at 1:26 was then taken until 11 o'clock Friday morning.

$1,400 FOR OIL CITY AND TITUSVILLE (PA.) SUFFERERS.

After the reading of the communication to the convention from the Mayors of Oil City and Titusville, relative to the recent calamities there, Senator William Flinn took up a subscription in the Pennsylvania delegation and in half an hour raised over $1,400 for the sufferers.

FOURTH DAY.

At 11:37 o'clock the convention was called to order. Prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. Wayland Hoyt, of Minneapolis.

The majority report of the Committee on Credentials was then adopted.

Warner Miller, of New York, sent up to the desk and had read a woman's suffrage memorial. Mr. Miller asked that the officers of the Woman's Republican Association named in the communication be presented to the convention, and this was done.

Mrs. J. Ellen Foster was escorted to the platform, and read an address in a shrill, but audible voice, with many oratorical gestures. The lady orator, as she warmed up with her subject, laid aside her notes and addressed the convention with a fluency and force which elicted frequent applause.

When the chairman impressively announced that the next order of buisness was the presentation of names for the nomination for President, a mighty cheer went up from the convention.

The roll call of states then followed for nominations.

When Colorado was reached Senator Wolcott mounted the platform and placed in nomination James G. Blaine. The dramatic presentation of the name of Blaine, so unexpected, so decisive, took the convention by surprise. There was dead silence for a moment. Then the Blaine men broke loose and for three minutes the hall rang with their cheers, renewed again and again. They stood up waving hats and hankerchiefs and fans.

As Senator Walcott finished the Blaine men were on their feet again, cheering and waving flags, handkerchiefs and even umbrellas. Someone in the galleries began the cry of "Blaine, Blaine, James G. Blaine," but the chairman rapped for order, and the roll call proceeded slowly.

When Indiana was reached there was applause, which was renewed ten-fold when the venerable R. W. Thompson walked up the aisle, took the platform and in a brief speech nominated President Harrison. The counter demonstration of the Harrison men came with enthusiasm. Fans and unbrellas were in the air, delegates stood on their seats, and Fred Douglas, waving his white hat on top of his cane, led the cheering that was sustained for two minutes or more. The chairman sat down until the tumult subsided. Then he ordered the call continued.

When Michigan was reached some one in the galleries cried out, "What's the matter with Alger?" but there was only a slight laugh from the convention. Then Minnesota was called and W. H. Eustis took the floor to second the nomination of Blaine.

Just as the applause for Mr. Eustis' speech was dying out Mrs. R. C. Kerins, wife of the National Committeeman from Missouri, and Mrs. Carson Lake, of New York, who sat beside her, started the cheering again, waving their parasols.

New York being reached Chauncey M. Depew proceeded with his speech, seconding the nomination of Harrison. At its close, the last paragraph being delivered with impassioned earnestness and dramatic effect, the Harrison men started a counter-demonstration to that following Eustis's speech. An immense crayon portrait of the President was carried down to the platform, while thousands were on their feet shouting and waving every portable thing that could be handled.

The work of Mrs. Kerns and Mrs. Lake was duplicated by Mrs. Depew, while a young girl in the gallery evoked cheers by waving an immense flag. In a few minutes the Harrison portrait was met by the Chicago Blaine Club marching up and down the aisle with a picture of Blaine, and togather they were carried until the yelling was over. The time consumed was 28 minutes, and then Mr. Warner Miller of New York, took the platform to answer his colleague and second the nomination of Blaine.

As the roll call proceeded, some states seconded Blaine's nomination and others Harrison's. Then the ballot was taken, with many interruptions challenges, &c., which were satisfactorily adjusted, and at nearly five o'clock the result was announced. There was silence as the secretary read it, as follows: Whole number of votes cast, 904½; necessary to choice, 453. Benjamin Harrison received 535 1-6; James G. Blaine received 182 1-6; William McKinley, 182; Robert T. Lincoln, 1; Thomas B. Reed, 4.

The chairman said: "President Benjamin Harrison having received a majority of the votes cast has received the nomination of this convention. Shall it be unanimous?" [Loud cries of "Yes"]. "The nomination is made unanimous."

A motion to take a recess untill 8 P. M. was immediately offered and agreed to, and the heated and excited assemblage dispersed.

At the evening session Ex-Minister Whitelaw Reid was unanimously nominated for Vice President.

Resolutions thanking the minor officers of the convention and the citizens of Minneapolis were passed with enthusiasm. Mr. Clarkson offered a resolution of thanks to the people of Minneapolis for the complete and superior accommodations provided, and the generous and adequate provisions for entertaining visitors; also thanking the Executive Committee. This was adopted.

A resolution from the press thanking the local press committee was offered by Mr. DeYoung of Californa, and adopted.

Mr. Cannon, of Illinois, offered the usual resolution to make Chairman McKinley the chairman of the committee to notify the candidates. Thanks was also voted to retiring National Committeemen for their services in the campaign of 1888. The roll of States was then called for the appointment of members of the committees to notify the nominees. At the close of the roll call, the convention at 10 p. m. adjourned sine die.

The following is the ballot by States as finally corrected and approved for the official record:

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Total vote	Harrison	Blaine	McKinley
Alabama	22	15	....	7
Arkansas	16	15	....	1
California	18	8	9	1
Colorado	8	....	8	....
Connecticut	12	4	....	8
Delaware	6	4	1	1
Florida	8	8	....	....
Georgia	26	26	....	....
Idaho	6	....	6	....
Illinois	48	34	14	....
Indiana	30	30	....	....
Iowa	26	20	5	1
Kansas	20	11	....	9
Kentucky *	26	22	2	1
Louisiana	16	8	8	....
Maine	12	....	12	....
Maryland	16	14	....	2
Massachusetts	30	18	1	11
Michigan	28	7	2	19
Minnesota	18	8	9	1
Mississippi	18	13½	4½	....
Missouri	34	28	4	2
Montana	6	5	1	....
Nebraska	16	15	....	1
Nevada	6	....	6	....
New Hampshire† ‡	8	4	2	....
New Jersey	20	18	2	....
New York	72	27	35	10
North Carolina*	22	17⅔	2⅓	1
North Dakota	6	2	4	....
Ohio	46	1	....	45
Oregon	8	1	....	7
Pennsylvania	64	19	3	42
Rhode Island**	8	5	1	1
South Carolina	18	13	3	2
South Dakota	8	8	....	....
Tennessee	24	17	4	3
Texas***	30	22	6	....
Vermont	8	8	....	....
Virginia	24	9	13	2
Washington	8	1	6	1
West Virginia	12	12	....	....
Wisconsin	24	19	2	3
Wyoming	6	4	2	....
Alaska	2	2	....	....
Arizona	2	1	1	....
Dis. of Columbia	2	....	2	....
Indian Territory	2	1	1	....
New Mexico	6	6	....	....
Oklahoma	2	2	....	....
Utah	2	2	....	....

*Kentucky 1 absent; North Carolina ⅓ vote absent. † New Hampshire 1 for Lincoln, ‡ and one for Reed. ** Rhode Island 1 for Reed. *** Texas 2 for Reed.

RECAPITULATION.

Harrison	535 1-6
Blaine	182 1-6
McKinley	182
Reed	4
Lincoln	1

Sketch of Benjamin Harrison.

BENJAMIN HARRISON, son of John Scott Harrison, was born at North Bend, O., August 20, 1833; graduated from Miama University in 1852; studied law in Cincinnati and in 1854 removed to Indianapolis, which has since been his home. In 1860 he was elected Reporter of the Supreme Court of Indiana, and in 1862 entered the army as second lieutenant of the Seventieth Indiana. When the regiment was completed he was appointed its colonel by Governor Oliver P. Morton. He was hurried forward with it to join the force under General Buell at Bowling Green, Ky., then confronted by the Confederates under Bragg. His first independent action as a commander was against a body of Confederates at Russellville, which he surrounded, capturing many prisoners and all their horses and arms. His regiment was occupied chiefly in the West, guarding railways and fighting guerillas. He was so engaged until January, 1864, when he was put in command of his brigade, which was added the First Division of the Eleventh Army Corps.

In his new rank his first engagement of importance was at Resaca, May 14, 1864, and a few days later he took part in the capture of Cassville; then in the battles of Kenesaw Mountain and Peach Tree Creek, where his bearing so pleased Hooker that he wrote to the Secretary of War calling attention to his service and requesting promotion. The winter of 1864-65 he spent with Thomas in Tennessee in command of his brigade, and was made brevet brigadier in January of 1865.

The war over he returned to Indianapolis and resumed his duties as Supreme Court Reporter, having been re-elected to that office while at the front. In the contests for the Presidency in 1868 and 1872 he traveled through Indiana making addresses, but did not enter politics again on his own account until 1876, when he reluctantly allowed his name to be used in the fight for Governorship. Orth had been nominated but declined. When Harrison took up the fight it was too late to win, but he gave the Democratic Williams a close tussle. Harrison in that showed his popularity, for he was stronger than his ticket by several thousands. In 1879 President Hayes appointed him to a place on the Mississippi River Commission, and in 1880 he cast the vote of Indiana for Garfield, refusing all offers of votes for himself.

In 1880 the Republicans gained control of Indiana and he was elected United States Senator, taking his seat March 4, 1881. In 1888 he was nominated for President and elected, and now receives a second nomination.

Whitelaw Reid's Career.

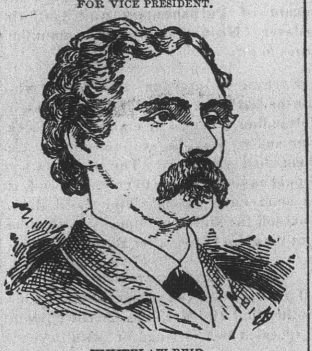
WHITELAW REID, the unanimous choice of the convention for Vice President was born near Xenia, O., October 27, 1837. He studied at Miami University, from which he graduated in 1856. He at once took a lively interest in politics, making speeches in the Fremont campaign on the Republican side and soon became editor of the Xenia *News*. At the opening of the civil war he became the correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, with headquarters at Washington. His letters on current politics at that time attracted much attention by their thorough information and pungent style. From Washington he made excursions to the army wherever active operations were promised. He served as aide-de-camp to Gen. Rosencrans in the West Virginia campaign of 1861, and was at the battles of Shiloh and Gettysburg. He was elected Librarian of the House of Representatives in 1863 and served three years. After the war he engaged in cotton planting in Louisiana, and wrote a book on the South, entitled "After the War". He then returned to Ohio and wrote "Ohio in the War," which is pronounced the most important State history of the war. On the conclusion of this labor, he went to New York on the invitation of Horace Greeley and became an editorial writer on the *Tribune*. Upon the death of Mr. Greeley in 1872, Mr. Reid became editor and principal owner of the paper. In 1878 he was appointed by the Legislature of New York a life regent of the University. With this exception he declined all offers of public employment for a period of 20 years, preferring to devote his energies to the *Tribune*. He was offered by President Hayes the post of Minister to Germany, and a similar position by President Garfield, both of which he declined. President Harrison's offer of the appointment as Minister to France was accepted, however, and in this important position Mr. Reid distinguished himself. He recently resigned this position and returned home a few weeks ago to resume his journalistic career, but only to be met with the unsolicited offer of the vice presidential nomination.

THE NOMINEES.

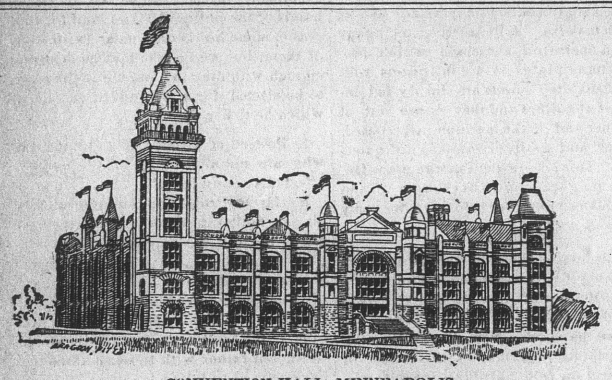
FOR PRESIDENT.

BENJAMIN HARRISON.

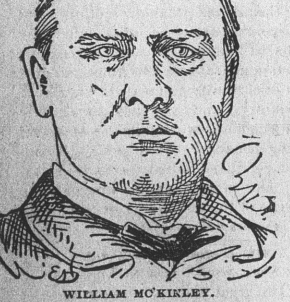
FOR VICE PRESIDENT.



WHITELAW REID.



CONVENTION HALL, MINNEAPOLIS.



WILLIAM MC'KINLEY.

THE PERMANENT CHAIRMAN.

NATIONAL CHAIRMAN J. S. CLARKSON.

THE ORATORS OF THE CONVENTION.

CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW.

THOMAS B. REED.

THE PLATFORM.

The following is the full text of the platform, as adopted by the Republican Convention at Minneapolis:

The representatives of the Republicans of the United States assembled in general convention on the shores of the Mississippi river, the everlasting bond of an undestructible Republic, whose most glorious chapter of history is the record of the Republican party, congratulate their countrymen on the majestic march of the Nation under the banners inscribed with the principles of our platform of 1888, vindicated by victory at the polls and prosperity in our fields, workshops and mines, and make the following declaration of principles:

PROTECTION AND RECIPROCITY.—We reaffirm the American doctrine of protection. We call attention to its growth abroad. We maintain that the prosperous condition of our country is largely due to the wise revenue legislation of the Republican Congress. We believe that all articles which cannot be produced in the United States except luxuries should be admitted free of duty, and that on all imports coming in competition with the products of American labor, there should be levied duties equal to the difference between wages abroad and at home. We assert that the prices of manufactured articles of general consumption have been reduced under the operation of the tariff act of 1890.

We denounce efforts of the Democratic majority of the House of Representatives to destroy our tariff laws by piecemeal, as is manifested by their attacks upon wool, lead and lead ores, the chief products of a number of States; and we ask the people for their judgment thereon.

We point to the success of the Republican policy of reciprocity, under which our export trade has vastly increased, and new and enlarged markets have been opened for the products of our farms and workshops. We remind the people of the bitter opposition of the Democratic party to this practical business measure, and claim that, executed by a Republican administration, our present laws will eventually give us control of the trade of the world.

THE CURRENCY.—The American people, from tradition and interest, favor bi-metallism, and the Republican party demands the use of both gold and silver as standard money, with such restrictions and under such provisions to be determined by legislation, as will secure the maintenance of the parity of values of the two metals, so that the purchasing and debt-paying power of the dollar, whether of silver, gold or paper, shall be at all times equal. The interest of the producers of the country, its farmers and its workingmen demand that every dollar, paper or coin, issued by the Government, shall be as good as any other. We commend the wise and patriotic steps already taken by our Government to secure an international conference, to adopt such measures as will insure a parity of value between gold and silver for use as money throughout the world.

A FREE BALLOT.—We demand that every citizen of the United States shall be allowed to cast one free and unrestricted ballot in all public elections, and that such ballot shall be counted and returned as cast; that such laws shall be enacted and enforced as will secure to every citizen, be he rich or poor, native or foreign-born, white or black, this sovereign right guaranteed by the Constitution.

The free and honest popular ballot, the just and equal representation of all the people, as well as their just and equal protection under the laws, are the foundation of our republican institutions, and our party will never relax its efforts until the integrity of the ballot and the purity of elections shall be fully guaranteed and protected in every State. We denounce the continued inhuman outrages perpetrated upon American citizens for political reasons in certain States of the Union.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.—We favor the extension of our foreign commerce, the restoration of our mercantile marine by home-built ships, and the creation of a navy for the protection of our national interests and the honor of our flag, the maintenance of the most friendly relations with all foreign powers entangling alliances with none, and the protection of the rights of our fishermen. We reaffirm our approval of the Monroe doctrine, and believe in the achievement of the manifest destiny of the Republic in its broadest sense.

We favor the enactment of more stringent laws and regulations for the restriction of criminal, pauper and contract immigration.

SAFETY OF LABOR—We favor efficient legislation by Congress to protect the life and limbs of employes of transportation companies engaged in carrying on inter-state commerce, and recommend legislation by the respective States that will protect employes engaged in State commerce, in mining and manufacturing.

CAUSES OF HUMANITY—The Republican party has always been the champion of the oppressed, and has recognized the dignity of manhood, irrespective of faith, color or nationality. It sympathizes with the cause of home rule in Ireland, and protests against the persecution of the Hebrews in Russia.

LIBERTY—The ultimate reliance of free popular government is the intelligence of the people and the maintenance of freedom among men. We, therefore, declare anew our devotion to liberty of thought and conscience, of speech and press, and approve all agencies and instrumentalities which contribute to the education of the children of the land; but while insisting upon the fullest religious liberty, we are opposed to any union of any Church and the State.

TRUSTS—We reaffirm our opposition, declared in the Republican platform of 1888, to all combinations of capital, organized in trusts or otherwise, to control arbitrarily the condition of trade among our citizens. We heartily indorse the action already taken upon this subject and ask for such further legislation as may be required to remedy any defects in existing laws, and to render their enforcement more complete and effective.

FREE MAIL DELIVERY—We approve the policy of extending to towns, villages and rural communities the advantages of the free delivery service now enjoyed by the large cities of the country, and reaffirm the declaration contained in the Republican platform of 1888, pledging the reduction of letter postage to 1 cent at the earliest possible moment consistent with the maintenance of the Postoffice Department and the highest class of postal service.

CIVIL SERVICE—We commend the spirit and evidence of reform in the civil service, and the wise and consistent enforcement by the Republican party of the laws regulating the same.

NICARAGUA CANAL—The construction of the Nicaragua Canal is of the highest importance to the American people, both as a measure of national defense and to maintain American commerce, and it should be controlled by the United States Government.

TERRITORIES—We favor the admission of the remaining Territories at the earliest practicable date, having due regard to the interests of the people of the Territories and of the United States. All the Federal officers appointed for the Territories should be selected from bona fine residents thereof, and the right of self-government should be accorded as far as practicable.

ARID LANDS—We favor cession, subject to the homestead laws, of the arid public lands to the States and Territories in which they lie, and such Congressional restrictions as to disposition, reclamation and occupancy by settlers as will secure the maximum benefits to the people.

THE WORLD'S FAIR—The World's Columbian Exposition is a great national undertaking, and Congress should promptly enact such reasonable legislation in aid thereof as will insure a discharging of the expense and obligations incident thereto, and the attainment of results commensurate with the dignity and progress of the nation.

INTEMPERANCE—We sympathize with all wise and legitimate efforts to lessen and prevent the evils of intemperance and promote morality.

PENSIONS—Ever mindful of the services and sacrifices of the men who saved the Union, we pledge anew to the veteran soldiers of the Republic a watchful care and recognition of their just claims upon a grateful people.

HARRISON'S ADMINISTRATION—We commend the able, patriotic and thoroughly American administration of President Harrison. Under it the country has enjoyed remarkable prosperity, and the dignity and honor of the nation, at home and abroad, have been faithfully maintained; and we offer the record of the pledges kept as a guarantee of faithful performance in the future.

Names of the National Republican Committeemen.

Arkansas, Powell Clayton.
California, M. H. De Young.
Colorado, J. F. Saunders.
Connecticut, Samuel Fessenden.
Florida, John G. Long.
Georgia, William W. Brown.
Idaho, George L. Shoup.
Illinois, William J. Campbell.
Iowa, J. S. Clarkson.
Kansas, Cyrus Leland, Jr.
Kentucky, W. O. Bradley.
Maine, J. H. Manley.
Maryland, James S. Gary.
Massachusetts, W. Murray Crane.
Michigan, John W. Merriam.
Missouri, R. C. Kerins.
Montana, A. C. Botkin.
New Hampshire, P. Cheney.
New Jersey, Garret A. Hobart.
New York, F. S. Witherbee.
North Dakota, H. C. Hansbrough.
Ohio, Wm. M. Hahn.
Oregon, Jose H. Simon.
Rhode Island, Isaac M. Potter.
South Carolina, E. M. Brayton.
South Dakota, J. P. Kittredge.
Tennessee, George W. Hill.
Vermont, Marson B. Holbert.
Virginia, William Mahone.
Washington, Nelson Bennett.
West Virginia, N. B. Scott.
Wisconsin, Harry C. Payne.
Wyoming, Joseph M. Carey.
Arizona, William Gifford.
District of Columbia, Perry H. Casson.
New Mexico, Thomas B. Catron.

Alabama, Delaware, Indiana, Louisiana, Minnesota, Mississippi, Navada, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Texas, Oklahama and Utah asked for further time in which to make their selections.

FIFTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

MONDAY—In the Senate the consular and diplomatic appropriation bill was laid before the senate, but was temporarily laid aside, in order to permit Mr. Vest to address the senate on the resolution heretofore introduced by him to discharge the finance committee from the further consideration of the bill to place wool on the free list and to bring it before the senate for action. After discussing the resolution the senate adjourned without action.

This was a "red-letter" day in the House. Seven important measures were passed under suspension of the rules. Among the measures passed were the Anti-Option bill, the resolution placing the River and Harbor and the Naval Appropriation bills in conference; the resolution for the purchase of a site and the erection of a pedestal for a statue to General Sherman; bills admitting New Mexico and Arizona as States and finally the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bills. Mr. McMillin offered a resolution for the adjournment of Congress on Saturday, July 2, which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and at 8:10 p. m. the House adjourned.

TUESDAY.—The Senate passed the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill. The following changes were made: Emergency fund, from $60,000 to $80,000; salaries of Consuls General at London, Paris, Havana and Rio de Janeiro, from $5,000 to $6,000, and Bureau of American Republics, from $25,000 to $30,000. The following missions omitted by the House were restored: Honduras, Venezuela, Bolivia, Ecuador. For a continental railway survey, $65,000, and $50,000 to relocate the existing frontier line between the United States and Mexico west of the Rio Grande river, were appropriated. At 1:25 P. M. the Senate adjourned until to-morrow.

The House had a brief session to-day. An urgent deficiency bill, appropriating $7,674,000 for pensions and $14,000 for contingent expenses of the House, was passed. Bills were also passed establishing weather bureau stations on the Middle and Thunder Bay Islands, Lake Huron, and ceding lands to the city of New Bedford, Mass., for a public park. The bill forfeiting land grants opposite unconstructed roads at the time limited by the granting acts occupied the remainder of the day, and without any action at 4:45 the House adjourned until to-morrow.

WEDNESDAY—In the Senate the pension deficiency bill was referred to the Committee on Appropriations. The Senate at 1:45 adjourned till tomorrow.

The House went into a committee of the whole to consider the agricultural appropriation bill, and after reporting a few amendments, the committee reported, and the House adjourned.

THURSDAY—The Senate was in session to-day 80 minutes, but a good deal of business was transacted in that brief spece of time. The urgent deficiency bill, appropriating over $7,000,000 for the present fiscal year, was passed without a word of discussion. Two of the general appropriations bills, the legislative and the agricultural, came over from the House and were referred to the committee on appropriations, and the two bills for the admission of New Mexico and Arizona as States were also received from the House and referred to the committee on territories. Then the Senate adjourned until Monday.

In the House to-day the floor was accorded to the Committee on the Judiciary. Mr. Oates, of Alabama, called up, and it was passed, a bill modifying the revised statutes so much as to dispense with proof of loyalty during the War of the Rebellion as a requisite to being registered or admitted to the pension roll of any person who otherwise would be entitled thereto; nor shall proof of loyalty be necessary in any application for bounty land where the proof otherwise shows that the applicant is entitled thereto, provided that no soldier restored or admitted to the pension roll shall receive any back pay. Mr. E. B. Taylor called up the bill defining the crimes of murder in the first and second degree and manslaughter in places and on waters under the jurisdiction of the United States. Passed. On motion of Mr. Culbertson a bill was passed permitting poor persons to sue in United States Courts upon affidavits, and authorizing the Court to appoint counsel. Adjourned.

FRIDAY—Senate not in session.

In the House nothing was accomplished and the House, after a short session, adjourned until to-morrow.

SATURDAY.—Senate not in session.

The House transacted only routine business and after a short and unimportant session adjourned until Monday.

CALIFORNIA STAGE ROBBERS

Break Loose Again and Escape With $17,000.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 13.—Two messengers carrying $17,000 to pay off employes of the Judson Manufacturing company, were robbed near Berkley at noon Saturday. Two robbers boarded the local train, on which the messengers were riding, and took their money bags at the points of pistols and escaped in a carriage.

The League Record.

The following table shows the standing of the various base ball clubs:

	Won.	Lost.	Postponed.	Per Cent.
Boston	34	12	4	.739
Brooklyn	29	15	6	.659
Cincinnati	27	20	5	.574
Chicago	25	20	4	.556
Philadelphia	24	22	3	.522
Cleveland	23	23	8	.500
New York	22	23	4	.489
Pittsburgh	23	25	3	.479
Louisville	20	25	5	.444
Washington	19	25	5	.432
St. Louis	16	31	4	.340
Baltimore	12	33	7	.267