

SURE FOR M'KINLEY.

THE BUCKEYE CANDIDATE'S NOMINATION IS CERTAIN.

Front and Lodge Lead the Fight for the Yellow Metal. The Republican National Convention Ready to Name the Candidate and Declare Its Principles.

St. Louis, June 17.—The Republican national convention was called to order by Chairman Thomas H. Pryor, Foraker's law partner, who was with him, made teller and temporary secretary. The roll was called, showing 9 present and 3 absent, and an official list of the membership was made up before the states were called on the vote for chairman.

This roll call resulted: Foraker, 85; Dubois, 1. The former was thus declared by Senator Lodge the chairman, when the committee began an informal session in outlining its work.

General Law Wallace was unanimously chosen secretary, and a resolution was carried unanimously to appoint a subcommittee of seven to draft the platform, and Chairman Foraker named as the committee members of Minnesota, Fossenden of Connecticut, Teller of Colorado, Lodge of Massachusetts, Patterson of Illinois, Warshaw of Louisiana and the chairman.

The subcommittee's report. The subcommittee of the committee on resolutions adopted the following draft of the platform:

"The Republicans of the United States, by their representatives in national convention assembled, appealing for the popular and historical justice of the country, claim to the bitter fruits of four years of Democratic control, as well as the matchless improvements of 30 years of Republican rule, earnestly and confidently address themselves to the weakened intelligence, experience and conscience of their countrymen in the following declaration of facts and principles:

"For the first time since the civil war the American people have now witnessed the fruits of Democratic control, as well as the matchless improvements of 30 years of Republican rule, earnestly and confidently address themselves to the weakened intelligence, experience and conscience of their countrymen in the following declaration of facts and principles:

"The government cannot transmit silver into gold, nor can it by unlimited fiat make 30 cents worth 100 cents. It requires as much labor to present a poor dollar as it requires to earn a good one."

"We protest against the policy of lowering our commercial honor. We protest against the Democratic attempt to lower the standard of our currency to the low level of Mexico, China and Japan."

"With the present standard of our currency, our honor will be safely respected and preserved by the Republican party."

"A commercial pan-American congress was convened by James G. Blaine. The meeting of the congress following the mention of the names of James G. Blaine, Willis J. Hale of Newburyport, Mass., proposed three cheers for James G. Blaine, which were given with a will."

"The Monroe doctrine must be firmly upheld and the powers of the earth made to respect the great and unbroken law."

"There can be no further territorial aggrandizement by foreign governments on the western continent."

"The Republican party believes in the development of our navy merchant marine until we establish our undisputed supremacy upon the high seas."

"The struggle for human liberty enlists the sympathies of the Republican party, a party that gave to liberty on the western continent its fullest meaning."

"We wish to see a new republic born on the Cuban soil."

"The voice of the Democratic party is for free trade and free silver, against honest money and a protective tariff. In the words of a distinguished Republican, the desire of the American people is for an honest currency and a chance to earn it by honest toil."

Mr. Carter of Montana, addressing the chair, said: "By direction of the national committee I recommend to the convention the temporary secretary, stenographer, sergeant-at-arms, reading clerks, as follows: For secretary, Charles W. Johnson of Minnesota."

agent in this general conference and in unloading the resolutions that had been referred to different members. Some of the members had their pockets full of papers. Even the silver men were divided on the phrasing of their plank, and each silver member of the committee had his own version. It was seen at the start that Lodge and Foraker and others were negotiating together. Senator Lodge called the committee to order and presented the name of Senator Foraker of Ohio. The silver men presented the name of Senator Dubois of Illinois. Then Charles E. Fryer, Foraker's law partner, who was with him, made teller and temporary secretary. The roll was called, showing 9 present and 3 absent, and an official list of the membership was made up before the states were called on the vote for chairman.

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PRESIDENT'S LETTER

MR. CLEVELAND'S ADDRESS TO THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

He Refuses to Believe That the Chicago Convention Will Declare for the White Metal—Democrats Are Urged to Fight Against Such a Course.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—In reply to a request for a statement concerning the Democratic situation President Cleveland has sent the following to a New York newspaper:

"I made no figure as to the probable action of delegates already chosen or to be chosen to the Democratic national convention, but I refuse to believe that when the time arrives for deliberation there will be insinuated upon our Democratic friends a demand for an unlimited and independent coinage of silver. I cannot believe this, because I know the Democratic party is neither patriotic nor foolish, and because it seems so clear to me that such a course will inflict a very great injury upon every interest of our country which has been the mission of the Democracy to advance and will result in lasting disaster to our party organization. There is little hope that as a means of success this free silver proposition, after its thorough discussion during a political campaign, will attract a majority of the voters of the country. It must be that many of the illusions inducing those now relying upon this alleged proposition are so great that they will vote for the time course for them to cast their ballots, which will express their sober second thought. The adoption by the Democracy of this proposition would, in my opinion, be a complete and permanent demoralization of the party."

"My attachment to true democracy is so strong that I consider its success as identical with the promotion of the country's good. This ought sufficiently to account for my anxiety that no mistake be made at this juncture. In my opinion, no greater effort should be spared to secure such action of the delegates as will avert party demoralization. It is a place for consultation and comparison of views, and those Democrats who believe in the cause of sound money should there be heard and be constantly in evidence. It is a place for worth fighting for its worth fighting for to the end. If sound money Democrats suppose there is danger of a mistake being made, such danger should stimulate their activity in averting it instead of their inactivity."

"I am very far from arrogating to myself a controlling influence upon the policy of my party, but, as an unflinching Democrat who has been honored by his party and who desires no greater political privileges than to occupy the place of private in its ranks, I hope I may not be blamed for saying thus much at this juncture. The spirit which pervades the convention is admirable. The platform will be straight out for a protective tariff and sound money. The tariff will be one of the most important issues of the campaign, for it is an absolute necessity that there should be some additional revenue legislation to meet the continuing deficit in the treasury. The currency plank will be sound, beyond the possibility of question or doubt. It cannot be said that sentiment has sufficiently crystallized among the delegates to enable any one to determine who the nominee for vice president will be."

"The silver men were disappointed over the comparatively small vote cast for Senator Dubois for the position of chairman of the committee on resolutions. They had expected that he would receive 10 or 15 votes instead of the 1 which was cast for him."

"We are unalterably opposed to every measure calculated to debase our currency or impair the credit of our country. We are therefore opposed to the free coinage of silver except by international agreement with the leading commercial nations of the world, which will pledge ourselves to promote, and until such agreement is obtained we believe that the existing standard must be preserved. All our silver and paper currency now in circulation must be maintained at parity with gold, and we favor all measures designed to maintain inviolate the obligations of the United States and all our money, whether coin or paper, at the present standard—the standard of the most civilized nations of the earth."

"The foreign plank, drawn by Senator Lodge, is general in its nature, outlining a policy in regard to all current foreign questions. It contains a declaration for the protection of American citizens abroad; reaffirms the position of the party in favor of the Monroe doctrine; indorses the administration of President Harrison on the attitude of this country toward the protection of American citizens in Armenia; expresses sympathy for the Cubans in their war for independence and takes a position in favor of awarding to them belligerent rights."

"Civil service reform is approved, as is the extension of the principle wherever practicable. The use of public money for sectarian purposes and the union of church and state are opposed. A declaration is made in favor of arbitration between employer and employee, but no specific legislation is demanded."

"A declaration is made in favor of liberal pensions, and the present administration is denounced for dropping from the rolls, without examination, deserving soldiers."

"At the request of Senator Foraker, James Freeman prepared the following suggestions for use in constructing the Cuban plank in the platform: 'The government of Spain having lost control of Cuba and being unable to protect the property or lives of resident American citizens or to comply with its treaty obligations, we demand that the armed forces of the United States shall be promptly interposed to restore peace in the island. We hold it to be necessary to our national peace and prosperity that the people of Cuba shall achieve political independence, and we pledge to them our sympathy in this noble struggle against the corrupt and barbarous Spanish monarchy.'

"Rejected Love—She has one feature that I don't like very well. F. A.—What is that? R. L.—Her nose.—Detroit Free Press

Body Found in the Hudson. FOUKREPER, N. Y., June 15.—The body of George A. Howe, a cigar maker of Harover, Pa., was found floating in the Hudson River near West Point, Pa. The Hudson River near West Point, Pa. was found floating in the Hudson River near West Point, Pa. The Hudson River near West Point, Pa. was found floating in the Hudson River near West Point, Pa.

General Markets. NEW YORK, June 16.—FLOUR—State and western steady with a moderate trade; city mills, 44-45; winter patents, 37-38; city mills, 44-45; winter straight, 36-37; 49-50.

WHEAT—No. 2 red steady and advanced on unfavorable crop news; higher French markets and low covering; July, 12-13-14-15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36-37-38-39-40-41-42-43-44-45-46-47-48-49-50-51-52-53-54-55-56-57-58-59-60-61-62-63-64-65-66-67-68-69-70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-100.

Corn—No. 2 fairly active and stronger with wheat; July, 12-13-14-15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36-37-38-39-40-41-42-43-44-45-46-47-48-49-50-51-52-53-54-55-56-57-58-59-60-61-62-63-64-65-66-67-68-69-70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-100.

Collapsing of a Building. HARTFORD, June 17.—A portion of the rear of the Sloan block, a four story brick structure at the corner of Main and Sbal-dwin streets, collapsed last night, entailing a loss estimated at between \$7,000 and \$10,000. The accident was due to blasting for the intersecting sewer on adjacent streets. Seventeen families occupied the upper stories, but nobody was injured, though a lively panic ensued.

Convicted of Manslaughter. BUFFALO, June 17.—John Le Rusch, a Buffalo, N. Y., was convicted of manslaughter for killing Eliza Kelly on Canal street on July 14, 1894. Eliza and Dutch had a quarrel, and he struck her with his fist, killing her. The jury went out half an hour and returned a verdict of manslaughter, second degree.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Thursday, June 11.

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Imposing opening ceremonies of the golden jubilee in honor of Archbishop Healy, according to the rules adopted by the cathedral in Cincinnati.

In the Fleming trial in New York the first expert for the prosecution, Dr. Fleming, testified that in his opinion Mrs. Eliza Kelly died of cerebral poisoning.

The chamber of commerce of the empire decided to ask the British government to second any suggestion made by the colonies for a closer commercial union.

Official denial was given in the government newspapers at Madrid to rumors which have been put in circulation that the government officials in Cuba have opened negotiations with the insurgents, and that the hope has been strengthened of the acceptance of mediation by the United States.

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The declaration of the Minnesota Democratic convention for second money makes a two-thirds majority for silver at Chicago practically impossible.

Commander Terry's yacht Electric lost her wheel and was completely disabled off Cape May. The new steamer Rhinoceros towed her with great difficulty to Bay Ridge.

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Elizabeth Devine Daly, the widely known subterfuge, has married Samuel L. Truck, a wealthy importer of New York.

Cornelius Vanderbilt has gone to Newport, thus emphasizing his determination to outdistance his son's wedding with Miss Wilson.

In New York, while showing boys how he played ball in his youth, Peter Phillips swung a bat with terrific force and killed John Glessing, 11 years old.

Action was brought in New York in behalf of Mrs. Sarah Ann Angell, who says she is Jay Gould's widow, in an effort to nullify the estate of the multimillionaire's estate.

TO SUCCEED SATOLLI.

MGR. FALCONIO TO REPRESENT THE VATICAN IN AMERICA.

The Pope Has Selected a Noted Franciscan Missionary Missioned in New York State to Head the Papal Delegation to the United States at Washington.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—Cardinal Field has been relieved and his successor appointed. Private advice received in this city from Rome as to the effect that Mgr. Falconio, bishop-elect of Aversa, will succeed Cardinal Satolli as apostolic delegate to the United States at an early date.

A visit to the cardinal's house elicited the information that he will not be present in Rome at the consistory June 25. He will wait until the next function of the kind to receive the hat from the pope. Nothing was revealed, however, regarding the appointment of his successor, but the indications are that Satolli will remain in this country until Archbishop Falconio arrives.

As the archbishop's name has not been mentioned in this connection either in Europe or in the United States, his appointment comes as a complete surprise. The best opinion indicates that the change will be announced at the consistory in Rome on the 25th, at which time Satolli will cease to be papal legate.

Monsignor Falconio is considered especially qualified to fill the place on account of his perfect knowledge of the English language and his thorough familiarity with American affairs, gained during 15 years spent in this country and Canada. He is about 55 years old and an Italian by birth.

At an early age he entered the Franciscan order in his native country, but before completing his preparatory studies he was sent to the United States, where he made his theological course at St. Bonaventure's college, Allegany, N. Y., which is conducted by the order, being ordained in 1860 by Bishop Timon of Buffalo.

He subsequently served successively as professor of philosophy and theology, vice president of the seminary in Keokuk, Iowa, and afterward went to Newfoundland as a missionary and vicar general of the diocese of St. John's.

In 1882 he was recalled to Italy by the head of the Franciscans and was elected provincial and later procurator general of his congregation, with headquarters at Rome.

He was appointed bishop of Lacedonia in 1892, and in November of last year was promoted to the rank of archbishop, with the titular see of Aversa.

Monsignor Falconio has long been held in high esteem by Pope Leo, like whom he has always taken the keenest interest in everything concerning the American Republic.

Dawley Again Arrested. HAVANA, June 17.—Thomas Dawley, the American artist, who was provisionally released from Moro castle on Saturday, has been again arrested by the guards of the Cuban castle. He gained an entrance to the castle by taking advantage of visiting day and obtained an interview with the prisoners taken on board the Competitor, who are confined there, for a New York paper. He carried cigarettes with him and talked with all of the sentinels, whose suspicions were aroused. When taken before the commandant of the fortress, Mr. Dawley claimed his American citizenship. He was severely reprimanded for his audacity and ordered to visit the fort.

Judge Maynard Dead. ALBANY, June 16.—Isaac H. Maynard, ex-deputy attorney general and former judge of the court of appeals, dropped dead in the lobby of the Kemper hotel, Judge Maynard was chosen to the court of appeals Jan. 10, 1892, from the attorney general's office, and was the Democratic judge of that court of appeals who, two years ago, was the subject of much strong fight for election. For the last few years he has been in this city, the senior partner of the law firm of Maynard, Gilbert & Co., who have been slightly in some times, but was thought to be much improved. He leaves a wife, formerly Miss Margaret Marvin of Delhi, and one daughter. The interment will be at Delhi, Delaware county. Judge Maynard and his family always have made their home at Stamford.

WILY WEYLER. Weyler's pronouncement against the fragment Havana has ended in smoke.—St. Louis Republic.

Captain General Weyler keeps his own precious body far removed from any actual conflicts.—Bridgeport Post.

General Weyler has returned to Havana and resumed the policy of waiting for the insurgents to come and ask to be shot.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

General Weyler will at once proceed to have a decisive engagement with the insurgents if he can find a number sufficiently few to kill.—Wichita Eagle.

The Cuban rebels will please come to Havana at once, lay down their arms and be captured. Otherwise the conflict in that country may be prolonged several months to come.—Troy Press.

If General Weyler returns to Spain he will have to fight a duel with the subordinate who slapped his face, in which case he will smell powder for the first time in many years.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

HE SNEEZED A BULLET.

Colonel Binyon Cooke of Herrington, Kan., one of the managers of the National Soldiers' home, tells of a peculiar experience in the army during the civil war. At the outbreak of the war he was a strapping New England boy, with strength and vitality which stood him well during his army life.

After taking part in several engagements Colonel Cooke was shot in the head and left on the battlefield as dead. The Federalists retreated from the field and the Confederates soon occupied it. Colonel Cooke, who was then a private, was aroused to consciousness by some one tugging at his boots. The boots were very fine and the pride of his boyish heart, having been given to him by the dear ones at home.

"Ain't you dead, Yank?" asked the Confederates as he ceased tugging to remove the boots from the feet of the wounded boy.

On being assured that Cooke was not dead a compromise was effected. The Confederates brought the Union soldier some water and carried him to a Confederate surgeon. In return he secured the coveted boots.

Cooke had a long convalescence and finally recovered sufficiently to be sent to Andersonville prison, where he suffered, in addition to the privations of prison life, great pain from his wound. This suffering continued even after his release and his discharge from the army at the close of the war.

One day, long after the war was over, Colonel Cooke, who had settled in Kansas, was seized with a violent spell of sneezing. Just in the midst of it the bullet was expelled from his nose.—Chicago Record.

ATOMS OF ELECTRICITY.

Estimation That Seems Incomprehensible to the Average Intelligence. Have you any idea what "an atom of electricity" would look, feel, taste or smell like? In short, have you a mind that is capable of imagining what such an infinitesimal division of the incomprehensible "fluid" would be? We think not. The writer has spent his life "delving in the realms of the wonderful," yet he is free to confess that he has no more of an idea what an atom of electricity would be than he has of "what is to be understood by the words 'soil' and 'eternity.'" But there are those who have been spending hours, days and weeks exploring and investigating in the bottomless ocean of electrical mysteries, and who have arrived at some startling conclusions. That such a thing as "an atom of electricity" exists has been believed in by a number of eminent electricians and philosophers, among them the honored Helmholtz and our own Thomas A. Edison.

Working on the theories advanced by the former, Professor Richards, a well known European investigator, has made some experiments in that line that have startled even the electricians—men who come in daily contact with things of the most wonderful nature. According to a recent determination of Professor Richards, the smallest possible quantity of electricity—that which may properly be termed "an atom"—is such that 480 multiplied by 1,000,000 three times—that is to say, by the cube of 1,000,000—will give the number of atoms in a coulomb of electricity.—St. Louis Republic.

THE EAR. One kind of the medusa has, it is said, 80 ears.

The ears of the garden slug are located in his neck.

Scarlet fever and cerebro spinal meningitis are frequent causes of deafness.

In 1866 Bell's method of visible speech began to attract widespread attention.

Strange as it may seem, most varieties of jellyfish have true organs of hearing.

In 1815 the first asylum for deaf and dumb children was founded in London.

The sacrov membrane of the interior ear secretes a fluid known as the perilymph.

The ear is divided by anatomists into the external, the middle and the internal.

Sea slugs not only hear, but are said by naturalists to emit sounds somewhat resembling the ticking of a clock.

In 1876 the first deaf mute clergyman was ordained. He was an Episcopalian, and the ordination took place in Philadelphia.

The bat has a larger ear in proportion to the size of his body than any other creature. In some varieties of bats the ear is one-third the size of the body.

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