

BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

AMERICAN.

COLUMBUS, O., 8.—The republican editors of Ohio met at 11 a. m. to-day, pursuant to a call, to express themselves on the action of the Senate of the United States through its committee on privileges and elections refusing to order an investigation of the charges made in connection with the election of Senator Payne. There were 75 editors registered and about 70 counties in the State represented.

At the forenoon session General J. M. Comley, of Toledo, was elected president of the convention and S. J. Flickenger, of Columbus, secretary, and the following committees were appointed: Resolutions—M. Halsey, W. S. Coppelar, Charles F. Baldwin, J. P. Treat, John Hapley, Leo Hirsch and D. A. Radd.

Permanent Organization of Ohio Republican Editors—D. D. Taylor, W. C. Lyons, C. E. Bonbrake, F. S. Wilson, S. C. Reynolds.

The convention adjourned at 1:30 p. m., when the committee on resolutions submitted the following:

To the Senate of the United States:

The republican editors of Ohio, in convention assembled, respectfully represent that the circumstances preceding and attending the election in 1884 of Henry B. Payne to the United States Senate from Ohio induced the firm belief in the public mind at the time, that his election was accompanied by the corrupt use of money. The developments since have confirmed this belief. It has become the settled conviction of the people of Ohio that Payne holds his seat in the Senate as the result of bribery. It would be difficult to find a well-informed person in the State seriously to dispute the fact. These convictions are not the result of partisan feeling, for it is notorious that the accusation of corruption originated with persons of opposite political opinions from ourselves, and yet the influence of money and the power of party discipline have in most cases caused them to defend rather than denounce these charges first made by themselves.

Your memorialists share the general conviction. The far-reaching evils of the situation are manifest. Redress can only come from the Senate of the United States and we therefore respectfully and earnestly request that the Senate will direct an investigation to be made believing it will establish the charges of bribery and corruption formally presented by the Ohio Senate and the House of Representatives. Expressive of the convictions of the republican editors of Ohio are the enclosed resolutions and an address adopted and we ask that the Senate shall vindicate the character of the State either by clearing up these charges or by purifying that honorable body from the presence of the member corruptly elected.

Resolved, That it is declared to be the belief of the members of this convention and they so charge, that the election of Henry B. Payne to the Senate of the United States was procured by the corrupt use of large sums of money furnished and disbursed by the acknowledged agents and Representatives of Mr. Payne, and that this convention further declares as its belief that an investigation by the Senate will substantiate this charge and they are not aware that the fact has been in any direct and responsible way denied.

Resolved, That the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections, be, and it is hereby requested to act favorably upon the communication of the members of the Ohio delegation in Congress, asking for a reconsideration of the vote whereby the committee declined to recommend an investigation of the election of Payne and also to take into consideration the final communications of Representatives Little and Butterworth offering further evidence of bribery in the election of Mr. Payne and the further and weightier reasons for investigating.

Resolved, That in case the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections adhere to its reported decision, the Senate of the United States be requested to take this decision of its committee on privileges and elections into consideration and reverse it.

Resolved, That it is suggested to the Senate of the United States not to ignore its time-honored precedents and turn from its door a State which comes so fully supported, preferring the charge that one of the seats in that body was purchased with money, a charge which if ignored in the Senate must unfavorably influence the reputation of that body itself.

Resolved, That it is the right of the people of a State, fundamental and vital in character, to have an investigation into a Senatorial election therein, when the same is charged by representative and responsible authority, as has been done in this case, to have been accomplished by bribery or other corrupt means.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions, attested to by the proper officers of this convention, be transmitted to the President of the Senate.

The foregoing resolutions were supplemented by the following memorial addressed to the Senate of the United States:

The republican editors of Ohio, assembled to consider a matter of grave concern to the State and to the Nation, ask the attention of the United States Senate and of the country to the brief presentation of their case.

For the first time in the history of the Republic a State, speaking through its legislative and other equally responsible accredited proofs, preferring before the proper committee of the National Senate definite and well-supported charges of wholesale bribery in the purchase of one of her seats in the Senate, has, so far as the committee on privileges and elections of the Senate can decide, been turned away and refused the opportunity by which she sought to make good the charges of bribery by legal proofs. Through her accredited representatives she has asked the Senate committee to reconsider the adverse decision, and while awaiting action we, as citizens of Ohio, propose to be heard. We maintain that the Senators of the United States hold in their hands the right to the proper representation of States, acting through their respective Legislatures. That these latter bodies form the proper channel of communication between the State and the Senate in all that pertains to the integrity of its seats in that body. No instance has yet arisen in the history of the Senate where specific and well-supported charges of bribery in a Senatorial election, preferred by a Legislature of a State have not been properly investigated by the Senate. In fact, so zealous has the Senate been of its own integrity and honor that it has heretofore promptly ordered an investigation upon a memorial of citizens and in other cases upon the memorial of individual members of the legislature charging fraud in Senatorial elections. The charge that the seat of Henry B. Payne was purchased by the corrupt use of money by his immediate agents, by buying votes of the members of the Sixty-sixth General Assembly of Ohio, has been made before the National Senate and supported before its committee on privileges and elections with such authority, directness of specification and the showing of creditable and convincing evidence as has never before been brought to Senatorial attention in any cause which the record of Congress discloses. This will appear from the following facts:

First—Upon the widely printed charges that fifteen members of the Legislature which elected Mr. Payne had been paid money for their votes, the House of Representatives of our State promptly ordered an investigation of the case of four of its members who had been members of the former Legislature and who were among those charged with having received bribes. While this committee did not find evidence to prove the charges against these particular members, it did transmit evidence to the Senate of the United States which established as strong a *prima facie* case of fraud in the election of Payne as was ever laid before that body in any similar case.

Second—The State Central Republican Committee of our State, at a meeting called to consider the matter, passed resolutions charging upon information and belief that the seat of Payne was purchased, and requesting the Senate to investigate the charge, and appointing Representative John Little of our State to appear before the Senate committee on behalf of the Republicans of Ohio and present the proofs upon which the grave charges made had been preferred.

Third—The Senate of our State, acting for itself, formulated definite charges that the seat of Payne was bought; declared the reasons for its belief; and forwarded them to the Senate with the request that an investigation might be ordered.

Fourth—The House of Representatives of Ohio, following the example of the Ohio Senate and acting for itself, and in addition to the report of its committee, passed resolutions charging bribery in Payne's election, and also asked the United States Senate to have the same investigated.

Fifth—Representative Little appeared according to his appointment before the Senate committee on privileges and elections, and in a statement of unusual strength and clearness showed that there is abundant proof to justify the charges which had been forwarded from Ohio.

At later hearings he called to his assistance Representative Butterworth of our State, and each in a statement of great force laid before the Senate committee a mass of additional evidence of a character which properly startled the country, although it seems to have fallen dead upon a portion of the committee. This was no less than an offer to prove by legal evidence, in case the Senate would afford them an opportunity before the committee of investigation, that Oliver A. Payne, the son of the Senator contributed \$100,000 towards the purchase of the seat for his father in the Senate of the United States. That David Page, one of the managers of the Payne election, took \$50,000 either of the above sum, or an additional sum, to Columbus for use in the purchase of members of the Legislature, and that John H. McLean of Cincinnati paid \$100,000 to help to secure votes for Payne. Besides this, Messrs. Little and Butterworth presented many proofs leading to establish the bribery of various members of the Legislature which elected Mr. Payne.

Sixth—The colleagues of Messrs. Little and Butterworth, seeing the public statement that the society committee had decided to report against the request for an investigation, addressed a communication to the Senate committee, which had the approval of Senator Sherman, declaring that they believe in the charges of bribery brought against Payne, and the further conviction that they could be estab-

lished by investigation, and asking for a reconsideration of the case at the hands of the committee. It is therefore submitted to the committee on privileges and elections, to the Senate and to the people of the United States, that when this showing, and our State thus speaking and affirming through regularly appointed, organized and responsible representatives ask for a hearing under oath for its witnesses before the Senate Committee of Investigation. In case a showing thus made and request thus formally presented and strongly supported are not deemed sufficient to justify an investigation, it will seem difficult to conceive under what circumstances a State can obtain a hearing when charges of bribery are made.

We therefore request of the Senate in its forthcoming report from its Committee on Privileges and Elections that it will determine and announce for the benefit of all the States, the forms which must be compiled with and the conditions which must exist before the Senate will proceed to an inquiry touching the purchase of one of its seats. If the Senate requires further action than has been taken by the Ohio Republicans, it will be interesting and instructive to the country to know what its requirement can be. If the sums named by the Ohio Republicans as corruptly used to elect Payne are not sufficient to secure an investigation, it becomes important to know what limit of expenditure must be reached in order to establish a *prima facie* case of sufficient strength to insure an investigation. It has been publicly announced by one Senator who opposes an investigation, that his opposition is based upon the fact that the money used to purchase Mr. Payne's election was expended for caucus votes, and not for votes on the floor of the Legislature, and that the Senate cannot undertake to investigate a caucus. If this position be adopted by the Senate, it will be to proclaim hereafter that the open purchase of a caucus nomination by money will be no bar to the undisturbed corruption of a seat in the Senate of the United States. The other Senators have declared that they opposed the investigation because it does not appear that Payne was a party to the corrupt use of money. This, in other words is to declare that a man's agents, including his nearest relatives, may gamoung the members of the State Legislature with a supply of greenbacks and buy a Senatorship with as much freedom as he would purchase a family supply of coal or provisions in the market.

Finally, in adding our request for an investigation to the many already before the Senate and the committee, we express the hope that the republicans may receive that consideration which is justly due to the grave charges which they make, and which we fully endorse, and the Senate will not fail to see that its good name is involved in the question presented for its decision.

(Signed) M. HALSEY, Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.
W. S. CAPERTON, Mansfield News.
CHAS. F. BALDWIN, Mt. Vernon Republican.
J. P. TREAT, Geneva Times.
L. HIRSCH, Ohio Sontagst.
D. A. TRUND, Ohio Tribune.
JOHN HOPLBY, Bucyrus Journal.
Committee on Resolutions.

This report is signed also by each of the 75 editors in attendance. The other editors by telegraph asked that their names be signed to the resolutions and memorial.

The report of the committees were unanimously adopted after which a permanent organization was affected by the adoption of a constitution and the election of officers.

After the convention had adjourned the editors called upon Governor Foraker in a body. The Governor made a speech, in which he endorsed the action of the convention and reviewed briefly the occasion for such action on their part.

Secretary of State Robinson and others also made speeches.

OMAHA, 8.—The limited fast train on the Union Pacific will start about July 25. No agreement as to time has been agreed upon yet, owing to the passenger and freight troubles. They will, however, hold their evening train to connect with the Union Pacific. The Central Pacific is holding off from the project. This will not materially alter the arrangements, as the Union Pacific will put on an additional train each way and shorten the distance between Omaha and Ogden by 14 hours. If the Central Pacific cuts off a few hours at the San Francisco end, which it is believed it will, the through running time will be reduced at least 24 hours. From present indications it is thought that when the first fast trains are started they will connect with the regular morning trains from Chicago. They will leave Council Bluffs Transfer at 10 a. m. The trains from the West will probably delay the Chicago trains an hour or two. Only first class passengers will be carried and the letter mail for through and important intermediate points.

CONFIRMATIONS.

WASHINGTON, 8.—The following confirmations were made to-day:

M. D. Ball, of Virginia, U. S. Attorney for Alaska.

Receiver of Public Moneys: E. T. Pittman, Durango, Col.

Registers of Land Offices: W. E.

Copeland, Carson City, Nev.; R. McCloed, Durango, Col.

Postmasters: B. F. Mahan, Anaconda, Mont.; Wm. Chamberlain, Dakota, Frank B. Clifton, Pendleton, Ogn.

Robert L. Upshaw, of Texas, agent for the Tongue River Agency, Montana.

The California congressional delegation headed by Senator Stanford waited on the President to-day, and presented an invitation for him to attend the Grand Army of the Republic encampment at San Francisco next month. The invitation is enclosed in a handsome blue velvet box, and the text is engraved on a solid gold plate 4x6 inches and about as thick as a double eagle. The invitation is accompanied by a solid gold Grand Army of the Republic badge, which is to be worn by the President in case he attends. The whole is enclosed in a box made of sandal wood, and sent by the citizens of San Francisco. The President expressed his high appreciation of the invitation but said he did not think he would be able to attend.

PROSECUTION OF U. P. OFFICERS.

The sub-committee of the House judiciary committee to-day began the consideration of the Henley resolution, directing the prosecution of the officers of the Union Pacific Railroad Company. Representative Henley appeared, with ex-bookkeeper Reddington, of the office of Commissioner of Railways, and spoke at length in support of the resolution. No formal action was taken.

The committee on accounts of the House of Representatives, as a result of its investigations into the conduct of the offices of Doorkeeper, Clerk and Sergeant-at-Arms of the House, has decided to recommend the consolidation of the two House document rooms under one head. Its report will also call attention to the fact that employees have been borne on the rolls without rendering service, and the members of the committee believe that no recommendation will be necessary to secure reform in this respect. The report will recommend that the changes go into effect on the beginning of the next session.

All the executive departments were represented at the Cabinet meeting to-day. One of the questions considered was in regard to the score of nominations which remain unacted upon at the close of the session. The Cabinet also had a brief discussion concerning the course of Congress in the matter of pension legislation.

The Senate Committee on Commerce to-day reported adversely on the nomination of Herbert F. Beecher to be Collector of Customs at Port Townsend, W. T.

A communication from the Executive relating to the Nicaraguan Canal project was read and referred to the Foreign Relations Committee.

INDIANAPOLIS, 8.—C. C. Meade, Chief Clerk, and R. E. Robb, Secretary of the Brotherhood of Postal Clerks, have prepared a response to the statements of Postmaster-General Vilas. In substance they say that the postal clerks expected very generally, on the coming of the present Administration to be removed; that in such anticipation some resigned and others got their houses in order to go; that Postmaster General Vilas, by his circular of March 31, 1885, gave them to understand expressly that there should be no removals without cause, and none for merely political reasons; that efficient and valuable men would not be disturbed so long as they rendered faithful service; that they accepted this assurance in good faith, and so continued in the service, rendering faithful zealous service; that soon, however, their faith was shaken by the repeated and frequent removals without cause; that by reason of such removals increased work was imposed upon them; that they were required, in addition to their regular and onerous duties, to teach new men; that the new men were often promoted over them; that in some instances the new men were given leave of absence and devoted their time to political work, without complaint or rebuke, while the old clerks were being removed for alleged political work done years before; that they felt that they were being imposed upon by having additional duties and work put upon them and by the favoritism shown in many ways to new appointees; that they have a pride in the efficiency of the service; that these things tend to destroy that efficiency; that they objected to removals being made on secret charges unknown to them to which they had no opportunity of replying or being heard thereon; that their organization was founded upon these things—looking to the good and efficiency of the public service and to prevent, if possible, its destruction by constant and frequent removals without cause; that under the professions and promises of the Postmaster General the public would inter that removals were made upon good and sufficient cause, thus leaving a stigma upon the persons removed, and unjustly so; that the essence of their protest was that when a removal was made they only ask that the cause of their removal should be made known; that while as public servants they recognized their duties to the public and faithfully and zealously performed them (for proof of which they point with pride to the service itself), they felt as men, as citizens, they were entitled at least to fair and just consideration of the Postmaster-General; that what they did was not in any spirit of subordination or obstruction, but on the contrary was in the highest in-

terest of the postal service on behalf of the public and in their own interest, as men and citizens wishing the good opinion of the public and the maintenance of the high efficiency of the postal service; that they intended to wait upon the Postmaster-General and submit these things to his consideration when he hurriedly removed a large number of clerks without a hearing; that they believe he did it to avoid being confronted with his record on removals.

TORONTO, Kansas, 8.—The Republican State Convention re-assembled this morning. The Committee on Resolutions which had been referred to them, recommending the passage of the platform as originally reported, and they were adopted with but one dissenting vote. McBride introduced a resolution vesting in the railroad commissioners additional power to regulate rates, asking that the rules be suspended, and that it be made part of the platform. This is the same resolution adopted by the Republican party two years ago. The motion was defeated ayes, 1474 nays 2604. The State Central Committee was then chosen.

John A. Martin was re-nominated for Governor by a rising vote.

Lieutenant Governor Biddle and the Secretary of State were likewise re-nominated by acclamation.

NEW YORK, 9.—Miguel Chacou, the young Cuban negro, who killed his paramour while attempting to shoot her husband was hanged at 7:40 this morning in the yard of the Tombs prison.

MINNEAPOLIS, 9.—Burglars entered the postoffice last night and carried off twenty thousand dollars in stamps and money. No clue.

CINCINNATI, 9.—At a meeting of the International Bi-metallic League, held to-day in this city, Wm. S. Groesbeck presided. The following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the compulsory coinage of silver dollars by the United States under the Bland law as a measure to restore silver to its old historic position, is now, after eight years of trial, demonstrated a failure; therefore we, as bi-metallics, ask that the coinage of silver dollars with concurrent action among great commercial nations as the only means of securing the purpose of this league, namely, the restoration of both gold and silver to their proper places as full legal tender money with free coinage.

WASHINGTON, 9.—The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections held a meeting this morning at which the reports of the majority and the minority in the Payne case were read, but no time was offered for discussion and another meeting will be held before they are made public. At the subsequent meeting such recommendations as they may deem best will be made.

SENATOR HOAR'S CARD.

Senator Hoar, chairman of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, furnishes, with a request for publication, the following:

SENATE CHAMBER.

To the Public:

The published statement that Senator Logan requested that the votes of the members of the committee on the question as to the investigation into the improper means used, if any, in the election of Senator Payne, should be kept a secret, is without any foundation whatever. Senator Logan made no such request, nor did any Senator on this committee make such a request. I do this by unanimous consent of the committee.

(Signed) GEORGE F. HOAR, Chairman of the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

ATLANTA, Ga., 9.—When the retail liquor licenses expired here on June 30th, several wholesale licenses were still in force, some to run three months. The Kimball House Company secured an interest in one and opened a room for the sale of liquors and beer by the quart. One other firm did likewise. To-day the police closed their places, and great excitement was created. A thousand men congregated about the Kimball House to discuss the matter. An application was made for an injunction, restraining the police, and a temporary order was granted for a hearing on the 17th. Meantime the selling has been resumed.

LOUISVILLE, 9.—Judge Cole has reported to the Governor, after investigating the condition of affairs at Morehead, Rowan County, that the assistance of the troops is necessary to the enforcement of the law in that county. The Judge has asked the Governor for 600 men. Of these, 300 go from Louisville under command of Captain McPherson. The others will go from Lexington. The Louisville troops left to-night for Rowan County where the warring factions are still resisting the law, after having nearly killed two officers.

NEW YORK, 9.—The Commercial Bulletin says that the New York Fire Underwriters have just agreed upon important action concerning fire insurance. All the companies and agents doing business in New York and Brooklyn have signed an agreement to establish ratings on all property in metropolitan districts and to reduce brokers commissions to ten per cent. The last signature was obtained by the committee this morning.

NEW YORK, 9.—The District Assembly K. of L. held a special meeting in Cooper Union to-night. Three members of the General Executive Board were present and listened to the presentation of grievances of the surface road car drivers and conductors. They promised an early consideration and speedy reply.