

headed by Mahone. [Applause.] There were also four district delegates from Virginia, whose seats were not contested. Unless the convention should otherwise determine, the chairman would hold that, for the purpose of participating in the temporary organization, the four delegates-at-large, one of which was William Mahone, together with the four whose seats were uncontested, would have the right to name those committees and to vote.

WISE MAHONE CONTEST.

Joe S. Wise of Virginia, rose and in response to cries from the floor and galleries took the stand on the platform.

He was here, he said, claiming to be the chairman of the lawful Virginia delegation. The state was entitled under the call to have 24 delegates and out of those 24 twenty were contested. The delegates-at-large headed by Mahone had been held to have *prima facie* title and had been placed on the roll together with the four district delegates whose seats were not contested. These eight were but one-third of the Virginia representation led by Wm. Mahone, whose trifling with the rights of republicanism in Virginia was the issue here. These eight had associated themselves together and placed Wm. Mahone on the committee on credentials to pass upon his own case. That matter had been going on in Virginia for some years. The decision was always in favor of plaintiff. Wm. Mahone's name was sent up by Wm. Mahone to Wm. Mahone to decide whether Wm. Mahone was a delegate or not. [Laughter.] I am willing to test the fairness and honesty of the republican party in the other states of the Union outside of Virginia, but I do not want William Mahone to remain on the committee on credentials and vote on his own case and prejudice mine, and, therefore, I appeal from the decision of the chair to this convention.

The chair said he did not desire to be understood in his decision to prevent any gentleman making any motion looking to the settlement of this dispute, and the chair would gladly entertain any motion to that end.

SENATOR HOAR

of Massachusetts said the convention evidently desires Mahone of Virginia, but he desired to interpose a suggestion before the matter proceeded further. "First—That the credential committee must make up the roll of the convention, and the discussion should be had there first; and second, that by all parliamentary law and all justice, no man can vote in committee upon his own case, and therefore the objection of Wise appeared to be without reason.

When Senator Hoar concluded, Mahone mounted the platform and was received with a storm of applause.

GENERAL MAHONE

said he confessed it was with sincere regret that he found it necessary for the convention to be asked to consider the troubles of the party in Virginia.

He wanted to say in respect to what had been said to prejudice his attitude before the convention that the regular organization of the party in Virginia, which he represented, had made that state doubtful and increased the republican vote 80 per cent. He represented not only the regular organization, but 90 per cent of the republican masses in Virginia. Those who are opposing him here have done nothing for the party except engage in strife and contention. He would be prepared to show that the men who were opposing him had no standing in the party. The contesting delegates-at-large were chosen by bolting the convention consisting of eighty-one members of the regular convention. The contests of the district delegates were upon equally ridiculous grounds. In one case the convention which selected was called by three men who constituted the convention. One of them took the chair, another was made secretary, and the third the floor.

Wise, who was on the platform, here caused a laugh by exclaiming "Yes, and you took the result."

General Mahone proceeded to give a sketch of the troubles of the party in Virginia, and was proceeding with his appeal that the convention should stand by the regular party men in his state. At this point Wise broke in energetically with a declaration "I charge you with the frauds by which I was cheated out of my contest."

"Then," retorted Mahone, "your charge is false as you are foul."

"I will put the proper stamp upon that at the proper time," fired back Wise.

BOTH GENTLEMEN WERE

BECOMING EXCITED,

when Spaulding of Michigan took them both from the chair by rising to a question of order. He believed the decision of the chair admitting Mahone as a member of the committee on credentials correct and he called attention to the fact that no appeal has been taken from the decision by a regularly constituted delegate. The whole discussion was, therefore, out of order.

Chairman—The chair will state that there is no question before the house. This discussion has been permitted by general consent.

At this point the chairman was interrupted by delegates from every quarter of the hall shouting themselves hoarse in a wild attempt to gain the recognition of the chair.

The chairman then proceeded as follows: "If any delegate makes objection the chair will rule the discussion out of order."

The chairman was again interrupted by delegates from all over the hall attempting to be recognized.

After order was restored, Clark read

A RESOLUTION

as follows:

Resolved, That the roll of States and Territories be called for the presentation of credentials and for notice of contests, and that all such papers be referred without statement or debate to the committee on credentials.

Chairman—Do I hear a second to the resolution offered by the gentleman from Illinois?

There were many cries responding in the affirmative.

Chairman—Gentlemen, you have heard the resolution to the effect that the roll of states be called for the purpose of permitting the presentation of credentials and papers in contested cases. So many in favor the resolution will say "aye," contrary "no."

After a vote, the chairman declared the "ayes" had it, and it was so ordered.

Chairman—The secretary will now call the roll.

The secretary called the roll of states, to which no response was made.

Chairman—I am requested to announce that the several committees will meet for organization in the rooms provided in this building as soon as possible after the adjournment of the convention.

Duffield (Michigan)—Mr. Chairman, I move that when the convention adjourns, it do adjourn until 12 o'clock tomorrow.

The chair recognized the gentleman from Ohio, Governor Foraker.

Governor Foraker—I move as an amendment to the motion just made that the convention now adjourn until 12 m. tomorrow.

The amendment was accepted by Duffield and at 3:30 p.m. the convention voted to adjourn until 12 m. tomorrow.

While the delegates were making their way out of the hall the band entertained them with patriotic airs, beginning with "Marching through Georgia" and ending with "The Battle Cry of Freedom."

THE COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS.

On meeting in the evening the committee at once got down to business by a roll call of states for contested representation. When Virginia was reached, the contest was announced. It was decided by unanimous vote to investigate the rights of the two sets of delegates-at-large to a seat in the convention. An hour was given to each side in which to present their respective claims. At 9:30 p.m. ex-Congressman Bradley, anti-Mahone, rose to speak. After Col. Bradley took his seat, short speeches in behalf of the Mahone delegation were made by John A. Watt, S. A. Allen and A. C. Harris, all of Virginia, and at 10:45, at the close of General Mahone's speech, ex-Congressman Wise took the floor. The speeches of Colonel Bradley, General Mahone and ex-Congressman Wise were bitter and personal in the highest degree, and it looked as if the principals in the Virginia case would come to blows. Finally, at 12:30, without taking a ballot, the committee adjourned until 9 o'clock tomorrow morning.

COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

CHICAGO, June 19.—The platform committee was called to order at the Union League Club at 8 o'clock, McKinley of Ohio presided.

The first two hours of the meeting were taken up by a delegation from the National Woman's Suffrage Association, Mrs. Isabella Beecher Hooker and Miss Caroline A. Hunting, editor of *Justice*, the Illinois suffrage journal. The ladies were courteously received and were given seats near the chairman.

Mrs. Hooker was the first speaker. She made a brief argument in favor of a plank recognizing woman's right to express her opinion at the ballot box, and pledged an army of trained speakers to work for the republican party if it would give them the desired recognition. If they did so the women would work for them as long as they desired it. In closing, Mrs. Hooker presented a resolution read by her at the session of the Cook County Suffrage Society this afternoon, which is as follows:

Since it is plain in the national constitution that the words people and citizens are interchangeable and the citizen's right to vote is guaranteed to every citizen subject to qualification only by the several states, we affirm that the women citizens of the United States are entitled to vote on the same terms with the men citizens; and as sex is not a qualification, since it can be neither acquired nor surrendered by the citizen, no state has a right to make it a qualification for voting; but any state can make an educational qualification, which shall greatly limit the women that shall vote. Therefore,

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves as a party in this closing century of constitutional government to the advocacy and maintenance of equal political rights, as the only basis of a truly democratic and republican form of government.

MISS ANTHONY

followed in her terse, vigorous style reviewing the action of the party in previous years, recalling the victory in 1872 when Woman's Rights had a place in the platform, and how its majorities had dwindled since as the women had given their allegiance to other parties which had sought their aid until at the last election, owing largely to woman's influence in the prohibition states, the republican party was defeated. The republicans, she said, have taken a stand upon the liquor question which has alienated the

German vote, yet has not conciliated the temperance people. They are threatened with defections on either side. If they take the proper action on equal suffrage, the women would help them to win new victories.

Miss Hunting presented a memorial from the Cook County Woman's Society, asking their favorable consideration of the resolutions presented by Mrs. Hooker. The ladies then withdrew.

The committee rose as they passed to the rear of the room. Several gentlemen then spoke in behalf of the measure, after which Mrs. J. Ellen Foster of Iowa made an appeal for a stronger intrenchment upon the liquor traffic. Mrs. Foster was frequently interrupted by noises from the street, where parades with bands, horns and shouting were constantly coming, making it impossible to hear her. As soon as it became quiet she resumed, and was given attention to the end. Mrs. Foster deplored the action of the third party, the prohibitionists, and said a large number of temperance men could be won by a strong plank upon this vital question.

At 10:30 o'clock the committee stopped receiving delegations and began the work of framing the platform.

The rest of the evening session was taken up in hearing the views of the various members of the committee on the tariff, the silver question, the Chinese question and others. The expression of opinion on the tariff was unanimous in favor of a high protective tariff, and there is but little question but that such a plank will be adopted.

At midnight the committee adjourned until tomorrow without completing their work.

NATIONAL COMMITTEEMEN.

On the list of the national committee, as far as appointed this evening, are John R. McBride, of Utah, Geo. L. Shoup of Idaho, and J. M. Carey of Wyoming.

CHICAGO, June 19.—The Blaine scheme was considerably fortified to-night by a grand demonstration on Michigan Avenue, in front of the Leland House, where the California delegation have their headquarters. This overflowed on the sidewalk and in the street in front of the hotel and the Blaine supporters in the delegation at once seized upon the opportunity to make a still deeper impression from the Pacific Coast in favor of Blaine's nomination by the convention, despite his two letters and the apparent effort of Blaine's leaders to counteract the current in favor of Blaine's presentation by this convention.

Creed Hammond, chairman of the California delegation, Editor De Young, of the *Chronicle*, Mr. Estee, selected permanent chairman, and other Coasters who are ardent supporters of the Blaine movement, appeared upon the hotel balcony, and it was not difficult to get Mr. Hammond to respond to demands from the throng beneath for a speech. Hammond was introduced by the California delegation to a cheering crowd as the man who would do all he could do to make the nomination of the Maine statesman so pronounced a demand on the part of the republican party, that Blaine's republican loyalty would compel him to accept, whether such acceptance would be a sacrifice of his personal preference and private desire or not. Mr. Hammond entertained the constantly gathering multitude for more than an hour, although the flow of his eloquence was several times impeded by the appearance on the street of a great Gresham parade, which has been one of the features of the demonstration in this city tonight.

ANNOYANCE FROM THURSTON'S REFERENCE TO BLAINE.

CHICAGO, June 19.—Temporary Chairman Thurston's reference to Blaine in his speech had very much the same effect on some delegates as a red flag does to an infuriated bull, and they didn't hesitate to express disgust and anger at his remarks. After the convention adjourned the Palmer House was the scene of many gesticulations and serious debates over Thurston's remarks, the delegates from the south and west being particularly annoyed at him.

THE PACIFIC COAST MEN

were furious, particularly California. They rose up as one man and determined to work harder than ever for the "Man of Maine." Said one of the California delegates.

"Thurston's statement that we dare not commit the political crime of nominating James G. Blaine against his will came with poor grace from such a source. It was a direct insult to the Pacific Coast delegations and intended, it seems, as a square slap in the face of the Californians. We are willing to accept the challenge and are prepared to fight the battle at every point along the line."

THE NEWS ON ESTEE'S ELECTION.

Just at this time the news reached the California headquarters that the committee on organization had selected California's favorite, M. M. Estee, as permanent chairman. Such a whoop and yell was given by the delegates. Hats, caps, umbrellas, canes, handkerchiefs and everything else in reach were thrown from one end of the headquarters to the other. The delegates slapped each other's backs enthusiastically.

"Hurrah for Blaine!" was the only cry. The delegates didn't seem to love their own Estee less, but they certainly demonstrated that they loved Blaine of Maine above almost every-

thing on earth. The news of Estee's selection as permanent chairman spread like prairie fire. It was regarded as a Blaine victory pure and simple.

The first day's session of the convention came as a relief to the tired army of president-makers, who had worn themselves out in the hot corridors of the hotels, but it has brought new developments bearing upon the outcome. More significant than anything else was the expression of the delegations.

CONCERNING BLAINE'S NOMINATION.

The galleries cheered the leader of 1884, and so did the delegates, but when Chairman Thurston warned the convention that it must not commit suicide by nominating Blaine against his will, the delegates gave an expression of approval. The extreme Blaine boomers, such as the Californians, for instance, are tonight indignant at Judge Thurston's remarks, but the convention as a whole certainly did not scorn them. The verdict tonight is that the overwhelming sense of the convention has been well shown to be against the Blaine business, except in the event of a hopeless deadlock and turning to the leader of 1884 naturally and by general consent.

In the canvass that is going on outside of the convention hall, perhaps

THE MOST SIGNIFICANT FEATURE

as received this evening is the inability of Depew's friends to make a serious impression upon the convention. During an avowed candidacy of a day and a half he has been able to gather but little strength outside of his state. Depew tonight claimed 140 votes on the first ballot, but men well informed give only 100. He has, in addition to the 72 votes of New York, a few in New England insecurely held, one or two in New Jersey, two in Pennsylvania, six or eight in Maryland, about the same number in Alabama, three in Louisiana and scattering votes to the number of perhaps a dozen more.

HOW THE STATES WILL VOTE

According to the present programme the vote of New England which, excepting Hawley, has no candidate, is to be split among all the candidates at the outset. Maine will give her vote to every candidate in the field. Vermont will vote for Sherman. Massachusetts and New Hampshire will split. Rhode Island will vote for Allison, and Connecticut, of course, for Hawley. New York is solid for Depew, excepting John O'Brien, who declares he will vote for Blaine. New Jersey is for Phelps, Pennsylvania has 35 for Sherman, 15 for Flier and 10 scattering. Ohio is for Sherman, Indiana for Harrison, Michigan for Alger, Wisconsin for Rusk and Iowa for Allison. Minnesota has ten votes for Gresham and four scattering; Kansas for Ingalls, Colorado and Nevada doubtful. Oregon for Gresham and California for Stanford.

The south is divided between Sherman, Gresham, Alger, Depew and Harrison.

CHICAGO, June 20.—Mrs. Lucy Parsons, wife of the late A. R. Parsons, the executed anarchist, was being driven about the streets this afternoon in a buggy, attached to the rear of which was a life-sized crayon of her deceased husband. She was distributing circulars descriptive of the merits of Parsons' book, "Anarchism." A large crowd followed the conveyance, which was led to the police station and its occupants locked up.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—A Sheridan bulletin says the general appears to be progressing by steady though almost imperceptible degrees towards convalescence.

NEW YORK, June 20.—Three men while laying gas pipes in Thirty-second Street to-day were killed by the caving in of the bank.

LONDON, June 20.—Reports from Zanzibar discredit the rumor of Stanley's death.

BERLIN, June 20.—The *Kreuz Zeitung* says that Empress Victoria under the will of Frederick will inherit Charlottenburg Castle and the palace in Berlin occupied by the late Emperor when he was Crown Prince.

COASTERS IN A QUANDARY.

CHICAGO, June 20.—It is reported among the Blaine men that California has agreed to vote for Stanford on the preliminary ballots in order to save their effectiveness for the Blaine movement at the time agreed upon. De Young of California says it is not true that while the delegates from the Pacific Coast are all for Blaine they don't exactly agree upon what to do at first.

DICKINSON'S PROGNOSTICATION.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., June 20.—Postmaster-General Dickinson is here tonight attending the wedding of his nephew. Speaking of the political situation in Chicago, he said:

"The Chicago convention, after airing its favorite sons, will rush like the tide to Blaine, whom, I believe, will be the nominee. But there seems to be an opportunity granted for letting off a vast quantity of pent-up eloquence in support of the various insignificant booms. Blaine, I believe, is sure to be the candidate of his party, but he will never be President."

SIGNIFICANT FEATURES.

CHICAGO, June 20.—The first night session of the republican national convention, ended shortly before midnight tonight, and brought at the last moment the first approximate test of the strength of any presi-

dential candidate on the roll call. It showed that John Sherman could muster at least 269 votes. The roll call was on the Virginia contest, and the vote for Mahone was taken to mean a vote for Sherman. Ohio tried to disguise the fact that a test vote was being taken and split her vote even. Counting Ohio solid for Sherman, however, his aggregate on the roll call would be as stated, 269 votes.

The other sensation of the night session was the speech of Governor Foraker in response to noisy calls by his admirers. He undertook to give President Cleveland a number of savage raps, and in describing the next President of the United States, neatly avoided committing himself by simply asserting that the new Chief Magistrate would undoubtedly be a gentleman.

"THE TIN PAUL CANDIDATE."

A large number of organized labor men from Indianapolis and other cities are here favoring Gresham. The latter is now called "The Tin Paul Candidate."

THE CALIFORNIA PROGRAMME.

That the selection of Estee to permanent chairman was the result of an agreement that in consideration of this honor, California was to abandon her Blaine boom, became more than ever apparent in the convention today when Estee indicated that California had no candidate. Some of the California delegates refused to ratify the bargain to give up Blaine, and it had been found impossible to carry out the programme arranged by the leaders to unite on Stanford for a complimentary ballot. A compromise has now been arranged by which California will not put Blaine in nomination but some of her delegates led by Haymond and De Young will vote for him from the start.

THE HARRISON MEN.

Some of the strongest influences in the country are at work for Harrison. It is conceded he has the best corps of political workers in the field. The influence, energy and adroitness of such men as Elkins, New and Duffey are not to be despised, aided as they are by Senator Hiscok and Wm. Walter Phelps. The Harrison campaigners made

THEIR FIRST MISTAKE

this morning. Up to this time they had handled the situation in their own state with great style, though it has been known to insiders that the Indiana delegation, while apparently solid for Harrison, has within it eight or ten Gresham men. The Harrison managers, by letting the Gresham delegates alone and carefully avoiding all formal controversies, had succeeded in convincing the convention that the state was solid for their man. Today they made the blunder of calling the Indiana delegation together and attempting to pass a resolution to the effect that Indiana should vote solidly for Harrison until the majority indicated a wish to change to another candidate. This resolution was received with much displeasure. Some of the Gresham men present declared they would not be bound by the resolution if it passed, and it being apparent that the Gresham men and conservative delegates were opposed to the unit rule the resolution was withdrawn. Thus by a blunder the Harrison men have made it apparent that Indiana is not solid for Harrison, and the moral victory at least, is with the opposition. One of the cards which the Gresham managers have been replying on is the break of the Indiana vote, and if they should spring this on the convention simultaneously with the change of Wisconsin from Rusk to Gresham, it might start the stampede to the latter.

THE DEPEW MEN

are not doing much by him. Jas. Husted and ex-Collector Robertson are about the only men who are making a serious effort to promote the Depew movement. Depew will be voted for probably not more than two or three times. The climax is to come when New York breaks up, and on New York's choice after Depew, the nomination may depend. "In the New York delegation at this time there is not a very good feeling. Many of the delegates feel that the Depew candidacy was

A BLUNDER

destroying the only chance New York had of uniting on a candidate who could succeed, and thus exercising a controlling influence. It will be impossible to unite New York on another candidate. About half the delegation is likely to go to Harrison. Hiscok favors the Indianan and Platt is about to give up Alger and John Hiscok, Phelps of New Jersey, and Elkins are in the Harrison combination. Warner Miller is still inclined toward Sherman and if Depew should join him the delegation would split in two parts of about equal strength for Harrison and Sherman, with scattering votes for other candidates. While no absolute pledges have been made, New England, Maryland and parts of New England are for Harrison, and he will show up strongly after the complimentary ballots are finished. At the same time, Harrison is losing rather than gaining strength on this discussion of availability, or vote-getting qualities, which is now so general. It is seen that the predominating thought in the convention is to get a man that can be elected.