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AT MINNEAPOLIS.

Preferences Divided Between Harrison and Blaine.—Tiger Not Confident, Too.

CLARKSON SAYS BLAINE WILL BE NOMINATED.

Depew's Declaration.—A Sensational Incident.—The Formation of the Platform.

By Telegraph to the News.

THE CONTEST BEGUN.

Different Opinions as to the Result of the Minneapolis Convention.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 2.—All day the lobby of the West Hotel were crowded with Republican leaders of national reputation, and each has a strong personal candidate for the presidency. Thus men of acknowledged political eminence differ diametrically as to predictions of the results of the convention and, while the interviews show generally divided between Harrison and Blaine, an Alger man appears from time to time with a confident prediction that Michigan will shortly come to the front. Blaine and Harrison managers both arrived this morning, and the conference which the self-constituted Blaine boomers announced that he would accept the nomination if extended to him and the calm assurance with which they are prosecuting the contest have evidently given a setback to the Blaine movement, and politicians are directing attention to an analysis of the probable vote of the various State delegations. In the minor of figures the Harrison managers point to the States which have given instructions for the President and which will follow the mandate they claim to be easily secured. The Blaine people give no details, but claim about everything in sight. Mr. John C. New of Indiana is leading the Harrison people, and Hon. James Clarkson is recognized as the Blaine leader, with fellow-workers in the persons of Hon. Henry C. Payne of Wisconsin, Colonel A. S. Cooper of Ohio and others, while New for Harrison, John K. Gowdy, chairman of the Republican State committee, Mr. D. Lightner of South Dakota, delegate General L. T. Michener, Indiana, his law partner, W. W. Dudley, ex-Senator John C. Spooner, of Wisconsin, and a host of others. The Indianians assert there is complete harmony in the delegation, and Harrison will receive the unanimous vote of Indiana. General New responds to the assertion that Blaine is not in the race. He said it would be an insult to Blaine's manhood and integrity to assume that he was lifting when he wrote the letter of declination.

THE CONTEST BEGUN.

The contest for the nomination is fairly begun. Both parties now have headquarters in active operation. Nearly a hundred politicians of more or less prominence are taking part in the canvassing. Chairman J. S. Clarkson heads the Blaine forces, Hon. John C. New of Indianapolis heads the Harrison placards.

Clarkson reiterated his statement that Blaine would be nominated on the first ballot and would accept. He claimed the statement that Harrison has 100 votes is to "Indiana poetry," and says Blaine will have 600, Harrison half as many.

New, on the other hand, stands on the ground that Blaine meant it when he declined to run for the place. He announced that Harrison would be placed in nomination by Congressman M. Dunn, and Hon. B. W. Thompson of Indiana, ex-secretary of the navy, would second the nomination. New says:

"I am looking for no important opposition to Harrison's renomination. What little opposition there is cannot stand. We already have a majority of the delegates pledged and will nominate our man on the first ballot."

Clarkson says that on the first ballot Blaine will have over 600 delegates and Harrison less than half that number.

"Harrison is not unpopular," said Clarkson, "but the people of the country have decided that the best interests of the party will be subserved by the nomination of some other man. In my judgment forty or more of the New York delegates will be opposed to the President's renomination and sixty of them will vote for Blaine."

Governor McKinley is the candidate of the Harrison men for permanent chairman of the convention.

Ex-Senator J. C. Spooner of Wisconsin announces his preference for Harrison and says he knows how Blaine can accept the nomination in any event unless it comes to him unanimously.

THE MICHIGAN DELEGATION WANTS ALGER.

To second place in the event of Harrison's nomination, and for first place in case Blaine declines.

It is declared that Chauncey M. Depew said last night that having always been a Blaine man he was entitled to receive an intimation if there was any intention on the part of Blaine to be a candidate, and having received no such intimation he has given the letter to Clarkson as final. This had a slight tendency toward lessening the color of the Blaine rumors. Depew's position was admitted to be a strong one, but was counteracted by the assertion that although Blaine was not a candidate the party will nominate him and he will show firmness in his party.

ONE OF THE SENSATIONAL INCIDENTS

today was the receipt of a telegram announcing that A. Manchester Hayes of Maine, a delegate at the national committee, had resigned since his place filled by the election of Joseph H. Manley, one of the most trusted friends of Blaine.

Although accommodations were made by Secretary of the Interior Noble, word was received that he will not attend the convention. It is presumed he did not desire to subject the administration to possible criticism by his presence.

General A. Banning Norton, of Dallas, Texas, one of the fathers of the Republican party, is here both as director and delegate-at-large, but with contests on both sides. He is for Harrison, Graham or any good Republican. The sub-committee of the national committee held a short meeting this afternoon and after adjournment issued an official declaration that the convention hall is the test that ever confronted a national convention.

It is generally accepted that General William McKinley of Ohio will be permanent chairman of the convention. He is the choice of the Harrison element and is not likely to be opposed by the Blaine managers.

Ex-Congressman John M. Langston, the colored orator of Virginia, appears to be the most popular candidate for temporary chairman.

The formation of the platform is already under consideration, and protection and reciprocity promise to be touched as other principles. The silver resolution is bound to play an important part in the platform work, and some of the Western silver men are working to insert on that topic.

R. Clark Wheeler, Colorado, does not believe Harrison could run on a silver platform. He says there are 20,000 voters in Colorado pledged against Harrison, and against any anti-silver man, and he is here to secure the passage of a silver plank.

Powell Clayton of Arkansas arrived today, and is considered a strong candidate in the Administration supporters.

AN ENTHUSIASTIC HARRISON MAN.

CHICAGO, June 2.—Senators Carlisle, Quay, Sawyer and Stockbridge arrived here this afternoon. Carlisle is an enthusiastic Harrison man and thinks the President sure of nomination. He says his judgment is based generally upon what is right in the premises. His conclusion being that Harrison ought to be nominated. He is of the opinion that Blaine will not allow his name to be used as a candidate, and it is so generally understood in Washington. He said he understood the National committee had selected Hon. Oliver P. Morton of New York for temporary chairman, and he had given his authority for the use of his own name as permanent chairman, but would regard it as a great honor to be the presiding officer. Senator Quay declined to express an opinion on the political situation, saying he would be heard in the convention hall.

Blaine Headquarters at Chicago.

CHICAGO, June 2.—Ex-Governor Jarnigan of Iowa opened a suit of Blaine headquarters at the Palmer house today. He talked Blaine to all comers. It is asserted that a majority of the Iowa delegation had declared for Blaine, and that the State would have a majority of the Blaine votes of Harrison if the convention knew what everybody knows now. Larrabee says that Iowa would be safe with Blaine even against Tanner, but was in grave doubt with Harrison as the nominee.

John R. Lynch, a well known colored politician of Mississippi, at the Palmer was talking strongly for Harrison. He declared that Harrison's treatment of the colored men was very satisfactory.

A MacMahon Wanted.

PARIS, June 2.—Emanuel MacMahon, son of Mon. Marshal MacMahon, ex-president of France, was married today to Mlle. de Fromentant, daughter of Viscomtesse de Fromentant.

A Duel in France.

PARIS, June 2.—There was a duel today between M. Carle Ferreiro, editor of *Gil Blas* and M. Paul Reymond, husband of Mme. Reymond, who shot and killed Le Le Roumanille in a duel. The meeting was the outcome of an article bearing on the tragedy and which reflected on the part taken by Reymond in the affair. Both fought determinedly, and the contest only ended after Ferreiro received two serious wounds in the chest and was unable longer to face his antagonist.

A Wedding in Boston.

BOSTON, June 2.—A large wedding party filled the King's chapel this afternoon when Miss Mary Henry B. McDowell, formerly of San Francisco, and son of General Irwin McDowell of New York, to Miss Maud L. Fuller, daughter of Colonel C. Fuller of this city. Among those present were Governor Russell and wife. The best man was Howard Hunter. There were no bridesmaids. The bride was richly costumed in ivory satin, with high collar with long sleeves and lace. The marriage ceremony was conducted by Rev. E. E. Hale. Colonel Fuller subsequently a private reception took place at the residence of the bride's father.

Wall Paper Trust.

NEW YORK, June 2.—Articles will be filed to-morrow incorporating the National Wall Paper company, which collapsed with twenty per cent of wall paper in the country.

Gold Export.

NEW YORK, June 2.—Gold to the amount of $1,000,000 was taken for export today.

A Life Sentence.

NAPA, Cal., June 2.—Carl Schmidt, convicted of the murder of Mrs. Grunewald, was sentenced to San Quentin for life.

Consequence of a Quarantine Proclamation.

CHEYENNE, Wyo. June 2.—Owing to the quarantine proclamation by the Governor of South Dakota, the Northwestern has notified the Union Pacific that they will receive no more South Dakota cattle billed to South Dakota points. This is liable to create a tremendous blockade.

The Bell Telephone Company Suit Dismissed.

BOSTON, June 2.—The motion of the Western Union Telegraph Company to have its suit against the Bell Telephone Company dismissed without prejudice on the payment of costs has been granted in the United States Circuit Court. The suit was to compel the Telephone Company to transfer to the Western Union 20 per cent of its stocks, bonds and dividends of sundry companies operating telephone exchanges throughout the country. The decision will enable the Western Union to try the suit again. The suit involved $12,000,000.

NICARAGUA CANAL.

The First Session of the Convention Opened at St. Louis.

SEVERAL ADDRESSES MADE BY DELEGATES.

A History of the Canal Question.—Efforts Made to Secure a Pacific Route.

By Telegraph to the News.

THE NICARAGUA PROBLEM.

The History of the Canal Treaty Back to Cromwell.

ST. LOUIS, June 2.—Quietly, as become the representatives of the country's commercial interest, delegates from twenty-five or more States and various commercial bodies of the Union, gathered this morning in the entertainment hall of the Exposition building, to open the first session of the Nicaragua Canal convention inaugurated by the business men of California. With only the standard stripe of bunting to relieve the gravity of the day's ornamentation, as became so patriotic a body, the convention gathered.

It was 10:30 o'clock before the assembly was called to order by Stephen Berghouse, chairman of the local committee of arrangements, who, in a few well-chosen words, welcomed the delegates and introduced Rev. H. A. Stafford, who invoked divine blessing upon the gathering and its work.

Without wasting any time the convention was called to order by Governor Stanford of California, temporary presiding officer. On taking the chair Governor Stanford returned thanks for the honor conferred upon him by the National committee and spoke of the selection of the city as the place of assembly, referring briefly to the advantages gained by saving time and distance. If the canal was constructed, he closed with a repetition of his thanks. D. H. McAdam and J. C. Breckinridge were selected secretaries and the usual committees, one from each State in evidence, permanent organization and resolutions were ordered appointed.

Then Governor D. R. Francis of Missouri welcomed the delegates to the State, the scene of the first national gathering in the interest of a water route to the shores of the Pacific. Referring to the objects of the gathering, he declared that the feasibility of the canal construction having been determined, the only question now was the best method of its construction and the control and that now was settled by the Monroe doctrine, enunciated seventy years ago. As the government guarantee, he declared that commercial interests alone should be the controlling influence, the idea being that every application for government indorsement was actuated by social motives entirely being comparable with the intelligence and patriotism of so representative a body as the one now assembled.

At the close of Governor Francis' address, Hon. M. M. Estee of California was called upon and explained the purposes and objects of the gathering, which had its inception in his State.

During a short recess preceding Estee's remarks, the various State delegations held meetings and selected members of the various committees.

At the conclusion of Estee's address, Hon. Warner Miller presided to the convention a history of the canal question, which he said dated back hundreds of years. He gave in outline the various efforts made heretofore to secure a water route across the Isthmus, touching on the financial subject, he said down to the internal the government would have in the project, and said the company had in no way sought government aid and would not so long as he was president, though they were not unwilling it should, if it takes the form of a loan, the latter to gain it now peacefully than fight for it later.

A number of communications were read containing expressions of endorsement from various boards of trade, and including one from the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce declaring that the stock of the company were a safe investment.

The committees selected by the State delegations were then read and the convention adjourned until 10:30 tomorrow morning.

PROHIBITIONISTS.

They Hold Out Liquor is the Prime Issue Before the People.

WORCESTER, Mass., June 2.—The Prohibitionists today nominated Wolcott Hastings for governor.

Lieutenant-governor, Edwin Kendall; secretary of State, Samuel B. Chapleigh; treasurer, W. D. Farnham; Auditor, A. M. Ross; attorney-general, Robert F. Raymond.

The platform adopted holds that the liquor traffic is the prime issue before the American people, and says: The Democratic party is the open ally of the saloon, and the Republican party is hopelessly divided on the question; no public money to be used in support of sectarian institutions; tariffs to be equally fixed; immigration restricted; free coinage all wrongs women shall have equal pay for equal work with men. Resolutions call on the State are charged with an effort to crush the Prohibition party. Delegates and Presidential electors were chosen.

IN TENNESSEE.

NASHVILLE, June 2.—The Prohibition State convention met this morning. A full ticket for Presidential electors was nominated, and delegates appointed to the national convention.

IN MINNESOTA.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 2.—The Prohibition State convention chose delegates to the National convention today. The platform has the usual prohibition plank; favors woman suffrage; election of the President and Senators by direct vote; bimetallic standard.

The convention nominated a full State ticket, headed by W. J. Dean of Minneapolis for governor.

A Decree Against California Fruit.

ATLANTA, Ga., June 2.—The National Association of Nurserymen in session here today passed resolutions virtually instituting a boycott against California fruit. The resolution ask the California quarantine on Eastern nurserymen's stock, and the association resolves in case this be not granted, to exert all its influence to get stricter inspection laws passed by the legislatures of the middle and Eastern States.

CONGRESS.

The Senate Agrees to Adjourn Till Monday.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—On motion of Allison the Senate agreed to adjourn from today till Monday. Notice was given by Vest of his intention to address the Senate then on the wool tariff; by Morgan of his intention to speak on the free coinage of silver. Turpie's resolution calling for the correspondence with Haiti, Colombia and Venezuela regarding reciprocity was adopted.

Turpie addressed the Senate upon the Pacific mail and said there was a struggle between two statesmen as to which of the (wain was entitled to the honor of having devised the scheme of reciprocity. He had found, however, that neither of those prominent statesmen could lay the slightest claim as the originator of the policy. Reciprocity treaties had been made in 1778, when what was known as the Methuen treaty was entered into between Great Britain and Portugal. But under the controlled treaties this subject was reserved to the secretary of state had constituted his own power for that of Congress and denuded the purpose of reciprocity out to be commercial, but not political.

The Senate bill providing for the holding of terms of court in the District of Montana was taken from the calendar, also the Senate bill creating two additional judicial districts in Montana and amending the statute relating to appeals to the Supreme court.

Stewart then resumed his argument in support of his free coinage bill of gold and silver. He expressed surprise at the enormous statement that he was in favor of the Bland-Allison bill. Stewart said he had always opposed the bill while he was secretary of the treasury and urged its repeal. Sherman predicted that the Blandites would bring the country to a silver basis. Edmunds declared that the law of 1873 would inevitably bring the country to a paper standard or to the market value of the silver dollar. He was sorry to see it is going to be impossible to maintain gold payments under the law. Every weekly statement of the treasury showed large exchanges of gold coining out, growing more and more, until it now only 14 per cent. of the aggregate receipts. In response to a query by Higgins, he preferred a silver basis. Stewart said he preferred anything rather than endorsement of the policy by the attempt to reduce the white world to the narrow basis of gold.

"I wonder," said he, "what the policy of the administration which revised the law. It is the duty of the secretary of the treasury to redeem the paper in the government in gold and silver, which is now inconvenient. I say the present policy under the existing law will remain as not only to a silver basis, but to the basis of the commercial price of silver because it is impossible to maintain our present volume of gold under the existing credit system of the world."

In his last speech in his argument he attempted Sherman's expression of sympathy for the working classes and for producers. "Originally," he exclaimed, "there was enough and to spare to all the gold that were for one hole quite."

At the close of Stewart's speech the silver bill went over without action.

A resolution was reported from the finance committee for the appointment of a committee of five to inquire whether the law authorizing national banks forfeiture of their protection to depositors and to investigate the recent failures of banks and other violation of the law. Agreed to—and Chandler, Higgins, Vest, Harris and McPherson were appointed.

After executive session the Senate adjourned till Monday.

THE HOUSE.

Hatch of Missouri reported the Agricultural Appropriation bill. It was referred printed. The Senate bill granting twenty acres of the Fort Sydney military reservation to the city of Sydney, Neb., for a cemetery, passed. The House then went into committee of the whole on the Post office Appropriation bill. The appropriation for the star route service was increased $500,000.

Lapsley (Ill.) offered an amendment reducing $2,500,000 the appropriation for fast timed transportation by railway mail service, and Wanamaker, Postmaster-general, to respect the compensation to be paid after July 1, 1893, by reducing the compensation to railway companies to be used in weighing the mails 10 per cent from the rates used on weight 1892 and allowed by the act of June 17, 1887. Pending action the committee rose and the House adjourned.

A Dedication.

GETTYSBURG, Pa., June 2.—The dedication of the bronze statue of Cyrus Trace, indicating the high-water mark of the Rebellion, took place this afternoon in the presence of a large concourse of people. The oration of the day was delivered by ex-Governor Beaver.

Poetry Points.

Chickens lays, in hot, wet land an pretty sure to lay eggs.

Sore eyes is contagious a complaint with young chicks, and often from colds. A drop of glycerin rubbed on the eye is the best remedy.

Bones on top of the roost may generally be traced to lice.

Swelled eyes, with running at nostrils, indicates roup.

The eyes for lay, wholesome is free range, plenty of cool, bone and shell, and not so much food that they will stir around hunting for a little as their ears around.

Give the hens some food every day.

If you have mite to spare, try needle at an egg packer.

Never feed chicks for the first twenty-four hours after they are hatched, the contents of the yoke building up their nourishment for the length of time.

CAPITAL NOTES.

Locomotives Liable to Be Seized if Found Violating Certain Rules.

INCREASE OF MONEY IN CIRCULATION.

James E. Long acquitted.—The Reading Railroad Bank.—Other Items.

By Telegraph to the News.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

News of Interest from the Nation's Capital.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—Acting Secretary Spaulding has issued a circular to customs officers in regard to locomotives used in traffic with adjacent countries in which he says: Every foreign locomotive on a continuous route crossing the boundary into the United States, bringing a train to and from a customs port on the route, or to and from termination in the United States, what is technically known as a "run" of the locomotive, beyond the limits of such ports shall be admitted free, but no foreign engine shall be employed for continuance of the journey by railroad