16 PAGES

DESERET EVENING NEWS.

5 O'clock -EDITION.-

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

NO. 172. SATURDAY, JUNE 13, 1896. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH. VOL. XXIX.

THE "BOSSES,"

Platt and Quay Described and Interviewed.

NOTED NEWSPAPER MEN.

Everybody Agrees on an Unequivocal Gold Plank.

ST. LOUIS' EXPENSES AND HOPES.

Graphic Reports From the Scene of Next Week's Great Convention—It Will Probably Last Three Days.

[Special Dispatch to the NEWS from our own Correspondent.]

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 13.—I had a chat with Thomas Platt, the famous New York boss and manager of Levi P. Morton's boom, yesterday afternoon. I had just left Mark Hanna, whose face was one broad, substantial smile, and whose rooms were filled with a jolly McKinley crowd.

I found Platt's quarters way above those of Hanna. Their surroundings made me think of a funeral and the impression gathered strength as I entered his room. The hall was deserted. I knocked. The door was opened softly and a sad, sick, quiet looking man put his head out. He said yes, Mr. Platt was in, and I could see him, but I would have to wait a few moments. He silently motioned me to come in, and with gestures like those of an undertaker directed me to all dawn. There were a dozen politicians in the little room and yet the stillness was so great that it could be felt. No one spoke above a whisper. All were solid and sad; in a arm chair near the window sat the stiffest and saddest of them all. It was Tom Platt. Imagine a tall, thin, sallow faced, slender man, with a student's stoop; let him have brown hair, a brown beard, and be dressed in business clothes of brown; let him stop his conversation now and then and go off into a brown study, and you have some idea of the great boss as I watched him, there, whispering to his colors. As I looked at him he looked worried and worn. His eyes were sunken and the crow's-feet about them were large. I could see that he was nervous now. He fan fan fan the floor rapidly again and again, like that of a woman when she is excited. Now he placed his palm on the handles of his chair and with the gold seal on the ring of his little finger, played a "roll" taps on the mahogany. When I shaked with him he told me he was not at all worried and was not nervous, but I did not believe it. He is disgusted with the situation. He has been power here longer than he has had any convention for years, and he is now passing through the most nervous time of his nervous life.

He has, you know, been one of our great political figures for the past twenty years and now at sixty-two he is a better fighter than ever. When Roscoe Conkling resigned from the United States Senate, you remember how Platt went out with him and how then he stood alone in the Empire State. Every one then thought he was Conkling's puppet, and a western senator as he passed one day said of him, "There goes a political suicide." Mr. Platt, however, is a very lively corpse. He has boss'd New York state ever since Cleveland's first presidency and he has more power now than any other Republican in the East. He has at times owned the Albany legislature and as a usual thing he rules New York conventions as he pleases. Platt's bosism is curious in that he rules without holding any political office himself. Roscoe Conkling was strong only when he was United States senator and lost the moment he resigned. Quay has held his own through holding your office, and he works through his subordinate officials. Platt plays at politics for the fun of the thing. He devotes his day time to money-making and his nights he plays politics while he sleeps. He is, you know, a rich man, and as president of the United States Express company and through other interests has an income of many times ten thousand dollars a year.

Of late, however, things have not been running well with Tom Platt. He thinks the New York delegation has been slighted at this convention. He will not take insults without resenting them and he felt slighted in Egypt. I had been in his rooms perhaps ten minutes before he was at ease. He then came over and sat down beside me.

"What does New York expect to get out of this convention?"

"We are here to elect a President," was the reply; "we want Levi P. Morton. That is what New York is here for."

"But if you can't nominate Morton, what then?"

"I don't recognize any if," replied Platt. "When I go into a fight I do not have any in about it. It is not good politics nor good business."

"How about the platform?"

"We are unequivocally for gold. We want the gold plank as strong as we can make it. We want no shadow whatever, we are for gold with a capital G."

"It is said that New York is not satisfied and there is some talk of a possibility of a bolt."

"I don't think anything of the kind," replied Mr. Platt, "we are all Republicans."

"How are you satisfied with the way the McKinley national candidacy is coming the contested seats?"

"Not at all," replied Mr. Platt; "the action of Hanna and his party seems very strange. They either lack confidence in their candidate and want to bulldoze their way through the convention regardless of the rights of others, or they are a pack of fools."

"Do you think that such a platform as you suggest and the nomination of a candidate—I won't say McKinley or who, will at once better the times?"

"No, I do not," replied Mr. Platt. "You can't effect changes by resolutions and platforms. The people are very much depressed. Business is bad in the condition for three years. Times will not be better until a new President is elected and a new policy is inaugurated."

As I looked at Mr. Platt, I remembered how Chauncey Fosser and John Sherman had both told me of Platt's alleged bargain with "Steve" Elkins through which Platt was to have the secretaryship of the treasury in case Harrison was elected President, if he would throw the delegation from New York to Harrison in the convention of 1888. There is no doubt Platt thought he had such a contract, and that he believed Harrison had proved false to him in not carrying it out. At this I wondered what Mr. Platt expected to get out of this convention, and I asked: "Mr. Platt, why do you work so hard at politics? It must be very wearying. What do you expect to get out of it?"

The answer came quick. He replied like a pauper by asking another question, "Why do you vote, young man?"

I said, "Because I am an American citizen and want to have a little to do with running the country."

"Well, that's why I am in politics," said Mr. Platt. "I am in it because I like it. I have been at it for more than twenty years and have gotten a great deal of pleasure out of it. I have spent a great deal of money on it, and I have never gotten a dollar out of it. I don't want anything now."

"Don't it make you nervous?" said I.

"No, replied the way-boosing man; if it did I should have to drop it, I don't let politics keep me awake at night."

Two of the greatest of the College editors arrived here yesterday—I refer to Melville E. Stone and Herman H. Kohlsaat. Melville E. Stone built up the Chicago News and made a big fortune out of it, when he sold it to Victor Lawson for what was considered an enormous price. I am told there was coupled with the bargain a salary of ten thousand a year for ten years on condition that Stone would not start another paper in Chicago during that time. Title ten years now is nearly up and the Chicago men are wondering what Mr. Stone will do. Mr. Kohlsaat, bought the Chicago Herald a little over a year ago, paying for it a million dollars in cash and $500,000 in bonds. He at once changed the paper from a Democratic to a Republican one, and notwithstanding this it has a bigger circulation and a better business than ever. Mr. Kohlsaat is a slender, smooth-faced, bluey-red man of 45. He dresses in black and he looks more like an actor or a preacher than a newspaper man. He acts, however, more like a preacher than an actor. He is a man of strong conviction, and he is one of the few newspaper proprietors who believe in running their papers from the editorial rooms and not from their business offices. Mr. Kohlsaat is an enthusiastic admirer of McKinley, and he stands as close to him as any man in this country. During my talk with him this afternoon I asked him as to what would be the money plank of the platform. He replied: "There will be no question about it. Nothing but the gold standard. I expected to find a considerable difference of opinion when I reached here and I thought we might have a fight in the convention over the platform. I find the question is practically that the existing gold standard "shall stand or gold standard" shall be met in the wording of the money plank."

"Perhaps you can give me the plank as it will read?"

"I can't do that exactly," replied Mr. Kohlsaat, "but I think I can come pretty near it. It will read about as follows: 'The Republican party favors international bimetallism, but until such an agreement can be made they declare against the free and unlimited coinage of silver and believe that the existing gold standard should be maintained.' I believe," continued Mr. Kohlsaat, "that there will also be a sentiment based upon the Indiana platform, or the Indiana idea, to the effect that we favor the use of silver as currency, but to that extent only by which the parity with gold can be maintained."

"How about the vice-Presidency?"

"There is considerable talk of Hobart of New Jersey, and some for Gen. Hawley of Connecticut. Gen. Joe Hawley would make a good candidate and would add strength to the ticket. Were it not for the troubles in New York, and his association with Tom Platt, I would like to see Levi P. Morton again vice-President. Morton filled the place well and he would be a great addition to the social side of the administration. Mrs. McKinley is so poor, you know, an invalid, and she will not be able to fulfill the social duties of the lady of the White House. Mrs. Morton on the other hand is an acknowledged social leader. She is a brilliant woman and she could be of material assistance to Mrs. McKinley."

"How long will the convention last?"

"It will be short. It will be all over by Thursday night. It ought to last till Thursday if possible in justice to St. Louis."

Speaking of St. Louis and the convention, I talked with Mr. Clara H. Hampton, the head of the St. Louis entertainment committee about this last night. He tells me that St. Louis has already spent a hundred and forty thousand dollars in the convention. Said he, "we only expected to spend eighty thousand, but the national committee decided that we must have a new hall and we built the auditorium for it at a cost of sixty thousand dollars more. We have been figuring that the convention would remain here five days, but I don't suppose that is a possibility."

"How much does St. Louis expect to get out of the convention?" I asked.

"We did estimate at the start that it would result in the spending of at least or two and a half millions of dollars here. You see we figured that there would be a hundred thousand visitors, that they would stay five days and that each man would spend at least twenty-five dollars, making a total of two million and a half dollars. Has there been a close fight between the candidates we would have had at least a hundred and fifty thousand here, and as it is, I think we will have a hundred thousand next week."

Senator Matt Quay arrived this afternoon. I called upon him at his room at the Southern hotel and found him with his coat off, a towel pinned around his throat and a barber negro lathering his hair and head with soap suds. He opened his eyes wide enough to look at me through the suds and kept them open while he said he had decided to give no interviews to anyone. Quay's pictures are up in all the hotels, but every one knows he is out of the presidential race. He never expected to get the nomination, but announced his candidacy in order that he might be able to control his delegation at voting it best for the interests of Quay and Pennsylvania. Quay is a staged cat. He has nine lives, and when he tells he always lights upon his feet. His relations with Hanna and McKinley are said to be close, though no one knows here what kind of an alliance has been made. He tells me the Pennsylvania delegation will be here on Sunday, but refuses to say anything as to Governor Hastings' candidacy for the vice presidency.

A curious feature of this convention is the famous men who are acting as newspaper reporters. Ex-Senator John J. Ingalls is sending dispatches to the New York Morning Journal. He arrived today and I have heard it said that he is to get two thousand dollars for his work for the coming week. Gen. Lew Wallace has been asked to describe the convention for the New York Journal. I talked with General Wallace about his convention newspaper work this afternoon. He replied: "Really, I have not promised to do the writing, but I am here on the ground and if the editors are sticking enough I shall do my best to describe them. I don't care to write if there is nothing to write about. Just now it looks to me as though the seventy-a proceedings were going to be little more than those of a ratification meeting. You can't always tell, however, and interesting things are likely to come we. I must confess, however," General Wallace went on, "that I don't like to write in this way. When I write a story at home, I usually put my manuscript in cold storage for six months or a year and forget all about it. At the end of time I bring it out. I have then lost the enthusiasm of the occasion and I can look over it calmly and pass upon it as a critic. I was an outsider and had never written it. I can then consider it, if it is not good, can throw it away. You can't do that with newspaper work. News won't keep in cold storage or otherwise."

"What is your judgment about the convention, general?"

"Oh, McKinley will be nominated and I hope the money plank will be gold and in good strong gold terms. A gold platform and McKinley will make times better at once as the people think his nomination almost equivalent to an election. We want the platform to show them just what they may expect."

"What is that call of yours against the strangulation lecturers who are giving exhibitions of 'Ben Hur?'"

"We have sued the man who has written the lecture and made the pictures for ten thousand dollars damages. I understand he has made fifty thousand dollars out of his scheme. There is no doubt that it is an infringement of our copyright."

FRANK G. CARPENTER.

CROWDS GO IN.

Several Prominent Men Arrive in the Convention City.

By Associated Press.

ST. LOUIS, June 13.—Every incoming train today brought crowds of delegates and sinners to attend the Republican national convention. Among prominent people who arrived were ex-Speaker Speaker of Ohio, who will place McKinley in nomination in the convention; Chauncey M. Depew, who is to nominate Levi P. Morton; Governor Daniel Hastings of Pennsylvania and Congressman S. C. Loudenslager of New Jersey. Everywhere are decorations in which red, white and blue pictures of the Presidential candidates predominate. In the leading hotels the decorations are especially fine the different headquarters being elaborately draped. Warner Miller, delegate-at-large from New York, arrived today. He said: "There is nobody in the New York delegation that will bolt. Further, there is no man in the delegation who can take ten New York men out of the convention on any pretext whatever."

AN IDAHO SUGGESTION.

Lytton Price, delegate from Idaho, arrived today. He says a ticket nominated on the gold platform could not secure 150 votes in Idaho. He intends to offer the following in the convention: "We hold that the vote power given the President was not intended to be used to defeat the authority of Congress. We condemn such exercise of their power as an unwarranted invasion of the legislative department of the government and we demand a return to the legitimate use of this power as it was understood and exercised by the fathers of our institutions."

NO HOPE FOR SILVER.

Senator Teller will probably be here tonight and a conference of the silver men will be held. The western men and the gold sentiment so strong that they have no hope whatever of making any particular stir in the convention.

TO BRING BACK A BOODLER.

LEXINGTON, Ky., June 13.—Eleven years ago Arthur W. Pratt, an attendant at the state lunatic asylum, this city, shot and killed Jesse J. Fox, a patient, and escaped. In May last he was arrested in Oxford, England, charged with robbery. While in the jail there he confessed and the authorities here were notified. Sheriff Cross leaves for England to bring Pratt back.

THE LONDON SEASON.

Preparations for the Henley Regatta and Ascot Races.

DOG, CAT, AND HORSE EXHIBITION.

A Valuable Painting Sold—Sales of the Theatres, Flags and Players.

LONDON, June 13.—[Copyrighted, 1896, by the Associated Press.]—The last drawing room of the season was held on Wednesday and the Ascot races are to be run next week, consequently the end of the season is in sight. The past week overflowed with gayeties and all the members of the royal family, except the queen, were in town and were to be seen almost everywhere.

Mr. Wm. Waldorf Astor's party on Tuesday was quite the affair of the week. Even such hostesses as Lady Derby and Mrs. Arthur Wilson, who had parties the same night, suffered and were loud in their complaints against the "American millionaire" who seems finally, to be patronized by English society.

THE HENLEY REGATTA.

Whether Yale is victorious at Henley or not, she will have the satisfaction of knowing that the strongest crews that can be formed in England will not be there. This is quite a change from the attitude of last year, and is especially the case with the London boat club. That organization is believed will now turn out the best crew it ever had. This change may have been brought about by the keen expressed in the English press, so clearly in the Associated Press last week that Yale would not find any first class crew in a position to meet her. London and Thames were particularly pointed out as not likely to have good crews. But the make-up of the former crew, which has just been dismembered again, but not yet announced, indicates efforts to retain the grades challenge cup. They have what several rowing authorities here regard as an almost invincible crew.

All the members of the London crew are Oxonians, and Sherwood, Carr, Balfour and Gold were members of this year's Oxford crew. Gold was stroke of the men blue eight and was a member of the Eton crew which made such a fine showing at Henley last year. The victory of Oxford over Cambridge this year is still in the memory of all Englishmen and called for them the title of the best and plucked crew Oxford ever had.

Henley is eagerly awaiting the arrival of the Yale crew. The old town is already much livelier than usual and indications point to the record being in point of the number of people who will be present.

Practically all the hotels have already disposed of their accommodations at prices ranging from 3 guinea ($15) per person down to and as well.

Many of the seats on the grand stand have been sold and the house boats are commanding a fabulous rent.

The Marsh Mitchione which has been selected to be the headquarters of the young men from Yale, is now in perfect condition and awaiting the visitors. It is situated about half a mile down the river from Henley bridge and is about a quarter of a mile below the boathouse used by the Cambridge crew. The Marsh Mitchione stands next to the old Manor Mill gardens which run down to the river and a backwater runs through a well kept garden. The place is charming, secluded and convenient but rather low lying. The Prince and Princess of Wales, on Monday, will go to Selwood Park, Sunningdale, which has been leased to them for the Ascot races, and for the same week the Duke and Duchess of Fife will have taken a place called Chertsey, where they will entertain a small party of Americans who have secured tickets for the royal enclosure at Ascot, through the United States embassy. They include the Misses Rice and Mrs. Brice, Mr. and Mrs. Fairchild, Mesdames Colgate and Slater and Miss Gynne.

DIVORCE LAW REFORM.

The meeting of the Women's Liberal federation, on Thursday passed a resolution demanding reform in the divorce law which, it was claimed, provide that a wife's unfaithfulness is sufficient ground for a divorce, while a wife must prove cruelty in addition to proof to obtain the same decree.

A VALUABLE PAINTING.

One of the finest of Romney's pictures, Caroline, Viscountess Ossulston and her sister, representing music and painting, was sold at auction on Thursday for 10,500 guineas, about $55,000. It was bought by a dealer. The picture was painted for the fourth Duke of Marlborough and was presented by him to Lord Cilliden. The successful bidder's chief competitor at the exciting auction was the Duke of Marlborough's agent, Petty.

LADIES' EXPENSE SHOW.

One of the principal events of the week, from a society point of view, was the ladies' annual show, which occurred on Thursday last and Friday. It was held in the elaborate grounds of Holland Park and was given under the immediate patronage of the Princess of Wales, who distributed the prizes, which amounted to £2,000 ($10,000). The moment of the ladies' annual exhibition included such well known leaders of fashion as the Duchess of Bedford, the Countess of Lichester, Countess of Lonsdale, the Countess of Warwick, Lady Ashton, Lady Dorothy Neville, Lady Randolph Churchill, Lady Helen Stewart and Lady Aveling. Other prominent members are the Countess De Merey Argenteau, whose special admiration is the way of pure sea dollies, and Mrs. Baird Douglas, who is interested in bear culture; Miss Marie Corrette, Yorkshire terriers; Lady Faltiana, foxing dogs; Lady Gasterotte, lily spaniels, clock pugs; Lady Helen Stewart, Isa terriers, and Mrs. Lake Walker, poodles.

THE FIRST CAT SHOW IN CONNECTION with the Crystal Palace, which has been held at the same place, the Royal Horse Bazaar, offered a challenge bowl of the value of 25 guineas for the best blue Persian.

Another prominent open-air function of the open-air order was the Richmond horse show, which occurred yesterday and today. A number of valuable prizes are to be distributed by well known patrons of the turf.

THE TROCATERO.

Such was the success of the production of Romeo and Juliet by the Misses Vera and Emma Beringer, a few weeks ago, that Sir Augustus Harris has arranged for a series of performances of the play by the same artists at Drury Lane. The engagement will be fulfilled as soon as the summer arrangements at the theater will permit.

Charlie Wyndham is so impressed with the success of his new play Rosemary that he has ordered the scenes in which John Hare and H. S. Willits have made for the American rights of the play. It is not improbable that Mr. Wyndham will make another tour of the United States in the near future when Rosemary will be the chief attraction. Edwin Terry will, at the close of the year, again assume the management of his Strand theater. He will at this time produce a new play entitled Love in Idleness which is the joint composition of Louis Parker and Gounod.

Arthur Roberts will take to America in November and play The Chilean Widow at the Garden theater, New York.

The new musical comedy entitled The Telephone Girl, for which Sir Augustus Harris, F. C. Burnand and Arthur Sturgis wrote the libretto and J. M. Glover the score, has been most successful in the provinces and will shortly be seen in London, probably at the Shaftesbury.

SHOT A COLORED DELEGATE.

The Assailant Mistook Him for a Burglar.

ST. LOUIS, June 13.—About 1 o'clock this morning, Charles N. Lowe, a colored delegate from Texas, while on his way home, was shot in the right shoulder by Robert W. Thiel, a young man of about 21 years of age. Mr. Lowe, who is a stranger in this city, during his temporary sojourn here, has been sleeping at the home of a brother at 1625 Lucas avenue. This morning while on his way to his brother's home and when near the corner of Garrison avenue and Morgan street, becoming confused he hailed some pedestrians and inquired the way home. Robert W. Thiel, the gentleman of whom Mr. Lowe inquired, it is claimed by the latter, pulled a pistol from his pocket and fired. Five shots were fired, one of which took effect in the right shoulder.

Mr. Lowe was taken to the home of his brother where his wound was dressed and pronounced not serious. Thiel is in jail. He claims he thought he was about to be held up and fired to save himself from personal injury.

IMPROVED BATTLESHIPS.

Report of the Board of Bateries to the Navy Department.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 13.—The report of the board of batteries on battleships, of which Admiral Walker is president, has been handed to the navy department. The report shows that the board considered with much care and in great detail the whole subject of battleships.

As a result of this investigation it recommends a slightly different ship with a somewhat different arrangement of battery from any which has been in service hitherto. While it favors very favorably of the superimposed turret as designed for the Kearsarge and the Kentucky, the board does not recommend including more turrets of this description until the experiments with the two ships named have demonstrated their utility. The hull recommended for the ship is like that of the Kearsarge and Kentucky, but so modified as to be similar in many respects to the Iowa. The main battery recommended is composed of four 13-inch and fourteen 6-inch guns, so arranged as to fire two 13-inch and four 6-inch guns directly ahead, two 13-inch and two six-inch directly astern and four 13-inch and seven 6-inch in broadside.

It is believed by the department that the ship outlined as above will be an improvement upon any yet built in this country.

STORE ROOM FOR SILVER.

NEW YORK, June 13.—The subtreasury in this city is to be provided with additional storage capacity for about 4,000,000 silver dollars. An immense steel chest is now being built for that purpose and will be finished next week. The walls of the chest are two inches thick and it is twelve feet square, with a height of ten feet from floor to ceiling. Its construction was authorized by the secretary of the treasury two or three months ago to meet the demands for storage room for silver which has been accumulating at this sub-treasury in spite of shipments to other depositories. There are now in the sub-treasury here about 50,000,000 silver dollars and $5,000,000 of subsidiary coin.

LAST DAYS OF TOPOLOBAMPO.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 13.—Six people—destitute and encouraged people—are all that now remain of the colony of the Vermont and Massachusetts people, comprising several hundred families who emigrated eight years ago to Topolobampo, on the Mexican coast.

The steamer Coos Bay, which has just arrived from various southern ports put into the little harbor at the mouth of the Fuerte river, the nearest coast point to Topolobampo. It was the first steamer seen by the few inhabitants in over two years. Capt. James reports that every man, woman and child who could possibly get out of the Mexican country has emigrated long since and are probably exploring their fruitfulness in listening to the tales of people who hired them away from comfortable homes to a region of rocks and sand where little or no water exists and nothing will grow. The six white people who remain are there, he says, simply because they cannot get out.

GOES NOT OUT OF THE RACE.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 13.—Governor Hastings of Pennsylvania and party passed through the city en route to St. Louis this morning. When Hastings was informed that the morning dispatches noised Quay's name would not go before the convention, he said: "It is a mistake, for I am in present for none myself." He has sixty out of sixty-four Pennsylvania delegates. Truly a remarkable stand not complete of that; the delegates will vote for him to the end."

"If McKinley is nominated will Quay accept the second place?"

"I am not sainted and favor anything on that point. We are going there to nominate him for President and not take any compromise."

THE COMMITTEE AT WORK.

Building, Contests and Seating Methods Delegates.

ST. LOUIS, June 13.—Members of the Republican national committee began work at 10:30 with scarcely a quorum present. Chairman Carter waited a little for the contests of importance to present when their cases were called, the rule having been made yesterday requiring that the cases be presented in their order called; except upon unanimous consent. Carter said in answer to a question that business it would be necessary strictly to enforce the rule. The Tennessee contests were promptly taken up, the first being that from the Sixth district which includes the city of Nashville. The contests were of A. C. Overby and Daniel Stewart, doubtedly, J. B. Bosley and H. L. W. Chenault, Ad McKinley men. The contest turned on charges of irregularities in the congressional convention in giving the conduct of Mr. Chenault. It was asserted on the other hand that the convention was entirely regular and the bolt had no other excuse than that a colored man was made chairman of the district. Overby and Stewart and Chenault were seated.

From the Ninth district David A. Nunn and Henry B. Austin were delegates chosen by one faction and J. H. Walker and Robert H. Mainley those of the other, the latter two appearing as contestants. This contest turned entirely upon the alleged arbitrariness of the Sherman district, the convention ruling for a unit rule from the counties notwithstanding there has been no instruction from counties to this effect. Walker, one contestant, was opposed by himself and Mainley, and Nunn and Bosquens were freely displayed and much confusion ensued. Under the rule in force the credentials of the recorders met in the same hall. Walker declared his convention contained a small majority of the delegates. Nunn and Austin were seated.

The contest in the Twelfth Tennessee district, W. H. Randolph and Zachary Taylor were seated. They were contested by W. A. Fields and William Porter.

The South Carolina contests were then taken up. The entire delegation, four delegates at large and fourteen district delegates was contested.

There are two distinct organizations, the South Carolina known as the "regular" being headed E. A. Webster, chairman of the state committee; the other known as the "Lilly whites," being headed E. L. Mitton, and E. M. Brayton, a member of the national committee. The members of the Webster faction were admitted to the convention four years ago. The state committee did not call a convention in 1894, or nominate a ticket. It was at the convention called by this committee that the regular delegates, all of whom are for McKinley, were chosen. The delegates of the "Lilly whites" are mainly anti-McKinley men. The same question is involved in the case of the delegates at large that was involved in all the district delegations. An arrangement was therefore entered upon by which the two sets of delegates sat alone meeting, giving half an hour to each side. Mitton contended that there was no two organizations and the state committee has no power to hold over. If it could do that it could prescribe the qualifications of voters. Would the power not? Clearly in the face of this state of affairs there was nothing to the mass of Republicans to do but to get together in mass meetings and recognize the Webster people according to the laws. The committee then said that while his organization was known as the "Lilly Whites" the organization had the encouragement and co-operation of the colored people generally and they had been taught to use to the convention. He said the Webster organized party had undertaken to execute the state for the Republicans and was accomplishing that in good shape. He declared that many prominent white men came from into the party and Republicanism had for the first time become respectable. He said they had one slate of 2,100 members, composed entirely of white men.

MORTON REMAINS A SECOND PLACE.

ST. LOUIS, June 13.—Chauncey M. Depew has received the following telegram from Governor Morton:

"Please announce that I stated to you before you left New York that I would not under any circumstances consider the nomination for the Vice Presidency."

Depew will place Morton in nomination for President.

Depew showed Platt the telegram from the governor announcing that under no circumstances would he be a candidate for Vice President. Platt expressed the opinion that the national committee would place the Morton delegates on the temporary roll, Depew said there was no talk of bolting in the New York delegation.

BARATIERI'S CRIME.

Punishable by Death Under the Military Code.

MASSAWAH, June 13.—The indictment brought against Gen. Baratieri charged with having inexcusably ordered an attack upon the enemy's force in circumstances which, as the result proved, rendered inevitable the defeat of his troops, and with having failed to give any instructions or orders, or to take any measures with the view of mitigating the consequences of the Italian defeat. Under the second counts of the indictment the general was liable under the military penal code, to the death penalty of the maximum period of imprisonment. The advocate general however, did not ask for the infliction of the extreme penalty, as there was extenuating circumstances owing to the mistake committed by Col. Albertone in prematurely ordering a general attack and in the isolated action of the Dogomboia brigade.

SENTENCED!

Chas. Thiede Must Pay the Death Penalty.

FRIDAY, AUGUST SEVENTH,

Fixed by Judge Hiles as the Awful Day of Execution.

Judge Hiles Fixes Fixed the Date on Friday, July 31st, But It Was Changed Because It Was Thiede's Birthday—An Impressive and Dramatic Scene.

VERY SUGGESTIVE COINCIDENCE.

Chas. Thiede, convicted of the murder of his wife near Murray, in May, 1895, was this morning sentenced to be hanged on Friday, August 7th, 1896.

AN IMPRESSIVE SCENE.

It was 10:05 when the prisoner came into court, escorted by deputy sheriffs, and the large audience, which contained a sprinkling of ladies and filled the court room to overflowing, craned their necks to catch a glimpse of the principal figure in the case.

Thiede took a chair within the bar immediately in front of the judge's bench, where his attorney, Judge Cherry, held a whispered conversation with the prisoner.

At 10:07 Judge Hiles came in and Bailiff Mahan's voice was heard proclaiming the Third district court in session. The spectators, who had been whispering before, became as still as death and the silence was maintained throughout the proceedings.

The prisoner looked healthy but pale, was dressed in a good black suit, with a long Prince Albert coat, and was apparently in good spirits. But as the proceedings went on evidence of surprised emotion were noticeable until after a while the man became so nervous that most people felt sympathy for him in the trying ordeal.

Prosecutor Whitlemore moved for sentence to be pronounced in accordance with the law and the mandate of the Supreme court.

In a voice that was just above a whisper, Judge Cherry made an objection to the motion, but it was overruled by Judge Hiles.

"Charles Thiede," said Judge Hiles, "you will stand up."

At this point the quiet was actually oppressive, and there was not a person present who did not share with the prisoner a certain amount of nervousness.

His honor reviewed the case from its beginning, stating that the jury before whom Thiede was tried had, after only considering the evidence, brought in a verdict of murder in the first degree without a recommendation to the mercy of the court, as by law they could have done had they thought the circumstances in the case justified such a recommendation. During the judge's recital Thiede kept his eyes riveted on the ceiling and moved uneasily from one foot to the other, all the time leaning on the railing in front of the clerk's desk.

THIEDE'S SPEECH.

Judge Hiles again addressed himself to the prisoner: "Have you anything to say why sentence should not be pronounced?"

"If your honor please," said he, and then he stopped. He bent his head over and supported himself on the railing, while his body shook with emotion and the muscles of his face twitched nervously. Everybody thought he was going to break down entirely and would have felt relieved had the prisoner taken his seat and said no more. But by an effort he drew himself together and continued:

"If I stood here before you from now till tomorrow morning and went over every detail of this case, my talk would be in vain. I would like you to consider my great bereavement, the loss of my dear and beloved wife, my long confinement in prison. If the sweet spirits of my darling wife and child could speak they would tell you that I am innocent. I have been convicted of the crime on circumstantial evidence. No effort was made to right the wrong done me. Everything was against me. There is great danger of condemning a man on that kind of evidence, but there is no prospect for me but the gallows.

PLEAS TO THE AUDIENCE.

"I plead to all of you," exclaimed Thiede, as he turned square around and faced the audience, "for my innocence. Those who know me best know that I am not guilty of shedding innocent blood. If my fate is to be executed then the sweet spirit of my wife will welcome me to rest from this world."

THE SENTENCE.

Thiede again faced Judge Hiles, who said: "It is true you have been convicted on circumstantial evidence, and while it is the most unpleasant task of my life, there is nothing left for me to do but pronounce the sentence prescribed by law. I therefore command that you be taken hence to the sheriff of Salt Lake county and on Friday, the thirty-first day of July, eighteen hundred and ninety-six, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 2 p.m., in some private place within this dis-

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