ESTABLISHED JUNE, 1850.

DESERET EVENING NEWS.

THE OLDEST NEWSPAPER THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

NO. 161. TUESDAY, MAY 31, 1892. SALT LAKE CITY UTAH, TERRITORY. VOL. XV

HARRISON OR BLAINE?

The Dispatch Has No Sympathy with the Movement for Blaine's Nomination.

THAT BELIEVES BLAINE WILL BE NOMINATED.

Right to the Dark Places," or the New York "Herald's" Editorial to Solve the Problem.

By Telegraph to the News.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

Chauncey M. Depew Thinks Harrison Will Be Nominated.

NEW YORK, May 30.—Chauncey M. Depew was interviewed by a *Herald* correspondent yesterday whether he understood if any change had been made in the political situation. He is quoted as follows:

"I know of none. I think Harrison will be nominated. The men who are trying Blaine to this date are counting on fractional delegates instructed for Blaine. Now, in my opinion there is no candidate but Harrison possible so long as the Clarkson letter, which, in effect, is a letter to all Republicans, stands.

"You are evidently not in sympathy with the movement to nominate Blaine?"

"I am not, because there is no sign that Blaine would take the place I am offered. The men who are leading the movement are his enemies. I talked with him while he was here, but he did not drop a word that would give the slightest suspicion that he had changed his mind. When I asked the Blaine agitators what they mean they reply they are not sure that Blaine would, but he must be used to beat Harrison."

"Have they admitted that to you?"

"Certainly. They know, if I pin candidates down, they say it will kill off Harrison even if Blaine will not, simply because no President would be likely to accept an offer which was made to one of his Cabinet and defeated. They do not seem to realize that the rejection of the nomination would be a calamity to the party, which would have a depressing and disastrous effect on the canvass and the result. A number of them are also depending on the fact that no man ever rejected the nomination, and that Mr. Blaine would be left to throw the party into confusion by rejecting the nomination after it had been forced. I am very frank to say there is much in the situation which may not become clear until the delegates get in Minneapolis. Indeed, I will not absolutely know what I am going to do myself until I get there."

WHAT BRINGS BLAINE WILL BE THE MAN.

PITTSBURG, May 29.—The Commercial Gazette, the representative Quay organ, will say tomorrow: Senator Quay thinks Blaine will be the nominee of the Minneapolis convention, and will receive the nomination on the first ballot. In an interview today Quay, in answer to a query as to the outcome of the Minneapolis convention, said that Blaine would receive the nomination provided he would accept it. He said: "Nobody knows what Blaine will do. He would accept it, but he can scarcely afford to turn a deaf ear to the call of the party." Quay said he looked upon the story that Blaine's name would be held back until the convention saw Harrison's nomination impossible, as one of the many freely woven tales being scattered broadcast at present. He believed Blaine would be nominated on the first ballot. In answer to a query as to his opinion who for second place Quay said that was an after consideration. There are many good men to pick from, but he had really not given that matter serious thought.

THE NEW YORK "HERALD'" GIVES FIGURES.

NEW YORK, May 29.—The *Herald*, in order, as it says, "to make light the dark places," sent over 900 delegates-at-large to the Minneapolis convention a telegram as follows: "Will you kindly write how your delegation stands for choice for President, whether in favor of restricted or unrestricted coinage, or high or low tariff?"

Replies to the score printed in the *Herald* show that Harrison will have 501 delegates, Blaine 205, Alger 28, with the original McKinley map from Illinois. This leaves in the doubtful list 205 delegates, and from these Harrison must get 84 or Blaine 185 votes, which are necessary to secure the coveted prize.

On the question of the platform it seems to be the almost unanimous opinion that not one delegate is apparently opposed to the Republican doctrine of high tariff, while the unlimited coinage of silver men are able to muster only 76 delegates out of 336, of which the convention is composed.

BLAINE AND HARRISON.

How the Movement for the Former Originated.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—Secretary Foster, in expressing himself today upon the subject of the struggle and the attitude of the President upon the silver question, said the movement favoring Blaine had its inception mainly with people whom the President has disappointed. He did not understand Blaine's popularity, but thought the President's opponents took advantage of that and were trying to force Blaine to ignore the solemn assertion that his name would not go before the conventions. He did not believe Blaine had given encouragement to the movement, and felt that if nominate Blaine would run the risk of his declination, which, if it came, would utterly ruin all hope of party success.

Foster further thought that Blaine's acceptance after the struggle had tended to obtain the nomination would only make him a weak candidate. "The President," said Foster, "is not so desirous for the nomination as most people imagine. He permitted the use of his name since Blaine's withdrawal, second to make him tragedy the choice of party friends, it being the only condition that induced him to consent. Foster believed Harrison had a majority of the delegates, and hoped to see him nominated by acclamation. The only argument used against the President is, he cannot be elected. You all know the administration is a complete success.

"For some reason I cannot understand, Harrison is opposed by the people of the country, and he is a sacrifice. President Harrison is so far committed to a single gold standard or Senator Teller. I quote the following after where I fit in the country. Speaking relating to the commencement for the international silver conference: 'The opinion of the President is he believes that the people of the United States, with singular unanimity, that the full use of silver as a coin metal is as much to be gold, should be fixed by agreement between the great commercial nations of the world, and would very highly promote prosperity of all nations and all classes of people.'"

DECORATION DAY.

Recitation of a Monument to Honor of Soldiers and Sailors.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., May 30.—Never before has Rochester been so crowded, never before has it entertained so distinguished visitors. All traditions are suspended. It is estimated that 250,000 people took part in the various demonstrations.

THE PRESIDENT

was enthusiastically received everywhere and compelled to bow acknowledgements to almost continuous cheering. The weather was bright. The feature of the day was the dedication of the monument in Washington Square in honor of the soldiers and sailors of Monroe County who died in defense of the Union. The city was everywhere gay with bunting. President Harrison, Governor Flower and other distinguished guests arose early and took a blue-mile ride on the street railway, escorted by a large body of gaily decorated bicyclists as an escort to Ontario Beach for breakfast. Returning to the city, the President and governor held a public reception from their 10 to 12 noon. The unveiling was preceded by a review of the parade, consisting of war veterans, German-American societies, school children and miscellaneous organization.

At the appointed time in the presence of a great throng

THE MONUMENT WAS UNVEILED

with imposing ceremonies. General Reynolds made a short introductory address. President Hill of Rochester University delivered an oration, Samuel H. Lowe read a poem, and President Harrison and Governor Flower each made a brief address.

The President in his address said in part: War is not attractive to our people. We have not many of that class of men to whom war sometimes heard during the war, who would rather fight than eat. He had one of that class in his regiment, and he put him into a drill in the first engagement. It took a great deal to separate home loving, peaceful people from their homes, but when the occasion came and dreadful war was present, with what magnificent self-control, with what alacrity was every family tie and every economical interest put beneath the supreme duty of to save the nation and redeem the flag from dishonor. (Applause.)

Out of this war we brought that central respect that would not otherwise have been possible. Some of us taunted the Southern people were given to vaporing, and that when them were equal to five Northern soldiers, but the South earned that Paul Revere still rode the highways of Massachusetts and that the men of Concord still ploughed his fields. And we, on our part, learned that the spirit of chivalry which was found in the Southern army was combined with the reserve and steadiness of Cromwell's Ironsides. I am sure no war ever waged in history before our civil war brought equal blessings to victory and to vanquished. We brought into full participation in the glories of the reshed Union those who had mistakenly sought to destroy it. It gladdens my heart now to believe that the love of the old flag is so revived in those Southern hearts that they would vie with martial ardor to be in the front of the charge should we ever be called to meet a common enemy. (Great applause.) A glorious victory, so free upon the defeated except that yoke which we all, conquerors, when we resumed our place as citizens, obligation to obey the Constitution and all the laws made in pursuance of it is a condition of peaceful citizenship. We are happy in our great National position. Nation in the world is able to make war upon our and with the United States. (Enthusiastic applause.) And when the current with upon which we have endeavored of building, equipping and manning a suitable navy is completed, no nation in the world will be hardy to engage in war upon us. We are now entering into competition with the great nations of the world in the markets of the world. We do not ask our trade as a favor, but we do ask the aid of helpful people, we pledge it only upon the basis of friendliness and mutual trade advantage, holding to the dignity and honor of our country. We shall expect others to respect our rights as we shall respect theirs. (Applause.) United we will enter upon a career of world trade, and I am sure accompanied by the sweet influence of schools and of churches, committing to God's care the generation that is to take from us the high honor of our patriotism that they may be fitted if any exigency should come to do their part as their fathers did. (Applause.)

What day did we can tell, when we look down the pages of history and say what one issue would have involved us in disaster, what one weakness and what one wrong would have put us on this secondary place of brightness and glory? (Tremendous applause.)

The President was met on his return to Washington this evening.

AT COLUMBUS.

COLUMBUS, O., May 30.—Ex-President Rutherford B. Hayes delivered a memorial address here today. Among other things he said: "The astonishing progress of America during the last half century, and in fact during the last twenty-seven years, has carried us forward and upward until we have reached a rank among the nations so commanding that we ourselves can hardly realize either the privileges that are ours or the responsibilities and duties which those privileges impose upon us. It is surprising to be without extensive and costly fortifications because we do not need them. We have only a small army because with our resources we can, at will, at most, to establish the ships of almost all other nations except those of the power with which we are at war.

"We have today the largest, cheapest, most efficient and most formidable army the world has ever seen, and a reserve of from two to three million of educated men who are not merely self-sustaining, but who are engaged in the peaceful industries of civilization, materially adding to the wealth and power. To keep this army up to its maximum we have more than a quarter of a million of school boys annually coming of military age, of which is of some a fortress and recruiting station for the army of the Republic. General Hayes added that the nation should be the peacemaker of the world. "We could," he said, "better afford to suffer wrong than do wrong, and we are dealing with weaker nations. America should engage in no war not absolutely forced on her, but once in it, should cease only when the ends of the agitation of the war that caused it, so that there never could be a repetition of the conflict with that nation."

Unusual and novel exercises were held at the penitentiary. Speeches were made by ex-Confederate and Union soldiers, and seventeen hundred inmates joined in singing "America." Tonight local services were held and attended by an immense throng, ex-President Hayes being the speaker of the evening.

AT WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—Memorial Day was observed here in the usual way. Appropriate exercises were held in Arlington and Soldiers' Home cemeteries, and the graves of 20,000 soldiers, buried in and about Washington, were decorated as were the monuments of the Union leaders in various parts of the city. Later in the day special services were held at General John A. Logan's tomb, under the auspices of Logan Camp Sons of Veterans, Illinois Regiment Association and other organizations. The programme included addresses by Senator Colson, Hon. A. C. Matthews, Hon. Frank Hatton, Hon. Thomas Hume, Colonel T. H. McKee and Hon. T. H. Coolier and poems recited by General A. Gillibrand and Colonel Sipes. Mrs. Logan was present at the exercises.

AT CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, May 30.—Memorial Day was duly observed here. In the morning the veterans of the war visited in various cemeteries and strewed the graves with flowers, not forgetting 7000 Confederate dead at old Camp Douglas. Arrangements were made for a parade this afternoon, but rain began falling at 1:30 p. m. However the arrangements for an elaborate parade in the afternoon were carried out in spite of the rain, which poured down incessantly for several hours.

Reports from Memorial Day from all over the country indicate that the day was observed more generally than for several years.

AT NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 30.—In spite of the rain the Decoration day exercises were carried out successfully in every respect. They began with a parade of regular troops, militia, reserve artillery and grand Army parade, in nine divisions, given to veterans of the Army men from the South were as much as