ESTABLISHED JUNE, 1850.

DESERET EVENING NEWS.

THE OLDEST NEWSPAPER IN THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

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THE FIGHT BEGUN.

The Committee on Credentials Present a Majority and a Minority Report.

THE UTAH QUESTION IN THE CONVENTION.

Harrison's Friends Say—"Figures Do Not Lie."—Harrison People Elated.

By Telegraph to the NEWS.

COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS.

Reports Presented to the Convention and Votes Taken.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 9.—When Chairman Cogswell, of the credentials committee, made his appearance on the platform this morning to present the reports of his committee, he was greeted with prolonged cheers. The majority report recommended that twelve Harrison delegates in Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana be seated in place of the same number of Blaine men given seats on the temporary roll, and the minority recommended that twelve Blaine men on the temporary roll be placed on the permanent roll. The majority report overrides the national committee as to seventy-three votes and reversed the national committee as to seventeen votes, and politically the result was a gain of thirteen votes to Harrison and a loss to Blaine, a Harrison net gain of [illegible] votes. The gain included six votes in Alabama, four in Louisiana, and two in Mississippi.

Wallace, of New York, announced the purpose of fighting the report so far as it relates to [illegible]. When Chairman Cogswell moved that the majority report be adopted he was loudly cheered by the Harrison delegates, and when Chauncey Filley, of Missouri, moved that the minority be a substitute [illegible] the applause which followed from the Blaine delegates told the [illegible] that the long expected fight between the Blaine and Harrison forces was on.

E. R. Bathes of Illinois deprecated the attempt to conjure up prejudice against the office-holding class. He made an allusion of a derogatory nature to the people of the section from which the contest came. It was a bad break and a number of gallery occupants cried "Down." Bathes became rattled at the reception the remark received.

The greatest interest was manifested when Colonel Duffield of Detroit, General Alger's manager, arose to speak in favor of the minority report. His remark was interrupted as meaning that the Alger people were prepared to vote with the Blaine people. Powel Clayton of Arkansas defended the report.

CANNON OF UTAH.

In behalf of the "regulars" in Utah, [illegible] the minority report recommending that they be seated, and that the minority recommending that their opponents be given half of the vote be not accepted. He said he represented the regular party.

"If you seat these men," said Cannon, "you seat them on old issues. They don't know Brigham Young is dead yet. (Great laughter and applause.) Give us our seats and you will encourage the growing party, and when the State is admitted we will give you a Republican State."

There was wild applause when Chauncey Depew arose to support the majority report, which he did briefly.

Ex-Senator Miller of New York spoke for the minority and said he had listened to many reports of committees on credentials, but this was the first he ever heard of a majority report which gave no reasons why it should be adopted except that it was the majority report. The minority gave reasons and not one speaker had given facts to controvert them. Miller closed by moving that the Cogswell report be divided and the vote taken on the Alabama part alone.

At this point Clarkson and Platt held a hurried consultation. No one who saw it doubted that preparations were on hand for a final test between

THE BLAINE AND HARRISON FORCES.

Chairman Cogswell said he stated at the beginning that they had not time to prepare a report. The convention [illegible] nevertheless to call for an oral report, and now the gentlemen were taking the majority because it had not submitted its argument in favor of the report. He concluded by demanding the previous question, which was seconded by the majority of the delegations of Massachusetts, Delaware and West Virginia.

Suddenly came the sharp rap of the chairman's gavel and the clerk sonorously called Alabama.

When the roll call was finished a mighty yell greeted the announcement of

HARRISON'S VICTORY.

The figures were [illegible] ayes and [illegible] nays. The President's friends waved handkerchiefs and anything that could be grabbed, and swung them wildly in triumph, while the dome seemed to tremble with the terrific roar of applause.

An attempt to adjourn the convention at this interesting juncture failed. The hour proposed was [illegible] o'clock in the morning, but it was decided by a [illegible] majority to proceed with the business of the convention without delay.

Depew, leader of the Harrison forces, [illegible] if he was satisfied with the [illegible]. "Yes," he replied, and we will [illegible] twenty-five votes stronger on the [illegible] question.

Ex-Senator Platt of New York said: "I would prefer not to give an opinion until a later ballot is taken."

Chairman Clarkson said: "I cannot [illegible] exactly what the significance is. There were enough [illegible] in Louisiana [illegible] of two States to leave Harrison short of a majority which was [illegible] the scattering votes that will be cast for 'dark horses.' I don't give up the fight yet."

At [illegible] a.m. the convention adjourned to 11 o'clock Friday morning.

The rollcall on the adoption of majority report of the committee on credentials resulted as follows:

STATES.	Yeas.	Nays.
Alabama	[illegible]	[illegible]
Arkansas	[illegible]	[illegible]
California	[illegible]	[illegible]
Colorado	[illegible]	[illegible]
Connecticut	[illegible]	[illegible]
Delaware	[illegible]	[illegible]
Florida	[illegible]	[illegible]
Georgia	[illegible]	[illegible]
Idaho	[illegible]	[illegible]
Indiana	[illegible]	[illegible]
Iowa	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kentucky	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louisiana	[illegible]	[illegible]
Maine	[illegible]	[illegible]
Maryland	[illegible]	[illegible]
Massachusetts	[illegible]	[illegible]
Michigan	[illegible]	[illegible]
Minnesota	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mississippi	[illegible]	[illegible]
Missouri	[illegible]	[illegible]
Montana	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nebraska	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nevada	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Hampshire	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Jersey	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York	[illegible]	[illegible]
North Carolina	[illegible]	[illegible]
North Dakota	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ohio	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oregon	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pennsylvania	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rhode Island	[illegible]	[illegible]
South Carolina	[illegible]	[illegible]
South Dakota	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tennessee	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas	[illegible]	[illegible]
Vermont	[illegible]	[illegible]
Virginia	[illegible]	[illegible]
Washington	[illegible]	[illegible]
West Virginia	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wisconsin	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wyoming	[illegible]	[illegible]
Arizona	[illegible]	[illegible]
District of Columbia	[illegible]	[illegible]

A PRIVATE HARRISON MEETING.

The Harrison leaders called a meeting suddenly today for 1 o'clock at Market Hall. Those not in the confidence of the Harrison side were not invited and the press was not admitted. It is claimed [illegible] delegates were present, and that those [illegible] represented altogether 511 delegates. It was decided to follow the lead of Depew.

Asked about the correctness of the statement, he confirmed and declared that the contest is practically ended. Another delegate says the number given is unreliable because a good many simply vouchsafed for those present.

The Blaine leaders promise to flank this movement before morning, but how it can be done they do not explain. It is further said the Colorado delegation which is for Blaine, and eleven Blaine men from Iowa were present at the Market Hall meeting simply for the purpose of seeing what was going to be done. This statement is made on the authority of the Colorado representatives.

At the conclusion of the meeting this table was made up and circulated. It is interesting and can be used for the purpose of comparison when the first ballot is taken.

STATE.	Total.	Harrison.
Alabama	[illegible]	[illegible]
Arkansas	[illegible]	[illegible]
California	[illegible]	[illegible]
Colorado	[illegible]	[illegible]
Connecticut	[illegible]	[illegible]
Delaware	[illegible]	[illegible]
Florida	[illegible]	[illegible]
Georgia	[illegible]	[illegible]
Idaho	[illegible]	[illegible]
Illinois	[illegible]	[illegible]
Indiana	[illegible]	[illegible]
Iowa	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kentucky	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louisiana	[illegible]	[illegible]
Maine	[illegible]	[illegible]
Maryland	[illegible]	[illegible]
Massachusetts	[illegible]	[illegible]
Michigan	[illegible]	[illegible]
Minnesota	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mississippi	[illegible]	[illegible]
Missouri	[illegible]	[illegible]
Montana	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nebraska	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nevada	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Hampshire	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Jersey	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York	[illegible]	[illegible]
North Carolina	[illegible]	[illegible]
North Dakota	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ohio	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oregon	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pennsylvania	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rhode Island	[illegible]	[illegible]
South Carolina	[illegible]	[illegible]
South Dakota	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tennessee	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas	[illegible]	[illegible]
Vermont	[illegible]	[illegible]
Virginia	[illegible]	[illegible]
Washington	[illegible]	[illegible]
West Virginia	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wisconsin	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wyoming	[illegible]	[illegible]
Alaska	[illegible]	[illegible]
Arizona	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Mexico	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oklahoma	[illegible]	[illegible]
Utah	[illegible]	[illegible]
District of Columbia	[illegible]	[illegible]

"It's a bluff, a cold, clammy and withal desperate bluff," said Chairman Clarkson of the national committee. "Here are two men," said he, "who were in the Harrison caucus in Market hall, and I can pledge my word that they were both Blaine men, and I can prove it by their personality."

One was a colored delegate from North Carolina, while the other was a white Northern delegate. Both sanctioned the remark made by Clarkson.

"I can say to you," continued General Clarkson, "we are not a bit disturbed over the alleged claim the Harrison people have sprung at this late hour. I am satisfied that fully one third of the men in the Market hall were Blaine delegates and fifty or sixty of the delegates in the hall were placed there by me. We knew of the purpose of the Harrison people and prepared to meet it by having our people present, and when the balloting of the convention begins the truth of my assertions will be sustained."

Ex-Senator Platt was of the same opinion as Clarkson regarding the Harrison gathering. He characterized it as a pow-wow of office-holding delegates and outsiders.

Ex-Governor Foraker also asserted that it was not an assembly of Harrison delegates, but a gathering of "shouters," many of whom have no voice in the convention.

Senator Hiscock was emphatic that there were [illegible] delegates present who had pledged themselves for Harrison.

The following is among the list of votes promised at the meeting: California 8, Illinois [illegible], Indiana 30, Iowa 2, Montana 1, Nebraska 14, New York 28, Oregon 1, South Dakota 4, Wisconsin 18, Wyoming [illegible]. Oregon is credited with four votes for Harrison while the opposite is asserted by the Blaine followers.

The Harrison people are greatly elated over the effect of their meeting and regard it as a trump card. The Blaine leaders are disturbed and are considering the advisability of getting up a counter-demonstration. Senator Wolcott was interviewed about the meeting and said he saw the list and on it were the names of Colorado delegates known to be for Blaine. The Blaine men claim the meeting is

A GAME OF BLUFF

in line with the Conkling-Logan-Cameron tactics of 1880.

"If they are not afraid of a third candidate why should they print and circulate McKinley's speech at the Chicago convention of 1888, refusing to use his name, as it would not be honorable fidelity to Sherman?"

But it is easily seen McKinley's position today is totally different from that in 1888.

A rumor was current here today that Blaine had sent a communication withdrawing his name, but when the matter was brought to the attention of Senator Quay of Pennsylvania he said there was no truth in it. Joe Manly also denied the rumor.

Tonight official notice was issued from the Harrison headquarters saying:

Since it has been demonstrated by the unanimous expression of a large majority of the delegates to the national convention at a meeting today that President Harrison is their choice and leader, the question was asked by delegates favorable to him whether his friends will consider the expediency of his retiring and joining in the nomination of a new man. The authority has been and will continue to be given, that the judgment of the party having been definitely ascertained to be favorable to his candidacy, his supporters will not participate in an effort to reverse the judgment. At no time will there be a consideration by them of any other candidate.

L. T. MICHENER.

THE IOWA DELEGATES.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 9.—The Iowa delegation held a meeting today with closed doors. Several New York delegates favoring Harrison's nomination were present. An effort was made to stiffen the backs of Iowa delegates favorably disposed towards Harrison. After the meeting D. C. Chase, one of the Iowa delegates, said that while no action was taken this morning owing to the presence of the New Yorkers the Iowa delegates were considering the possibility of securing the nomination of Senator Allison.

"One of the delegates," he said, "will vote for Allison on the first ballot and I think the entire delegation will swing into line the instant he develops strength." Other Harrison men at Indiana headquarters say their faith in the Harrison boom has developed into positive knowledge. The following message was sent to the White House:

E. W. Halford, Washington:

Harrison delegates just had a meeting presided over by Chauncey M. Depew. The roll called showed [illegible] votes for the President not counting the contested seats. He will be nominated at the first opportunity to ballot.

D. M. RANSDELL.

Fluctuations of Families.

Half the peerages in England have been maintained only by bringing some seventh cousin from the remotest regions—a Chicago carpenter's shop, for instance—to keep the name from disappearing or the title from lapsing. The heir of the house of De Courcy was discovered years ago in a Newport (R. I.) sailor, and his descendant now holds the title. The lineal representative of Simon de Montfort was a saddler in Tooley street, London, and the representative of the earldom of Mar was hunted up in a coal pit. Hugh Miller had a fellow apprentice in a stonemason's yard who came so near being the heir to an earldom that he was often addressed by his mates, "John, Yerl Crawford, bring us another hod." In this country, with no such elaborate mechanism to preserve the succession, it is even easier for a family to run down.—T. W. Higginson in Harper's Bazar.

Another Long Felt Want.

Peddler—One moment, madam. I am introducing one of the most wonderful and most useful inventions of the age; sells like wildfire; everybody buys 'em. It's a patent peddlers' bell.

Lady—A what?

Peddler—Peddlers' bell, madam. It is intended to go on the door or portal along with the visitors' bell, servants' bell, etc.

Lady (impatiently)—You peddlers are a perfect nuisance and you know it. The servants' bell is good enough for any of you.

Peddler—Ah, yes, but the servants' bell rings. This doesn't.—Good News.

Gas Motor and Electric Light.

The point at which gas and electric companies can work in unison has been discovered. A multipolar slow speed dynamo has been set up directly coupled to a gas engine, and it is found that in this manner electric light can be generated at a less cost per candle power than gaslight could be produced by burning the gas direct.—New York World.

In Grace's Boudoir.

Mamie—Did Grace expect you today?

Imogen—How can you ask! There's my photograph carefully dusted and placed in the middle of the mantelpiece.—Kate Field's Washington.

Rev. J. W. Amey, the trotting parson of the Methodist church, has resigned his pastoral charge and will hereafter devote his attention to horse breeding. He was twice disciplined by the church for his love of fast horses and for attending sporting exhibitions. What the church has lost, the horse breeding interest has made a fine gain, and is to be congratulated.

Save the Voice.

When hoarse speak as little as possible until the hoarseness is recovered from, else the voice may be permanently lost or difficulties of the throat produced.—Exchange.

THE PLATFORM.

The Full Text as Compiled by the Committee on Resolutions.

THE DOCTRINE OF PROTECTION REAFFIRMED.

The Money Question.—Free Ballot.—Commerce.—Territories.—Other Planks.

By Telegraph to the NEWS.

REPUBLICANISM.

A Platform Consisting of a Great Many Planks.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 9.—The following is the full text of the platform as compiled by the committee on resolutions, and which was adopted by the convention:

Representatives of the Republicans of the United States assembled in general convention on the shores of the Mississippi river, the everlasting bond of an indestructible Republic whose most glorious chapter of history is the record of the Republican party, congratulate their countrymen on the majestic march of the Nation under the banners inscribed with the principles of our platform of 1888, which were vindicated by victory at the polls, and make the following declaration of principles:

We reaffirm the American

DOCTRINE OF PROTECTION.

We call attention to its growth abroad. We maintain that the prosperous condition of our country is largely due to the wise revenue legislation of the Republican Congress. We believe that the articles which cannot be produced in the United States, except luxuries, should be admitted free of duty, and that on all imports coming into competition with the products of American labor, there should be levied duties equal to the difference between the wages abroad and at home.

We assert that the prices of manufactured articles of general consumption have been reduced under the operations of the tariff act of 1890. We denounce the efforts of the democratic majority in the House of Representatives to destroy our tariff laws by piecemeal as is manifested by their attacks upon wool and lead ores, the chief products of a number of States and we ask the people for their judgment thereon.

We point to the success of the Republican policy of reciprocity under which our trade has vastly increased, and new and enlarged markets have been opened for the products of our farms and workshops, and we remind the people of the bitter opposition of the Democratic party to this practical business measure, and claim that it was executed by a Republican administration. Our present laws will eventually give us control of the trade of the world.

THE MONEY QUESTION.

The people from tradition and interest favor bimetallism and the Republican party demands the use of both gold and silver as standard money with such restrictions and under such provisions to be determined by legislation, as will secure the maintenance of a parity of values of the two metals, so that the purchasing and debt paying power of a dollar, whether of gold, silver or paper, will be at all times equal.

The interests of the producers of the country, its farmers and workingmen, demand that every dollar, paper or coin, issued by the government shall be as good as any other.

We commend the wise and patriotic steps already taken by our government to secure an international conference to adopt such measures as will insure a parity of value between gold and silver for use as money throughout the world.

THE BALLOT.

We demand that every citizen of the United States shall be allowed to cast one free and unrestricted ballot in all public elections, and that such ballot shall be counted and returned as cast. That such laws shall be enacted and enforced as will secure to every citizen, be he rich or poor, native or foreign-born, white or black, this sovereign right guaranteed by the Constitution. The free and honest popular ballot, a just and equal representation of all the people as well as their just and equal protection under the laws, are the foundation of our Republican institutions, and the party will never relent its efforts until the integrity of the ballot and purity of elections shall be fully guaranteed and protected in every State.

THE SOUTHERN OUTRAGES.

We denounce as continued inhuman outrages perpetrated upon American citizens for political reasons in certain Southern States of the Union.

FOREIGN COMMERCE.

We favor the extension of our foreign commerce; the restoration of our mercantile marine by home-built ships and the creation of a navy for the protection of our national interests and the honor of our flag; the maintenance of most friendly relations with all foreign powers, entangling alliances with none, and protection of the rights of our fishermen.

We reaffirm our approval of the Monroe doctrine and believe in the achievement and manifest destiny of the republic in the broadest sense. We favor enactment of more stringent laws and relations for the restriction of criminal, pauper and contract immigration.

VARIOUS PLANKS.

We favor efficient legislation by Congress to protect life and limb of employes of transportation companies engaged in carrying on interstate commerce, and recommend legislation by the respective States that will protect employes engaged in State commerce, in mining and manufacturing.

The Republican party has always been the champion of the oppressed and recognizes the dignity of manhood irrespective of faith, color or nationality. It sympathizes with the cause of home rule in Ireland and protests against the persecution of the Jews. The ultimate reliance of free popular government is the intelligence of the people and maintenance of freedom among men.

We therefore declare anew our devotion to liberty of thought and conscience, of speech and press, and approve all agencies and instrumentalities which contribute to the education of the children of the land; but while insisting on the fullest measure of religious liberty, we are opposed to any union of church and state.

We reaffirm our opposition declared in the Republican platform of 1888 to all combinations of capital organized in trusts or otherwise, to control arbitrarily the condition of trade among our citizens. We heartily endorse the action already taken upon this subject and ask for such further legislation as may be required to remedy any defect in existing laws and render the enforcement more complete and effective.

We approve the policy of extending to towns, villages and rural communities the advantages of free delivery service, now enjoyed by the larger cities of the country, and reaffirm the declaration contained in the Republican platform of 1888 pledging the reduction of letter postage to 1 cent at the earliest possible moment consistent with the maintenance of the Post-office Department and the highest class of postal service.

We recommend the spirit and evidence of reform in the civil service and the wise and consistent enforcement by the Republican party legislating the same.

The construction of the Nicaragua canal is of the highest importance to the American people, both as a measure of national defense and to build up and maintain American commerce and should be controlled by the United States Government.

TERRITORIES.

We favor the admission of the remaining territories at the earliest possible date, having due regard to the interest of the people of the territories and the United States. All Federal officers appointed for territories should be selected from bona fide residents thereof and the right of self-government should be accorded as far as practicable.

We favor the cession, subject to the homestead law, of arid public lands to the States and Territories in which they lie, under such Congressional restrictions as to disposition, reclamation and occupancy by settlers as will secure the maximum benefits to the people.

THE WORLD'S FAIR.

The Columbian Exposition is a great national undertaking, and Congress should promptly enact such reasonable legislation in aid thereof as will insure discharging of the expense and obligations incident thereto, and the attainment of results commensurate with the dignity and progress of the nation.

In temperance we sympathize with all wise and legitimate efforts to lessen and prevent the evils of intemperance and promote morality.

PENSIONS.

Ever mindful of the services and sacrifices of the men who saved the life of the nation, we pledge anew to the veteran soldiers of the Republic a watchful care and recognition of their just claims upon a grateful people.

HARRISON'S ADMINISTRATION.

We commend the able, patriotic and thoroughly American administration of President Harrison. Under it the country has enjoyed remarkable prosperity, and the dignity and honor of the nation at home and abroad have been faithfully maintained, and we offer the record of pledges kept as a guarantee of faithful performance in future.

TEED AGAIN.

Sydney Miller's Statement in Court Against the Doctor.

CHICAGO, June 9.—Sydney C. Miller, president of the National Publishing company, filed a declaration today in the circuit court in his $100,000 damage suit against Dr. Cyrus R. Teed, of Koresh fame. The suit is brought for alienating the affections of Jeannie L. Miller, the plaintiff's wife, and additional charges are also made to those already made by Thomas Cole, who also asks damages in a similar action. Miller alleges that Teed represented to his wife that he would make her Goddess Minerva, and that it was necessary to give up all her possessions to be converted. By false representations he induced Mrs. Miller to give up a considerable sum of money and for this and the destruction of his home and the loss of his wife, Miller demands compensation.

Soldiers and Civilians Fight.

BUDA PESTH, June 9.—During the fete held in honor of the anniversary coronation of Emperor Francis Joseph today, a fight occurred between soldiers and civilians in which fourteen of the latter were seriously wounded by bayonets.

Blaine was not Interviewed.

BOSTON, June 9.—Mr. Blaine today repudiates the alleged interview with him in the Post this morning. He says he did not even see the reporter.

China and Russia.

VIENNA, June 9.—The Politische correspondent says that China has sent a large force of troops to the Pamir region to enforce her claims, and that Russia is awaiting details before taking counter-measures.

Railway Accident.

LONDON, June 9.—By a collision on the Midland Railway today five persons were killed and twenty others injured.

Richard W. Thompson Congratulated.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 9.—"The convention will please come to order," said Chairman McKinley, and Chauncey M. Depew immediately demanded recognition, and in a neat speech moved to congratulate Hon. Richard W. Thompson of Indiana on his [illegible] birthday, which occurred today, and invited him to the platform. The motion was unanimously carried and Mr. Thompson was escorted to the platform and expressed his gratitude in a short speech.

Resolutions admitting members of the G. A. R. to any seat in the convention unoccupied thirty minutes after the opening, was, of course, adopted, and a message was read from the mayors of Titusville and Oil City announcing the state of distress and suffering that prevailed in those inundated districts and making a public appeal for aid.

Workingmen for Harrison.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 9.—The New York labor delegation of the Workingmen's Reform League and Associated Trades of New York have determined to circulate 10,000 copies of the resolutions adopted by the Associated Trades of New York City, recalling the record of Harrison, showing that he is the most eligible candidate for the workingmen and farmers and demanding his renomination.

Conspiring to Overthrow the Government.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 9.—The steamer "Monowai" arrived this afternoon from Australia, with Honolulu advices regarding the trial of the twenty people charged with conspiring to overthrow the government. The defense presented a demurrer claiming that there was no evidence to sustain the charges. The demurrer was overruled and the testimony taken. The general impression is that the evidence warrants the commitment of the prisoners for trial, not on the charge of treason, but with a fair show of conviction on the charge of conspiracy. The conspirators will probably be expatriated.

Temperance and Politics.

A great many excellent people object to carrying temperance into politics apparently not recognizing the fact that the liquor traffic has been in politics for a good many years, and that the only way to get it out is to go in after it. When men are building a still-house they follow it even to its lair. The liquor traffic makes no secret of its political motives and ambitions.

It collects and dispenses vast sums of money for political purposes; it secures pledges from candidates for office as a condition of its support; it elects its own representatives; it devises and promotes the passage of bills calculated to advance its own interests, and resorts to bribery and intimidation to defeat bills of a contrary character; it is ever alert and assertive at political caucuses and conventions to see that nothing is permitted to creep into proclamations or platforms seriously inimical to its interests. Temperance in politics! Strange indeed it is that some people should want to see it have at least an even chance there with those old-time politicians, the beer keg and the whiskey bottle!

THE CHURCH ON THE HILL.

It Had the Advantage of Position and Worked the Recesses Both Ways.

We were coming down the Ocklawaha, that [illegible] of Floridian streams, which winds its tortuous way through a tangled mass of cypress swamp, and often takes miles in advancing one. The only way to navigate it is by the curious little stout built house boats, flat as to bottom, and with old fashioned water wheels behind for motive power. Pine torches are lit on the wheel house at night to light the way, and every now and then the boats have to draw up alongside of a woodpile of pine sticks to replenish the fuel, which makes a hot but exceedingly short lived fire.

As he drew up at Somebody's landing, a fine, elevated hummock, rising up from the river in quite an un-Floridalike hill, the captain told us that we might go ashore, as he had some barrels of flour to land and would be there for fully half an hour.

He advised us to climb the gentle hill to a rather pretentious house there, the owner of which had a mammoth alligator, a "tame wildcat" and numerous other curiosities on free exhibition. We found an exceedingly comfortable looking house, surrounded by orange groves redolent with the scent of blossoms and a front yard filled with magnificent rosebushes in full and fragrant bearing—a gladsome sight. A buxom woman came out and bade us welcome.

"By the way," she said in an artless fond fair tone, "if any of you want any roses we sell them for the benefit of our church. There is no price on them. You pay what you choose."

Of course many of us took roses—for the cause of the church.

Five miles down the river we came to another landing, which was also situated at the foot of a rounded hill.

A number of children boarded the boat. Some had oranges to sell, some had big Indian beans, the pods a foot or more in length, and bunches of faded roses and other blossoms, while one little maid had a piece of cloth on which she had embroidered in facsimile the signatures of George Washington, B. Harrison, John Smith and various other known and unknown beings. For twenty-five cents she offered to work in your signature—for the benefit of her church—it was the Methodist church, she explained.

"See here," we objected, "this is getting played out. We just gave all our money to another church at Somebody's Landing."

"Oh, that is nothing!" she replied in perfect serenity of spirit. "It is the same church. It's on top of the hill yonder. Somebody's Landing is over on the other side, half a mile away. Let me work your name, won't you?"

We thought the crooked Ocklawaha was playing a confidence game on us in behalf of that Methodist church and declined to join the shining galaxy.—New York Herald.

Cure Air in the Pantry.

Keep a small box filled with lime in your pantry and cellar; it will keep the air dry and pure.—New York Journal.

SENATOR HILL.

A Letter Said to Exist Authorizing Certain Parties to Withdraw His Name

FROM CONSIDERATION IN DEMOCRATIC CONVENTIONS.

Whenever Such a Step in Their Opinion is Considered Necessary.

By Telegraph to the NEWS.

HILL BACKS OUT

A Letter Authorizing Certain Parties to Withdraw His Name.

NEW YORK, June 9.—The Times this morning publishes the following special from Troy:

"There is in existence a letter signed by Senator David B. Hill authorizing the withdrawal of his name from all further consideration by the Democratic State and National conventions whenever in the opinion or discretion of Richard Croker, Hugh McLaughlin, Edward Murphy, Jr., and W. F. Sheehan such a step should be taken. That letter is in the city at this moment in the safe of Edward Murphy, Jr., chairman of the Democratic State committee, and there will be hasty, and perhaps angry denials of the above statements, but they are based upon information which the Times has taken pains to verify, and which it is believed absolutely reliable. The letter was brought to New York by Lieutenant-Governor Sheehan on Sunday night from Washington."

Cleveland, Not Hill.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., June 9.—The Democratic State convention is in session here. Ex-Governor Thomas Seay is permanent chairman. In his speech with reference to Hill there was a slight demonstration, but there was a cyclone of enthusiasm when he pronounced the name of Cleveland. Governor Thomas Jones was renominated unanimously. The Bolters convention named an entire State ticket, and elected a full State committee and delegations to the Chicago convention.

Congress.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—Immediately after reading the Journal Mr. Oates of (Ala.) called up the bill modifying the revised statutes so as to dispense with the proof of loyalty during the war of the Rebellion as a prerequisite for being restored or admitted to the pension roll, of any person who otherwise would be entitled thereto, nor shall proof of loyalty be necessary in any application for bounty lands where proof otherwise shows that the applicant is entitled thereto. This act shall not extend to any person under disability composed by the fourteenth article of the constitutional amendment. Passed. After acting upon several matters of minor importance, the House adjourned.

The Coeur d'Alene Strike.

WALLACE, Ida., June 9.—The strike in the Coeur d'Alene mining district is rapidly nearing an end. The result is favorable to the mine owners. Union miners will probably return to work in a body within a few days.

Coast Defense.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—Senator Blackburn today introduced a bill appropriating $1,200,000 for the procurement under contract of fifty mortars and carriages for defense of the Pacific coast.

S. W. Wall, the Post reporter, whose alleged interview with Blaine in the Post this morning was repudiated today, will publish an affidavit in the morning, affirming the correctness of the same.

The Oriental Bank.

LONDON, June 10.—The Oriental Bank which failed yesterday had £700,000 locked up in building and land, in Melbourne. The Times in a financial article says: "It is a mistake to suppose that other banks are in the same position. The better class of Indian banks have to be careful to avoid loss through the depreciation of exchange, by keeping rupee deposits in their western branches, and gold deposits here.

The "Post" Reporter Says He Told The Truth.

BOSTON, June 10.—Ex-Secretary Blaine received no callers today except a delegation of newspapermen, this afternoon.

A WONDERFUL MEMORY.

AFTER A YEAR A HORSE RECOGNIZES HIS MASTER.

[Atlanta Star.]

A. R. Hill, a leading lawyer of Danville, Ill., is in this city on a peculiar mission. He came to recover an old family horse that was stolen from him on December 1st, 1890, and which he has followed over 1000 miles. The thief that stole the horse carried it to Indianapolis and sold it to some horse dealers. They sold it to Atlanta stock dealers, who shipped it to this city. A gentleman from Mr. Hill's home who was visiting in the city, saw the horse and recognized it, and at once notified the owner. Mr. Hill came to see about the much-beloved animal. On his arrival he was informed that his horse was in the stables of Hill & Walker, and that he would have to prove beyond a doubt the identity of it before he could have it. With some other gentlemen Mr. Hill proceeded to the stable.

When he walked into the stall the horse neighed and pranced, and when Mr. Hill held out his hand the horse licked it with seemingly as much passion as ever one person kissed another. The gentlemen present were astounded at the instant recognition of the master by the faithful old family horse after a full year's absence. The gentleman who had possession of the horse told Mr. Hill to take it, remarking: "You need not identify the horse; he has identified you. I would hate to be a murderer and own that horse. I might run on him some day and could never conceal my identity." The horse will be shipped to Danville and Mr. Hill will follow him.