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AMERICAN.

DENVER, 29.—On reassembling this afternoon, the convention took up the question of representation. The committee on credentials, in its report, had announced 1,041 delegates present with proper credentials, but, in view of the fact that some of the counties in Colorado were represented by a hundred or more delegates, while others were represented by a much smaller number, the committee recommended, as a matter of justice to all parts of the State, that each county represented be allowed double the number of votes accredited to it at the late Republican and Democratic State Conventions. A delegate moved, as an amendment, that each delegate present be allowed one vote. An angry discussion followed, ending in the adoption of the report.

The committee on permanent organization reported the name of ex-Governor James B. Grant for permanent chairman. A minority report of the same committee recommended ex-Senator Tabor for permanent chairman.

Then ensued a scene almost indescribable and certainly disgraceful. There were yells, hisses, laughter, shouting and motions to adjourn *sine die*—a perfect mob of crazy men, which the chairman was wholly unable to control. A delegate finally obtained recognition from the chair, and, in a powerful speech in the interest of harmony, succeeded in bringing order out of the chaos. "In the interest of silver, for the sake of Colorado," he moved, as a substitute for both reports, that Gov. B. H. Eaton be made permanent chairman. The motion was unanimously adopted. The balance of the majority report was subsequently adopted.

A committee on resolutions and memorials was appointed, consisting of one from each county in Colorado and one from each of the other States and Territories represented in the convention.

On motion, a committee of 12 was appointed to consider the report upon the question of the formation of a National Silver Association. The committee consists of delegates from each of the States represented in the convention. Adjourned till 10 o'clock to-morrow.

WASHINGTON, 29.—After a long discussion it was agreed, by a vote of 22 to 11, to submit to Congress the draft of the bill defining the liability of common carriers on bills of lading prepared by the executive council, instead of the bill favored by the New York Board of Trade.

The regulation of inter-State commerce was referred to a special committee authorized to report to the executive council at this session of the board, if possible, a bill embodying the necessary legislation upon the subject.

The question of promoting the increase of American shipping was discussed for several hours, and a resolution adopted commending to Congress the enactment of House bill No. 4,987, which provides that the Postmaster General be authorized, in his discretion, to contract with American steamship companies for the conveyance of mails at a rate not to exceed \$1 per mile; the amount to be paid in this manner not to exceed the sum received from ocean postage by the United States. The board also referred to the executive council for further consideration, with the request that the council examine the method adopted by the French Government for the encouragement of its mercantile marine.

The next matter taken up was the resolution of the New York board, recommending the abolishment of the certification of invoices by United States Consuls at the port of shipment. The resolution was defeated, 9 to 18. Adjourned until to-morrow.

The following is understood to be the vote in detail upon the ratification of the Nicaraguan treaty:

Ayes—Aldrich, Allison, Bowen, Cameron of Wisconsin, Chase, Conger, Cullom, Edmunds, Frye, Hale, Harrison, Hawley, Hoar, Jonas, Jones of Florida, Jones of Nevada, Lapham, McMillan, Mahone, Manderson, Maxey, Miller of California, Morgan, Palmer, Pendleton, Pike, Platt, Pugh, Sawyer, Sherman, Van Wyck and Wilson—32.

Nays—Bayard, Beck, Butler, Call, Camden, Cockrell, Coke, Colquitt, Garland, George, Gibson, Gorman, Groome, Hampton, Harris, Jackson, Kenna, Lamar, Ransom, Riddleberger, Saulsbury, Vance and Vest—23—not two-thirds.

The change of front upon the Sherman amendment is explained thus: Several Senators who favored the amendment, but were opposed to the treaty, voted against the amendment in committee of the whole, fearing its adoption would help the treaty. When the treaty was reported to the Senate and the vote recurred upon the Sherman amendment, some friends of the treaty, who were opposed to the amendment, voted in the affirmative as a means of winning support to the treaty itself, the failure of which, unamended, was foretold by the votes in committee of the whole.

In response to the House resolution, calling for information respecting the participation of the United States in the Congo conference, the President to-day sent to the House a report submitted by the Secretary of State to the President. The Secretary says

that some time must elapse before the full documentary history of the transaction can be laid before Congress, but, in view of the general interest taken in the subject, he submits a preliminary report, leaving the transmission of papers to follow. He then gives in detail the causes and motives of the participation of this government in the Berlin Conference, all of which are well known to the American public. "It being established," the report proceeds, "that the conference was not to have plenipotentiary functions, no special credentials were needed to enable Kasson to attend as the delegate of this government, he being already accredited as minister to the Imperial court. The instructions sent Kasson were brief but precise, as to the exclusion of questions of territorial jurisdiction. By direction of the President, Mr. Henry Sanford, whose relation to the international association representing the free States of Congo seemed to fit him for the work, was appointed associate delegate on behalf of the United States; his course to be governed by the instructions sent Kasson. Sanford not being an officer of this government, was accredited by a letter addressed by the undersigned to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Germany as associate delegate. The resolution of the House calls for the text of the credentials or powers given representatives of the United States and the letter accrediting Sanford will be transmitted, with the rest of the correspondence, at an early day. It was, however, mentioned that it confers no definite powers on him. It merely recites the proposal of the imperial government that associate delegates having special knowledge of the condition of affairs in Western Africa, and especially in the region of the Congo, should assist at the meetings of the conference, and formally accredits Sanford as such associate delegate on behalf of the United States."

"Subsequently," the report says, "Henry M. Stanley was invited by the conference itself to appear and give information touching the Congo region, as to which he is admitted to be the original and sole authority. Stanley's name appears in the protocols of the proceedings as associate delegate of the United States, but he was not accredited otherwise than by Kasson's personal introduction. Neither Sanford nor Stanley have had a vote in the proceedings. The voting had been by countries, the delegations each voting as a unit. As a fact, the voting is quite a matter of form."

The latest dispatches received from Kasson, Secretary Frelinghuysen says, being proceedings up to December 15, on which day the conference adjourned until January 5th. Up to that time the Department of State had no reason to feel otherwise than satisfied with the discretion, prudence and ability with which Kasson has carried out the instructions given him. Besides limiting the position of the United States to one of commercial interest, disassociated from the question of territorial control, he has been attentive that no act on our part shall deviate from a consistent national policy.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., 29.—A special to the Age from Jonesboro, Ala., says: A most horrible murder was the killing, last night, near here, of Bennett Parsons, a respectable farmer, 72 years of age. Between 9 and 10 p.m., according to their story, Mrs. Parsons and her two daughters went to the stable for something, and during their absence from the house they heard the report of a gun. They paid little attention to it, as it is not an exceptional occurrence, and, returning to the house retired. They declare they did not find out Parsons was shot until morning, when they found his body, badly burned, lying on the hearth in his room. The coroner's jury to-day rendered the following verdict: "Bennett Parsons came to his death by being shot with a gun, we believe, in the hands of his wife; we also believe his two daughters were accessory to the crime."

ST. LOUIS, 29.—The Post-Dispatch prints an article this morning, based on the statement of a person whom it calls a well-known local dynamite, to the effect that Cunningham, now under arrest in London in connection with the recent explosion at the Tower, is the same young man who, two years ago, lived here, and who was written up at the time as an explosive and infernal machine maker, together with a full report of a scheme to blow up all the public buildings in London. He was known as Michael J. Byrne. He was a harness maker by trade, and devoted his spare time and money to experimenting in explosives and making infernal machines. He also lived in Chicago, where he was known as James Gilbert, and in Philadelphia, where he went by the name of James Cunningham. He claimed to have been obliged to leave Ireland because he was implicated in the murder of a landlord, but this story was not much relied upon by his friends. He was in Denver last August, but since then has not been heard from.

Cunningham, the man charged with causing the explosion at the Tower, has been photographed and copies sent to New York and Paris, for the purpose of identification.

ALBANY, 29.—What appeared to be a sensational paragraph was printed in the Journal this evening. It was to the effect that President-elect Cleveland was visited last night by ex-Speaker Randall, in response to a letter of invitation sent him at Washington. Immediately after his arrival here, Randall was driven to Cleveland's temporary abode, where the two men had a

conference lasting several hours. This morning the talk was renewed, and at its conclusion Randall returned to New York. Speaker Carlisle is also mentioned as having been invited by Cleveland, and is expected to arrive Saturday morning. Col. D. S. Lamont, private secretary of the President-elect, corroborates the statement that Randall was here and in consultation with the President-elect, and that Carlisle is expected, but beyond that he was extremely reticent. Rumor has it that the President-elect is not satisfied with the way things are going on in Congress, and wants Randall and Carlisle to adopt some fresh and vigorous policy. Of course, nobody has the smallest particle of information as to what took place between Cleveland and Randall, but it is the general belief that nothing in the line of Cabinet appointments was mentioned.

JERSEY CITY, 30.—A railroad accident has occurred with 70 passengers on board. It is remarkable that many were not killed outright. The rear brakeman broke the upper windows of the rear coach and helped out the passengers. The overturned stove set fire to the wreck in several places, but it was extinguished by the efforts of the brakemen and the rescued passengers. The Long Branch express came along a few minutes after the disaster but was stopped by the danger signal.

A special train was sent out from Jersey City and brought back the passengers from the trains.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., 30.—The Philadelphia Express on the Reading railroad was wrecked at Greenville, this morning. Some lives are reported lost. The train consisted of four coaches well filled with passengers. The accident occurred between Danforth Avenue station and the Cemetery Bridge. The train was running rapidly, when a wheel of the forward coach broke and the car was derailed. It ran into a coal train and was upset and the other three cars were wrecked. The accident was witnessed by a mounted policeman who telephoned the facts to police headquarters. Various hospitals have dispatched surgeons and ambulances to the scene. Up to the present time 25 wounded persons have been removed from the wreck. Many more have yet to be extricated.

NEW YORK, 30.—Failures the last seven days, for the U.S., 317; Canada, 37. Total, 354, as compared with a total of 411 last week and 420 the week previous. There is a decrease in every section of the country, though failures in the West and South are still very numerous.

DENVER, Colo., 30.—In the National Silver Convention this morning the committee on resolutions presented majority and minority reports. The first advocates the enforcement of the Bland act to its limit, thus securing the coinage of four million silver dollars monthly. The minority report favors free and unlimited coinage. It is not likely that either of these reports will be adopted as presented. The reports are now under discussion.

WASHINGTON, 30.—When the National Board of Trade resumed its session to-day, the proposition from the Portland, Oregon, board of trade, reciting the necessity for improvement of the Columbia, was taken up, and Senator Dolph offered the following:

Resolved, That the necessities of commerce demand the speedy removal of the obstructions to navigation in the Columbia river, and we recommend to Congress that sufficient appropriation be made to secure the completion of the improvements already commenced upon the river and bar at the earliest practicable time consistent with the economical expenditure of the appropriation.

Senator Dolph proceeded to set forth the importance of the proposed improvement to the northwest. The improvement of the Columbia river should not be charged to Oregon; it was not a local project, but a plan for rendering navigable a river that drained 200,000 square miles. The valuable products exported from its valley aggregated \$15,870,000 last year.

Mr. Dunham seconded the resolution. He said it would be well if the board could convince members of Congress that the people were not in sympathy with the ideas of economy. The people were not so solicitous in regard to this question of money. We hear a great deal about the rate of taxation being too high, and that it should be reduced. He did not believe in reducing taxation to such an extent that it would run into niggardly economy. He did not believe in the appropriation of money where there was no necessity for it, or where it might be wasted in an extravagant way. He did not believe that the interests of this country and people demanded the cheapening of transportation. Economy was a good thing in its place, but niggardly economy was dangerous to the interests of the country.

The resolution was unanimously agreed to.

The proposition presented by the Chicago Board of Trade, touching foreign discrimination against American pork, was temporarily laid aside, in order that all Cincinnati members of the board might be present during its discussion.

Was the next subject discussed, and the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the executive council of the National Board of Trade respectfully memorialize the banking and currency committee of the House of Representatives to carefully consider the propriety of so revising or amend-

ing the national bank act as to make the primitive feature of the law more efficient, especially the limit therein expressed of loaning money not in excess of one tenth of the capital of a bank to any one corporation or individual.

Resolved, That the executive council be requested to memorialize Congress to so amend section 5,200 of the Revised Statutes relating to national banks as to render the section prohibiting the certification of checks, where no funds are on deposit to make the same, more effective in the matter of enforcing the penalty for violation of the same, so that the penalty will be rigidly and strictly enforced.

The President called up the following propositions—the first submitted by the New York Chamber of Commerce, and the second by the Philadelphia Board of Trade:

First—It is the opinion of this chamber that Congress should at once pass an act to suspend the coinage of the standard silver dollar.

Second—That the continued coinage of dollars from 412½ grains of silver threatened the permanent depression of our national standard of value, for which reason Congress is respectfully urged to repeal the law making such coinage compulsory.

There was a pause in the proceedings for a few moments, which was broken by Henry, of New York, who said: "I see nobody is willing to father the bill. I wish to leave silver and gold alone, and I move to lay the resolutions on the table."

Sterns immediately objected, and made an animated attack upon the silver dollar.

Henry deprecated any interference with silver coinage. He should not wonder if it appeared that certain banks in New York were at the bottom of this movement, and one of their means was to threaten a panic if the use of silver were persisted in. The matter should be left entirely to Congress and this board should not alarm the country by dabbling in it.

Thurber offered the following as a substitute for the resolutions under discussion:

Resolved, That the suspension of the coinage of silver may become desirable, and that the Secretary of the Treasury should be empowered to suspend the compulsory purchase of silver bullion and the coinage thereof; and, further, that the Treasury of the United States should be empowered to receive silver bullion on deposit and issue certificates of convenient denominations representing the same.

Buchanan said he did not believe in lodging power of the kind proposed in the hands of any Secretary of the Treasury, especially at this time, when that official is to be changed, and the country is all at sea as to who the new official will be. He proposed to amend the proposition of the Philadelphia Board of Trade so as to make it read that in addition to the repeal of the law making such coinage compulsory, Congress should also provide for the coinage of silver dollars of substantially gold value.

The proposition submitted by Buchanan was lost without division, and the Thurber substitute was voted down in the same way, after which the resolution of the Philadelphia Board of Trade was agreed to without a dissenting vote.

The board then adopted, without debate, the following resolution presented by the Chicago Board of Trade:

Resolved, That the fullest intelligence is requisite to the preservation of the proper equilibrium between the great industries of the country, and that a department of commerce and manufacturers should be established by the Government to gather necessary information; also, that we endorse the bill now before Congress, presented by Representative Dunham (an act to establish a department of commerce), and recommend its adoption to the Congress of the United States."

The question of foreign discrimination against American pork, presented by the Chicago Board of Trade, was then taken up, and the following resolution adopted:

Resolved, That we heartily endorse and urge upon Congress the prompt passage of House bill 6,405, to provide for the inspection of live stock, hog products and dressed beef for export, and to authorize the President, in his discretion, to prohibit the importation of adulterated or unwholesome articles of food."

The question of reciprocity with Canada was then taken up on the resolution of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation. This resolution is as follows:

Resolved, That this board favors a reciprocity treaty with Canada, provided it be truly reciprocal in its provisions."

An animated discussion followed the motion to adopt the resolution. Incidentally the pending Spanish-American treaty came up and was vigorously denounced, without finding any defenders. The resolution of the New York board was agreed to, and the general subject of reciprocity treaties was referred to the executive council for report at the next meeting.

The next question—that of adopting the resolution of the New York Board providing for a government postal telegraph—provoked considerable opposition. The vote was as follows: Yeas—Baltimore Board of Trade, Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, Indianapolis Board of Trade, New Haven Chamber of Commerce, Portland (Oregon) Board of Trade, and Trenton (New Jersey) Board of Trade.

Nays—Boston Merchants' Association,

Chicago Board of Trade, Detroit Board of Trade, Minneapolis Board of Trade, New York Board of Trade and Transportation and New York Chamber of Commerce.

The resolution of Mr. Gano, of Cincinnati, urging the passage of the bill sent to Congress by Secretary McCulloch to provide for the postponement of the collection of the tax upon whisky in bond, was taken up, and after a long discussion adopted without division.

A resolution was adopted thanking the press for its complete reports of the proceedings, and the board adjourned *sine die*.

DENVER, 30.—To day's deliberations of the National Silver Convention were of the most harmonious character. None of the unruly spirit which predominated in the first sessions was observable. Discussion of the reports presented by the committee on resolutions consumed nearly the whole day, and was participated in by a large number of delegates, prominent among whom were Congressman Belford and Congressman-elect Symes.

At 5 o'clock the majority report, amended in some important particulars, was passed by a unanimous vote. It reads as follows:

The States and Territories of Kansas, Colorado, Utah, New Mexico, Idaho, Wyoming and Arizona, in convention assembled at Denver, Colorado, Jan. 28th, 1885, adopt the following resolutions as a declaration of principles:

First.—That we are in favor of the doctrine of bi-metalism as embodied in the laws of the United States previous to 1873, and we urge the re-enactment of those laws at the earliest practicable moment.

Second.—That, in the interest of trade and commerce, we demand the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver bullion at the present standard of coinage.

Third.—We demand that Congress shall pass an act directing the Secretary of the Treasury to withdraw from circulation all one and two dollar bills, in order to give a larger circulation to the standard dollar.

Fourth.—We condemn the Secretaries of the Treasury for their unlawful evasions of the provisions of the Bland bill and other laws relating to silver coinage, and demand the clearing-house balances and obligations of the Government be paid without discrimination in gold and silver or gold and silver certificates.

Fifth.—That it is the sense of this convention that a law amendatory of the National banking act be enacted, whereby said banks throughout the United States shall keep not less than 15 per cent. of legal reserves in national standard silver coin, and also that the redemption fund of said banks shall be in silver coin.

Sixth.—That, until Congress shall restore silver to its ancient rightful and constitutional equality with gold in respect to coinage, we demand a liberal construction and faithful execution of the provisions of the Bland bill.

Seventh.—That the demands and recommendations about to be made are based on broader grounds than any consideration of mere sectionalism or protection of a particular industry that they are the well-nigh forgotten terms of the wise Constitution and laws under which this nation has gained its place as the foremost people of the globe; that silver needs no such protection as is extended to the pampered industries of the East; that this a question touching the dearest interests of every human being in this broad land, and that it involves the question of whether the debt-paying medium of the nation will be so changed as to increase the value of notes, bonds, mortgages and other fixed incomes, and depreciate the value of all other property and also involve the proper execution of our Constitution and our laws.

H. C. Snyder, of Kansas offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

WHEREAS, the material and commercial interests of the southern and western portions of this nation are of great importance to the prosperity of the whole nation; and, whereas, the Secretary of the Treasury sways the financial power of the administration and has seemed to possess power to almost nullify the acts of Congress, and is notably instanced in the manner the treasury has been administered since the passage of the act known as the Bland silver bill.

Resolved, That the silver convention composed of delegates from several States and Territories, of all political opinions and complexions, earnestly request President-elect Grover Cleveland to select some statesman for Secretary of the Treasury who will not act in the interest of the national bank and Eastern brokers, but will recognize the great interests of the South and West in shaping the financial policy of the administration and strive to promote the interests of the whole people instead of consulting the wishes of the magnates of Wall street.

A copy of the resolution was ordered sent to President-elect Cleveland.

The committee appointed to consider a plan for a national silver association made its report, which was adopted. It declares that the purposes of the association shall be the securing of such national legislation and action as will make effectual the recommendation and principles promulgated by the convention upon the coinage of silver. The name of the organization shall be "The National Bi-metallic Association."

A preliminary committee of fifteen from the States here represented was