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TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

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CLEVELAND AND GRAY

The Democratic Presidential Candidates According to the Impression Existing Today.

AN OFFICIAL TAMMANY NOTICE ISSUED

The Cleveland Forces.—Organization of State Delegations.—The Contest Virtually Over.

Special Telegraph to the NEWS.

AT CHICAGO.

The Presidential Candidates—Chairmen and Speakers.

CHICAGO, June 20.—The Democratic National ticket for 1892 will be Cleveland and Gray, or at least this is the general impression among the leaders of all factions at midnight tonight.

The programme as generally understood around the Cleveland headquarters at that hour was that W. L. Wilson of West Virginia would be permanent chairman of the convention, and that no fight would be made in the convention on the temporary chairmanship. Governor Abbott of New Jersey, it is believed, is slated to make the nominating speech for Cleveland. The above result is believed to have been brought about by the enforcement of the unit rule in Illinois, Indiana, Pennsylvania and Missouri. Cleveland's victory must be admitted to be in a large measure due to the firm stand taken on behalf of the ex-President by Senator Palmer of Illinois and ex-Governor Campbell of Ohio.

The anti-Cleveland people won the first victory of the convention. W. C. Owens, delegate at large from Kentucky, was selected by the National committee as temporary chairman of the convention. The victory, however, extends only to the membership of the National committee, and it is looked upon by the Cleveland people in no sense as an indication relative to the strength of the Cleveland and Hill factions among the delegates. In order to arrest promptly any misrepresentations as to the substantial

ANTI-CLEVELAND VICTORY,

the leaders of the ex-President's cause announce tonight that although defeated in the committee, they will carry the fight into the convention and endeavor to defeat Owens for temporary chairman by placing an avowed Cleveland man in nomination. To Hon. Henry Watterson and the astute diplomacy which he displayed, is credited the preliminary victory of the anti-Cleveland element. Owens' ability well understood the dispute about the expediency of nominating the ex-President in view of the factional difficulties in New York, and although he maintained a discreet silence since his name has been coupled in connection with the temporary chairmanship, it is not denied that he is an opponent of Cleveland. The other claim made is that he will wield the gavel with an impartiality that will call for the approval of all sections. The Hon. William L. Wilson of West Virginia, one of the valiant leaders of tariff reform in the House of Representatives, is understood to be the man upon whom the Cleveland people place hopes.

In the main, however, the events of the day have been such as to add hope to the Cleveland movement. Illinois has decided to cast forty-eight votes for him. Indiana, too, retires ex-Governor Gray, and will cast its votes for Cleveland. Of course all the other States declare that Indiana's change of front means that Gray will come in as a Vice-Presidential candidate and [illegible] in the favor of the Cleveland [illegible].

Another knight errant, who has proudly worn the garments of a great political possibility, removed his regalia tonight and assumes a modest place among the trusted Cleveland lieutenants. For the first time since the opening of the fray Gorman has avowed his belief in the nomination of Cleveland, and while he speaks feelingly of the danger of [illegible] will he waives from his ambition, [illegible] has bounded his movements for the past three days and declares that no friends of his shall enter his name in the race.

"I do not think Cleveland's nomination advisable," said Gorman, "but as the matter stands it seems inevitable." But there are two men who stand undaunted, side by side with Grover Cleveland in the race for presidential honors, and few have the temerity to challenge the sincerity of their position. Senator Hill of New York, with the seventy-two votes of New York behind him, and Governor Boies of Iowa, secure in the fealty of twenty-six devoted supporters, are still formidable factors in the presidential conflict.

A TAMMANY NOTICE.

Tammany tonight issued the following official notice:

"Rooms of the New York State delegation, Chicago.—In reply to inquiries addressed to us by delegates from States instructed to vote for Grover Cleveland, the delegates from New York with a deep sense of responsibility to the Democracy of the United States are constrained to make the answer that in our best judgment Cleveland's nomination would imperil the success of the party and would expose it to the loss of the electoral vote of the State."

It is true that there are many rumors that Tammany is exerting seductive wiles on the favorite sons of other States to hold secure their wavering forces in the hope that Tammany will at last come West with seventy-two votes for Palmer, Morrison, Carlisle or Gray. But the Tammany leaders still outwardly profess allegiance to the cause of Hill, and the gradual conviction is forcing itself upon every mind that the nomination of Cleveland will meet an eloquent protest from New York.

Senator Carlisle now announces himself as favorable to Cleveland's nomination. This is an evidence of the careful methods of the Cleveland people.

Since Gray is out of the race for the first place on the Democratic ticket, it seems to be generally conceded that he becomes the candidate for the Vice-Presidency. There is talk of a deal between Whitney and Voorhees which has settled the problem, but the statement is denied by those gentlemen. It is understood that a rather formidable movement has begun in the Indiana delegation for Hynes for the Vice-Presidency on account of his labor record.

California will vote as a unit. It was so decided at the caucus held today. Mr. Butler, chairman of the delegation, said today:

"We are under the unit rule and will vote for Cleveland on the first ballot. If anything should happen to prevent Cleveland's nomination, the delegates from California have resolved to switch the strength to Whitney, believing he is the man next to Cleveland who can carry New York and the United States.

VOTES CERTAIN FOR CLEVELAND.

An informal caucus of Cleveland leaders was held at ex-Secretary Whitney's rooms this afternoon. After a careful examination of all the figures, it announced that 555 of the delegates will go into the convention tomorrow undoubtedly for Cleveland and that thirty-six more are probably for him, making a total of 591 on the first ballot, or within seven of the nomination. Whitney stated that before the total of 555 was reached that every doubtful element had been eliminated. No man counted who was not certainly a Cleveland delegate.

It is understood that thirty-six doubtful delegates are to be seen during the evening by some representative of the caucus. Whitney called upon his friends to see to it that the necessary seven votes were secured before the convention opened tomorrow.

Whitney stated that it was understood that Gray had been advised not to permit his name to go before the convention for the Presidency, and while Gray is not heard from, he believes his name will not be presented.

Whitney also stated that no pledge was given by the Gray men, although the logic of the situation would naturally bring the Vice-Presidency to Indiana.

It was stated at the caucus that Gorman would not be a candidate, and he was even willing to nominate or second Cleveland's nomination. Another member of the caucus had in his hand what he said was an anti-Cleveland poll which claimed 372 votes in the convention against Cleveland if Gray and Gorman kept in the field. The fact that Indiana has taken Gray out of the running took seventeen votes from the estimate, and if Gorman is not pressed about thirty-four votes more would have to be deducted from it.

It is stated that South Carolina, Mississippi and Georgia will certainly give some votes against Cleveland, with the chances that they would go to Boies, on whom the Hill men are trying to combine. Senator Bayard urged a policy of conciliation towards Hill and Tammany. Vilas also favored making the Hill men surrender as easy as possible, granting every concession that could be asked which did not affect Cleveland.

STATE DELEGATIONS.

The following are the organizations of the State delegations so far as announced:

New Mexico—National committeeman, H. B. Ferguson; secretary, G. A. Richardson; resolutions, I. L. Fielder; credentials and organization, B. Seligman; rules, G. A. Richardson; notification, N. V. Long; chairman, F. Martinez.

Utah—(Liberal delegation)—National committeeman, W. M. Ferry; chairman, D. P. Tarpey; resolutions, O. W. Powers; organization, F. J. Kiesel; credentials, O. W. Powers.

Nevada — National committeeman, Gen. B. M. Clark; resolutions, E. C. Harevaly; credentials, Gen. Clark.

California — Chairman, K. A. B. Butler; secretary, M. J. Laymance; credentials, Thompson; resolutions, S. V. White; notification, A. B. Butler.

Arizona—National committeeman, J. M. Shannon; resolutions, L. C. Hughes; credentials, A. O. Oliver; organization, W. A. Nagel; rules, E. E. Ellingwood; organization, A. C. Baker.

Idaho—National committeeman, F. W. Beane; chairman, J. H. Hawley; secretary, J. G. Brown; resolutions, G. V. Bryan; credentials, J. M. Burke; organization, J. M. Bennett.

Montana—National committeeman, A. J. Davidson; chairman, W. A. Clark; vice-president, F. G. Higgins; secretary, S. Fox; credentials, F. G. Higgins; resolutions, Thomas Joyce; organization, I. Hauser.

Wyoming—Chairman, Colin Hunter; secretary, D. A. Preston; organization, D. A. Preston; credentials, N. Baker; resolutions, George I. Root.

THE CONTEST VIRTUALLY ENDED.

It is understood that an attempt is being made tonight to reconcile the trouble within the Democratic party in New York. The nomination of Cleveland is conceded, and it is said members of both factions in New York have urged Senator Hill to withdraw his name and permit the vote of New York to be given Cleveland and the nomination made practically by acclamation.

The Tammany chieftains have been in consultation all the evening. After adjournment Governor Flower said:

"Of course I have heard all this Cleveland talk tonight, but you can say with absolute certainty that the seventy-two votes of New York will go Hill on the first ballot."

The effort to break the backbone of the Cleveland movement by removing some of his strength in the South met with success. It is now admitted by the Southern men that Cleveland's nomination on the first ballot is a strong probability. Even the Hill people, in part at least, are now ready to admit their defeat, and in doing so give all the credit to the generalship to ex-Secretary Whitney. Tonight, when asked his opinion of the outcome of the convention, Hon. Patrick Walsh of Augusta, Ga., who has been in opposition to Cleveland said:

"The contest for the Presidential nomination virtually ended tonight. There is no longer any doubt as to the nomination of Cleveland on the first ballot. It is probable that there will be no formal presentation of other candidates."

The "World" Says Cleveland Can Carry New York.

NEW YORK, June 20.—The World will say editorially tomorrow: "The New York delegation to Chicago tied itself with a resolution to support Senator Hill as long as he should be a candidate, but is simply holding the delegation together as a means of beating Cleveland. The defeat of Cleveland has long been seen to be wholly improbable. It is now known to be wholly impossible. Why should the New York delegation lend itself to any effort to thwart the wish of the Democracy of the nation to defeat the one New Yorker who can be nominated? This is not Democratic; it is not good politics. The claim that Cleveland cannot carry New York is ill-founded. He can carry it if any Democrat can."

Indiana for Cleveland.

CHICAGO, June 20.—At a meeting of the Gray faction of the Indiana delegation this afternoon it was decided not to present Gray's name but to join the Cleveland faction and to vote as a unit for the ex-President. The factions then went into joint caucus and it was announced that the delegation would vote as a unit for Cleveland on the first and subsequent ballots. The roll call showed that every delegate voted for Cleveland. At the request of the delegation Senator Voorhees will second Cleveland's nomination.

Grover Goes to Boston on a Social Trip.

BOSTON, June 20. — Ex-President Cleveland came up from his home at Buzzard Bay today. He was met at the station by Governor Russell, who returned with him to Gray Gables this afternoon. To a reporter Mr. Cleveland said: "I am merely up to Boston on a social trip. I thought I would not come to Boston without calling on the governor."

Wreck Caused by Rain.

MONTREAL, June 20.—Heavy rains passed over this section of the Grand Trunk railway near Montreal and caused a bad washout, damaging the line to the extent of eighty feet. A local passenger train ran into the washout and the engine and express, baggage, second class and postal cars went down, carrying all hands with them. The first-class carriage remained suspended over the washout and the passengers in this car were not injured. The engineer, fireman and express messenger were killed. A passenger was wounded. The mail clerk, a passenger named Clement, two section men and two brakemen were injured.

A Message Concerning Treasury Notes.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—Secretary Foster sent a lengthy letter to the Senate today, in which he recommends that the provisions of the act of June 8, 1872, be extended to treasury notes authorized by the act of July 14, 1890. Under the latter act $97,321,[illegible] in treasury notes have been issued, mostly in smaller notes, to facilitate distribution.

Centenary of the Guillotine.

Murderers and culprits from the dangerous districts about the Pantheon and Pere Lachaise have been known to [illegible] in honor of the guillotine when in their cups. These people will hardly, however, go so far as to celebrate the hundredth anniversary of the first execution in Paris by the instrument of decapitation which the "Constituante" adopted on the motion of Dr. Guillotin, who had seen the machine at work in Italy. The doctor's idea in introducing the bois de justice was purely philanthropic, for he wanted to do away with the slow tortures inflicted upon criminals. On May 27, 1792, the first criminal, a highwayman, was executed on the Place de Greve, now the Place de l'Hotel de Ville. This is the date given by Larousse, but other authorities state that Monday, April 25, was the 100th anniversary of the first execution by the guillotine in Paris.

In any case the terrible instrument was destined to be busy during 1793 on the heads of persons more illustrious than the common highwayman named Pelletier. For this reason some of the modern sympathizers with the Terrorists, supposing them to have the bloodthirsty intention of celebrating the centenary of the guillotine, would be inclined to fix the date of their commemorative ceremony on Jan. 21 next. There is [illegible] no doubt about that day, as it would be the 100th anniversary of the execution of Louis XVI on the spot marked by the obelisk in the Place [illegible], as the spacious plot of ground once termed the Place Louis XV, and afterward the Place de la Revolution, is nowadays known.—Paris Cor. London Telegraph.

Athletes Accompany This Story.

Mr. John Older and partner were fishing with their large net on the beach five miles below Pablo when they saw an immense dark object about 100 feet about come slowly out of the ocean and walk leisurely up on the beach.

They at once started to capture the monster, which proved to be a turtle, the like of which was never seen on the beach before. It measured 7 feet 6 inches in length and 2 feet 10 inches across the back. It had a beautiful black color on the back. The belly is spotted like a rattlesnake, and it will weigh at least 800 pounds. The monster was hauled up by Mr. Dutton's team, and can be seen at the Arcade.

This no fish story, as will be seen by the following affidavit:

"We, the undersigned citizens of Pablo, do certify that the above account of the capture of the said turtle, or whatever it may be, is true. H. M. Stockley, Charles Overt, John Older, Joseph Hefner, R. R. McCormick, F. X. Phillips, Walter H. Seals.

"Sworn to and subscribed before me this 29th day of April, 1892.

"J. R. Dickinson, Notary Public."

The monster's flippers are three feet in length, and resemble the wings of a large bird.—Cor. Florida Times-Union.

Shakespeare's Birthday.

Shakespeare's birthday celebrations at Stratford-on-Avon and in London were attended with great success. The Memorial theater in the poet's native place was crowded by pilgrims from all parts of England, as were also those theaters in the metropolis where Shakespearean plays are presented.—London Telegraph.

RETALIATION POLICY.

The President's Recommendations Relative to Reciprocity with Canada.

STATE PAPERS SENT TO THE SENATE.

Congress Should Take Steps to Secure the Rights of American Citizens.

By Telegraph to the NEWS.

NEGOTIATIONS WITH CANADA.

State Papers Submitted to the Senate by the President.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—In the State papers sent to the Senate in answer to the resolution of February 25th calling for information relative to the reciprocity negotiations with Canada, the President sounds the death knell of that project, in effect recommending that Congress proceed to retaliate upon Canada for the persistent denial of the rights of American citizens guaranteed by the treaty of Washington in connection with the navigation of Canadian canals. The President says the answer to the resolution was delayed at the suggestion of the Secretary of State until the conference of June 3rd with the Canadian representatives took place. The President says in part:

The result of the conference as to the practicability of arranging a reciprocity treaty with the Dominion of Canada is clearly stated in Mr. Blaine's letter and was anticipated, I think, by him and every thoughtful American who had considered the subject of a reciprocity treaty. Limited to the exchange of natural products, would have been such only in form. The benefits of such a treaty would have been almost wholly on the side of Canada. Previous experiments on this line were unsatisfactory to this government. A treaty that should be reciprocal in fact and of mutual advantage, must necessarily have embraced an important list of manufactured articles and secured to the United States the free or favored introduction of these articles into Canada as against the world, but it was not believed that the Canadian Minister was ready to propose or assent to such an agreement.

The conclusion of the Canadian Commissioners is stated in the report of Mr. Blaine as follows:

In the second place it seemed impossible for the Canadian government, in view of its present political relations and obligations, to extend to American goods differential treatment over those of other countries, as Canada was a part of the British Empire. They did not consider it competent for the Dominion Government to enter into any commercial arrangement with the United States from the benefits of which Great Britain and the colonies would be excluded. It is not for this government to argue against the announcement of Canadian opinion. It must be accepted, however, I think, as the statement of the condition which places an insuperable barrier in the way of attainment of that large and beneficial intercourse and reciprocal trade which might otherwise be developed between the United States and Canada.

Mr. Blaine reports, as one of the results of the conference, an informal engagement to repeal and abandon the drawback of eighteen cents a ton given to grain carried through Montreal, and shipped then to Europe by American railways running from Ogdensburg, Oswego and other American ports, the shippers paid full twenty cents a ton, while in effect those by the way of Montreal paid only two cents. It was understood that the Canadian commissioners who were members of the Canadian Cabinet, would see to the withdrawal of this discrimination. The report of the recent conference of Foster shows that the Canadian commissioners declare this does not conform to their understanding of the matter, that all they intended was that complaint be taken into consideration by the ministry. L. D. Foster, on the contrary, sustains Blaine's statement. This misunderstanding is unfortunate. The President says the order is in direct violation of the article of the treaty of 1871, which reads: "To secure the citizens of the United States use of the Welland, Lawrence and other canals in the Dominion on terms equivalent to the other parties."

"It is a matter of regret," says the President, "that the Canadian government has not responded promptly to our request for the removal of these discriminating tolls. Papers were submitted to show how serious it is to our lake vessels and upon some of our lake ports. In view that the Canadian commissioners still contest with the United States the claims of these tolls it would seem appropriate for Congress to take such steps as are necessary to secure the rights of our citizens."

The President says, in view of the delay which has already taken place, he does not feel justified in waiting for a communication from the Canadian government, as suggested in the recent conference. Should any come, he will at once transmit it to the Senate.

HARRISON NOTIFIED.

McKinley's Speech and the President's Answer.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—Governor McKinley of Ohio, chairman of the committee to notify the President of his renomination, arrived here this morning. The committee assembled in a parlor of the Ebbitt House, where the governor read the address which he proposed to deliver to the President. The address was brief and was received with enthusiasm. The committee has accepted the invitation of Colonel Elliott F. Shepherd to dinner tomorrow evening at the Manhattan Athletic Club in New York. The Republican clubs of the city of New York have invited the committee to be present at a mass meeting tomorrow evening. Both invitations were accepted. The committee proceeded to the Executive Mansion about 1 o'clock. Two hundred guests were assembled in the east room when the committee entered. A few minutes later the President, accompanied by Secretary Foster and other members of the cabinet entered.

Without any preliminaries Governor McKinley made a speech notifying the President of his nomination, substantially as follows:

This committee, representing every State and Territory in the Union, are here to perform the trust committed to them by the national Republican convention which convened at Minneapolis on June 7th of bringing you notification of your renomination as Republican candidate for President of the United States.

Your nomination was but the registering by the convention of the will of a majority of the Republicans of the United States and has been received in every quarter with profound satisfaction. Your administration has more than

JUSTIFIED YOUR NOMINATION.

After one of the most general, successful and brilliant administrations in our history, you received a renomination furnishing an approval of your work and which to you must be most gratifying. The difficult and vexatious questions which confronted your administration have been met with ability, fidelity to duty and with lofty patriotism which fills the American heart with pride.

We are now to submit to the judgment of patriotic people. Of my own relation to the great transactions in legislation which must be the basis of this judgment it does not become my [illegible]. We beg to hand to you the

PLATFORM OF PRINCIPLES

adopted by the convention which placed you in nomination. It is an American document, and stands for protection which shall serve the highest interests of American labor and American developments; reciprocity, which we while seeking the world's products shall not destroy American wages or surrender American markets; honest money which shall rightly measure labor and exchanges of people and cheat nobody. We desire to extend to you our hearty congratulations and express our gratification at the great honor paid you by renomination.

The President in accepting the nomination said:

Gentlemen of the Committee,—When four years ago on the anniversary of the declaration of National independence the committee designated by the Republican National convention held in Chicago came to my home in Indianapolis to

NOTIFY ME OF MY NOMINATION

for the Presidency, my sense of gratitude was forced into the background by the sense of responsibility of leadership that involved so much to my country and fellow citizens, for no one so much as I realized that the strength of the campaign must be found in Republican principles, and my hope was that nothing in life or word of mine might weaken the appeal of our American politics to the American heart. I gratefully accept, sir, the assurance given by the Republican State Convention, and by the National Convention through you, that no charge of inadequacy or delinquency to principles has been lodged against the administration. Faithful and highly successful work has been done by the able heads of the executive departments and its representatives abroad. I desire most impartially to acknowledge and commend the work of the Fifty-first Congress, in which you, sir, bore such a conspicuous and useful part, and which will strongly and most beneficially influence the National prosperity for generations to come.

The general results of three years of Republican control have been gratifying. The home

MARKET FOR FARM PRODUCTS

has been retained and enlarged by the establishment of great manufacturing industries, while new markets abroad of large and increased value which have been obstinately closed to us have been opened on favorable terms to our meats and breadstuffs by the removal of unjust and discriminating restrictions, and by numerous reciprocal trade agreements under section 3 of the McKinley bill. The acts of the administration and legislation can now fortunately be judged by their fruits. In 1[illegible] it was a conflict of predictions; now our adversaries must face trade statistics and price currents.

But it is not appropriate that I should at this time discuss these public questions. I hope before long to be able by a letter to convey to you more formal acceptance of the nomination which the National Republican convention has tendered me, and to give briefly my reasons for adhering to the declaration of principles adopted by the convention, and which you have so admirably summarized. Will you accept, sir, for yourself and your associates upon the committee, and for the whole body of that great convention, whose delegates you are, my profound thanks for this great honor, and will you, sir, allow me to express my most sincere thanks for the gracious and cordial terms in which you have conveyed this message."

The President's speech was received with enthusiasm and hearty applause. At the close the members of the committee pressed forward and congratulated him on his renomination. He shook hands cordially with each member and invited them to luncheon. The party proceeded to the state dining room, the President leading with Governor McKinley and other invited guests to a considerable number following.

Meeting of Representatives of State Delegations.

CHICAGO, June 20.—Between nine and ten tonight representatives from all the State delegations assembled at the Richelieu Hotel. At 11:30 the meeting, which was held behind closed doors, disbanded. The result as then given out by ex-Secretary Whitney was regarded throughout the hotel centers as making practically the end of the struggle as to who shall be the nominee. It certainly ends all doubt as to the organization of the convention, and the strength of Cleveland as developed in the meeting can scarcely be disputed by those who oppose him, and is by figures shown to be sufficiently great to end the contest as to who shall be nominated for President. To an Associated Press representative immediately after the meeting ex-Secretary Whitney said: "In view of the situation as it is now known, there will be no contest for the temporary chairman, which means that W. C. Owens (Ky.) will be temporary chairman. It was determined also at the meeting tonight by representatives of States who turned in the count absolutely sure votes for Cleveland to the number of 603, which is two beyond the necessary two-thirds to nominate, that the permanent chairman will be William L. Wilson of West Virginia. Various States have brought resolutions which they wish embodied in the platform. These I have caused to be printed for the convenience of the resolutions committee.

The Anti-Option Bill.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—The Senate judiciary committee, to which the anti-option bill was referred last Thursday, held a session today, and after considering the measure for two hours adjourned until next Thursday, when the consideration will be taken up again and pushed to completion. It is expected now that the bill will be certainly reported next week. The Senate was in session two hours today, most of the time listening to Senator Call, for the investigation of railway corporations and their interference with political elections. No action was taken.

The Senate in executive session today confirmed the nomination of J. A. Rosebery as register of the land office at Susanville, Cal.

Gorman Withdrawn.

CHICAGO, June 20.—Senator Gorman's name will not be presented to the convention. The decision was reached at a late hour tonight.

The delegation of Illinois held a caucus tonight at which it was decided not to bring forward the favorite son, and that the full vote of the State be cast for Cleveland. Senator Palmer strongly urges this line of action.

Reid to be Notified.

WHITE PLAINS, N.Y. June 20.—The committee of the national Republican convention to give Whitelaw Reid official notification of his nomination for the Vice-Presidency will arrive tomorrow. The formal ceremonies will be short and the committee will return to New York in time for a ratification meeting at Music Hall.

The Gavel Presented to Harrison.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—Harry H. Smith called upon the President this afternoon, and presented him the gavel used by Chairman McKinley at the Minneapolis convention. The President accepted the gift with undisguised pleasure, and said he appreciated it most highly, and would treasure it as one of his fondest recollections.

FATE OF A SAMOAN HERO.

The Tattooed Body of a Native of Samoa Used as an Advertisement.

Coroner Wally and his partner, Mr. Rollins, possess at their place of business a decidedly novel, weird and ghastly advertisement. In the corner of their back room stands an ordinary looking pine box such a one as is used to place around caskets in the grave. It stands upon an end and hinges are at the side. A lid is opened and a startling sight is revealed.

Standing erect, with hands folded in front and dressed in no [illegible] except a similar garment to the one used by the Yuma Indians (when they use one), stands the dead body of a Samoan tattooed warrior who was known during life as Letungaifo, and who died at St. Luke's hospital. The body was taken to Coroner Wally's on the day of death, and he had it embalmed. The eyes are open and the black hair and slight mustache [illegible]. From the waist to the knees it has been tattooed with blue ink, so as to resemble a pair of knee pants, it being one of the peculiar customs of the country from whence he came to so decorate the body of every male as soon as he arrives at man's estate.

From the peculiar history of the lonely Pacific Islander, who, it seems, risked his life and assisted in saving the lives of United States seafaring men during the terrible cyclone that swept over the island in March, 1889, it would seem that the government [illegible] a debt of gratitude to him, to at least put him in a proper resting place. Letungaifo was one of five Samoans brought to this country by R. A. Cunningham Aug. 18, 1889, and was to have exhibited with them in this city, but owing to his health he was sent to the hospital, and a few weeks after the departure of his countrymen he died. In obtaining these five Samoans Mr. Cunningham had great difficulty, as Malaafa [illegible], the king of the islands, will not allow any of his subjects to leave, claiming it contrary to their law and custom.

In the terrible cyclone in March, 1889, when the American men-of-war Trenton and Vandalia were wrecked in the harbor of Pago-Pago, in the island of Tutuila, the natives rescued the sailors by making a human line to reach them, thus enabling them to get to the shore. On this occasion Letungaifo particularly distinguished himself by feats of bravery in saving the lives of several of the crew.

It was after this Cunningham attempted to get the men away. They sailed from the island of Upolu in an open boat, intending to intercept the Oceanic steamer from Sydney to 'Frisco, but a terrible storm arose, and after nearly being capsized and suffering all manner of hardships they were compelled to put back into the harbor of Pago-Pago.

This was on Saturday, and the next day being Sunday all were released to attend church, as the authorities did not think anything would sail on that day. Cunningham, however, learned that the United States ship Alliance was shortly to sail with the sailors who were wrecked during the hurricane, and hastily getting the men together who were anxious to come on board they were secreted and thus escaped to America, being the first of their race to leave their native country.—Denver Republican.

A String of Advertising.

If the advertisements in a paper published in Boston last Sunday had been pasted together column upon column they would be 200 feet long, or sixty-two feet higher than the Bunker Hill monument.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

SUICIDED IN JAIL.

Dr. Scudder, on Trial for the Murder of Mrs. Dunlap, Takes a Dose of Morphine.

HIS LAST SUPPER WITHIN THE PRISON WALLS.

How He Obtained the Poison Stated by a Prisoner Occupying an Adjoining Cell.

By Telegraph to the NEWS.

A CHEERFUL SUICIDE.

Dr. Scudder Enjoys a Hearty Supper and Kills Himself.

CHICAGO, June 21.—It was learned at an early hour this (Tuesday) morning that Dr. Henry M. Scudder, who was confined in the county jail awaiting trial on the charge of murdering his mother-in-law, Mrs. Dunlap, took a heavy dose of morphine tonight and died at 12:30 o'clock a.m. Officials at the jail are of the opinion that the morphine was taken with suicidal intent. The doctor spent Monday as usual talking with the attendants and seemed in cheerful spirits. In the evening he ordered a hearty supper, ate it with relish and from then till bedtime laughed and chatted with two of the night keepers. About 9:30 a night keeper while patrolling the ward heard a moan coming from the doctor's cell. The bed was immediately pulled into the corridor and medical aid summoned. Dr. Pyncheon worked for three hours but his efforts were futile, and at 12:30 Scudder died without regaining consciousness. The condemned murderer who occupies the cell next to Scudder said the latter had been given morphine frequently in small quantities by the attending physician. From the remarks made by Scudder this man thinks Scudder saved up the morphine having suicide in view.

SILVER MEN.

Representatives of Western States and Territories Meet.

CHICAGO, June 20. — The silver States held a meeting in the Colorado headquarters this afternoon with representatives from the following States and Territories, with full power to act, in attendance: Colorado, Nevada, Montana, Idaho, New Mexico, Arizona and Utah. Kansas and Nebraska were also represented, but the delegates had no authority to bind their delegations. James B. Orman, of Pueblo, a radical free silver man, said that unconditional demands would be made for a free silver plank in the platform.

The Colorado delegation met this morning and it is asserted, decided to drop Hill and cast Colorado's eight votes for Gorman. The programme is to throw the full vote of the silver States for the Maryland senator.

Confusion and excitement was flung into the conference of the silver men almost at the outset. An abortive ending of the whole movement seemed imminent, but the final success was all the greater by contrast.

The understanding among the leading spirits of the convention was that an effort should be made

TO CONCENTRATE THE SILVER VOTES

under the lead of Colorado, solidly for Gorman. The practical refusal of the caucus to even consider the matter, much less unite upon a candidate, was a disagreeable surprise, but those who were chiefly instrumental in getting the caucus together avoided forcing the issue at the beginning that threatened to precipitate irretrievable dissension.

Instead of jumping ahead rough shod and securing a candidate, the efforts were [illegible] bent toward producing a silver plank, for which all present would pledge themselves to stand through thick and thin. The eloquence and quiet intelligence of T. M. Patterson of Denver were brought into play, and under his skillful pilotage harmony soon came into view. He carefully avoided the mention of presidential candidates, and urged a full expression from every man present as to what should be done and the best methods of doing it. As a result, the forty-two delegates were soon engaged in an earnest but harmless discussion of

A SILVER PLANK,

and the most ingenious schemes by which the plank, when constructed, could be pursued when the platform reached the convention. The "round-up" came in the form of the appointment of one from each State represented to help to form the much discussed plank, and by this time the inclination to pugnaciousness so prominent in the early proceedings had thoroughly evaporated. Seizing a favorable opportunity Patterson again took the floor and after pointing out how much depended upon united action gradually led up to the statement that he was originally a Hill man, but of late become convinced the most available man from a silver standpoint, favorable to the silver interests, who aroused the least antagonism, was Gorman.

When Patterson's remarks were reinforced by T. J. O'Donnell, another Colorado delegate, who proclaimed himself as an original Gorman, the temper of the caucus toward the Maryland senator began to show symptoms of a decided warming up. Clark of Nevada helped the boom. The Montana delegates were not slow to fall in line and the representatives forming the remaining conference, after much button-holing and canvassing of the possibilities of balloting in the convention, put themselves on record by declaring one after another their preference for Gorman, or willingness to unite in his support.

When the leaders of the caucus secured the reward of their patient manipulation, adjournment was at once taken subject to call, with a net result, if the pledges are carried out, of corralling exactly forty-two votes for Gorman on the first ballot, the votes to come from Colorado, Montana, Idaho, Nevada, Utah, New Mexico, Arizona and Wyoming.

Those active in the caucus claim that the action will directly influence thirty other votes of indifferent delegations, making a total of seventy or [illegible] for Gorman as the result of the day's work of the silver men.