

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

CHICAGO, June 20.—It is reported among Blaine men that California has agreed to vote for Stanford for the preliminary ballots in order to save their effectiveness for the Blaine movement at the time agreed upon. De Young, of California, says it is not true that while the delegates of the Pacific Coast are all for Blaine, they don't exactly agree upon what to do at first.

THE CONVENTION AGAIN IN PROGRESS.

After the opening of the convention, Harris of North Carolina said that the committee on permanent organization should not report until the committee on credentials were heard from. He moved the motion be laid upon the table; and stated that at the last two republican conventions the committee on permanent organization had reported before the committee on credentials.

Henderson of Iowa moved to take a recess until 8 o'clock tonight. Boyne of Pennsylvania opposed this.

Henderson withdrew his motion and moved to proceed with the permanent organization. Agreed to.

Gov. Foster of Ohio, chairman of the committee on permanent organization, then read the unanimous report of the committee. He was given an enthusiastic reception by the audience, and as he stated N. N. Estee of California was selected for permanent chairman, the cheers broke out afresh. The report was adopted without dissent.

The chair appointed Governor Foster of Ohio, Senator Foley of Nevada and George B. Sloan of New York, a committee to escort Estee to the platform. When Estee appeared and was introduced by the chairman, the convention applauded enthusiastically. When quiet had been restored Mr. Estee rose to speak.

PRESENTATION TO THE CHAIRMAN.

Mayor Roche, in behalf of Chicago, presented Chairman Estee with a very beautiful gavel of silver and gold, set with a solitaire diamond. He said it was not of silver, as was that one presented at St. Louis, but one of gold and silver, a metallic standard of our financial policy.

Charles A. Works, of Illinois also presented to the convention a gavel which he said was a plain tool and made neither of silver nor gold, but it is connected with a great name in American history. It is made from a piece of wood from a desk in a tannery in Galena, Ill., which was left by that silent soldier, U. S. Grant, when he took the field to fight for his country. The mention of Grant's name was greeted with an outburst of cheering, which lasted several minutes, and was the warmest demonstration of the day. The chairman received the tokens in a neat speech.

COMMITTEE ON RULES

presented the committee report. It adopts the rules of the House of Representatives, with slight modification; and makes the following order of business: First, the report of the committee on credentials; second, the report of committee on resolutions; third, naming the national committee; fourth, naming the candidates for the Presidency; fifth, balloting; sixth, presentation of candidates for the Vice-Presidency; seventh, balloting.

The report gives Dakota ten votes, Washington Territory six votes, and the other Territories and the District of Columbia two each.

A COMPROMISE.

The credentials committee, by a large majority, voted to seat the Wise delegates in all contested districts except the ninth, leaving Mahone the first, fourth and ninth and delegates at large, making the delegation stand Wise 14, Mahone 10.

LONDON, June 20.—The details of the gales on the coast of Iceland last month show that 400 French fishermen were drowned and 30 vessels wrecked.

PITTSBURGH, June 20.—This morning Mrs. Josephine Marck, of Allegheny City, administered strychnine to her three children, aged seven, four and three years, then swallowed poison herself. In less than three hours two of the children and the mother were dead, and the youngest one was beyond all hopes of recovery. The motive of the deed is supposed to be anger because her husband ordered a boarder from the house, whom he suspected of criminal intimacy with his wife.

CHICAGO, June 21.—The convention faces another day's hot work with a slimmer of ballots at the end. It appears probable that the programme for the day is to get through with the platform when the session opens, and have the nominating speeches disposed of this afternoon or evening; it will then proceed to a show of hands on one ballot and adjourn until tomorrow, though there is some talk that the convention will not stop at one ballot.

Mayor Titler, of Philadelphia, will be placed in nomination, thus preventing Sherman from securing the full Pennsylvania vote on the first ballot. There is some gossip about a London despatch in the *Tribune* this morning, making an authorized

STATEMENT FROM BLAINE.

He has absolutely written no letter to any one, of a political character, except his Florence and Paris letters.

At 10:08 a. m. the convention was called to order. Prayer was offered by Rev. Thomas

E. Green of Chicago, to almost empty seats.

The roll of states was then called for names of the national committee, and at its conclusion Chairman McKinley presented the report of the committee on resolutions, as follows:

The republicans of the United States, assembled by their delegates in national convention, pause on the threshold of their proceedings to honor the memory of their first great leader, the immortal champion of liberty and the rights of the people,

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,

and to cover also with wreaths of imperishable remembrance and gratitude the heroic names of our later leaders, who have been more recently called away from our councils, Grant, Garfield, Arthur, Logan and Conkling; may their memories be faithfully cherished.

We also recall with our greeting and with prayers for his recovery, the name of one of our living heroes whose memory will be treasured in history, both of republicans and of the republic, the name of that soldier and favorite, child of victory, Philip H. Sheridan. In the spirit of those great leaders and of our own devotion to human liberty, and with that hostility to all forms of despotism and oppression, which is the fundamental idea of the republican party, we send fraternal congratulations to our fellow-Americans of Brazil upon their great act of the abolition of slavery throughout the two American continents. We earnestly hope that we may soon congratulate our fellow citizens of Irish birth upon the peaceful recovery of

HOME RULE FOR IRELAND.

We reaffirm our unwavering devotion to the national Constitution and to the indissoluble union of the states, and to the autonomy reserved to the states under the Constitution; to the personal rights and liberties of citizens in all the states and territories in the Union, and especially to the supreme and sovereign right of every lawful citizen, rich or poor, native or foreign born, white or black, to cast one free ballot in public elections, and to have that ballot duly counted. We hold the free and honest popular ballot, and the just and equal representation of all the people, to be the foundation of republican government, and demand effective legislation to secure the integrity and purity of elections, which are the fountains of all public authority. We charge that the present administration and the democratic majority in Congress owe their existence to the suppression of the ballot by a criminal

NULLIFICATION OF THE CONSTITUTION and the laws of the United States.

We are uncompromisingly in favor of the American system of protection. We protest against its destruction proposed by the President and his party. They serve the interests of Europe; we will support the interests of America. We accept the issue and confidently appeal to the people for their judgment. The protective system must be maintained; its abandonment has always been followed by general disaster to all interests except those of the usurer and the sheriff.

We denounce the Mills bill as destructive to the general business, the labor and the farming interests of the country and we heartily endorse the consistent and patriotic action of the republican representatives in Congress in opposing its passage.

We condemn the proposition of the democratic party to place wool on the free list and we insist that the duties thereon shall be adjusted and maintained so as to furnish

FULL AND ADEQUATE PROTECTION to the industry. The republican party would effect all needed reduction of the national revenue by repealing the taxes upon tobacco, which are an annoyance and burden to agriculture, and the tax upon spirits used in the arts and for mercantile purposes, and by such revision of the tariff laws as will tend to check the imports of such articles as are produced by our people, the production of which gives employment to our labor, and release from import duties those articles of production (except luxuries) the like of which cannot be produced at home.

If there shall still remain a larger revenue than is requisite for the wants of the government, we favor the entire repeal of internal taxes rather than the surrender of any part of our protective system, at the joint behest of the whisky trusts and the agents of foreign manufacturers.

We declare our hostility to the introduction into this country of foreign contract labor and of

CHINESE LABOR,

alien to our civilization and our constitution, and we demand the rigid enforcement of the existing laws against it, and favor such immediate legislation as will exclude such labor from our shores.

We declare our opposition to all combinations of capital organized into trusts or otherwise to control arbitrarily the condition of trade among our citizens, and we recommend to Congress and the state legislatures in their respective jurisdictions, such legislation as will prevent the execution of all schemes to

OPPRESS THE PEOPLE

by undue charges on their supplies or by unjust rates for the transportation of their products to market.

We approve the legislation by Congress to prevent alike unjust burdens and unfair discriminations between the states.

We reaffirm the policy of appropriating the public lands of the United States to be homesteads for American citizens and settlers, not aliens, which the republican party established in 1862 against the persistent opposition of democrats in Congress, and which has brought our great western domain into such magnificent development. The restoration of unearned railroad land grants to the public domain for the use of actual settlers, which was begun under the administration of President Arthur, should be continued.

We deny that the democratic party has ever restored one acre to the people, but declare that by the joint action of

REPUBLICANS AND DEMOCRATS

about fifty millions of acres of unearned lands, originally granted for the construction of railroads, have been restored to the public domain, in pursuance of the conditions inserted by the republican party in the original grants.

We charge the democratic administration with failure to execute the laws securing to settlers their titles to homesteads and with using appropriations made for that purpose to harass innocent settlers with spies and prosecutions under the false pretense of exposing frauds and vindicating the law.

The government by Congress of

THE TERRITORIES

is based upon necessity only, to the end that they may become states in the Union. Therefore, whenever the conditions of population, material resources, public intelligence and morality are such as to insure a stable local government therein, the people of such territories should be permitted, at a right inherent in them, to form for themselves constitutions and state governments, and be admitted into the Union pending the preparation for statehood. All officers thereof should be, selected from the bona fide residents of the territory wherein they are to serve. South Dakota should of right be immediately admitted as a state in the Union, under the constitution framed and adopted by her people, and we heartily endorse the action of the republican senate in twice passing bills for her admission. The refusal of the democratic house of representatives, for partisan purposes, to consider these bills, is a

WILFUL VIOLATION

of the sacred American principle of local self government and merits the condemnation of all just men.

The pending bills in the Senate for acts to enable the people of Washington, North Dakota and Montana territories to form constitutions and establish state governments should be passed without unnecessary delay.

The republican party pledges itself to do all in its power to facilitate the admission of the territories of New Mexico, Wyoming, Idaho and Arizona to the enjoyment of self government as states, such of them as are now qualified, as soon as possible, and the others as soon as they may become so. The political power of

THE MORMON CHURCH

in the territories, as exercised in the past, is a menace to free institutions and dangerous to be long suffered; therefore, we pledge the republican party to appropriate legislation asserting the sovereignty of the nation in all the territories where the same is questioned, and, in furtherance of that end, to place upon the statute books, legislation stringent enough to divorce the political from the ecclesiastical power, and thus stamp out the attendant wickedness of polygamy.

The republican party is in favor of the use of both gold and silver as money, and condemns the policy of the democratic administration in its efforts to demoralize silver.

REDUCTION OF LETTER POSTAGE

to one cent. In a republic like ours where the citizen is sovereign and the official the servant, where no power is exercised except by the will of the people, it is important that the sovereignty of the people should possess intelligence. The free school is a promoter of that intelligence which is to preserve us as a free nation, therefore, the state or nation, or both combined, should support free institutions of learning sufficient to afford to every child growing up in the land the opportunity of a good common school education.

We earnestly recommend that prompt action be taken by Congress in the enactment of such legislation as will best secure the re-habilitation of our American merchant marine, and we protest against the passage by Congress of the free ship bill calculated to work injustice to labor by lessening the wages of those engaged in preparing materials as well as those directly employed in our shipyards.

We demand appropriations for the early

REBUILDING OF OUR NAVY,

for the construction of our coast fortifications, and modern ordnance, and other approved modern means of defense for the protection of our defenseless harbors and cities; for the payment of just pensions to our soldiers; for the necessary works of national importance, and improvement of harbors and channels of internal, coastwise and foreign commerce; for the encouragement of the shipping interests of the Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific states, as well as for the payment of the maturing public

debt. This policy will give employment to our labor, activity to our various industries, increase the security of our country, promote trade, open new and direct markets for our produce, and cheapen the cost of transportation.

We affirm this to be far better for our country than the democratic policy of loaning government money without interest to "pet banks."

The conduct of foreign affairs by the present administration, betraying us by its

INEFFICIENCY AND COWARDICE,

having withdrawn from the Senate all pending treaties effected by the republican administration for the removal of foreign burdens and restrictions upon our commerce, and for its extension into better markets, it has neither effected or proposed any others in their stead. Professing adherence to the Monroe doctrine, it has seen, with idle complacency, the extension of foreign influence in Central America and of foreign trade everywhere among our neighbors; it has refused to charter, sanction or encourage any American organization for the construction of the Nicaragua Canal, a work of vital importance to the maintenance of

THE MONROE DOCTRINE

and of our national influence in Central and South America, and necessary for the development of trade with South America and with the islands and farther coasts of the Pacific Ocean.

We arraign the present democratic administration for its weak and unpatriotic treatment of the fisheries question and its pusillanimous surrender of the essential privileges to which our fishing vessels are entitled in Canadian ports under the treaty of 1818, the reciprocal maritime legislation of 1830 and the comity of nations, and which Canadian fishing vessels receive in the ports of the United States.

We condemn the policy of the present administration and the democratic majority in Congress toward our fisheries as unfriendly and

CONSPICUOUSLY UNPatriotic

and as tending to destroy a national industry and indispensable resource of defence against a foreign enemy.

The name of American applies alike to all citizens of the republic, and imposes on all alike the same obligation of obedience to the laws. At the same time that citizenship is and must be the panoply and safeguard of him who wears it, and protect him, whether high or low, rich or poor, in all his civil rights. It should and must afford him protection at home and follow him and protect him abroad in whatever land he may be, on a lawful errand.

Men who abandoned the republican party in 1864 and continue to adhere to the democratic party, have deserted, not only the cause of honest government, of sound finance, of freedom and purity of the ballot, but especially have deserted the cause of reform in civil service. We will not fail to keep our pledges, because they

HAVE BROKEN THEIRS,

or because their candidate has broken his. We therefore, repeat our declaration of 1860, to wit, "Reform of civil service auspiciously begun under republican administration, should be completed by a further extension of the reform system, already established by law, to all grades of service to which it is applicable. The spirit and purpose of reform should be observed in all executive appointments and all laws at variance with the object of existing reform should be repealed to the end that the dangers to free institutions which rest in the power of official patronage may be wisely and effectively avoided.

The gratitude of the nation to the

DEFENDERS OF THE UNION

cannot be measured by laws. The legislation of Congress should conform to the pledges made by loyal people, and be so enlarged and extended as to provide against the possibility that any man who honorably wore the federal uniform shall become the inmate of an alms house, or depend upon private charity in the presence of an overflowing treasury. It would be a public scandal to do less for those whose valorous services preserved the government.

We denounce the hostile spirit of President Cleveland in his numerous vetoes of measures for pension relief, and the action of the democratic House of Representatives in refusing even consideration in support of the principles herein enunciated.

We invite the comparison of patriotic men of all parties, and especially all workingmen whose prosperity is seriously threatened by the free trade policy of the present administration.

The reading of the platform was received with frequent bursts of applause, especially the tariff plank, which created great enthusiasm.

The platform was unanimously adopted and the convention proceeded to call the roll for nomination speeches.

Warner of Connecticut, when Connecticut was called, presented, without further remarks, the name of

HON. JOS. R. HAWLEY.

When Illinois was called Hon. Leonard Swett of Illinois was the first to respond, naming Judge Walter C. Gresham.

When Swett first mentioned Gresham's name it was received with applause in the galleries and from some of the

delegates. Gresham's nomination was seconded by Davis of Minnesota. John R. Lynch of Mississippi, McCall of Massachusetts and Rector of Texas, also seconded Gresham's nomination.

Ex-Governor Porter of Indiana, then presented the name of

GENERAL BEN. HARRISON

of that state. Senator Hiscok then presented the name of

CHAUNCEY M. DREW.

At 12:46 p. m. the convention took a recess until 8 o'clock.

CHICAGO, June 21, 10 a. m.—It is authoritatively stated that the platform committee is agreed except as to the anti-saloon plank, which will be discussed this morning.

10:05 a. m.—The convention was called to order.

The roll is being called to name the members of the national committee.

10:30 a. m.—Warner of Mo., announces that the resolution committee will be ready to report in ten minutes.

McKinley of Ohio, takes the platform to read the report of the resolutions committee. [Applause.]

10:45 a. m.—The platform sends resolutions to Brazil on its emancipation of slaves and another to the Home Rule party in Ireland. Each sentiment is applauded.

The platform demands a reduction of letter postage to one cent, condemns the administration for attempting the demonetization of silver, for surrendering fishing privileges and for a spirit hostile to pension legislation.

The platform declares a fight between protection and free trade, and welcomes the issue made by the President's message. It favors the revision of the internal revenue tax; abolition of the tax on tobacco, except on cigars, cigarettes and cheroots; criticizes the civil service of the present administration; denounces election frauds, and in a resolution sympathizes with Irish home rule. A ballot will probably not be reached before tomorrow.

The roll is being called for nominations.

Leonard Swett (Ills.) takes the platform to nominate Gresham.

McCall (Mass.) took the stand to second Gresham.

Rector (Tex.) seconds Gresham.

Ex-Governor Porter takes the platform to nominate Harrison. The mention of Harrison's name was greeted with prolonged cheering. The Indiana men are on their feet waving fans.

Porter is interrupted with cries of "Gresham," mingled with hisses. At the conclusion of Porter's speech Indiana delegates rose and cheered.

12:49.—The convention adjourned to 3 o'clock.

3:02.—Convention called to order.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY FIGURES CONSPICUOUSLY.

CHICAGO, June 21.—Washington Territory has been accorded six votes in the convention and is entitled to full privileges of delegates from states. The Washington Territory headquarters at the Grand Pacific, one of the most pleasant in that great building, has been thronged day and night with visitors from all parts of the United States, including committees from all leading delegations. Walker Blaine, Wm. Walter Phelps and other notables have called. Ex-Governor Squires, Hon. E. Meker, C. A. Finch of Chopchop, General A. Barnes of Olympia, Hayden of Olympia, and others are guests of the delegation. Alternates Burkett, Wells and Holton are in attendance. The delegation has been very active and deserve much credit for the manner in which they presented the claims of the Territory to statehood.

PARIS, June 21.—The expulsion from Berlin of De Puyverder, correspondent of the *Gaulois* and Jules Pansom, correspondent of the *Nation* has greatly irritated Parisians. The *Gaulois* has reprinted the letter of De Puyverder, written from San Remo at the time of Frederick's visit to that place, which it is alleged contains statements reflecting upon the present German Emperor. The *Evenement* and the *Intransigent* demand that the French government make reprisals.

INVENTION

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ESTRAY NOTICE.

I HAVE IN MY POSSESSION:

One sorrel horse COLT, about 2 years old; star in forehead; right hind foot white; brand resembling A on left thigh.

One black mare COLT, about 1 year old; star in forehead; left hind foot white; brand resembling M on left shoulder.

One chestnut sorrel horse COLT, about 2 years old; white strip in face; four white feet; brand resembling M on left shoulder.

If said animals are not claimed and taken away within fifteen days from date of this notice, they will be sold at the Estray Pound in Farmington, at 2 o'clock p. m., Monday, July 2, 1888.

JOHN FREEOR, Pounkeeper.

Farmington, June 16, 1889.