FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

A Call of States Shows Cleveland to be the Unanimous Choice For President.

The second day of the democratic national convention was called to order by Chairman White, after which Rev. J. R. Greene, of Missouri, addressed the throne of grace as follows:

Oh Lord, thou hast been our dwelling place in all generations. Thou hast been the God, and art the God, of all nations. Thou hast appointed the bounds of their habitations. Thou has been the God of this nation, the God of our fathers, and we their children. This morning we enter into the inheritance of the blessing that thou didst bestow upon them. We come this morning to ask thy blessing upon this assembly; upon these men who have come up from the sister states from all over this great republic; who have come on this important occasion, sent by their people. Oh, God, do thou bless them in this assembly this morning, and as thou hast ruled over this nation in all the years past, and thou hast brought good out of all our evil, do thou this day rule over this convention for the good of this nation and for the glory of thy great name. We pray that thy blessing may be upon the president of the United States and upon the governors of all the states of this country, and upon the humblest officer of the people, and upon the humblest citizen of this republic. We pray thee, O Lord, that thou wilt guide us in our destiny, help us as a people to fear God and to keep his commandments, and direct us in all our ways that we may be the Lord's people, not simply in professions of our lips, but in a godly and holy and just life. Now we commend ourselves to thee for the guidance of thy spirit, and as thou must overrule mistakes of men for the good of thy name, and as thou must guide us in all things that are great and good, do thou this day bless these men and lead them in thy way, according to thy purpose, and let them remember this day as they sit in this convention that they are not only making history for this country, but they are also to determine that which will be good for it or bad for it, and may their policy and may their works redound to the good of all citizens of this country, and for the glory of thy name in all the earth. Let thy blessing rest upon us now and evermore. We ask it in Jesus' name. Amen.

The first business in order was the report of the committee on credentials.

Gen. Patrick A. Collins, of Massachusetts, was unanimously agreed upon for permanent chairman. He acknowledged the distinguished honor in a short speech.

A resolution was offered by Timothy J. Campbell, of New York, as follows:

Resolved, That this convention takes occasion to express its great sorrow at the serious and dangerous illness of General Phillip H. Sheridan, and to him whose noble and valient deeds will ever be enshrined in the hearts of his countrymen we extend our sincere sympathy. We earnestly trust the great soldier and distinguished patriot will meet with speedy recovery, and that divine providence may spare him in this nation for many years to come.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to General Sheridan as expressive of the heartfelt sentiments of the democracy of the United States.

The resolutions were adopted by a rising vote, with three hearty cheers for the gallant soldier.

After some other unimportant business, the clerk proceeded to call the roll of states for nominations for president of the United States, commencing with Alabama. Mr. Peters, of that state, arose and said that his delegation had instructed him to tender its first place on the call and first right to speak to the state of New York. [Applause.]

Mr. Dougherty, of the New York delegation, then ascended the platform and addressed the convention as follows:

You are about to discharge more than an imperial duty with the simplest ceremonials. You, as representatives of the people, are to choose a magistrate with more power than a monarch, yet checked and controlled by the supreme law of a written constitution. Thus impressed I ascend the rostrum to name the next president of the United States. New York presents him to the convention and pledges her electoral vote. Delegations from thirty-eight states and all the territories are assembled without caucus or consultation, ready simultaneously to take up the cry and make the nomination unanimous. We are not, indeed, to choose a candidate but to name one the people have already chosen. He is the man for the people. His career illustrates the glory of our institutions. Eight years ago, unknown save in his own locality, he, for the last four has stood in the gaze of the world discharging the most important duties that can be confided to men. To-day determines that not by his own choice, but by the mandate of his countrymen, and with the sanction of heaven he shall fill the presidency for four years more. He has met and mastered every question as if from youth trained to statesmanship. The promises of his letter of acceptance and inaugural address have been fulfilled. His fidelity in the past inspires faith in the future. He is not a hope. He is a realization. Scorning subterfuge, disdaining re-election by concealing convictions, mindful of his oath of office to defend the constitution, he courageously declares to congress, dropping minor matters, that the supreme issue is reform, revision, reduction of national taxation.

The treasury of the United States, glittered with unneeded gold, oppresses industry, embarrasses business, endangers financial tranquility and breeds extravagance, centralization and corruption. The high taxation necessary for the expenditures of an unparalleled war is robbery in the years of prosperous peace, and the millions that pour into the treasury come from the hard earned savings of the American people. In violation of the equality of rights the present tariff has created a privileged class, who, shaping legislation for their personal gain, levy by law contributions for the necessaries of life from every man, woman and child in the land. To lower the tariff is not free trade. It is to reduce the unjust profits of monopolists and boss manufacturers, and allow consumers to retain the rest. The man who asserts that to lower the tariff means free trade insults intelligence. We brand him as a falsifier. It is farthest from our thought to imperil capital or disturb enterprise.

This administration has rescued the public domain from would-be barons and corporations, faithless to obligations, and reserved it for free homes for this and coming generations. There is no pilfering; there are no jobs under this administration.

Public office is a public trust. Integrity stands guard at every post of our vast empire.

While the president has been the medium through which has flowed the undying gratitude of the republic for her soldiers, he has not hesitated to withold approval from special legislation, if the strictest inquiry revealed the want of truth and justice. Above all, sectional strife, as never before, is at an end, and 60,000,000 of free men, in ties of brotherhood, are prosperous and happy. These are the achievements of this administration. Under the same illustrious leader we are ready to meet our political opponents in high and honorable debate, and stake our triumph on the intelligence, virtue and patriotism of the people, adhering to the constitution, its every line and letter, ever remembering that "powers not delegated to the United States by the constitution nor prohibited by it to states are reserved to states respectively or to the people." By authority of the democracy of New York, backed by the democracy of the entire union, I give you the name entwined with victory. I nominate Grover Cleveland, of New York.

When Dougherty finished his speech the delegates and the audience set up a yell. About this time the door at the rear of the platform was swung aside and in the panel appeared a portrait of Cleveland. Then the delegates and audience simply went wild, and with furious energy worked their voices and their bodies in their effort to testify their approval of the nomination. A band somewhere in one of the galleries started up "Marching Through Georgia," and the air or sentiment, nobody knew which, elicited a tremendous outburst of cheers. At this time about a third of the delegates and perhaps one-fourth of the audience produced bandanas and kerchiefs and waved them frantically, and in response to this fresh incentive there was an additional swell in the terrific outburst of noise. After eight minutes of bedlam Chairman Collins pounded for order, but with every thump of the gavel arose a new section of yells from the assemblage. At this juncture Daniel Dougherty mounted a chair in the centre of the New York delegation and waved a flag. From all parts of the hall delegates gathered in about Dougherty, bearing the standards of their respective states, and formed a circle about him, holding in a sort of canopy over his head the placards bearing the names of the states. The standards of Indiana and Kansas were decorated with strips of black silk, indicating adherence to the cause of the present commissioner of pensions. Under the canopy formed by the standards a couple of United States flags were introduced and the tableau was greeted with pandemoniac cheering.

The roll of states continued and when there was any response it was to second the nomination of Cleveland. Then, in the midst of considerable confusion, the chairman said: "The chair declares that Grover Cleveland of New York, having received the unanimous vote, is the candidate for president of the United States."

The Coming Republican National Convention.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 10.—A large number of republican congressmen and senators will leave Washington this week for Chicago. It is expected that there will be nearly a hundred of them absent from their seats during the convention. Most of the republicans here from Ohio will depart for there the middle of this week. Senator Sherman's managers are very active. Some of them are going early for the purpose of keeping a close lookout after one of their number, Major McKinley, who is regarded as a dark horse. McKinley will leave Washington on Thursday for his home at Canton, and join the crowd that will go from that section of the state. McKinley stops at the Ebbitt house here and is receiving every attention from the Ohio republicans that they can bestow upon him. There is so much talk about McKinley as a possible dark horse that it seems necessary for some one of the Sherman leaders, like Butterworth, or Grosvenor or Thompson, to be on guard at all times with McKinley and sit up with him as long as he shows any disposition to stay up. Whenever McKinley is seen around in public places, except possibly the house of representatives, one is almost sure to see one of the trio named keeping him company. It is earnest but ludicrous. Notwithstanding the careful manner in which Thompson, Grosvenor and Butterworth are constantly after McKinley there is no disguising the fact that they were greatly annoyed at the prominence that McKinley is attaining in connection with the coming convention. McKinley receives the personal allusions to himself with a modest look of approval, and when forced to say anything at all says the nominee will come from Ohio, and that he is for Senator Sherman.

Ex-Senator Mahone of Virginia arrived in the city last night for the purpose of consulting with Senator Sherman on the presidential outlook. The republicans of Virginia are harmonizing, and it is stated that they will come together and vote solidly for one man at Chicago, being all inclined to Sherman. The Sherman headquarters in Chicago are expected to be the most capacious of any that will be opened, excepting possibly those for Alger of Michigan, and Gresham. Senator Sherman will have a large number of delegations from the south assisting about his headquarters.

R. E. Lee, son of the great rebel general, has his father's gold spurs. They were bequeathed to him by his mother.

THE DEMOCRATS IN THE FIELD.

And Here is the Platform of Principles for Which They Will Ask Ratification.

Following is the platform adopted by the democratic national convention held in St. Louis:

The democratic party of the United States, in national convention assembled, renewes the pledges of its fidelity to the democratic faith an reaffirms the platform adopted by its representatives in the convention of 1884 and endorses the views expressed by President Cleveland in his last message to congress as correct in every respect of that platform upon the question of tariff reduction, and also endorses the efforts of our democratic representatives in congress to secure a reduction of excessive taxation.

Chief among its principles of party faith are the maintenance of that indissoluble union of free and indestructible states now about to enter upon its second century of unexampled progress and renown, devotion to the affairs of government regulated by the written constitution strictly specifying every granted power, and expressly reserving to the states or people the entire ungranted residue of power; encouragement of a jealous and popular vigilance directed to all who have been chosen for brief terms to enact and execute laws and are invested with the duty of preserving peace, insuring equality and establishing justice.

The democratic party welcomes an exacting scrutiny of the administration of the executive power which four years ago was committed to its trust in the election of Grover Cleveland, president of the United States; but it challenges the most searching inquiry concerning its fidelity and devotion to the pledges which then invited the suffrages of the people. During the most critical period of our financial affairs, resulting from over-taxation, the anomalous condition of our currency and public debt unmatured, it has, by the adoption of a wise and conservative course, not only averted disaster but greatly promoted the prosperity of our people.

It has reversed the improvident and unwise policy of the republican party touching the public domain, and has reclaimed from corporations and syndicates, alien and domestic, and restored to the people nearly one hundred millions of acres of valuable land to be sacredly held as homesteads for our citizens.

While carefully guarding the interest and the principles of justice and equity, it has paid out more for pensions and bounties to the soldiers and sailors of the republic than was ever paid before during an equal period. It has adopted and consistently pursued a firm and prudent foreign policy, preserving peace with all nations. While scrupulously maintaining all the rights and interests of our own government and people at home and abroad, the exclusion from our shores of Chinese laborers has been effectually secured under a provison of treaty, the operation of which has been postponed by the action of the republican majority in the senate.

Honest reform in the civil service has been inaugurated and maintained by President Cleveland, and he has brought the public service to the highest standard of efficiency, not only by rule and precept, but by the example of his untiring and unselfish administration of public affairs.

In every branch and department of the government under democratic control, the rights and welfare of all have been guarded and defended; every public interest has been protected and the equality of all our citizens before the law, without regard to race or color, has been steadfastly maintained.

Upon its record thus exhibited, and upon the pledge of continuance to the people of its benefits, democracy invokes a renewal of popular trust by the re-election of a chief magistrate who has been faithful, able and prudent. They invoke, in addition to that trust, the transfer also to the democracy of the entire legislative power.

The republican party controlling the senate and resisting in both houses of congress the reformation of just and unjust laws which have outlasted the necessities of war and are now undermining the abundance of long peace, deny to the people equality before the law and fairness and justice, which are their right.

When the cry of American labor for a better share in the rewards of industry is stifled with false pretenses, enterprise is fettered and bound down to home markets, capital is discourged with doubt and unequal and unjust laws can neither be properly amended or repealed. The democratic party will continue with all the power confided to it to struggle to reform these laws in accordance with the pledges of its last platform by the suffrges of the people. Of all the industrious freemen of our land, the immense majority, including every tiller of the soil, gains no advantage from our excessive tax laws, but the price of nearly everything they buy is increased by the favoritism of our unequal system of tax legislation. All unnecessary taxation is unjust taxation. It is repugnant to the creed of democracy that by such taxation the cost of the necessaries of life should be unjustifiable to all our people. Judged by democratic principles the interests of the people are betrayed when by unnecessary taxation trusts and combinations are permitted to exist, which, while unduly enriching a few that combine, rob the body of our citizens by depriving them of the benefits of natural competition.

Every democratic rule of governmental action is violated when, through unnecessary taxation, a vast sum of money far beyond the needs of an economical administration is drawn from the people and the channels of trade and accumulated as a demoralizing surplus in the national treasury. The money now lying idle in the federal treasury resulting from superfluous taxation amounts to more than one hundred and twenty-five millions, and the surplus collected is reaching the sum of more than sixty millions annually.

Debauched by this immense temptation, the remedy of the republican party is to meet and exhaust by extravagant appropriations and expenses, whether constitutional or not, the accumulation of extravagant taxation. The democratic policy is to enforce frugality in public expenses, and abolish unnecessary taxation. Our established domestic industries and enterprises should not and need not be endangered by a reduction and correction of the burdens of taxation. On the contrary, a fair and careful revision of our tax laws, with due allowance for differences between the wages of American and foreign labor, must promote and encourage every branch of such industries and enterprises by giving them assurance of an extended market and steady and continuous operations.

In the interests of American labor, which should in no event be neglected, the revision of our tax laws contemplated by the democratic party should promote the advantage of such labor by cheapening the cost of the necessaries of life in the home of every workingman and at the same time secure to him steady and remunerative employment.

Upon this question of tariff reform, so closely concerning every phase of our national life, and upon every question involved in the problem of good government, the democratic party submits its principles and professions to the intelligent suffrages of the American people.

London Papers on the Mominations.

LONDON dispatch: This morning's papers, in referring to President Cleveland's re-nomination, says that it is all in the direction of free trade, and comments are consequently congratulatory in tone. The St. James Gazette says: The democrats are extremely likely to have it all their own way at the next election. The republicans have neither the man nor the cause. The Pall Mall Gazette speaks even of a third term as a matter of course, and says: The point of contest which we feel the most interest in this country is the tariff question. The Star says of the proceedings at St. Louis: "We may well re-echo the enthusiasm on this side of the water, for the re-election of President Cleveland means the adoption of a high programme of tarift revision, and his idea on that subject go a long way towards free trade."

The Winnebago Reservation.

Washington special: Late this afternoon the house passed a bill providing for the sale of a portion of the Winnebago reservation in Nebraska. The bill has not passed the senate, but will probably be pressed by Senator Dawes and will doubtless go through.

SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPR SENTATIVES

A Synopsis of Proceedings in the Senate and House of Representatives.

HOUSE.—In the house on the 2d the senate amendments to the experiment ment agricultural station bill were concurred in and the house then went into committee of the whole on the agricultural appropriation bill. General debate was dispensed with and the bill was read by sections for amendments. The committee, then, after the reading of the bill, passed it. The regular order was demanded, being Mills' motion to limit debate on the pending paragraph of the tariff bill to ten minutes, which prevailed. The amendment which was under consideration was to strike from the free list timber, hewn and sawed, and timber used for spars and warves; it was rejected. Randall moved to strike out the paragraph and insert "timber not further manufactured than hewn, squared and sawed," but this amendment was rejected without division and the second paragraph of the bill, "timber squared and sawed," was read. Taulbee moved to strike this out. After some debate the amendment was rejected. During the debate a motion was made to limit debate to ten minutes. A compromise was finally made on forty minutes and the house again went into committee of the whole. The third paragraph of the bill, "wood manufactured, not specially enumerated or provided for," was then read and considered. Bayne moved to strike it out.

SENATE.—Among the amendments reported by the committee on appropriations, and agreed to by the senate on the 5th, were the following: Transferring to the grade of envoys extraordinary and ministers plenipotentiary "the minister resident in Berlin, the Netherlands, Sweden and Norway and Venezuela, without change of salary ($7,500), inserting the item 'minister resident and consul general in Corea, $7,500; transferring to the grade of minister resident and consul general the charge d'affairs to Paraguay and Uruguay without change of salary ($5,000), inserting the provision requiring all consulates and commercial agencies whose fees are collected or compensation allowed for the fiscal year of 1888 exceeds $1,000 to be estimated for specifically under classified consulates.

HOUSE. — After routine business the house went into committee of the whole on the tariff bill on the pending clause, (wood manufactures not specially encouraged or provided for) being limited to thirty minutes. Mills called attention to the fact that Canada imposed a tariff on sawed lumber and asked why it was if the tariff meant high wages that it did not bring high wages in Canada as well as here. Hermann, of Oregon, presented to the democrats the compliments of Oregon and a message from her people saying Oregon had voted for protection by 300 majority. Moffatt moved to strike out the paragraph. The motion was rejected, Sowden, of Pennsylvania, and Tarsney, of Michigan, voting with the republicans in favor of the motion. Fuller, of Iowa, voted with the democrats against it. The speaker pro tem. laid before the house a message from the president returning without his approval bills for the erection of a public building at Bar Harbor, Me., and for the purchase of additional ground for the building at Council Bluffs, Ia. The announcement of the veto of the first named bill was received with laughter by the republicans.

SENATE.—In the senate on the 6th consideration was resumed of the diplomatic and consular apportionment bill. After amendment the bill passed. On motion of Morrill the senate bill authorizing a purchase of a site for the supreme court of the United States passed. On motion of Cameron the senate bill in relation to cadets at the naval academy passed. The bill providing for two additional associate justices of the supreme court of Dakota was taken from the calendar and passed. Also the house bill authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Missouri river at Omaha, with amendment.

HOUSE.—After the transaction of some unimportant business, the house went into committee of the whole on the tariff bill, the paragraph being pickets and palings, which McKinley moved to strike out. After some debate the motion was rejected and the paragraph passed over, as well as the next. Buchanan moved to strike out the nineteenth line, "shingles," and insert "shingle bolts." Rejected. With little delay the remaining paragraphs, "clapboards," "pine or spruce," and logs were passed over down to the provision that the existing duties shall be levied upon the articles on the lumber schedules where export duties are imposed by the country from which they are imported. Dingeley of Maine proposed an amendment continuing the existing duties on lumber schedules wherever the exporting country denied our vessels the right to touch, to trade or to take bait.

SENATE.—In the senate on the 4th the bill to repeal all pre-emption and timber culture laws was reported from the committee and placed on the calendar. The senate then proceeded to the consideration of bills on the calendar, and passed, among others, the following: The senate bill creating an additional retired list of the army for eighty officers now on the active list, but incapacitated for active service; the house bill authorizing the president to appoint and retire Alfred Pleasanton with the rank and grade of colonel, with an amendment reducing the grade to that of major; the senate bill authorizing the president to place on the retired list, with grade of major, Major General W. W. Averill. The house bill to enlarge the powers and duties of the department of agriculture and to make it an executive department having been taken up, arguments were made by Senators Morgan and Plumb against the amendment reported by the committee on agriculture to strike out the fifth section of the bill, which transfers the weather service of the signal service bureau to the department of agriculture.

HOUSE.—The house passed the bill to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Missouri river in the counties of Monona, Iowa, and Burt, Nebraska. Mr. Mills moved that the rules be suspended and evening sessions ordered for the consideration of certain bills, but as he would not consent to an amendment setting apart certain sessions for the consideration of pension bills, the republicans refused to vote. As no quorum could be secured Mr. Mills withdrew his resolution and moved that debate on the pending paragraph in the tarift bill be limited to ten minutes. Messrs. McKinley and Reed demanded, as a parliamentary inquiry, to be informed whether it was not in order to suspend the rules and set apart days for general pension legislation. The speaker pro tem. (McMillan of Tennessee) replied that the regular order was the Mills motion. A vote of the house was taken, and no quorum being found present, adjournment was taken.

HOUSE.—The time of the house on the 8th was passed in the discussion of the salt schedule of the tariff bill. The house bill was passed authorizing the construction of a bridge over the Missouri river near Omaha. Also, the bill granting the right of way to the Paris, Choctaw & Little Rock railway company through the Indian territory. The Dingley resolution was adopted calling on the secretary of the treasury as to whether an order is now in force by which United States vessels passing through Canadian canals to American ports, when they make their voyage via the St. Lawrence, pay less tolls than when they make it by way of Lake Ontario, and whether further legislation is necessary to authorize the secretary to impose additional tolls upon vessels passing through the Sault Ste. Marie canal bound to Canadian ports, in case Canada continues the discrimination against vessels bound to American ports.

BRIEFLY TOLD BY THE WIRE.

Frederick N. Toye, township clerk, and his wife and three children were cremated by the burning of their residence at Gravenhurst, Ont.

William Quinn, an engineer on the Louisville & Nashville road, was killed in a wreck near Louisville, Ky., and Firemen Richardson and Brakeman Farley fatally injured.

Mrs. Allen, a widow residing near Osceola, Tenn., was outraged and murdered, and one of her children also killed last Sunday. Three white men and a negro have been arrested on suspicion.

Mrs. Dennis Mullins was brutally murdered in Pittsburg in the presence of her little children by a neighboring German named Scholer, who is in jail. The murder was the result of a family quarrel.

Five drunken brutes broke into the residence of Edward Leslie at Wilkesbarre, Pa., and after binding and gagging him, outraged his wife. She is not expected to live. The brutes were arrested and jailed.

Instructions have been issued to all division superintendents of the Pennsylvania railroad, on the lines east of Pittsburg and Erie, to discharge all employes whose service can be dispensed with. About 5,000 men will be discharged.

A steamer has been sent to Hayti, where a revolution is imminent to protect American interests. She is the smallest vessel of the North Atlantic squadron, and should her force prove insufficient, the Atlanta will be ordered to follow.

At Laredo, Tex., Lee Pope, a wealthy young stockman, quarreled with Juan Rosealas, a saloonkeeper, and each opened fire with revolvers. Pope received a bullet through the heart, dying instantly. Rosealas was hit in the bowels and lungs and died soon after.

The railway officials in Pittsburg ridicule the story that originated in New York to the effect that the Pennsylvania railroad management was negotiating for the purchase of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad. The rumor is supposed to have been started from the fact that Vice President McCrea and General Passenger Agent E. A. Ford, of the Pennsylvania company, had been making a tour of the far west.

Reports have reached Memphis of a most diabolical murder in Mississippi county, Arkansas. Mrs. Stokes Allen, a widow lady who with her two children lives near Osceola, the county seat, was found with her skull crushed and near her was her son similarly injured. It is apparent that Mrs. Allen had been ravished. Three white men, Jack Matthews, Tom Field and George Curtis, and John King, colored, have been arrested on suspicion.

Investigating Operations of the Civil Service.

Baltimore dispatch: The select committee of the United States senate appointed to investigate the operations of the civil service met here to-day. The sub-committee present, consisted of Senators Hale, (chairman), Chase and Blackburn. A score or more members of the civil service reform association of Maryland were present. Chas. J. Bonaparte, chairman of the executive committee of the association, testified that a number of federal officials were known to have been engaged in active partisan work at the primaries. He spoke of the bad character borne by some of those officials, especially mentioning Morris Thomas, Eugene Higgins, J. J. Mahon, and J. Freeman Bisin. He said that these men had bad characters and reputations. Senator Blackburn asked whether these gentlemen had committed any definite act that witness could mention which would substantiate the assertion that they were men of bad character. Bonaparte replied that his idea of a man of bad character was one concerning whom general report spoke unfavorably. John Quinn testified that he is clerk to the boiler and steamboat inspecter, and his duties are to make out permit bills, etc., for steamboat captains. Senator Hale asked witness to write out a permit such as he issues from the inspector's office. The witness replied that he is not much of a scholar, and that his son did that sort of work for him. He was urged again, but declined to write a permit. Witness acknowledged that he had not done a single stroke of clerical work of the office since his appointment. His salary is $1,200 a year, out of which he pays for his son's board and clothing amounting, perhaps, to $12 or $15 a week.

The Niobrara Improvements.

Washington special: There has been a disposition for some time on the part of Randall, chairman of the appropriations committee, to oppose the bill which provides an appropriation of $100,000 for the improvement of Forts Robinson, Niobrara and Sidney. Randall seems to have changed his views, and on the 8th sent word to the interested members that they would be heard before the appropriations committee. It is probable that the result will be that an appropriation for this purpose will be added to the sundry civil bill.

—The new depot at Wolbach, Greely county, has been finished.

CONCERNING THE DEMOCRATIC NOMINEES.

Representative Mills and Others Interviewed Regarding the Nominations.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—There is very general satisfaction expressed by both democrats and republicans over the work of the convention. The democrats in congress like the way the tariff was treated, while the republicans are happy to see the lines drawn on the tariff question, making the issue in unmistakable terms, and leaving the fight a fair one in an open field.

Chairman Mills said: "I am extremely glad to see that they toed the mark on the tariff question. It was the proper thing for them to not only reaffirm the tariff plank in the platform of 1884, but to indorse the president's message defining that plank. I am especially gratified at the specific endorsement the convention gave of my tariff bill. This settles the passage of the measure in the house. I was pretty confident of it before, but now there can be no doubt about it. I expect to see every democrat in the house vote for the Mills bill. The national democratic party has spoken, and I know of no individual democratic member who can afford to refuse to obey the demand. The tariff is to be the sole issue of the campaign. The troops are in the field ready for the fight. The president is in command."

"Are you satisfied with the nomination of Mr. Thurman?"

"Thoroughly," replied Mr. Mills; "thoroughly in every particular. I think we will win with Cleveland and Tharman and the tariff. The president is a personal, as well as a general quantity and quality in the democratic party. He will be an issue with the tariff. He is the foremost man of the party. The Mills bill was compiled directly under his supervision. We did not go as far as the president desired, but we went in his direction. Thurman is the best man that could have been nominated. To my mind, it settles who will lead the republican ticket. It makes necessary the nomination of John Sherman. I presume an eastern man will be second on the ticket—probably Morton or Phelps.

Representative McKinley (rep.), of Ohio, had this to say: "For republican success the ticket and the platform pleases me immeasurably, and I think I express the sentiment of the entire republican side of the house. Allen G. Thurman is a good old man; I have long been his personal friend. He will lend character to the ticket, but he will not give it strength. The most that can be hoped for from his nomination is a full democratic vote in Ohio, and that can not make the state democratic. It will be republican no matter who is nominated by the republican party. The democrats made a fist of it on the question of tariff reform. It tried to straddle, and in its efforts to run fast and loose, has made the worst record that it possibly could have made. The democratic party is for free trade. That is the truth of it. The president wants free trade. He has said as much in his message to congress."

General G. C. Grosvernor, of Ohio, (rep.) said: "The whole platform taken and constituted together is a declaration against the policy of protection and in favor of the Mills bill. It will be so accepted by the country. The platform however, will not be an important feature in the contest. The message of Mr. Cleveland and the bill of the ways and means committee will constitute the issue when the republican declaration is made. Judge Thurman will appear as the campaign goes on as a Dr. Jykell and a Mr. Hyde—a good citizen and a bad politician. He will call out a great democratic vote in Ohio and be beaten.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES BY TELEGRAPH.

Judge Baker carried the Cairo, Ill., district for supreme judge by about 260 majority.

The unveling of the Garibaldi statue at Washington square, New York, took place on the 4th.

The Arkansas democracy indorsed Cleveland and the Mills tariff bill at the recent convention.

A cyclone passed over North Carolina, in the neighborhood of Milton, which destroyed everything in its track.

Governor Hill of New York has signed the bill abolishing hanging for all murders committed after January 1, 1889, and substituting death by electricity therefor.

The republicans of Oregon confidently claim the election of Hermann for congress by not less than 1,500 majority. The legislature is claimed by the republicans on joint ballot.

Consul General Phelan at Halifax received a dispatch stating that the fishing schooner Ambrose H. Knight of Booth Bay, Me., Captain Diggins, had been seized at St. Johns, N. F., and her crew arrested for selling bait at St. Pierre, Miquelon.

Snyder's drug and jewelry store of Albany, Illinois, was robbed of nearly $2,000 in cash and about $500 worth of jewelry by parties unknown, who first chloroformed Mr. and Mrs. Snyder at their home, got the keys and the robbed the store. One thousand two hundred dollars of the money was in Snyder's safe for safe keeping.

An agreement has been reached whereby a good portion of the $500,000 provided by the agricultural appropriation bill, which passed the house last week, for the extirpation of pleuropneumonia, is to be applied to the eradication of hog cholera. This information will be good news to the swine raisers in Nebraska, Iowa, and a few other states where hog cholera has prevailed to a more or less extent during the past few years.

Colonel M. V. Sheridan has sent to Representative Dorsey a letter on behalf of the general, thanking him in the warmest terms for the interest he took in the passage of the bill reviving the rank of general of the army. Mr. Dorsey and General Sheridan have been intimate friends ever since the war, and the former has worked faithfully for the revival of the rank of general since the retirement of General Sherman, believing it was due to the man who is now promoted.

The executive committee appointed by the Peoria waterway convention, last year, met and prepared a request to be presented to the committee on platform of the national democratic convention for an opportunity to lay before the committee the resolution of the Peoria convention. The request set forth that the project contemplated is to connect the great lakes with the Mississippi river and the Gulf of Mexico so as to provide a commodious water-way for commerce and for the defense of the northern frontier in time of war. Similar action will be taken at the republican national convention at Chicago.

—A sod house near Ft. Hartsuff, occupied by a farmer, was struck by lightning and pretty badly shaken up, but the family escaped uninjured.

—The Red Cloud street railway opened for traffic last week.

A Dull Week in Congress.

Washington dispatch: There will be little of interest done in the senate during the present week. An arrangement was made several days ago whereby the democrats who have gone to the St. Louis convention were assured that no proceedings of an important political character would be had in their absence. The fisheries treaty has been postponed until next Monday week.

To-morrow afternoon Senator Cullom will address the senate on interstate commerce. The bill providing for making states out of Washington, North Dakato and Montana is to receive some attention, and the diplomatic appropriation bill will probably be taken up before the end of the week.

The house will proceed on to-morrow with the considering of the tariff bill, and Chairman Mills says he hopes there will be no interruption to consume any considerable time until the measure is finally disposed of.

The army appropriation bill may be passed during the week. It will not require a lengthy debate.

Chairman Allison of the senate committee on appropriations said to a United Press reporter to-day: "It will be a physical impossibility for the senate to pass the regular appropriation bills before the end of the present fiscal year, the 30th inst. We intend to crowd the measures as rapidly as possible, but about half the ten which have not been acted upon by our committee will not get through before the end of the month. The sundry civil, the legislative, executive and judicial and the naval appropriation bills will be among those which will be unfinished at the end of the fiscal year. I presume there will be extension of appropriations or some kind of temporary provisions made to bridge over the chasm created by the failure of the house to take action sufficiently early to enable the senate to complete the appropriations on time."

BY THE TELEGRAPH AND MAIL.

The senate has confirmed the following nomination: T. D. Mareum, of Kentucky, to be Indian inspector.

The reduction of the public debt during the month of May amounts to $4,000,000. Twelve million dollars was paid for pensions.

Frank P. Fleming of Jacksonville, Fla., was nominated by the democratic state convention for governor on the fortieth ballot. He is a leading lawyer.

Mrs. Carrie Harrington, wife of a well-to-do druggist of Chicago, committed suicide by pouring oil on her clothing and then setting fire to it. She had been in ill health for some time and frequently had fits of dementia.

The Washington Star publishes a denial from Senator Sherman of the story that he had urged Mr. Blaine to make an emphatic declaration, or to write his friends letters on the subject of his declination of the nomination for the presidency.

A thief walked into the residence of Joseph Garneau at Omaha and picked up Mrs. Garneau's diamonds valued at $2,500. He then stole two revolvers belonging to Mr. Garneau, and pointing one of them at Mrs. Garneau, who was alone, he made his escape.

Superintendent Dickinson heard the protest of the Union Pacific engineers against permitting non-union brotherhood Burlington engineers to haul Burlington cars over the Union Pacific road. The trouble was settled by an agreement to have the Union Pacific engineers do the work.

While the Mississippi river steamer Inverness, owned by McDonald Bros. of Lacrosse, Wis., was towing a raft to Hannibal, Mo., the two lower flues collapsed and ten men were blown over or jumped into the water to escape the deluge of steam. Five men were drowned.

Democrats of North Carolina have nominated the following state officers: Secretary, Wm. L. Saunders; treasurer, L. W. Bain; superintendent of public instruction, Sidney M. Finger; attorney-general, F. F. Davidson; auditor, Rev. G. W. Sanderlin; associate justices of the supreme court, Joseph J. Davis, James F. Shepard and A. C. Evany.

John Stephens, a Chicago young man about town, was standing in the cigar store under the Adams express building writing a note, when James Bell, a young business man of Hyde Park, approached, took out his penknife and deliberately cut off Stephens' ear. Placing it in his pocket, he coolly disappeared and has not been seen since, though the police are looking for him. It is said that the act was to punish Stevens for his undue intimacy with Mrs. Bell.

Judge Edward D. White, elected by the Louisiana legislature to succeed Senator Eustie, is about 45 years of age, and has never been married. His father was a native of Tennessee, but emigrated to Louisiana early, was elected to congress several terms, and afterwards became governor. The son received his early education at Mount St. Mary's, near Emmettsburg, Md., and subsequently was placed at Georgetown college, but was withdrawn on account of the war.

Does Not Mind Amendments.

Washington dispatch: Chairman Mills says the tariff bill will not be laid aside during the Chicago convention as was intimated some days ago. He insists that the work of consideration shall progress steadily, and without interruption until the measure is completed, Mr. Mills' enthusiasm goes up and down like the mercury of a thermometer carried through hot and cold cells. He is in a glow of happiness one hour, while the bill is under consideration by the five minute rule, and as he moves from party success to defeat and disfiguration of his bill his atmosphere goes down. He believes, however, in the ultimate passage of his bill, and says he does not care especially about amendments so far as details are concerned if free wool and two or three other articles, which he thinks cannot not be effected, are retained as they were originally proposed by the committee.

One Hundred and Thirty-five Horses Burned.

Montreal dispatch: A fire broke out at 1 o'clock this morning in the stable of the Car Company at Hochelaga, and before help could be rendered, the larger stable, in which there were 135 horses, was a mass of flames. All efforts to save the imprisoned animals were fruitless, only one of the entire number being rescued. During the process of the fire their cries of pain could be heard blocks away. In the rear of the large stable was a smaller stable in which there were eighty horses. These were all safely taken out, several firemen being badly burned while doing so. The building was burned and the hospital also destroyed. The fire was not extinguished untill 4 o'clock. Loss will reach $100,000.

The wife of Secretary Whitney is a fearless rider, and keeps a beautiful blooded saddle mare for her exclusive use.