NUMBER 356.

OMAHA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 8, 1892-TWELVE PAGES.

Only Temporary Organization Iffected at the Republican Convention.

CHOSEN CHAIRMAN WITHOUT OPPOSITION

J. Sloat Fassett Presides Over the Brief Session and Makes a Speech.

STILL OUITE CONFIDENT OF SUCCESS

President Harrison's Leaders Declare His Forces Are Yet Well Organized.

ANYTHING TO GAIN A LITTLE TIME

Blaine Men Anxious to Delay Balloting Until the Very Last Moment.

An Effort Made to Split the President's Forces with Favorites.

GREAT DOUBLE PLAY BY FASSETT

Skillful Manner in Which He Presented the Names of the Aspirants.

VERY LITTLE CHANGE IN THE SITUATION

Committees Named and Everything Ready to Get the Work Started Early Today.

HOW THE PRESIDENT GETS THE NEW

Excellent Telegraph Service Furnished the White House-Mr. Blaine Leaves Washington-Orators Turned Loose on Minneapolis Last Night.

MINYEAPOLIS, Minn., June 7 .- [Special Telegram to THE BEE. |-The sun shone for an hour only on the opening day of the convention and infused temporary energy into the brass bands, drum corps and visiting howlers. The tower of the great Exposition building across the swirling waters of St. Anthony's falls glistened in the light and cast shadows over the great crowds pouring into its gaily decorated structure.

By 1s o'clock the platform and most of the seats for visitors and guests within hearing of the stage were occupied. The delegates were late in arriving and hundreds of chairs in the galleries were vacant. The crowd was evidently unfamiliar with The applause as distinguished statesmen entered was light. Ingalls received the first great cheer. McKinley was also heartily recognized, but with none was there the uproar usual in such cases, when convention halls are packed with thousands of friends of local celebrities and spontaneous recognition causes immediate welcome. The first impression of the meeting hall was its great size. The second was that for several thousand at each session the proceedings will be inaudible. The third that the distribution at great distances will prevent scenes of turbulent uproars such as were witnessed in Chicago in 1880 and 1884 and in St. Louis in 1888.

Opening Scenes.

At the opening the band from the gallery under the roof strikes up a mediay of patriotic airs. It continues until 12:35. Then Chairman Clarkson calls the meeting to order and prayer is offered. Most of the delegates remain standing during the exhortation, which is properly partisan and repubicaply religious. Through a slight misuu derstanding of the function, the clergyman's opening sentences are received with applause. The applauders happened to be out of earshot.

After the reading of the call by Editor De Young and the formal ratification of J. Stoat Fassett's nomination as temporary chairman, the opening speech of the convention was made. Although the speaker had a good voice half of the 10,000 people present catch his words with difficulty. His remarks are not carefully committed and he often has to consult his manuscript. There are frequent references to reciprocity, which evoke faint cheering. Allusions to republican leaders call out more. A skillful coupling of the names of Harrison and Blaine brings down the house. Tom Reed, sitting behind the platform, looks as stolid as a Chinese while long protracted calls for a speech from Reed interrupted the organization of the convention. He finally makes it, It is short, pithy and fervent, and is received with loud cheering. McKinley declines to do anything more than rise and show himself.

The crowd, some of whom paid \$3 for a seat, bound to have their money's worth, call for Ingalls, but are choked off by Chairman Fassott, who announces that business must go on. During the call of states for nominations for various committees there were spasmodic attempts at demonstrations, which the local papers denominate as "loud pheering." It was mere cricket chirping when compared with the roof racking yells of former conventions. Immediately after the completion of the roll call the convention

adjourned until 11 o'clock tomorrow. Not Materially Changed.

Hon. E. Rosewater at a late hour tonight dictated the following: "The situation is not materially changed. If a ballot had been taken, Harrison would have carried the convention by from thirty to fifty majority, notwithstanding the adverse decision of the committee in the contested cases. These contests do not involve the straight issue as between Harrison and anti-Harrison. They are nearly all factional between would-be lerders who, in most instances, professed to be attached to the patronage-giving end of the republican party. This is the case in Louisiana between Kolfogg and Warmouth, and also in Mississippi between the Lynch

and anti-Lynch delegations. "My impression is that the Blaine leaders have no expectation of running Blaine, but are skilfully using his name to hold their forces together. Their tactics will be to stave off the vote to Friday or even later, with the hope that they will succeed in breaking the Harrison phalanx and after our "Reed, though reluctant too, finally yielded to the alluring temptation. He made a capital effort for an extemporaneous one.

or two bailots and a readjournment, bringing out a new combination. The only impression yet made on the Harrison forces is in the case of Tennessee, where seven of the Harrison delegates are said to have changed front. This is more than offset in Oregon, Florida and Ohio. The outcome of the battie will largely depend upon the tactics upon the floor of the convention tomorrow."

Sure to Vote for Harrison. The Nebreska delegation held no meeting today and occupied the out-of-convention hours in a general canvassing of the situation. There are rumors affoat that two of the delegation may vote for Blaine on the first ballot. J. L. Webster and C. H. Gere both express their pelief that the delegation will be unanimous at the outset for President

There is much quiet canvassing of the question of the choice of the delegation for national committeeman with a general expression of opinion that the delegation will regard the instructions of the state convention in making its choice, regardless of personal preferences, W. E. A.

### FASSETT'S FINESSE.

An Interesting Situation in the Proceed-ings of the Convention. MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 7 .- A double play, never surpassed for dexterity in any national game, base bail or politics, was witnessed by 12,000 people in Minneapolis today. J. Sloat Fassett was at the bat, and it was tally one for Mr. Blaine. If the very spirit BLAINE CANNOT BEAT THEM ALONE of the man from Maine had suddenly seized the presiding officer's gavel in the opening session of the republican convention this afternoon and by some occult force caused the be wildered thousands, friends and foes alike, to break out in a hurricane of hurrahs at his name the effect could bardly have been so startling. Indeed, it was almost literally just such a climax that actually took place. The frenzies of the cheering was something immense, and the strangeness of the situation was the fact that every Harrison man in the assemblage was wildly ap-

## plauding, more frantically, if it were possi-Blaine's Handiwork.

ble, than even the supporters of Blaine.

For the extraordinary deftness and celerity with which the audacious move was carried to success great credit is given to young Mr. Fassett, the temporary chairman, There was an instant general feeling, however, that clever as Fassett proved himself, the strategy that won originated in the craftful brain of a man greater than he, possibly a great master, more adept than Clarkson or Platt or Quay-"Blaine's own handiwork," was the verdict most often heard as the crowds eagerly discussed the brilliant ruse. Fassett, an avowed protege of the ex-secretary of state, had been decided upon by the phalanx of Blaine lieutenants in control of the national committee as exactly the man for the emergency in view, and they had attempted to force upon the convention, if such a thing were within the bounds of possibility, the prestige of Fassett winning the fight in the national committee against one of the strongest of the Harrison commanders, Senator Cullom, and the dread of the president's friends of committing a fatal mistake by appearing in the role of a disgruptled minority at the beginning of the proceedings aided the Binine schemers to put Fassett into the chair as the temporary chairman of the con-

Had no Opposition. No Harrison candidate was put up for the place, and the extraordinary deepness of the silence when the "nays" were called on his election was the only sign that nearly, or over half the delegates and spectators,

wished that anybody rather than the New York man had been chosen.

Now came Fassett's speech, opening the deliberations of the convention, and right here was where the wizard influence broke loose that upget all the anti-Blaine calculations. Young Mr. Fassett is not a great orator, but the decided majority of delegates, those who had elected him and those who concluded not to vote against him, listened with apparent patience and a disposition to encourage his slightly amateurish references to "protection" and other stock cheer-evoking topics for a republican gathering. No antagonism was seemingly aroused either when he leaned heavily to the Blaine side and significantly emphasized "reciprocity" in the middle of another wise am biguous sentence. It was only when Fassett began to show such symtoms of a disposition to refer directly by name to the presidential candidates that the nominee-makers in the hundreds of chairs in front of him and the thousands in the galleries above began to grow restive, while not a few looked daggers at the rash young man.

# Preparing to Spring His Scheme,

"All of our leaders are strong men," proclaimed Fassett, glibly, white the Harrison men grinned. "Some may be stronger than others," he went rapidly on, with sublime indifference to the nervousness of every body, except possibly the few in the secret. The convention was wrought up to an intense strain by the consciousness that a comparatively inexperienced man was before them practically juggling with dynamite, and, to all appearances utterly unaware of the prob-able dangerous results should be inadverti-nently mention Blaine's name first. The hall seemingly would have been blown to atoms with all the people in it, so surcharged to the point of expectation were the Harrison men with their pent up feelings. Were he to awkwardly give Harrison the preference the Blaine cause would have been well nigh ruined, and in the resulting discussion and possible physical encounters on the floor the beginning could be made of a feud that would disrupt the party.

"Count me over your chosen heross," went on Fassett, while the convention seemed

to shrivel up into one gigantle black frown, "count me over our chosen heroes," he re-peated half mechanically—Cassabianca on the burning deck was seemingly the only parallel on record for the possibly mistaken sense of duty for that young, foolishichair-man at this moment as he stood on the brink of disaster, and raising aloft with his arms shouted with genuinely theilling tones, "Lin-coln," then "Seward," then "Grant," and paused.

Frantic in Their Applause. The convention rose in applause, hoping against hope that Fasset would get his wits in the interval afforded and stop short. But no, down the roll of honor he came, undis-mayed and blithe as ever. "Sherman," he shouted, and the Ohio delegates led the conshouled, and the Onio delegates led the con-vention in a magnificent cheer that roused the echoes but did not stop Fassett. "Gar-field, Logan," he went on, while his finger pointed aloft, he seemed the personification of the Longfellow ideal, "Excelsion." The cheering slackened for one brief instant, Down came the milified arm like Down came the uplifted arm like a flash of lightning, and, coupled together like twin comets, there shot across the hall the words, "Bisine and Harrison." The uproars and manifestations of delight from enemies and friends was tremendous investigated by

friends was tremendous, impartial and immediate. Fassett could at the moment have added his own name to the list of the party's names he had just pronounced.

For nearly five minutes at intervals did the appiause rise again and again as the audience was reminded of his superb skilfulness and the happy outcome. the happy outcome.

The other features of the day in the con-

The business accomplished was purely pre-liminary, but the details are of absorbing

ADJOURNED UNTIL TODAY.

Temporary Organization Effected - Reed and Fassett's Eloquence. MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 7.-Perhaps it was fitting that the patriotic airs "Columbia," "My Country 'Tis of Thee" and "The Star Spangled Banner" should prelude the national convention. Scarcely had the last echo of these inspiring melodies dled away when Chairman Clarkson rapped the republican

The Chaplain's Prayer. The following prayer was offered by Rev.

convention to order.

William Bush, chancellor of the university at Mitchell, S. D.:

"Oh, Thou who rules the universe, and does preside over the destines of nations and men. we invoke Thy gracious presence as we now approach Thee in prayer. Thou art the source of all our blessings. Thou art infinite and we are finite and in view of the disparity between Thee and ourselves we are emboiden to approach the throne of grace and ask for the blessings that we need. Ob, God, regard us graciously as we now present ourselves as worshipers preparatory to the opening of the business of this representative body. Come and let Thy blessings rest upon all here assembled. Biess those in official relations. Bless the constituents they represent. Oh, God, grant that this body may be loyal to the principles of Thy word, loyal to their nationality. May all partisanship be held in abeyance in the presence of greater good.

"O, Lord, may there be such a disposition to surrender local prejudices and preferences and a desire to be united in one grand principle and policy to conserve the greatest good of this great nation. Thou hast been with this nation in all its past career, in its incipiency, in the skilful processes of evolution.

"O, God, Thou hast been with us in dark crises and Thou hast preserved the nation in all its perils, and we thank Thee that Thou hast thus preserved it as the representative nation of all nations of this globe. "Now we pray Thee, O Lord, as we pause

on the threshold of this representative body and occasion, to vouchsafe grace to every individual, and may the greatest harmony be evoked from seeing antagonisms and discords buried and may the great good of the nation be subserved.

"We ask Thee that the party platform may be subordinate to the principles of Thy word. May we recognize the great universal law that righteousness exalteth a nation and that sin is a reproach to any people.

"O, God, it is the changeless law, it is the irreversible decree that Thou will preserve a nation which is loval to Thee and the principles of Thy word. Guide us in our deliberations, may the best results be evolved, Be with us and guide our nation on its future pathway as in the past, only more glorious. We ask it in the name of Christ our Reeemer, Amen." Hon, M. H. De Young of California, one of

the secretaries of the national committee, read the official call for the convention. Fassett Unanimously Chosen. Chairman Clarkson then announced the selection of Hon. J. Sloat Fassett of New York for temporary chairman. There was a moment's hush, everybody awaiting possible

ment's hush, everybody awaiting possible action by the Harrison elevent in opposition to Fassett's selection, but the anticipated contest did not take place. No one was placed in nomination in opposition to him, and he was declared unanimously elected. When Clarkson presented him the followers of Biaine broke forth in prolonged, rousing cheers.

Fassett, in his speech accepting the position, thanked the convention for the bonor

tion, thanked the convention for the bonor ance and co-operation of the convention. said it was emmently fitting that the repub-lican convention should be held in a temple erected for the display of the products of rotection to American industries. [Great

Not Met as Warring Factions. Continuing, he said: "We are met to exercise the highest privileges of our citizen ship. As true representatives of 7,000,000 voting republicans, from every state and ter

voting regiderals, from every state and ter-ritory in the union, it becomes our duty to formulate for the inspec-tion of the people the beliefs and purposes of our party relative to the living political questions of national importance, and choose that man for leader under whose guidance we feel we shall be most sure of establishing that belief in the form of laws. establishing that belief in the form of laws. We meet here, not as warring factions struggling to win supremacy under a favorite, but as co-members of one great party looking to the selection from the shining row of our bolored great men that type of statesman who shall be regarded as soundest, the most complete embodiment of the cardinal doctrines of our party. All are eagor for success. trines of our party. All are eager for succes. We have to make the necessary preliminary arrangements, and propose to make them in the right way and in the right spirit. If there is ever a time when it is proper for re-publicans to differ, it is precisely on such occasions as this, when they are together for the express purpose of reaching an ultimate unit through the clash and contest of present

differences. An Enormous Responsibility.

"It is a widereaching, delicate business agreeing upon standard bearers for a great party, and there is abundant opportunity for honest men to hold and express honest dif-ferences of opinion. The more determined the contest, the more complete the final unanimity. The air is always sweeter and purer after a storm. Our differences should and will end at the convention door. All republicans and all our adversaries everywhere have their eyes intently fixed in this convention. The representability of this convention. The responsibility is enormous, but you will meet it wisely. The republican party never yet made a mistake in choosing a candidate and it will not make

Cheered the Leaders' Names.

"The history of our party since 1856 is the "The history of our party since 1856 is the history of our country. Count over our chosen heroes, whom we are teaching our children to love, and you shall name the republicans Lincoln. Seward, Grant, Sherman, Garfield, Logan, Harrison, Blaine. [Tremendous cheers.] These are a few of our jewels and we may proudly turn to our democratic friends and defiantly challenge them to 'match them.'"

"These men became great and remained

"These men became great and remained great. I have not time even to count over the long list of works performed by them. You are all familiar with the story. The responsible conflict of the rebellion un-dertaken and concluded; slavery abolished. public credit re-established; the constitu-tion of the union restored and recon-structed; the old flag washed of every stain and new stars added to its glory; the wine west thrown open to easy access and settle-ment; the policy of protection to American labor and American industry established, de-veloped and vindicated; the markets of the world opened by the persuasive idea of reci-procity; the restoration of the American to the products of American workshops and the American farm until today the nations of the earth are paying tribute to the sagacity of our legislation and diplomacy in millions of increased purchases, and Lord Salisbury has been driven to the significant confession that even in England free trade has proven a disappointment. Rivers and harbors have been opened to commerce; the white sails of our new navy are plowing the waters of every ses; there has been peace main-tained at home and respect secured abroad, and so the list might be extended and expanded so long as your patience might endure

to listen.

"While our colitical adversaries, though perpetually using every measure of our new republican policy, are compelled to acknowledge the wisdem of our course and to confess that we have been right and that they have been wrong. They have just about exhausted in the "fity-second congress one year of conin the Fifty-second congress one year of con-

gressional life in vain assaults upon three items in a tariff bill, made up of thirty items. At this rate of progress they would have to be trusted for about 830 years in power before we could see a tariff formed upon lines agreed upon by our conflicting democratic friends. But we cannot hope to democratic friends. But we cannot hope to win merely upon the recital of the achievements of our past, brilliant as these have been, any more than our adversaries can hope to succeed upon platforms of glittering praise. The past is chiefly useful to us in so far as it demonstrates the vitality of the party to redeem its piedges and its ability to govern a broad and enlightened and progressive reconds. gressive people.

One Vote Honestly Counted.

"Our piedges have ocen kept, all save one, and I greatly mistake the temper of the republican party if it will ever be contented until that pledge is made good. Our mannood and honor are piedged to continue the contest for a free and honest ballot until this vexed question is settled in the right. That our people should cast a free vote and have it honestly recorded and returned is the determination of the republican party and the despair and nightmare of democracy. It is the pride of the republican party that it never yet has committed an assemit upon the freedom of the ballot. The entire vocabulary of political lines has grown out of attempts to describe assaults of the democracy upon the freedom of the ballot and fair play in the exercise of the elective franchise, and the individual words have been made intelligible by democratic practices. The question of equal suffrage has never been permanently settled, and until every citizen, white or black, east or west, north or south, can approach the ballot box with absolutely security and have his vote counted with absolute honesty, none of us can rest assured that our liberties are safe, or that the vote of any man is safe. It is not the negro alone who is disfranchised, it is every American.

Kept Solid by Fraud, One Vote Honestly Counted.

Kept Solid by Fraud, "The contest before us assumes all its diffi-culties from the fact that we enter the presi-dential race handicaped by the certainty that in the electoral college of 444 members 156 votes are now already absolutely secured in advance to the democratic nomince, and

in advance to the democratic nominee, and these 155 votes come from the south, which is kept permanently solid through a perpetual breach of the guarantees of the constitution of the United States.

"Sometimes we are told the mission of the republican party is ended. We have met our destiny and fulfilled it. But the destiny of a progressive party is never fulfilled in an advancing and expecting national life. So long as there remains a wrong to be redressed, so long as there remains a right to be enforced, so long as all the privileges of citizenship are not freely enjoyed under the guarantee of the constitution to all citizens of this union, just so long will there citizens of this union, just so long will there be a mission for the republican party, so long will there be a great work before us, and each republican may exclaim:

I live to greet that season When man simil live by reason, And not alone by gold; When man to man united And every wrong is righted. This whole world shall be lighted As Eden was of old.

For the cause that lacks assistance, For the wrong that neads resistance, For the future in the distance, And the good that I can do. "What is the further pleasure of the con-

At the conclusion of Fassett's speech and At the conclusion of Fassett's speech and in response to a general demand, ex. Speaker of the House of Representatives Thomas B. Reed of Maine came forward amid a perfect tunnit of applicate and delivered a brief address. He was frequently and loudly applicated. He spoke as follows:

Reed's Eloquence. "Mr. President and Feilow Citizens: I want to add in the presence of this vast and encounty hearty expression of confidence and faith in the future of the republican party. [Applause.] Its past needs no endorsement of man that has the endorsement of history, for the deeds of the republican party are history itself. [Applause.] And while we are prevented from pointing with pride to the achievements of our party on account evements of of our tenderness for the democratic party. |Laughter and applause.| Nevertheless we sit here today rejoicing that our past history shows that from our birth until now our character has been such that it is a guaranty of the magnificent future which we are sure to have. [Appliause.] It is true we have done great things, but it is equally true that we have no right to rest upon them. Our party's history has been giorious, but its future ought to be more so. It is true that we have given to this country a wooderful recuprocal prosperity. It is true that wealth has been poured into the laps of all our people by the great system which we believe in and which we have carried out but I say to and which we have carried out, but I say to you today that there is another future, even better and nobler than having given prosperity to a country by the republican party.

[Applause, And that nobler future is to give to every citizen of the United States liberty of thought and action. [Cheers.]

Wealth and prosperity are notable, but human liberty is magnificent." [Cheers.]

Minor Details. Convention then selected officers as proposed by national committee including secretaries, reading clerks and official stenog-

It was decided that until permanent organization was effected that the convention be governed by rules of the preceding con-Then each state on motion of ex-Senator Sewell of New Jersey announced the names of persons selected to serve on the various

counced that the contest in that state had ust been settled.
Indian Territory was not called atthough delegates were present claiming the right of representation. It is understood that this matter will be decided later on.

At the conclusion of roll call the conven tion adjourned until tomorrow.

SITUATION AT WASHINGTON.

fassett's Election Caused Blaine's Friends to Anticipate His Nomination. WASHINGTON, D. C., June 7 .- | Special Telegram to The Bre.]—Convention day morning broke bright and serene on the Capital City and all persons specially interested in the proceedings at Minneapolis, including the white house people and the occupants of the Blaine residence, arose betimes refreshed by a good night's rest and eager for the affray. So far as could be discerned the situation had not changed at all over night in this city. The Blaine managers began soday's work with cheerful countenances and told all inquirers without the slightest hasitation that everybody was working admirably for the success of their candidate and they were as certain of his nomination as it was possible to be concerning any future event and that they felt even more confident in the result than they did

yesterday.

Senator Hale, who is now at the head of the Blaine coterio in this city, and has taken up the management of affairs since Mr. Militian left Washington yesterday, said this morning that he was almost certain that Mr. Blaine would get the no mination on the first ballet. So faste he was almost certain that Mr. yesterday. ballot. So far as he knew there was no in-tention whatever on the part of Mr. Blame or of the Biaine leaders to enter into any arrangement with anybody concern-ing a compromise candidate, and Senater Hale added that he did not believe that there would be any opportunity for a third candi-date to come to the front,

Thought the Fight Would Be Short. He thought that it would be a short and straight fight between Harrison and Blaine, with possibly a few votes cast for some other candidate, and that Blaine would come out sheal with a clear majority at the end of the first ballot.

Sepator Chandler was less confident as to Senator Chandler was less confident as to the decisiveness of the first ballot, but he was still inclined to the opinion this morning that Blaine would win in the end.

Confidence at the White House, At the white souse this morning as equal degree of confidence was displayed by all the inmates, from the president down. Private

Secretary Halford declared to emphatic manner that all indications received at the house from Minneapolis pointed white house from Minneapolis pointed directly to the president's nomination on the first ballot. He said that the president was not at all disturbed by the reported delinquency of many of the southern delegates, and that the administration leaders counted up a total of at least 500 delegates for their side exclusive of the agenticable southside, exclusive of these questionable south

state, exclusive of these questionable south-ern delegates.

Secretary Elkins was equally emphatic in his prognostications of success. He is in al-most constant attendance at the white house, where he acts as the president's first lieutenant in this campaign, and is in constant communication with Colonel New and the other Harrison leaders at Minneapolis. The facilities for sending and receiving dis-patches at the white house are perfect and all arrangements have been made for con-veying the news from the convention to the president in the utmost confidence.

How it is Arranged. On the upper floor of the white house there is an apartment devoted to the transaction of all business requiring the telegraph, telephone, etc. Here are the wires, the operators, the typewriters and the messengers to convey the momentous tidings to the president, and everything that is done at Minneapolis will be known by him within a few minutes time of its occurrence.

At the capitol today there was little excitement even after the messages had begun to come in from Minneapolis. It had been given out in the morning that the president would fight the nomination of Fasset for temperary chairman with Senator Cullom as his own candidate for that office and when

his own candidate for that office and when the news came that Passett had been chosen temporary chairman by acciamation and without opposition, it created considerable

Claims of Blaine Men.

The Biaine men regarded this as the first pleased accordingly, but they would have liked it still better if Fassett had been chosen after a fight. The fact that there was no opposition to Fassett was claimed by Blaine men as an evidence of weakness on the part of the president, but the Harrison men said on the contrary that it had possibly been agreed on all sides at Minneapolis that there had better be no contest over the tem-porary chairmanship. When it was learned at the telegraph offices and elsewhere up-town the news attracted fair sized crowds of

The senate had adjourned and dispersed before the election of Fassett was announced at the capitol. At the house end the news circulated among the members who were evidently much interested in it and the Biaine men showed many signs of satisfaction, many of them saying that they regarded it as simply the forerunner of final success for their side.

Bulletins were displayed in the various lobbies and press rooms of the capitol as well as in the hotels.

At the white house there are no new de-

velopments to be noticed. A large number of dispatches have been received from Min-neapolis, but they contain merely the esti-mates of friends on the strength of Mr. Harrison, and do not materially differ from those which have been published in the newspapers.

Mr. Biaine's Departure.

Mr. Blaine's departure from Washington this afternoon attracted so little attention as to occasion surprise. He drove down to the Pennsylvania railroad station shortly before So'clock in an open carriage accompanied by Mrs. Biaine, Miss Dodge and James G. Biaine, ¶jr. At the station there was no one to receive them and when the footman opened to receive them and when the footman opened the carriage the ex-secretary decended first and assisted his wife to alight, while young "Jim" performed the same office for Miss Dodge. The party then walked directly through the ladies' waiting room, passed by through the ladies' waiting room, passed by a group of curious newspaper men and were at once ushered by an official on board the private car which had been placed at their aisposal by Passenger Agent Parke. The car was attached to the Boston express which is due in that city at 6:50 tomorcow morning. Just as the bell rang announcing the starting of the train Mr. Blaine and his son appeared at the rear door of the car. The ex-secreat the rear door of the car. tary acknowledged the salute of the hats of the newspaper men by raising his own. After serving in Washington for nearly four years as the secretary of the state and premier of the cabinet and while his name is on the lips and in the thoughts of more people in this country at the present moment than that of any other man, Mr. Blaine left the scene of his labors without a demonstration of any sort attending his de-parture. It is understood to be Mr. Blaine's intention to remain in Boston for several days before proceeding to his summer resi-dence at Bar Harbor, Me., which is his ulti-mate destination. Mr. Biaine's health appeared to be fairly good, but it is surmised that the warm weather of the last few days has told somewhat upon his strength.

# COMMITTEES NAMED.

States Choose the Men Who Will Arrange the Routine Business. MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 7 .- The follow ing is the membership of the various committees of the convention as reported by Alabama: Permanent organization, Iver-son Dawson; rules and order of business,

William H. Harvey; credentials, Daniel N. Cooper; resolutions, William Vaughan, Arkansas: Resolutions, A. S. Fowler; credentials, Thomas H. Barnes; rules and order of business, S. F. Staple; permanent organization, Harmon L. Remmel. California: Permanent organization, F.
P. Johnson; resolutions, George A. Knight;
credentials, O. A. Hale; rules and order of
business, R. D. Robbins.
Colorsdo: Permanent organization, T. C.
Graden; rules and order of business, John
H. Tograsend: credentials B. Clark

H. Townsend; credentials, B. Cl Wheeler; resolutions, Hon. H. M. Teller. Clark Connecticut: Permanent organization, T. E. Hopkins; rules and order of business, Allen W. Paige; credentials, F. F. Branders; resolutions, James P. Platt.

resolutions, James P. Platt.

Delaware: Permanent organization, George
Fisher Plerce; rules and order of business,
G. W. Marshall; credentials, George V.
Masser; resolutions, General H. Wilson.
Florida: Permanent organization, John
F. Horr; rules and order of business, Joseph
F. Lee; credentials, Henry F. Chubb; resolutions, Edward R. Gunby.
Georgia: Permanent organization, J. C.
Georgia: Permanent organization, J. C.

Georgia: Permanent organization, J. C. Gassett; rules and order of business, F. Z. Richardson, credentials, R. D. Lacke; resolutions D. B. Weight. Ittions, R. B. Wright.

Idaho: Permanent organization, D. E.
Lockwood; rules of order and business, Willis Sweet; credentials, James M. Shoup;
resolutions, W. R. Hepburn. Illinois: Permanent organization, Thomas S. Ridgeway; credentials, S. Rethan; reso-

S. Rudgeway; credentials, S. Rethan; resolutions, James G. Calboun; rules and order of hydrogen Level, D. P. intions, James G. Calboun; rules and order of business, Joseph P. Roberts,
Inciana: Credentials, Hiram Brownlee; resolutions, C. E. Griffin; rules and order of business, W. R. McKeen; permanent organization, M. T. Depew.

Iowa: Permanent organization, Hon. G. M. Curtia; rules and order of business, D. L. Heinshelmer; credentials, Hon. F. W. Simmons; resolutions, Hon. J. G. Gear.

Kansas: Rules and order of business, Eu-

Kansas: Rules and order of business, Eugene F. Ware; permanent organization, A. H. Ellis; credentials, S. I. Hale; resolutions, Kentucky: Permanent organization, J. B. Burchett; rules and order of business, W. H. Milby; resolutions, George Durby, pr.; crodentials, John Feland.

dentials, John r'eland.

Louisiana: Permanent organization, J.

Madison Vance; rules and order of business,
Louis J. Sauer; resolutions, Robert F. Guychard; credentials, Thomas A. Gage.

Maine: Permanent organization, John
Cluter; rules and order of business, S. N.
Bird; credentials, C. M. Moses; resolutions,
C. F. Libber. C. F. Libbey.
Maryland: Permanent organization, Allen

Rutherford; credentials, Aifred C. Sturgess; rules and order of business, Martin M. Hig-gius; credentials, John Q. A. Brackett. Massachusetts: Permanent organization John W. Chandler; rules and order of busi ness, George E. Felman; oredentials, Wil ham Cogswell; resolutions, John Q.

Michigan: Permanent organization, W.
H. Wilkinson; rules and order of business,
W. H. Whitington; oredentials, A. T. Bliss;
resolutions, Charles Austin.
Minnesota: Permanent organization, Hon.

THE BEE LLETIN.

Much Wars Continued Fair. 1, Republican Conventio sceedings.

2. More of the Convention 3. Council Bluffs Local.

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Heath's Washington Letter.

5. Lost by Criminal Carelessness, Milligan's Marshal Murdored. Troops Going to Wyoming.

G. Grain, Live Stock and Produce Markets. 7. Lincoln Local News.

8. City Council Proceedings. 9. Deaths of Several Prominent People. Nebraska Undertakers in Session.

Killed Beneath a Cable Car. 10. Clever Short Stories. A Letter from Colonel Dumont,

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11. John D. Howe Defends the Bonds. 12. Grand Army Department. New Books and Periodicals,

Frank Day; credentials, R. C. Dunn; resolutions, George Thompson; rules and order of business, Hon, S. C. Comstock.

of business, Hon. S. C. Comstock.

Mississippi: Credentials, John S. Burton;
permanent organization, Wesley Creyton,
(remainder of committees passed.)

Missouri: Credentials, Honry Lumm;
permanent organization, John B. Hale;
rules and order of business, J. H. Rainey;
resolutions, D. I. Houts.

Montana: Permanent organization, A. B.
Hammond; rules and order of business, S.
S. Hobson: credentials, P. McCormick; resolutions, Thomas Couch,
Neoraska: Permanent organization,

lutions, Thomas Couch,
Nobraska: Permanent organization,
George W. Holland; rules and order of business, E. B. Warner; credentials, C. A. McCloud; resolutions, C. H. Gere,
Nevada: Credentials, A. C. Cleveland;
permanent organization, A. Beader; piatform and resolutions, John P. Jones; rules
and order of business, A. J. McDonnell,
New Hampshire: Permanent organization,
Dan W. King; rules and order of business.

New Hampshire: Permanent organization, Dan W. King; rules and order of business, Charles T. Means; credentials, Harry R. Quinley; resolutions, David R. Pierce.
New Jersey: Permanent organization, William Barbour; rules and order of business, Francis J. Swyse; credentials, William T. Hoffman; resolutions, Gilbert Collins. New York: Permanent organization, General Samuel Thompson; rules and order of business, General G. W. Husted; resolutions, Hon. Edmund O'Conhor.
North Carolina: Credentials, Dr. Joseph Wilcox; permanent organization, Hon. Hugh Cole; rules and order of business, Prof. E.

A. Johnson; resolutions, Hon. J. C. Pritchard. North Dakota: Permanent organization, T. A. Marshall; rules and order of business, W. H. Robinson; credentials, F. G. Gleason; resolutions, John A. Percival. Ohio: Rules and order of business, A. A. Ambler; resolutions, J. B. Foraker; creden-

tials, W. E. (Crump; permanent organiza-tion, Judge C. K. Nash.

Oregon: Permanent organization, D. J.

Birchell; order of business, W. H. Milby; credentials, John Feland; resolutions, George Drury, jr.
Pennsylvania: Permanent organization,
Hon. Lyman D. Gilbert; rules and order of
business, Hon. H. H. Bingbam; resolutions,
Hon. W. H. Oliver; credentials, David H.

Lane. Rhode Island: Permanent organization, William Gregory; rules and order of business, Isaac L. Goff; resolutions, Frank C. Harris; credentians, Edward Myers.
South Carolina: Permanent organization, C. D. Cunningham; rules and order of business.

C. D. Cunningham; rules and order of business, Dr. W. D. Crump; credentials, John H. Ostender; resolutions, S. E. Smith.
South Dakota: Permanent organization, Dr. Clark B. Alford; rules and order of business, James Halley; resolutions, Edward Corn; credentials, Joseph M. Green. Tennessee: Permanentorganization, Hon. W. F. Poston; rules and order of business, Hon. C. W. Garrett; credentials, Hon. J. T. Settle; resolutions, Hon. Newton Packer. McDaniels; rules and order of business, F K. Chase; resolutions, A. K. Rosenthal; ere

Vermout: Permanent organization, George T. Childs; rules and order of business, E. P. leorge; credentials, Fred E. Smith; resolutions, A. Drown.

Virginia: William Mahone, chairman; permanent organization, Henry Bowen; credentials, M. F. Chamberlain; resolutions, Edmund Waddell; rules and order of business, John M. Langston.

Washington: Permanent organization,

John R. McGraw; rules and order of busi-ness, Neison Bennett; resolutions, Edward Eldridge; credentials, William Kidham. West Virginia: Permanent organization. Thomas E. Davis; rules and order of busi ness, G. D. Homitt; credentials, Charles Bur-

ness, G. D. Homitt; credentials, Charles Bur-dett Hart; resolutions, John A. Hutchinson. Wisconsin: Credentials, A. S. Smith; permanent organization, W. F. Conger; rules and order of business, C. A. Booth; resolutions, Lucius Fairchild. Wyoming: Rules and order of business, E. R. Dilwiddie; resolutions, S. W. Downey. Arizona: Permanent organization, rules and order of business and credentials,

M. M. Stewart; resolutions, George N. C. Murphy. District of Columbia: Permanent organ-ization, John W. Freeman; rules and order of business, George Holmes; credentials, Andrew Gleason; resolutions, Perry Carson. New Mexico: Permanent organization,

Tranquillo Luna; rules and order of business, Nicholas Galless; resolutions, J. A. Whitmore; credentials, L. B. Catron.
Utab: Permanent organization, F. J. Cannon; rules and order of business, O. J. Salisbury; credentials, O. J. Salisbury; rules, F. J. Cannon,
Okiahoma: Permanent organization, P.
Marquett; rules and order of business, D. Marquett; resolutions, A. S. Seay; credentials, A. J. Seay.

AT THE CLOSE OF THE FIRST DAY.

Review of the Situation-Possible Contin gencies That May Arise. MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 7.-The first day of the republican national convention ends with the republican nomination still a hidden secret, to be disclosed only when the decisive ballot reveals the unfathomable intentions of the scores of unpledged and uncommitted delegates. It is thoroughly realized by the friends of both the chief candi dates tonight that the result of the conven tion is to depend upon those uncommitted, vaciliating delegates, who are pledged to neither candidate and who are claimed for

The day closes without any perceptible significant advantage for either side. The Blaine element organized the convention by the election of J. Sloat Fassett of New York as temporary chairman, but as Mr. Fassett's selection was not contested by the Harrison element and as his election was unanimous. the victory was won by defauit and no one can say what would have been the result had the Harrison managers decided to force a test of strength by presenting an opposition candidate for temporary chairmanship.

Cheered Their Favorites, No occasion occurred during the very brief

session today to call out any decided manifestations from the delegates of the convention. The name of Binine was wildly cheered, of course, and so, indeed, were the names of lugalis and of Reed, neither of whom is even suggested as a possible candidate for presidential honors. As a matter of fact the ovation which greeted Thomas B. Reed was even more enthusiastic and more prolonged than that inspired by the name of Biainebut them the ex-speaker was present and visible while the ex-speaker was present and visible who was the way as the way as the way as the way as the way are not as the way as the wa iole, while the ex-secretary of state was ab sent and invisible.

sent and invisiole.

The Harrison people had no opportunity to call out one of those enthusiastic scenes that are considered so potent in national conventions, because the name of their candidate was mentioned but once, and that time by an opponent of Mr. Harrison, who passed from the name of Harrison to Blaine so quickly that friends of the president had no opportunity for any manifestation of their devotion.

The managers of both Blaine and Harrison maintain toright the same persistent atson maintain tonight the same persistent at-

titude of ciaiming everything in general, but giving no figures in detail. With every delegate to the national convention here and delegate to the national convention here and in his seat it will require \$52 votes to make a nomination. Three days ago both of the rival factions were claiming the nomination of their candidates by a vote of 600 or more, but as delegations arrived one by one, and it became manifest to the puolic how they would stand, these claims have been medified and reduced, and tonight neither is claiming the nomination of its candidate by over 500 votes.

Alger Strength in the Convention. Alger will almost certainly remain in the fight to the end and he will probably develop no less than sixty votes on the first ballot. His candidacy, it is believed, will make about equal inroads on the strength of both the leading contestants, aithough the Blaine people maintain that his withdrawal

at any time will certainly mean the nomin-ation of their candidate.

The events of the day have differed from The events of the day have differed from the fierce rivalry of yesterday in one very gratifying particular. There has been less recrimination, fewer quarrels and there appears to be a general inclination on all sides to pursue the contest goodnaturedly in order to avert lasting hostility, which might imperil the success of the ticket. It is quite probable the most influence affecting this has been the prominence given on all sides to the suggestion of a compromise candidate. Yesterday and the day before the belief that some bad feeling day before the pellef that some bad feeling day before the belief that some bad feeling was being engendered and that it would be necessary to seek a compromise candidate was very general and unquestionably excited the anxiety of the managers of both Harrison and Blaine. They probably concluded that the only way to allay this movement, which threatened to become a popular one, was to counsel moderation and barmony and prevent any prelimiation and barmony and prevent any prelimi-nary contests or disputes which might add to the logic of the arguments for a compro-

mise candidate. And so it has been that the martial scenes of yesterday have been few and uneventful today.

Tought the Blaine and Harrison forces are making the usual counter demonstrations in the lobbies of the leading hotels, but they lack that intense rivalry which marked these occasions during the past seventy-two hours, Their Position Doubtful.

The southerners still stand out foremost The southerners still stand out foremost and prominent, a great interrogation point on every page of estimates. No one knows to a certainty how the colored delegates of the south will vote, and no one is altogether sure to whom certain of the white delegates of the south will give their vote. Both sides are employing every argument and exerting every effort to win the support of all the soattering and uncertain delegates but the latter tering and uncertain delegates, but the latter seem to fully realize the importance of their position, and are rather disposed to make the most of it by standing out and asserting their independence until the time of the opening ballot arrives.

There is no longer any doubt that a con-siderable number of delegates in the western and southern states, who were instructed for Harrison, have made up their minds to ignore these instructions and support Blains. It is probable that the present situation as to candidates will remain with but little change until the time arrives for balloting. There will be three candidates formally placed in nomination before the convention—Harrison, Biaine and Alger—and it is possible that some other man will receive scattering votes. Several delegates have already avowed their intention to support already avowed their intention to support McKinley, one or two will probably vote for Sherman, and Rusit, Allison, Hawley and Reed may possibly have a few votes each. If this should be the case the Alger following and the scattering votes will be sufficient to hold the balance of power and prevent a nomination on the first ballot. This is precisely what those who are looking for a new candidate hope to bring about. Then the dark horse may be found.

dark horse may be found. Holding Them to Instructions.

An unusually strong attempt has been made today to reclaim the votes of those instructed delegates who have shown indications of their intention to desert Harrison. Attention is particularly called to Depew and Hiscock and Cullom, all of whom were Biaine men in years gone by, but are now supporting Harrison and following instruc-tions. The southern delegates are asked to observe the ideas of lefty honor dislayed by these eminent leaders of national reputation, and there is no doubt that the example of some of these leading republicans is having considerable effect in restraining certain dele-gates who are disposed to leave Harrison and go to the Blaine following. Upon the power of this restraining influence to withstand the enthusiastic scenes that the Blaine demonstrations will certainly call forth within the next forty-eight hours, depends, in a great measure, the result of this presidential con-

Contesting Delegations.

test.

There are many people who believe to-night that the committee on credentials will be the controlling factor in determining the nominee, and the proceedings of that com-mittee are being watched with absorbing interest. In this convention there are some-what more than the usual number of contested delegations, and all of these con-tests have been referred to the com-mittee on credentials. It is stated that the anti-Harrison element predominates in this committee and it is a current rumor late tonight that it may be deemed advisable by the controlling faction to postpone any report on the numerous con-tests until it is ascortained just how promi-nent a part the favored delegates may be able to play in the convention. In the Louis-iana delegation the contest involves twelve out of sixteen delegates. In Alabama fourteen delegates are involved out of a total of twenty-two. In the states of Mississippi and Texas there are also con-tests, in the former six dele-gates and in the latter nearly the entire delegation. The political significance of the Texas contest will hardly have any special bearing on the result, as to the de-cision not to recognize the white man's re-publican party eliminates them from consideration in this convention. In Maryland there are two delegates involved, in Kentucky two and in South Carolina the whole state delegation of eighteen. In Georgia two delegates are at issue and in Utah the two Biaine delegates will be seated.

Power of the Committee.

In the grand total, therefore, the contests involve sixty delegates and it will be seen that in a close contest between two candidates it would be entirely in the power of this committee, if its report were adopted, to exert a controlling influence in the contest, Both sides are watching the committee very closely and it is likely to consume considerable time in its deliberations. able time in its deliberations.

The Michigan delegation have again had a long session over the prospects of Alger. The chairman of the delegation estimates that Alger will have fifty-seven votes and there is prospects of advancing his candidacy. The second choice of almost all of the members of the delegation is Governor Mot Kinley. Kinley.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Memorial Asking the Convention to Take

Favorable Action.
MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 7.—No convention is complete in these enlightened days without the woman suffrage movement coming to the front for agitation, and the tenth republican national convention is no exception. The following memorial has been presented to the convention and a delegation has asked for a hearing before the committee on

resolutions "Respected Members of the Republican Convention: We come representing the Royal Suffrage association, a society composed of influential men and earnest workers, organized to secure for every citizen of the United States 'full, complete and perfect representation.' We ask the great republican party to put itself on record as willing to maintain the dignity of its citizenship and to establish the right of equal representation for all. We need not remind you that this cannot be accomplished while more than half of the citizens are disfranchised, and not while citizens are disfranchised, and not while citizens aboth native born and naturalized, are zens, both nutive born and naturalized, are

Indiscriminate Suffrage Laws. "You know better than we the deplorable condition resulting from indiscriminate and