## ALL FOR GROVER NOW

Delegates Climbing Over One Another to Get on the Cleveland Band Wagon.

ONLY NEW YORK REMAINS OBSTINATE

Hillites Persist in Crying Aloud Against the Man of Destiny's Nomination.

ISAAC PUSEY GRAY OFF THE TRACK

Indiana's Favorite Son Decides Not to Risk a Collision with the Inevitable.

NEBRASKA IS GETTING INTO LINE

Only Two of This State's Delegates Oppose the Prophet-Tobias Castor for Committeeman-How Yesterday Was Passed in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 20 .- | Special Telegram to THE BEE. |-On the eve of the democratic national convention an overwhelming majority of the party represented here is found indissolubly wedded to the idol which led it to defeat and disaster in 1888. The name of Cleveland evokes enthusiasm in every quarter. Boies men join in cheering the candidate-at-large while hoping for his defeat. The Palmer, Gray, Campbell and Gorman booms or shadows of pooms wither beneath the ag-gressive blaze of Clevelandism. It penetrates Tammany headquarters and cheers for Cleveland are as frequent, if not as hearty, as th se for Hill.

It is all-pervading and irresistible and will, unless the shrewdest political calculations err, result in the nomination of the expresident within forty-eight hours. Disposing of Dangerous Booms.

The feature of the day was the evident collapse of the movement to force Gorman to the front as a compromise candidate. Surewd calculating and practical, the senator from Maryland weighed the chances of success and finding Cleveland's forces as firm as a stone wall he wisely strangled a boom that had not been fairly launched.

Ex-Governor Campbell of Ohlo is posted for permanent chairman of the convention as a peace offering and also as a check to presidential ambitions in that quarter.

Senator Palmer, the magnetic western man, professes boundless loyalty for Cleveland, and has taken charge of the Illinois forces. The friends of Horace Boies of Iowa are conducting a clean, dignified and goodtempered campaign, making friends on all sides, but none of the lowa rustlers believe Boies stangs a ghost of a chance for first place on the ticket, nor is it likely he would get second place if he wanted it.

Only Opposed at Home, Opposition to Cleveland of an aggressive kind is confined to the Hill forces of New York. They profess confidence in their ability to defeat Cleveland in the convention but are reluctant to disclose the basis of their confidence. At present they are conducting a vigorous campaign among the dele gates from the middle states, using free silver as a club to convert Cleveland men. The Tammanyites grow warmer they approach more excited the huge feast of the crow now being pre pared for them in the wigwam. That they will swallow the dose and profess loyalty for Cleveland when nominated, as they did on two previous occasions, is a certainty But will the enthusiasm for Cleveland survive the heat of midsummer and the frosts

The anti-snappers unblushingly assert that he will sweep the state like a whirlwind, that thousands of republicans will vote for him, and that Tammany will be whipped into line. What New York May Do.

State Senator M. L. Haven of Syracuse, N. Y., a cool headed, practical politician, a protege of Horatio Seymour, denounced the published statement to the effect that ex-Secretary Whitney had placated the regular delegation. The proposition was ridiculous. he said. "We do not carry the vote of New York in our pockets. When the party is united and the candidates popular we win. The fact that Flower carried the state by 47,000 last fall is not a criterion of what the state will do this fall. Calculations must be made on former presidential years, the elements of strength embodied in the candidate and the platform and the aggressive harmony in the ranks, Cleveland carried New York as a capdidate for governor in 1883 by 198,000. The next year, as a candidate for president, he was elected by a scratch, even with the support of Roscoe Conkling and Henry Ward Beecher. Four years later, with the prestige of his administration, his army of mugwump officeholders and a united party, he was defeated by General Harrison by 14,000. Has Cleveland gained

in strength since 1888! "President Harrison has given the coun try a strong business administration. He is certainly as strong in New York state today as he was four years ago. We come here rep resenting the regular democracy of the state, the democracy that has under the leadership of David Bennett Hill achieved triumph after triumph until now the party controls every department of the state government. We assert that Cieveland cannot carry New York state. We know the temper of the people. I venture the prediction that should Cleveland receive the nomination he will lose from one to ten votes in every polling dis-

Ariet of the state." Mr. Haven's semiments are echoed by many prominent Net rasks democrats who regard the pressure for Cleveland without the sanction of his own state as the height of folly. Nebraskans who support Cleveland's aspirations consider the opposition of Tammany . a blessing in disguise. Ex-Congressman McShane voiced a common sentiment when he told a Tammanvite that he hoped the democracy would soon be rid of the dictation and strife of New York and could elect the party nomines without the as-

sistance of the Empire state. Rumors are rife tonight and are as thick as marching clubs, yells and discordant music. It is said Senstor Gorman will place Cleveland in nomination. The fact that Gorman has suppressed his boom gives color to this report. Another is to the effect that under an alleged bargain with Whitney votes on the first ballot will be scattered and on the second Tammany will head a stam-

Tobe Castor for Committeeman. Nebruska headquarters was a center of state interest in the afternoon. The delegation met and organized. The Boyd force bad fixed things in a manner that promised suc

coss. It was decided that Charles Ogden

should inherit Boyd's national committee mantle, and that the governor would be chairman of the delegation. The plan miscarried. Another railroad attorney was pitted against Mr. Ogden. It was the Burlington against the Omaha, and the Burlington won. Tobias Castor was chosen member of the national committee, and W. H. Thompson of Hall county chairman of the delegation.

DThe selection of Castor is regarded as a black eye for the governor and the Samoset braves. One of the latter denounced the action of the committee as scandalous pandering to the Burlington.

Carroll S. Montgomery said he had no cause for lamentation, winked knowingly and van-ished. The Jacksonians are tickled beyond measure. A democrat from a back county declared that the railroads, baving lost their grip on the republican party, chose the next best. What a spectacle Mr. Caster will present as chief bottle holder at the coming fusion of the democrats and farmers alliance in Nebraska.

The remaining selections of the delegation are: On resolution committee, N. S. Harwood of Lancaster; on credentials, F. H. Spearman of Red Willow; on permanent organization, John Dern of Dodge; secretary, T. P. Parker of Richardson,

What Nebraska Men Say. "It is nine-tenths of the party against one tenth," is the way Hon. Charles H. Brown expresses the situation, "and this one-tenth assumes to dictate the party's leaders and

policy. They can't do it." "It is Cleveland. The others ain't in it," exclaimed Hon. John A. Creighton, and the sentiment was re-echoed by W. H. Thompson of Hall county.

Mr. Thompson says the estimates of the preference of the Nebraska delegation are not correct. He canvassed the members and found only two opposed to Cleveland. Hon. Charles Ogden favors Senator Gorman, and Frank Dahlman of Dawes county inclines to Hill. This makes a gain of two votes over the claims made by the Cleveland men.

Sojourning Iowans infused new life into the Boies boom this morning. A white clad band of sixty-four pleces headed a procession of about 300 men carrying a life sized painting of their favorite, whose achievements were blazoned on a banner of blue and gold in these words: "Horace Boies, the Moses Who Lea Iowa Out of the Wilderness."

The Jacksonian club of Omaha arrived this morning, 100 strong. They are for Cleveland first and for the Jackson principles last and all the time. It is probable the Samosets and Jacksonians will be brought together with a view of burying the hatchet ere they return.

Fully 1,000 Nebraskans are in the city. T. J. F.

ANTI-CLEVELAND MEN WIN.

Result of a Test in the National Committee-Owens for Temporary Chairman. CHICAGO, Ill., June 20.-To the anti-Cleveand forces belong the first honors of war in the contest for control of the democratic national convention. The rational committee, at its meeting this afternoon, decided by a vote of two to twenty to present the name of Henry Watterson's candidate, W. C. Owens of Kentucky, as the temporary chairman of the convention. The Cieveland people ill brook defeat and will carry the contest onto the floor of the convention immediately after the convention is called to order. U less the Cleveland men abandon their present intention, this will develop, though not perfectly, the strength of each side in the convention and will show the utmos strength of the opposition to Cieveland, and probably something in excess of that strength, as some Cleveland states voted for I wens. The announcement of the intention to contest was made in the national commit-tee immediately after Mr. Owens had won in committee on a call of the roll between himself and William L. Wilson, the tariff re-form member of the ways and means committee from West Virginia.

Watterson's Persistent Work. The fight for the control of the tempora organization has been going on since Friday night. Mr. Watterson entered into the fight chaif of his state colleague with on behalf of his state colleague with vim, and had the national committee canvassed before it was decided by the subcommittee to "suggest" Mr. Owens' name. The death of the late Senator Barbour of Virginia left he subcommittee with only four members and early in the proceedings it was a tie, Mr Ransom, though not a Cleveland man, favor-ing Mr. Stevenson on personal grounds, and with Mr. Prather of Missouri counterbal-ancing the votes of Henry Watterson and Lieutenant Governor Sheehan of New York, This was shown the first time the subcommittee met, when the Cleveland managers conveyed an intimation that Owens was not acceptable to them. An adjournment over Sunday was taken and it was in this intervathat Mr. Watterson went to work to seat his young Kentucky friend in the presiding

flicer's chair. The report of this canvass convinced him that Owens was all right and Mr. Watter-son has not besitated to express his coa-viction that Owens would be the winner. This morning the subcommittee met pursuant of order and at once decided in favor of Mr. Owens, and decided to report his

name to the full national committee. Will Make a Fight on Owens.

Some of the Cleveland men were in favor of acquiescence in the decision of the sub-committee, but Mr. Harrity and Senator Vilas said that they would make a fight on him. Stevenson was dropped as the man with whom to oppose Mr. Owens, and Wilson of West Virginia was taken up as the strongest man the Cleveland people could put in opposition to Mr. Owens.

It was 12 o'clock when Chairman Brice called the national committee to order. After some preliminary business Ransom of North Carolina, in behalf of the subcommittee on temporary organization, nominated for tem-porary chairman William C. Owens of Ken-tucky. This nomination was seconded by tucky. This nomination was seconded by Henry Watterson and others.

Mr. Holt of Texas nomicated Mr. Wilson of West Virginia, Hiram Atkins of Vermont seconded the nomination, as did sev-eral others. Brief complimentary speeches were made, setting forth the merits of the

two candidates. While the speeches were going on active conferences were going on active conferences were taking place between the Cleveland men. Ex-Secretary Whitney acandoued the Cleveland headquarters for the time being, and hovered around the out-side of the national committee room headquarters. He held conference with Mr. Harrity and other committeemen whom he had called out of the meeting room.

How the States Voted. Mr. Owens' selection was vigorously on-osed, but when the roll was called it was found that that gentleman had 28 votes to 20 for Mr. Wisson. The vote in detail by states

for Mr. Wason. The vote in detail by states was as follows:
In favor of Mr. Owens—Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Illinots, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Michigan, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Tennessee, Virginia, Wyoming, Arizona, District of Columbia, New Mexico and Utah.

Utah.

In favor of Mr. Wilson of West Virginia—
California, Connecticut, Kansas, Louisiana,
Minnesota, Mississippi, New Jersey, North
Dakota, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode
Island, South Dakota, Texas, Vermont,
Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin,
Alaska and Oklahoma.

The states of Delaware and South Caroling were temporarily absent when the roll

All the states voting for Mr. Wilson seem to be states in which the Cleveland sentiment is proponderant, unless it be the state of Mississippi, but in the list of Mr. Owens' supporters are to be found several states of whose devotion to Cleveland's interests there can be no doubt. Thus Michigan, instructed to vote for him as a unit, favored the adoption of the sub-committee's report, as did Massachusetts, which, while it did not instruct for Cleveland because of state custom, warmly commended him and put fow

custom, warmly commended him and put few but Cleveland men on guard. Illinois, which is usually classed for Cleveland, also voted for Owens, and so did instructed Tennessee and rock-ribbed Maine, which is a Cleveland state, though its committeemen, Sewell, is doubtful of Mr. Cleveland's ability as a winner in New York state. ner in New York state.

New Members of the Committee. Other business was transacted as follows: Other business was transacted as follows:
Two members of the committee, Senator Barbour of Virginia and C. W. Broadwater of
Montana, had died during the year and in
their places as newly chosen members of the
committee were Basil B. Gordon and Martin
Maginnis, respectively.

Alaska was admitted to membership in the

Attacks was admitted to membership in the national committee for the first time, A. K. Delany being its representative. The other states and territories were represented by the regular committeemen.

The committee then heard for the first time officially of the arrangements made for the holding of the convention. Chairman Brice made a verbal report of what the committee of seven appointed to arrange for the con-vention had done. The report was satisfactory and the wigwam was accepted.

A delegation from Indian Territory was given tickets entitling them to seats on the

from Indiana and secretary of the committeeman from Indiana and secretary of the committee, it was agreed, should be recommended as secretary of the temporary organization, and he was given authority to appoint ten assistants. assistants.

Colonel Richard J. Bright, also an Indianan,

was chosen sergeant-at-arms and given power to appoint the necessary subordinates. Colonel Edward W. Dickinson of New York was appointed official stenographer. New Mexico was then on deck seeking six delegates instead of two, and she succeeded in getting what she wanted. It was secured by the adoption of the following resolution offered by Mr. Field of Albuquerque:

offered by Mr. Field of Albuquerque:

Resolved, That this committee, disclaiming the right to dictate to the convention what action it shall take with reference to the claims of Arizona and New Moxico to additional representation, recommend that the claims of New Mexico and Arizona be recognized by the convention to the extent of admission to the convention with a representation equal to the representation of the smallest state.

If this goes through the convention, and there seems to be no reason to expect that it will not, the four provisional delegates each territory elected will have places in the con-This wil swell the total member. ship to 904 and make 604 votes necessary in order to secure the nomination. The committee then adjourned subject to

WILL ACT AS A UNIT.

Indiana's Delegation Has Buried its Differ-

CHICAGO, Ill., June 20.-The fight between the Cleveland and Gray factions in Indiana is over. The; two factions of the delegation met for the first time Saturday afternoon. when the Gray wing, led by Senator Voorhees. captured everything in sight from the chairmanship of the delegation to the committeeman to notity the nominees of the convenion. The Cleveland faction, led by D. S. Morss, editor of the Sentinel, did nothing more than resolve to stay all summer if necessary to nominate Cleveland. Up to this afternoon the members of the two factions did not speak as they passed by. The Cleve land men were especially bitter at the Gray men for having appropriated to themselves all the committees.

Held Separate Caucuses.

At 3 o'clock both factions held separate caucuses. The Cleveland men were rein-forced by C. R. Hollard and J. E. Cass of the Tenth district. For the first time these two delegates entered the Cleveland caucus, both promising to stand by Cleveland as long as his name was before the convention.

At the Gray caucus the delegates were demoralized. An informal talk showed that every delegate conceded Cleveland's nomina-In order to place the state in a credit able position before the country, it was de cided not to present Governor Gray's name but to join the Cieveland faction and vote as a unit for the ex-president. The Cleveland fac-tion having secured half of the delegation, gave the antis to understand that it was matter of indifference to them whether they came over or not.

When the two factions had been seated in secret session at the Palmer house this after noon not a word was uttered until John E. Lamb announced that Governor Gray's nam would not be presented, and then moved that the delegation vote as a unit for Cleveland on the first and subsequent ballots.

Editor Morss, for the Cleveland side, demanded a call of the delegation so that each

elegate be placed in black and white. Every delegate voted for Cleveland. Voorhees Will Second Cleveland.

James Murdock, another anti-Cieveland man, proposed that Senator Voorbees should second the nomination of Cleveland. Senator Voorhees, at the request of the delegation W. E. English, who had been originally

selected by the Cleveland men to perform this duty, will follow Senator Voorhees, so that both factions will second Cleveland's nomination. Gray's name was not men-tioned at the meeting.

When the news of the reunion of the two

factions reached the Victoria hotel, where the state committee and the Indiana clubs are quartered, there was great rejoicing. The action of the delegation was received with general approval.

On the result of the action of the Indiana

lelegation, Editor Morss said: "I have no loubt that the anti-Cleveland delegates were influenced by the flood of telegrams received by them today from all parts of the state urging them to stand up for Cleveland. 'I here was no bargain made with the anti-Cleveland faction by which they were to support Cleveland in consideration of the nomination of Gray for vice pre ident. Governor Gray's name was not mentioned and the other faction came over to us voluntarily."

GORMAN AND THE SILVERITES

They Decided to Support Him for the Nom ination-Result of Their Caucus. CHICAGO, Ill., June 20.-Confusion and exitement were flung into the conference of silver men today almost at the outset. An abortive ending of the whole movement seemed imminent, but the final success

achieved was all the greater by contrast. The explosion came from a premature suggestion that the caucus proceed to talk over the matter of candidates. Instantly there was a hubbub. "It's no use," "Couldn't agree," "Too close to the convention," and dozens of similar comments met the proposal.

Harmony Looms Up. The understanding among the leading spirits in the conference was that a report should be made to concentrate the silver votes under the leadership of Cotorado for Gorman. Practical refusal of the caucus to even consider the matter, much less unite upon a candidate, was a disagreeable sur-The states of Delaware and South Carolina were temporarily absent when the roli was called and did not vote.

After the announcement was made, a motion was entered to make Mr. Owens' selection was entered to make Mr. Owens' selection unanimous, but Mr. Host of Texas gave

notice that he would present a minority report. Whether or not the Clevelana men will make a square test of strength in the convention and all of them support Mr. Holt on a motion to adopt the minority report remains to be seen.

Not a Fair Test of Strength.

An analysis of the vote in committee shows that it was not a square alignment of the opposing forces on the presidential question. All the states voting for Mr. Wilson seem to be states in which the Cleveland sectiment is probonderant, unless it be the state of done, and the best method of going about it.

In place of an angry debate ensuing as to
the fitness or unfitness of the different candidates, the forty-two delegates present, as
a result of Pattersen's delicate maneuvering, were soon engaged in an earnest but
harmless discussion of the phraseology of a
silver plank, the most ingenious schemes for
the plank, when constructed to be made. the plank, when constructed, to be pushed through the platform committee, and the course to be pursued when the platform reached the convention

Every One Unloaded His Eloquence. All of the intricacies of silver legislation arose apparently in the three mortal hours of speech-making that followed, but every man from the Rocky mountains that came to Chi-cago loaded with an address on the sliver question was given full swing to unburden

The "round-up" came in the form of a mo-The "round-up" came in the form of a mo-tion to appoint a committee of one from each state represented to help frame the much-discussed plank. The motion was carried, and by this time the inclination to pugnaci-cusness, so prominent early in the proceed-ings, had thoroughly evaporated, the distri-bution of honors in the form of places on the committee helping in mollifying those who committee helping in mollifying those who doubted that anything after all was to com-

doubted that anything after all was to come out of the caucus.

Seizing a favorable opportun'ty Patterson again took the floor, and after pointing out how much depended upon united action gradually led up to a statement that he had originally been a Hili man, but of late had become convinced that the most favorable man from a silver standard. man from a silver standpoint, the candidate favorable to the silver interests who had aroused the least antagonism and was most likely to win, was Gorman of Maryland.

Swelling the Gorman Boom. When Patterson's remarks were reinforced by T. O'Bonnell, another Colorado delegate of marked ability, who proclaimed himself an original Gorman man, the temper of the caucus toward the Maryland senator began to show symptoms of decided warm

ng up. Clark of Nevada helped on the boom. The Montana delegates were not slow to fall into line, and the representatives forming the remainder of the conference, after much but-ton-holing and canvassing of the possibilities of the balloting in the convention, put them-

of the balloting in the convention, put themselves on record by declaring one after another a preference for Gorman or a willingness to unite in his shipport.

When the patient manipulation and infinite tact of the leaders in the caucus had been finally crowned with due reward, adjournment was at once taken, subject to call. The net result, if the pledges made are carried out, was the corraling of exactly forty-two votes for Gorman on the first ballot, These votes are to come from Colorado, Montana, Idaho, Nevada, Utah, New Mexico and Wyoming. Those active in the caucus claim that its action will decidedly influence thirty other votes in different delegations, making a total of seventy for Gorman as an outcome of the day's work by the silver men.

SENSATIONAL AND DRAMATIC,

Scenes When Illipols Decided to Vote for Chicago, Iil., June 20.—The most sensational and dramatic scenes preceding the democratic national convention were witnessed tonight behind the closed doors of the Illinois headquarters. The full delegation of the prairie state was in caucus and the forty-eight votes of the delegation was the prize that hung in the balance. Against the personal intercession of the first democratic nited States senator from years. General Palmer, was placed the presence and voice of the popular governor of New York, Roswell P. Flower, each a presidential possibility. The strange spectacle was presented of Palmer pleading against himself in the Illinois delegation, and declar-ing in favor of a New York candidate, Cleveand, white Flower stood champion for the land, while Flower stood champion for the lilinois man and proclaimed that Cleveland could not carry New York. The remarkable character of the proceedings were heightened by a solemn invocation by the New Yorker of the responsibility for national defeat next November upon the heads of the Illinois delegates. The angregistation is a minority of gates. The angry protest by a minority of Illinois men that they gould be choked into submission, but not into silence when the vote of the state was east for Cleve and in the national convention, furnished the cli

Will Enforce the Unit Rule.

This decision, however, was made practi-cally irrevocable that Itinois shall vote on the first bailet for president forty-eight solid for Cleveland. The unit rule will be en-

The man who wrought this result was General Palmer, who, in floing so, undoubtedly sacrificed whatever chance he stood as a presidential candidate.

STANDING LOYALLY BY BOIES.

owa's Delegation Says Horace Must Have First Piace or Nothing.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 20,-The loyalty of the lows delegation to Boles has aroused the admiration of the democracy of the nation. It was natural to suppose at the beginning that as Cleveland had always been popular among the farmers of the Hawkeye state, the arrival of the Cieveland leaders and the demonstration of the fact that he would have over a majority on the first ballot, would cause a weakening of the Boies forces and the extending of the olive branch of conciliation or compromise to the Cleveland managers. They are doing nothing of the kind. They have demonstrated the fact that he twenty-six votes of lows are immovably the twenty-six votes of Iowa are immovably wedded to the hopes of the Hawkeye governor, and this situation has been generally accepted by all the opposition leaders. The suggestion that Boles would be a good vice presidential candidate in the event of Cleveland's nomination does not even find concleous reception in the lowa headquarters. Indeed the Boles people rather resent this as an overture for lowa's vote in return for the vice presidential nomination for Boles, and the intruder is at once given to understand that Boles is not a candidate for, and will not accept, second place.

Flower is Still for Hill.

CHICAGO, ILL. June 29.-A representative of the Associated Press, in conversation with Governor Flower, put to him a suppositious question about the situation in these words: "Suppose, povernor, that you were to make an announcement that, in view of the complication of the delegates who are not counted absolutely for Cleveland, you would be willing, should your friends deem it wise, to permit your name to go before the delegation for their consideration and for their votes as a presidential nominee?"

"I should feel that I was doing a foolish

"I should ter that I was tolk thing," said the governor. "I came out here as a New York democrats as a delegate for Mr. Hill, and I shall vote for Hill. I want no other office than the one I hold." Cleveland's Movements

Boston, Mass., June 20.-Ex-President Reveland came up from his home at Buzzard Cleveland came up from his home at Buzzard Bay this morning. He was met at the station by Governor Russell, who is to return with the expresident to Gray Gables this afternoon. To a reporter Mr. Cleveland said: "There is nothing political in my visit whatever. It is merely a social trip. I had intended to come up last week, but my rheumatism would not allow me."

News From Away From Home Pauls, June 20 .- A telegram from a high source in the United States says President

[CONTINUED ON SECOND PAGE.]

## BLAINE WAS NOT INSULTED

Inside History Concerning the Alleged Offense Given the Ex-Seretary.

BROUGHT OUT IN OFFICIAL BUSINESS

There Was no Trouble During the Cabinet Meeting at Which the Canadian Relations Were Being Discussed or at Any Other Time.

WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE BEE, ) 513 FOURTHENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 20.

The correspondence and documents relative to the recent negotiations between Canada and the United States which were sent to the senate today by the president accompanied by a message were in response to a recent request for the same by the senate and they cover all the particulars of the affair in the clearest and most complete manner. The full text of the message and accompanying documents will be read with much interest and will serve to show the ressons why any agreement in regard to the proposed arrangements between the two countries on the basis urged and desired by

this government was an impossibility. There is one sentence in the letter sub-mitted by Hon, John W. Foster which will be read with special interest. It is that in which he says he participated in conferences by the direct invitation of the secretary of state, Mr. Biaine. A few days ago a report was published to the effect that one reason, if not the chief reason, why Mr. Biaine's resignation was precipitated so suddenly was that he had been subjected to humiliating criticisms by General Foster in the presence of the Canadian commissioners during the recent conferences. It was said that while Mr. Biaine was making a state-ment of the position of the United States in regard to one of the matters under consideration, he was interrupted by General Foster who remarked that Mr. Blaine's view of the case was in direct contradiction to the view entertained by the president. According to the report this so angered Mr. Blaine that he abruptly terminated the conference and went off and wrote his resignation.
The story, which always had seemed doubt-

fut, becomes still more improbable now in connection with the sentence in Genera Foster's letter just alluded to and additiona weight is afforded by the letter to General Foster's frequently repeated affirmation that there never has been any difficulty between him and Mr. Blaine in relation to these nego

So far as is known publicly in this city nothing has been definitely sottled yet in regard to the matter of Mr. Depew and the secretaryship of state. It is positively asserted on good authority that a member of the cabinet said today that he expected the nomination of Mr. Depew to be sent to the senate next Wednes-day. This would certainly imply that Mr. Depew has already accepted the offer said to have been made to him last Saturday by the president. On the other hand several leading republicans, supposed to have intimate knowledge of what is going on at the white house, have expressed the opinion today that Mr. Depew is not likely to be the next secre-

tary of state.
Colonel Shepard is one of those who enter Colonel Shepard is one of those who enter-tain this view of the matter. Amid these conflicting reports the Washington public has become decidedly mystified and is dis-posed to await official action with patience. Among the gossip floating around today was one to the effect that a dispatch had been received from Minister Lincoln at London directed to Mr. Depew at the Department of State. It is also reported in some quarters here today that the Vanderbilts have give Mr. Depew to understand that they would feel highly nonored by his selection for so important an office as the secretaryship of state and he would accept the same without prejudice to his resumption of his duties in connection with their laterests at some sub

sequent time. Miscellaneous. A letter has been received by Senator Manderson from the commissioner of Indian affairs stating that the work being done by Mr. A. B. Holmes and wife,, superintenden and matron respectively of the Colorad Indian agency, has been entirely satisfactory to the department and that they would be retained in their position.

Senator Manderson today introduced as amerdment to the aundry civil bill appropriating \$400,000 to be expended during the next fiscal year on the Omaha public building. This ambunt, together with the \$83,000 now on hand will, it is thought, be sufficient to enable the work of actually constructing the building to be pushed forwad rapidly. The site has been paid for and \$117,000 has been expended upon the excavation and the four

Senator Manderson proposes at the prop time to introduce a measure appropriation \$60,000 for the military storehouse at Omaha An amendment to the sundry civil appropriation was today introduced by Senato

Paddock, appropriating \$15,000 for the intro-duction of reindeer into Alaska.

A bill was today lutroduced by Senator Manderson amending the not of 1888, au-thorizing the construction of a bridge across the Missouri river near Omaha, by giving the Omaha road three additional years which to complete the structure. Postmasters were today appointed at fourth class offices as follows: Nebraska L. Richmond, Swan, Holt county. South Dakota: U. D. Runkel, Runkel, Mead

man, Johnson county.

Acting Secretary Chandler today decided
Acting Secretary Chandler today decided a timber culture case against Charles Brock-man and in favor of John W. Thompson in the O'Neill land district of Nebraska.

NEWS FOR THE ARMY.

Complete List of Changes in the Regular Services.
Washington, D. C., June 20.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE. | - The following army

orders were issued yesterday: First Lieutenant Lewis H. Strother, Firs infantry, will report in person to the super-intendent of the recruiting service, New York city, to conduct recruits to one of the departments on the Pacific coast. The fol-lowing transfers in the Fifteenth infantry. First Lieutenant George F. Coke, from company B to company K; First Lieutenant Ei-ward Lloyd, from company C to company B; First Lieutenant Samuel E, Smiley, from company K to company C. First Lieutenant Edward F. Glonn, Twenty-fifth Infantry, now on a leave of absence, will report in person to the gov-ernor of Minnesots for duty for a period of three months, in connection with the National grand of that state. Captain Thiddens W. Jones, Teeth cavairy, and Second Lieutenant Richmond P. Davis, Second artillery, will visit the camp of the North Carolina militia at Wrightsville, N C., from July 21 to August 12, 1892. Leave of absence granted Major George F. Robin-son, paymaster, Department of Arizona, is extended ten days.

Western Pensions

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 20.-[Special Telegram to Tus Ban. ]-The following list of pensions granted is reported by THE BEE and Examiner Bureau of Claims:

Nebraska: Original Josephus Heiffner, Samuel Graham, Joseph L. Okee, John B. Spafford, Henry Ellwanger, Lorenzo D. Brown, Levi F. Garrett, Ernest Staser, John S. Henderson, Joseph Rickards, John E. Lynch, Samuel B. Turner. Additional— Andrew B. Haumond, Elijah T. Libbee, Friedrick Marx, Increase—John N. Van Duyn, Original widow—Mary Claypool. Iowa: Original—Lewis R. Baber, Dennis Duyn. Original Widow—Mary Claypoot.

Iowa: Original—Lewis R. Baber, Denglis
Kirkley, Jeremiah Sechrist, Otis W. Smith,
William Wilcox, Orrin F. Kinmouth. John
E. Snyder, John G. Willey, George Dingeldein, David Yant, Joseph Geiger, John B.
Austin, Richard B. Lynn, Norman Hazketon.

Jarvis, Benjamin W = mel, George W. C = Efner, Charles S. O

nal widow, etc. Sideel Nelson, nai widow, etc.—Sidsel Nelson.
South Dakota: Original—John W. Rowe,
George W. Dickens, Gilbert Collins, Gustavus B. Hamilton, Monros Partridge,
Original widow, etc.—Elizabeth Plunkett.
Colorado: Original—James Buchanan, J. L. Throckmorton, David A. Camp, George W. Phillips, J. Jones, James B. Thompson, Edward W. Burton, Increase—Wilson S. Barney. Original widows, etc.—S. E. Par-ker, L. Weaver.

RECOMMENDS RETALIATION,

President Harrison Has a Way to Solve the Canadian Dispute.

Washington, D. C., June 20 .- In the state paper sent to the senate today in answer to a resolution of February 24, last, calling for information relative to reciprocity negotiations with Canada, the president sounds the death knell of that project and plants a mile post in American history by deliberately, in effect, recommending that congress pro ceed to retaliate upon the dominion for its persistent denial of the rights of American citizens (guaranteed by the treaty or Washington) in connection with the pavigation of Canadian canals. The presi dent in his communication says that his answer to the resolution was delayed, at the suggestion os the secretary of state, until the conference of the 3d inst. had taken place between the secretary and the British min ister and Hon, McKenzie Rowell and Hon George E. Foster Hon, John W. Foster also appeared on behalf of the government of the United States at the request of the secretary of state.

Canada Would Have Benefited. The president says: "The result of the

conference as to the practicability of arranging a reciprocity treaty with the Dominion of Canada is clearly stated in the letter of Mr. Blaine and was anticipated, I think, by him and every other thoughtful American who had considered the subject. A reciprocity treaty, limited to the exchange of natural products, would have been such only in form The benefits of such a treaty would have inured almost wholly to Canada. Previous experiments on this line had been unsatisfactory to this government, A treaty that should be reciprocal in fact and of mutual advantage must necessarily have embraced an important list of manufactured articles, and have secured to the United States a free or favored introduction of these articles in to Canada as against the world; but it was not believed that the Canadian ministry was ready to propose or assent to such an arrangement. The conclusion of the Canadian commissioners is stated in the report of Mr. Blaine as follows : In the second place it seemed to be impossible for the Canadian government, in view of its present political relations and obligations, to extend to American goods a preferential treatment over those of other countries. As Canada was a part of the British empire, they did not consider it competent for the Dominion government to enter into any commercial arrangement with the United States from the benefits of which Great Britain and its colonies should

be excluded. An Insuperable Barrier,

"It is not for this government to argue against this announcement of Canadian off cials' opinion. It must be accepted, however I think, as the statement of a condition which places an insuperable barrier in the way of attainment of that large and cial intercourse and reciprocal trade which might otherwise be developed between the

United States and the Dominion "It will be noticed that Mr. Blaine reports as one of the results of the conference: 'Ar informal engagement to repeal and abandon the drawback of 18 cents a ton given or wheat (grain) that is carried through to Montreal, and shipped therefrom to Europe by the American railways running from Ogdensburg and Oswego and other Ameri can ports, the shippers paying the full 20 cents a ton, while in effect shippers by way of Montreal pay only 2 cents. It was under-stood that the Canadian commissioners, who were all three members of the cabinet, would

see to the withdrawal of this discrimination

Canadian Discrimination. "From the report of the recent conference by Mr. Foster it will be seen that the Cana-dian commissioners declare that this state-ment does not conform to their understanding, and that the only assurance they had in tended to give was that the complaint of the government of the United States should be taken into consideration by the Cauadian ministry on their return to Ottawa. Mr. Foster, who was present at the first conference, confirms the statement of Mr. Blaine. While this misunderstanding is unortunate the more serious phase of the ituation is that instead of rescinding discriminating canal tolls, of which this country complains, the Canadian ministry after the return of the commissioners from their visit to Washington on April 4, re issued without any communication to this government the order continuing the dis crimination by which a rebate of 15 cents a on is allowed upon grain going to Montreal but not to American ports, and refusing this rebate even to grain going to Montreal if

trans-shipped at an American port,

Provision of the Treaty. "The report of Mr. Partridge, the solicite of the Department of State, which accompanies the letter of the secretary of state states these discriminations very clearly. That these orders as to tells and rebate are in direct violation of article 27 of the treat of 1871 seems to be clear. It is wholl evasive to say that there is no discriming tion between Canadian and America vessels; that the robate is allowed to bot without favor upon grain carried through to Montreal or trans-shipped at a Canadian port to Montreal. The treaty runs: To secure to the citizens of the United States the use of the Weiland, St. Lawrence and other canals in the Dominion on terms of

equality with the inhabitants of the Dominion. "It was intended to give to consumers in the United States, to our people engaged rallroad transportation, and to those exporting from our ports equal terms in passing their merchandise through these canais. This absolute equality of treatment was the consideration for concessions on the part of this government, made in the same article of the treaty and which have been watchfully kept. It is a matter of regret that the Canadian government has not responded promptly to our request for the removal of those discriminating tells. The papers submitted show how serious the loss inflicted is upon our take vessels and upon some of our lake ports.

Recommendations of the President

"In view of the fact that the Canadian cor missioners still contest with us the clair that there toils are discriminating, and insist that they constitute no violation of the letter or spirit of article 27 of the treaty, it would seem appropriate that congress, if the view held by the executive is approved, should with deliberation, and set with promptness take such steps as may be necessary to secur the just rights of our citizens. In view delays which have already take place in transmitting this correspondence to congress, I have not felt justified in await ing the further communication from the government of Canada which was suggested in the recent conference. Should any proposition relating to this matter be received it will be immediately submitted for the consideration of the senate and if forwarded within the time suggested will be the suggested within the time. within the time suggested, will undoubtedly anticipate any final action by congress." The president encloses a report from Secretary Blaine and also one from Mr. John W.

## NOTIFIED OF HIS NOMINATION

Harrison Officially Informed of the Action of the Republican Convention.

HIS MODEST SPEECH OF ACCEPTANCE

sents a Paper to the Senate.

Governor McKinley's Remarks and Incldents of the Notification-Retaliation for Canada-The President Pre-

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 20.-Governor McKinley of Ohio, chairman of the committee to notify President Harrison of nie renomination, arrived here this morning. The committee assembled in the parlors of the Ebbitt house, where the governor read the address which he proposed to deliver to the president. The address, which was

brief, was received with enthusiasm. The committee then accepted an invitation of Colonel Elliott F. Shepard to a dinner to be given by the Manhattan Athletic club of New York, and the republican clubs of the city of New York invited the committee to be present at a mass meeting tomorrow even-

ing. Both invitations were accepted. The committee proceeded to the executive mansion about 1 o'clock. Some 200 guests had assembled in the east room when the committee entered. A few minutes later the president, accompanied by Secretary Foster and other members of the

cabinet, entered, McKinley's Address of Notification. Governor McKinley at once addressed him. After formally notifying the president of his renomination and expressing pleasure at the fact the governor continued: "Your nomination is but registering by the convention the will of the majority of the republicans of the United States, and has been received in

every quarter with profound satisfaction." Chairman McKinley then recited the fact of the nomination and election of Harrison in 1888, the carrying out of the policy outlined in the national platform; referred to the part borne by the president therein, and declared the administration more than justified the first nomination and election; touched on its approval by the nation as evinced in his re-nomination; spoke of the ability and fidelity to duty and lofty patriotism which charac-terized that administration, with a fereign policy firm, just and truly American. These policy firm, just and truly American. These things, the speaker said, he believed would insure a triumphant re-election in November. The speaker then handed the president a copy of the platform of the late Minneapolis convention and commented on its principal

President Harrison's Acceptance.

The president, in accepting the nomina-tion, said: "Governor McKinley and Gen-tlemen of the Committee: When, four years ago, on the anniversary of the deciaration of ngo, on the anniversary of the deciaration of your national independence a committee designated by the republican national convention held in Chicago came to my home in Indianapolis to notify me of my nomination for the presidency my sense of gratitude was, great as it was, forced into the far background by an overwhelming sense of the responsibility of jeadership in a civil contest that involved of leadership in a civil contest that involved of leadership in a civil contest that involved so much to my country and to my fellow citi-zens. I could not hope that much would be found when the record of a quiet life had been brought under the strong light of public countricism to enthuse my party followers or upon which an assurance of adequacy for the highest civil office might be rested. No one, so much as I, realized that the strongth of the campaign must be found in republican principles, and my hope was that nothing in my life or word of mine might weaken the appeal of our American politics to the American heart; and that appeal did not fail—a republican president and vice president, and a republican congress were chosen. The record has been made and we are now to sub-

mit it to the judgment of a patriotic people. Able Heads of Executive Departments. "Of my own relation to the great transac-tions in legislation and to their administration, which must be the basis of this judg-ment, it does not become me to speak. I gratefully accept, sir, the assurance given by the republican state convention and by the national convention through you that no charge of inadequacy or delinquency to principle has been lodged against the adminis-tration. The faithful and highly successful work done by the able heads of executive de partments and by representatives abroad I desire more cordially to acknowledge and commend. The work of the Fifty-first con gress in which you, sir, bore so conspicuous and useful a part, will strongly and most beneficially influence the national prosperity

for generations to come.

"The general result of three years of republican control have, I believe, been highly beneficial to all classes of our people. The home markets for farm products have been retained and enlarged by the establishment of great manufacturing industries, while new markets appead of large and increasing new markets abroad of large and increasing value, long obstinately closed to us, have been opened on favored terms to our meats and breads by the removal of unjust discrimmating restrictions, and by numerous ciprocal trade agreements under section 3 of

the McKintey bill. Acts That Speak for Thomselves.

"The acts of administration and legislation can now, fortunately, be judged by their friends. In 1890 it was a conflict of predic-tions, now our adversaries must face trade statistics and prices current, but it is not appropriate that I should at this time discuss these public questions. I hope before long to be able by letter to convey to you a more formal acceptance of the nomination which the national republican convention as tendered we and to give briefly my which the national republican convention has tendered me and to give briefly my reasons for adhering to the declaration of principles adopted by the convention and which you have so admirably summarized. "Will you accept, sir, for yourself and your associates upon the committee, and for the whole body of the great convention whose delegates you are, my protound thanks for this great honor, and will you, sir, allow me to express my most sincere appreciation of the gracious and cordial terms in which you have conveyed this message."

in which you have conveyed this message."
The president's speech was also received The president's speech was also received with enthusiasm, hearty applause following every point. At its close the members of the committee pressed forward and congratuated him on his renomination. He shook hands cordially with each member of the committee, and when all had been received invited them to luncheon. The party pro-ceeded to the state dining room, the president leading with Governor McKiniey and other invited guests to a considerable number,

WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF WEATHER BUREAU, | OMAHA, June 20. A storm has been approaching and is now central in the Lake Superior region.

Showery weather has prevailed east of the apper Missouri river and has extended as far as Yankton and Sloux City. The edge of this condition was visible here this even-ing in the cloud banks and lightning to the northward.

Temperature at Omaha rose to 949. Cooles weather is approaching from the extreme northwest. For Eastern Nebraska, Omaha and Vicin-ity—Fair weather, stationary temperature, except showers in the extreme castern para of the state.

Washington, D. C., June 20.—For Ne-braska—Fair, preceded by local showers in eastern portion, cooler, winds shifting to For Iowa-Local showers, followed by fair eather, cooler in western portion, variable

For North Dakota-Fair, preceded

showers in eastern portion, northwest winds, cooler in eastern portion.
For South Dakota—Generally fair during Tuesday, with cooler north winds,